

Elsiatc Societg :Monographs

XIV

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF FARS IN PERSIA

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FOURTEENTH
CENTURY A.D.

From 'um MS. OF IBN AL-BALKHI IN THE BN1'r1SH-MUSN:UM

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G. LE STRANGE

LONDON

PUBLISHERS

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BY

G. LE STRAEVGE

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DESCRIPTION
OF THE
PROVINCES OF FARS IN PERSIA

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

IN the Journal for the year 1902 a summary was given of the description of Persia and Mesopotamia found in the *Il-nuz'ul-rz.t-u.L-QuZ-z7,b*, a geographical and cosmographical work written by Hamel-Allah Mustawli in 740 (1340).¹ In the course of next year I hope to publish (in the series of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Fund) the Persian text of the geographical chapters of this work, and this will be followed by a full translation, with notes to elucidate geographical questions. Hamel-Allah, who is our earliest systematic geographer writing in Persian, collected his materials from the works of the earlier Arab geographers, and from various Persian iconographs which had been written each to describe a single province of the Moslem Empire: and it is found that the texts of

¹ Published also separately in the Asiatic Society *lilouographs*, vol. v. The map drawn to accompany this paper will serve to illustrate Ibn Ol-Ba11_ghi.

some of these n\ono.g;r:1l)ls, llwri-to aulelinw scum-uluil of his own knowlc-ilgv, a1.llt-vi' muç°.lx (~1lpl:1il1m\1ll :ml // ri-a.1'1'a.ngome11t of the o1'(lv1' in the nrtic-los. lu- has t1':1ll>ll-ilu-el a1,hnost vei'ba.tiln, to form l-hu uiriou:~e e-11:i1>ll-re- Of lh. Nuzluit. A good instzux<-o of this me-llunl of' wrilin§_g' u **new book is the cli:i.ptui- clvscerihing l.lu° prm'i1u'l~>= vi' l'°:ll** and SJha,bi.11l<5.l:n.li, whii-l1 in truth is liltlv hut an >lnn'i1-n1-u t1~aulsLipt of the. jW>°:~: .iWinu(/1, u- work writlvn two centuries beliore the Limo of l.l:ulul-Allznli, :un ul' wllivh the British Museum possession am oxvllil-lil MH.

The unne of the author of' this How .\nm/l is :to .wt unknown, but he stuivs in his pi-ollawo that. his ziiç-v:»atç'll was a. nzmtivo of Bailglg, n.1i<l llm-:Ll-l'izlll~:lli will s(-i'w.ç° as a convenient title by which to 1\~l'v1' to him until his identity be better cstzzhlislioil. From the MH. al-ll llall. appears is thfut the g1'e1.n(ll'a.thor of lim-:xl-lhxllglii uwie-ç» mentioned, folk. Et alum 6311-} was Must4i.wl'i, or .\ç\.-nun1=uN for the Taxes, of 1'Ex.z-s about the yç-n.r (4-Wi! uoelvr thi-Atebeg Rukn-ad-Dn.wlu,h l§l1\11u€1,rt.u,9.'ix1, who lu ll lswll sunt-to govern that province in the inane of the lSu.lj\ul Sultan Ba.1'giy§.ruq--4i8'7-98 (1094--1104)----the son of Nnlilç **Sh§.il. Ibn-Ftl-Bu.ll51; i, who nconxpzuxiefl his ,ç.(1-.\.nç'll'at.lwç°.** was educated in *Fare*, and luecolning well nelpminted with the physical and political condition of' the cmlnt.ry. was in due course of time coinniissimmexl by l-lie llrfilluir aunt successor of? Ba1°giyin~uq, namely, Sultan Qhiyli.t.11-ml-Din Muhammad, 498-511 (110-1-l'7), to 'cuu1po:~e the url:-~u.nl. work. No exact date .for its cmnpleton is given. 11ut-since the book was dedicated to this tiultnln, who die-cl in 511, and 'further that the Atnbeg Clxfuxli is l'rç~.quez1t.ly mentioned in the text as still living, wlm we know dial in **510** (1116), it follows tliznt this lflirs *Nli'.m,Hll.* must have been completed during the (tat decade of the sixth century A.H., equivalent to the twelfth A.n.

Two MSS. only of the work appear to exist in Europe. One ⁸¹ very old copy in the British Museum (Or. 5983),

a.ppa.1~ently undzLted,' but by the writing and zu'eha.ic spelling judged to be not later than the ezu'ly Yourteentli century (eighth A.J.L). The other c~lezn~ly an copy made of this MS., which belongs to the liibliotheilue Nalitionaile in Pa.1'is, and came there froxn the Scherer collection (Blochet *Cant. JTISS. l)('1'su.ns, i, p. 309, No. 503, ur l Supplément, 1052), and which was written in 1273 (1856). The Paris copy is indeed of little use except to show how al. Persist of the present Lhmy read the older MS., and as oceuioimlly j; wing us an word that has Clisal.pl.)ea1.1°e(l, p.~u-tially or wholly, in the mending process to which the B.I.T. MS. was subjected when it came as. few years ago, :miter presentation in loose leu.ves, to be hound for the Museum use. In some outstanding cases where lzmcunan occur I hawc been able to Jill these in by ak reference to the Ge.og'ra.plly of 1.15.53 Abra, the Secretamry of 'l'im1u°---oi' which the India. Office and the Museum (Or. 1577) both possess good copies- who has copied most old the .lftirs *Nfimrlle*. into the work he composed in 820 (1417). Further, of course, the MSS. of *the Nuslmt* very often serve to emend u. 1'ea.ding.*

The Museum MS. is written for the most part in double columns, a complicated system, which has led to *the modern (Paris) copy* having the articles very often transcribed out of order, through the carelessness of the copyist, who thus has given many towns (under their separate headings) to the wrong District (ls'/?EZ/r'ah). In the longer articles, however, the scribe of the Museum MS. has written across the page (i.e. in single column), and the order of this copy will be best understood by a. reference to the following footnote." The *Persian* text is in the

¹ Faintly written, and much disfigured 'by the mending, there is a colophon on fol. 906 which may possibly read: "and the transcription thereof was completed in the year 671" (A.n. 1271).

² If R. and L. be taken to indicate the right and left hand columns respectively, a and b standing for facto and ¹⁷⁸¹80 of the folios, the **lsWshr** :District begins with t-he R. column fol. 66a, following on with the R. columns of fols. 6511, 66a and b, then back to L. column of

BM. MS. somewhat atrehtie, and in the spelling rvlnins the older i'orms of M i'or *kih*, (ZN-k, :uid 1'/nznunk, her the modern $\phi T.nA:ill$. **and** ull,-wn£LnA°III1. F111-t\ve°, We meet **with** a. small number of words, mostly technic.l terms of l'c\enU<-. assessment, that are often wanting in the <licti.muuo'iq~s. hut the general insaning of which it is not cliliicult to anno. Lo from the context.

The Museum MS. at present consists of ninety l'oli<>s. Fol. 1a, begins with at short prefla\,ee, followed by the dedication, fol. 216, to "the Sultan King of kings whose glory shall never C8tlbSB to increase, iyil\tli:-ul-l)uny5. wa.-d-Din A`b\11 &uj\$. ' Mul.\aunnu.d son of Matlik Shah ", who further is given the title OE Qa,siln-i-Alni1'-u,I-Mliminin, " the Associate (in the government) of the Caliph." The author then relates how his august master commissioned him to write the present work, " seeing that I had been brought up in Fairs, although by lineage descended from 81 native of :Ba1@ . . . and knowing that I was well acquainted with the present condition of the people of *Fats . . . being well versed also* in the events of their history, and exactly acquainted with the story of their *kings and* rulers, even from the days of Kayinnarth down to this present time." Then 011 fol. So, after a siiinlnawy description of the province, and citing a few of the chief Traditions about l8la'i.rs ascribed to the Prophet Muliaixnnad, we start with the long line of the early Fersian kings, whose history, much in epitome, closes with the last of the Sassanians and the rise of Islam, on fel. 60(z-. This part of the work is merely a Persian version of llamzah Isfahan, and contains, apparently, nothing new. Next *very briefly the story of the Arab conquest of Fare is*

fol. 65a, followed by fols. 651: L., 66a L. and b L. Next, or (SGI: below, the MS. reads across for l\$wlglmr City, fols. G7a and (1 and the top of 68a being all in one column. After this, again, 68a below goes back to the double column, the next article beginning 68a R., followed by 686 R., then back to 68a L. and 68b L., which gives the lust town of the district.

na.1-1-a.ted, ending with the reign of the Caliph 'Ali. Here follows an interesting account, fol. 621.6, of the Qidis chief justices-of FMS, to which we allude later, and then, fol. 631), the Geographical Paris (translated below) begins, concluding with the Itinerary, fol. 835. The author afterwards returns, fol. 874, to the history of Fars, giving an account of the Shahrastani tribes and the Kurds, in this part of the history of almost contemporary history is of importance, its facts and periods are mentioned not noted, apparently, elsewhere. A summary follows of the revenues of Fars down to the time of the writer, and some of this too is new matter, for the author, as we have seen, was of an inferior rank, and wrote from first-hand knowledge. Finally, fol. 901, the MS. closes with a short note describing the days of the last Buyid rulers of Fars, and the advent of the Saljiq Sultans.

In the following pages a complete translation will be given of the Geographical Part, but before coming to this it will be useful to summarize what our author has narrated about personages and events immediately preceding his own time, and more especially the account he gives of the Kurdish tribes and of the Pliabankarall, who, **at a later date, gave their** name to the eastern part of the Fars province round Diwabjird. The reader will recall to mind how about the middle of the fourth (tenth) century, namely, a century and a half before the time of our author, the Buyids, under 'Adud-ad-Dawlah, from 338-72 (949-82) **had been at the height of greatness: by the middle of the** following century, however, this dynasty had collapsed before the rising power of the Saljiqs. Tughrul Beg, the founder **of the new dynasty, on his death in 455 (1063),** had left as heir his nephew Alp Arslan, whose brother, Qavurd, had already, during the lifetime of Tughrul Beg, been put in possession of the government of some of the Eastern provinces, he thus **tiling** the most part of Persia

under his uncle and in-other from 43:3 (1111 clown to the date of his den.th in 4565 (1072). Alp Arson was succeeded as Greet Snljire by his son, Malik H.I.1hh, -L65 \$5 (1072-92), whose Wznzir was the Fames Nigh-nl-IIIulk. Four of the sons of Malik Shah in succession saline to IIIs throne, of whom, however, two **only** cōho(†)11 11s lu~.rv, and these have both been mentionvcl 11L*P'OI'e, naunely, the eldest, Bargiyeruq, 487 - 98 (1()9=L--l l0~L), in whose reign the gra11dFa.tllr of our :Luther served is lieu~\nu~ Accountant in Ffnrs, a.nfl Sultan Q_1iy{1.th - :ul - 1y)11 Muhammad, his brother, 498-511 III04-17), the pant-on of Ibn-al-Bal@i, and the prince to whom he cledieaa-tes his book. After the overthrow of the Buyids these Sauljixq Sultans who ruled in their stead were wont to send their Atabegs, originally the Governor-s of their sons, to govern the outlying provinces, and the Erst of these, in Far, was 'the Atebeg Rnkn-M-Dawlah Qunmrtun, under whom the grandfather of Ibo-al-Bali, %% nlenaly stntvrl, had served. The next Atnbeg was Far-n.ri-])in Ghfwli (or Jnuli in the Arab chronicles), who was still living when our author wrote! This **Chili** was famous for his many gent buildings, and further, he had after much fighting succeeded in restoring order throughout Fins by curbing the power of the nb&nk&1-nh and sulxing the various enlisted Kurdish tribes.

¹ The exact dates of upoit1t.ment» of these two Atanbegs, who are speciiically noticed by I.IZmfiz Abra, are not given by our nuLloz'11 »iuH. Ibo-ul-Athir, however, steteo that Chiuli died in 510 (1116), :my he reports him in Fire as early as the year 493(1099). This must have been the year of, or the year following, his u.}»pointment, for Tl)ln-1»1»\$1L1khY mentions I\$.1_1umRrtagin as in j8'[,l-s in 492 (1098), and this px'olnl.l»1.v was the year of his deatrh. Ion-al-Athir nzunes K_b11n1i.1'ta»L;T11 more than once in his chronicle from the years 450 (1058) to 485 (1092), but never with the title of Rukn-ad-T)awlal1. He is culled Nanjm.ml-IJn.wla»11, surnauzed At.-Tug_13r&yl, and A&13-§hu.:1T,hi (the U.1pbeo.ru1-) ; **then he is referred to under the rune of Ighzzntertagin an-Nzlib** (the TJieutu1m.1't*) , who was Police Magistrate (S_ha.l_1nu,h) of Bush(lecl in 482 (1089). Further, at about the same time there is mentioned Klguxnirntagizx-at-'l'ut>u.9h!, but possibly this is a different person.

This much of the *g^L-i elul hii-il4n-y* of the fifth century (eleventh A.I.) being *iii'eli'isu(i)*, we come to what *lhn-u.l-Ballgi hiinsell'* rehmtvs, which is the more valuable as being the :tiniest conteinp<>ral.1'y history of' the u.uthoris own time. The lust of-the Buyidn to vxerc-ise any real sovereignty iii F5.rs was (hi: sniysi B5.l<5.lijFv.r o1' li\$.k\$.linj5l,r (for the nauuu is given muh-r both furnish in the HM. MS. of the 1"(?r.-r *Ni?/nm/1*), ot'1v1'Wii-ima Ahh K{i.llij5.r o1' Abs: Kailinjim In 1°e.gai,1'< to the proper spelling al' his nzune, it is to be reinatrked thznt in the Ara1,h chronicle of lhn-n.l-Athir it is **given** as Amii K5.lii\$.r, while in the MS. off the Zu-as-Swnj<.w'~E in the British Nuseuln* llikvwise in Arabic) the :mane is clearly written :is Abu KRliz\$.1~. O11 the other hzuxd, HRH; AbrU :1,lwa1.yi-i writes BQ. or Ab1'1 K51.lifij'U, and this is the mo1h~.m spelling (Ag. in *the Fifirs NqZm.//1. Miami*). The original mezuiing of the curie is aLppa.1°ently unknown, but from its form it would seem to hrwe been at nickua1.nle. Thu *Ffifrs l'¢Mn1L1.*, unfortuim,tely, does not state who was the father of Bekelijar. The Persian histm~ia.ns and lbn-al-A'gL_hir, **how-**ever, agree in the f-4ta1.t¢nne11t that he was the H011 of Sultan-a.(l-DnAvja1,h, sou of Bailifz.-a,<l-Dau=i'la.li, and hence the g'rea»t grandson of 'Aclud-ad-lJalAvla\h.2 The Gusfielcih (p. 432)

1 Or. 6669, consisting of n.st-1'onmnica.1a d cln-onologicu.1tables, written by Abs. Munšiv a.l-Kbfmzini for Sulyfux Sugar (Hon of Malik Shih), who died 55:3 (1157). The B.M. MS. nppen.n=x to be in copy of the Ant.ogra1,ph, and was written in 620 (1223). The folios awe loose, and have not yet been set in order or munbro-ed, but the one giving an table of the Buyid dynasty will easily be reoogllizsd, for it hours the heading .lrzrlizrrlllnjfvzfiilzi file J.-?zLu=(/3/ln! Queen rz.¢Z-Dr1g/i/mnzrdi bi-l-'lwZqi. Abs K5.linj5.1' is the spelling in the *G'-uz?claj'i* (Gibb, Fuosinile, p. 416) and in the *Habib-am Sig/ar* (Bombay Litliogrepiz, ii, **pa. 4, p. 55**), both these liistoi-ies being written in Persian. Among previous Buyid princes &8a1n\$.¢in1-acl-'iMwialr (son of 'Aflud) had also borne the name of Abs: K5.liz5.1-, and this spelling with the long l in the second syllable is p'obz1.1)ly the one we should adopt. See also the note by Mr. Amedroz in JRAS., 1911, 11, 6713.

On the other lump, the ZU, which it will beremembered was written only a century after the death of Bfmkiilziil' (Abet l{\$.liz6.r), gives a different account from that found in these Inter nutlmopities. In is here stated that Abfi K5,izar.' al-Marzuban, surnamed 'Izz-al-Mufik, was the

followed by the **Habib-1cs-S11/Li-0'** (ii, pt. 41. p. 551 gives Bakalijar the titles of 'Flzz-al-Mulfile :und 'lxnad-li-Din Allah, the latter authority also adding the third title of IIsNnn-ad-Dawlah. Ibo-al-Bal*luigi*, however, makes no mention of these honorary names fol. 9011), a d gives no dates. Our other authorities say this prince reigned from -l-15 to 4140 (1024 to 10-LS), and at his death he left live. sons. The eldest, to whom our author gives the nauue of Abs Nair, died soon after his farther, being' succeder by his brother, called Abbi Mansur, whose geverinnent was thrown into disorder by the meddling of his mother Kl1ur§isT1yal1, a political busybody, who in the ZZ] is referred to under the title of As-Sayyidah-"the Lady ". Abie Manson' at first had governed according to the :ulviw of his **Wazir**, called the Sahib 'Adil (ho had served B\$.k\$.Iijii.r, according to *the His,l>zb*, in the same capacity), a man of mark **who**, Ibn-al-Bal*i* writes, had given a fine library to the town of Fi1-uzsMd; but instigated by his mother, Abbi Mansur put this Wazir and his son to death, after which confusion became worse confounded throughout Fare. Matters Finally reached a crisis by the revolt of Fadlfiyah, ttle Shabanka?u'ah chief, who manag'ed to get the Lady 1_§_hura1si1yal1 into his power, and then shutting her up in a water-less hot-bath, sutibeaitel her. Next Alai Mansur was taken prisoner, and brought to the Castle of Pahan Diz (near irfiz), where before long he too met his death, and Fires passed to the government of FadlUyah, and under the overlordship of the SaljTuls.1

SOD. of Su1t.5.11-ad-Dawlah, and that he left no descendants. It was his uncle, Jalzll-ad-Dawla.h Abs. Tihiz' Shir Zayfl (brother of Sul1;5.n=m1. Dawlah and son of Bahzi-ad-Dawlah), who was the father of the five lust; Buyicl princes.

¹ Of Bsik{.1ij\$.1"s five sons Ibn:-nl-Ba.11_ghi (fol. 9011) only gives the mines of two, Abs Nast, the eldest, and Malik Abfx Mange, the lust of the Buyids. **The by**, however, **gives** their names as follows. The eldest, *Abs Nair* of Ibn-ol'-Balk_1_i, is presumably the one the *ZU'* calls Amir-al-Umrzi Abu al'1uj\$.', and the last Buyid prince is named in **theZu** Al-Malik-al-'Azlz, Al-Malik-ar-Ralgim, Abu Maneir Imusruh Firfiz. **The**

The *G'zç»z7çZuh*, however, :1.rkls that aft-ei' the Llvwtll of this Abbi Illa.n§1ir in 448 (1056) his brother, Al-Matliib Ab1'1 'Ali, was given, during nearly forty years, nominal rank by the Saljiq Sultans, being allowed the privileges of the Kettlcirum and Bani fer (To-bl 'lc1f1-'AZç.(l/t) until the date of his death in +87 U09-L) in the reign of Sultfni Ban-giy5,ruq.

[Im-:1.l-Batklili gives act some length (fols. 87:1 to 8811) the history of Fn.<ll\1ya.l1 :ind his ztl>€1.11k5.xnll trlmeslren, with details of their descent :mul doings that atppaweitly are not to be found in the zuxsounts of other hislaorizitiis. The men of the §11a.b5.nk<i'u°a1.l tribe (he writes) had origiuaily been herdsmen in Fftrs,until,with the progressive diso1-gaL11iza,tio1 of the Buyid rule in the latter cla..ys,the Kurds had become a power in the land. At this time,u.cc:m-fling to our n.utho1~, the Slm.bR11k<5.m.l1 were cliviclecl ztnlong five tribes,namely, the Isnni'ili, the RŞ.mŞ.ni, the Kawzxlvi, the Mas'€1cli, and the &r»l<Euli. Of these,the lsm5.'ili were the noblest in descent, but the most importznit tribe was that of the RNmimi (or R&h&ni, as *the MS. normy be rend*), of which]*a.(1l\lyn.l1¹ was chief. He inhcrited this dignity from his father 'Ali (ibn 11.1-llu.sa.n ibn Ayyfih), and had in early youth, when only a neatherd, taken service under the \$5.hib 'Aan the Wezir of the last Bnyicl prince, l>L-con1ing a, great warrior, and rising to *connna.nd* the znrmy in *Fins*. The la.te of this Wuzir, and the subsequent imprisoimnt and death of this Buyid prince anti his mother, ha.ve been na,r1'a.tecl above, the outcome of which events being that Funlliynll found himself before long the virtual nester of FMS. The Sa.ljNos, however, had now become the ruling power in the Caliphate, and QiWurcl, brother of the 1-eig:ming Sultan

three remaining sons were A1-Amir Abit-1-Famw5x-is lŞ}_ursh5.h, then Al-Amir Abu l)5.1nah Rusbmn, and lastly A1-Amir Abu-1»¥.lu,sun 'Ali. Hlits Abrrri namath bhe Instr Buyicl lln.lik-ar-Rnixim Abu Nwsr, instead of Abs Manger, as given bY Ibn-al-Ba.1k}_1T.

¹ Il=1fiz Abra sometimes writes the mime Faxlliin, and this is the apelling given in lbo-al-Atfhir.

Alp Arsléai, was sent into *Fare* to bring that provim°e Lu due order. Far(lilynli, finding that imnttvi-H we-rv guinna' against him, z~submitteti, presented himself' it the ('(>1lrt of Alp Arsl5.n, and was tltereupon z~e-establiswil its rlvputy-gOV(')l101' of **the** province. **He**, limvevi-r, haul not yet learnt wisdom, for once more Hveking to be iulvpmnlvnt. he revolted. The celebra1.t(xl *Nizimn*-al-Iliulk, the \\21zir up Alp Arslil.n, thereupon l)esiç.»gecl him, taking him pi-isulivir in the Castle of Diz }_Qur:~1l1n.h, where he haul sought rellugç.-, From here he xvils sent to the castle of 15t=->k1l1=- lint managing in time to corrupt his guawcls, get this strmg- hold into his own haincls. Sultans Alp Arslini on this h>4t- patience, Fa(lilya,l1 was hunted down and eamglxt. :me to avoid further trouble, after 'being put to death, his skin was stuffed with straw as at. manifest warning to his neighbours.1 F§.18, after the dea.tl1 of 1'a,<llU.ya.l1, was put under the rule of the Atabeg Rukn-ad-Dzu.vhx.l1_{11uln5r- tegiu, the patron of our lluthor'l-1 grn.ndfa,t11er, aw u.lz-eax,dy nar1'a.ted, but Ibn-al-Ba,l1_Qi adds that in his day some of the Ramitni still were to be found living under at chief called lbr§.hi1n ibn Raznniu, also under a certain Mahatxnat, son of Abu Nair ibn Malak, whose name was &u.y|>H.1\.

According to Ibo-al-Ballihi, the -noble tribe of the IsIn§.'ili Sl1ab§.uk§.1°ah were descended from Minfzehahr, grandson of the celebrated Faridim, an ancient and mythical king of Persia., and the chiefs of the]'sm§,'ili had aforetime been Ispahbads, or sub-kings, under *the* Sassanians. After the Arab conquest their tribe was settled in the Dasht Urd zneadowlands, and in this neighborhood remained, till the coming into those parts of Sultan Mas'E1d, son of Mahlnild of (ihaznah, some time between 4:21 and 4132 (1090 and 1040). His general *Nas_h FarraQ,9'* finding the *Isma'ili tribe in possession of*

¹ See also Ibo-al-Athir, x, 48. These events apparently took place in the year 464. (1071).

* *Task Ferrari: is probably the true reading of the name; see Ibn-a1-Athir, ix, 267, 289.*

Istakhr, expelled them, causing them to migrate south to the lands round Kerman:md [4]5.fu. The Buyids having fled to the east to their place here, they next wandered westward and ultimately settled in the district of Fars, where, in the times of Isma'il, they were ruled by two brothers, Muhammad and Naunrad, the sons of Yahya. The descendants of these two brothers, of course, quarrelled as to who should be chief of the tribe. Naunrad left two sons, Buzayn and Hulk, the latter leaving a son called Isma'il, while Naunrad had a son called Mama, who became the chief of the tribe. He had been the elder brother of Naunrad. He, our author states, in sign of his rank "was wont to strike (the Kettles-um) five times, the same becoming a custom among these people almost down to the present time, but which has now been forgotten (taken) by the Atabeg (Ismail)" (successor in the district of the Atabeg Kerman). (in the district of this district the elder son Buzayn succeeded, but was put to death by his uncle Naunrad, who seized the chiefship of the tribe, established himself in Fars. Salk, Buzayn's younger brother, thereupon called in the aid of Fudhriyuh, at this time ruling supreme throughout Fars, as described above. He re-established Salk in the chiefship, routed (and presumably killed) Naunrad, and at the date when our author wrote, *Ilusiyali*, son of Salk, was chief in his father's room, governing the towns of Isfahan, Fustajil, Istohunet, and Durak, with other places of the district. But, as Ibn-al-Jayni adds, between the cousins there could be no peace, Salk and his son Mulgham, and his son Isma'il, after him, living in perpetual war with Mama, ibn Naim and his son Ibrahim, and this state of things still obtained at the time when our author wrote.

The three remaining tribes were of the province. The chief of the Isma'ili clan was a certain

Abd Sa'd, who is mentioned more than once in the geographical part of the work. *Abel Hail* was the son of a certain *Mulauinnnd* in *Ilauinil*. He took so-rvicv umlvr *Fadliyah*, and in the clisorclvrs of the lust liuyid <la..\\s obtained possession of *Kṣ.ziriux* with its districts. All this country he held till the a1,riva1.l of the zitanlwg **Chili** in *Fins*, who before long dispossessed him of *I{5,zix'\m*. *Ahfl Said*, when our author wrote, was ampan-cntly :\\.IrezL<ly dead, having left at son named, utter' his v=1,x-ly pa.tron, *Fadlfiyalt* (*ibn Abel Sa,'d*), now become ehicl' of the rvmn:\\.nt of the *Kei-zuvi* clan.

Of the *Mas'ildi* tribe, the chief *lla1.cl* been :L cert41.in *Ainiruwayh*, who, making himself powerful in the time of *Fadlhyali*, was put in possession of the castle of' *Sz.l1Fu':LL*, near *Firitzebid*, together with some neigllllholu'ing iivis. The *Atabeg IQn11nṣ.rtagin*, coining to *Fairs*, amllowvcl him to hold all these under the *Saljiiq ovrcrlorclshp*, and than *Amir-uwayh* got into his possession the city of *I*lirHML>ful*. Next the *Mas'ildi*, now become 'a powerful tribe, seized most of the district of *iiapiir irah*, round *J{?l,ziriln*, in addition to the lands of *F11'1zfl.b5id*. The rise to power of *Abbi Sa'd*, the chief of the *Karzuvi clan*, however, proved the ruin of *Amiruwayh* and his people: fighting took place, and the town of *Kazirfm*, held by *Amiruwayh*, having been taken by storm, *Aluii Sa'd* forthwith put that chief to death. *Ainiruwayh* left a sou, *Viljltasf* by name, and after *Abu Sa'd* had himself come to his end, and when the *Atabeg Chauli* had *Fare* firmly under rule, he confirmed *Vitiisf*, who was related to *Ijlasiyali* of the *Isma'ili clan* on the *nlothe1"s* side, in possession of *Firiizalood*, where he governed till his death. When our author wrote, the *Mas'E1di* were ruled by a certain *Aliyah Mil*, descended from this *Vislitasf*. In the geographical part of the work he is stated to have held the castle of *Bflslgkanat*, and there were also of this family the two sons of a certain *Abii-1-l-laloa1.i*, who still held rank in our

aatthml' tiny. The last clan of the Shambil.1\k5.L'a.lt to be 1nc\1Li<)1\(*d is that of the Shnkinxi, who lived in the 1nounta1,in-lau1ds of the coast or hot region. They were for Usu most Imri, 1°oN>e1's and highwalyInelx, lbt-al-BzmlIgjii sta1.LL~.H, but had been brought Lo order in recent times by the Atube Ch5.uli.

Our zl.11Lhox~ next s).>e&.lks of the Kurd tribes, who in Fairs were Livivlefl zunong the Five Rztnns (cla.ns)1 nannied the JilNyanh (or »jila1,wz\yI\), the Rennn-a.@-l)hiwa71.n, the La.wa-lijim, the Kzwyinx, and the Bn.zily\$u1, and these live clans hurl occupied, he says, ut'iginn.lly one hundred thousand Jnvvnmlxs, villages up' households. In the days of the Snssunians, according to Ilan-nl-IMI *Ighi*, the Kurdish troops of the Grcat King had been the flower of the Persian arznies, hence, at the time of the Moslem conquest, of the Kurd warriors all, save one :nam only, had fallen in the numerous battles against the Arab invaders. The one survivor, 'Ala.lc by anne, had subsequently become a Moslem, and some of his descendants were yet living when our author wrote. He adds that the Kurds settled in Fa'irs in his day were of a, tribe that had been brought down there by 'Aqlud-a.d-Dewlah the Buyid from the neighborhood of Isfelmfm.

Ibn-el-Ba.l@i closes this section of his book (Eols. 8812-89b) With a short discussion as to how the 1'e1-sians, who are a refractory folk, may best be governed, whether by force or by clemency. In regard to the \$hab\$,nk\$.ra,l1 more especially, he rem,rks that you will certainly be

¹ In the B.M. MS. the word is clearly written, and with the vowel marked, *Jfcwb* or *Ramm*. Possibly, but by 110 means certainly, in error the MSS. give it at times with initial z, written *Zamm*. See De Goethe in *Glossary to BBA*, iv, p. 250. .To,w1no.h, otherwise J.la.wmah (the word is now pronounced l.l&mu11), means "ib village", also "the chief town of a district"; but it must here stand for "a household". The above list of the Rzunms Ibn-u,l-Ba,l1_;hl has copied verbo.tim from lstalglgri (pp. 98 and 99). For Rain-acLh'J3lw:1n our MS. may read Az-Zubwzin; *Yiqit* has Az-Zizzin, and lNuqadcln.si Az-Ziriiz. For other variants see the notes to *Igstaklmi*, pp. 98, 99.

putting him to the proof, he had ever found him to be incorruptible. This Ahil Mul.1a1.mlmul left five sons: Abu Nnsr, the youngest, succeeded him in the judgeship, of whom later, next Abet Dhal.1'r and Abu Zu}m.y1°, who settled down as Dihqans, or provincial nobles, in Ki1°mG.n, Abu TUhir, who acted as his 1'utlwrlz4 deputy in the KIRSTIN judgeship, and was called to the Sublime Court (*Dcvtgixll.-L A76.*, Ba.g-hd&d pt-esum.-1.hly) for consul *tszttions* 011 the w'lil.it-s of that province; and lastly Abu-l-ljnsa,n, who, after having been associated with his younger brother (Abu Nash) in the j8's.t's judgeship, was sent for by Sultan Malnild, some time between 388 a d 421 (998 and 1030), who appointed him Qaidi at Cjliaznah, and his descendants Htill held the oiiiee of judge there nt the time when Ibo-al-Ballglgi wrote. Abl'l Namur, the youngest of the Qadi Abu Mul.1ammad:-: live sons, as already :said succeeded him as Judge of Fare. He was a man of great learning and influence throughout the province, his power coming *to be increased* upon his marriage with the only daughter of the Iliirdal-si chief, a family of local nobility. His son was named 'Abd-Allah, and when in due course he succeeded to the ofEee of Chief Justice he became also, in his 1uot1'er's right, the hereditary chief noble of the Fare district. This power, judicial and tribal, Ibn-al-Bal@i *adds, had afterwards passed to both* his son and grandson, whose names our author does not specify, and the grandson was Judge of Shiraz when our author wrote. The Judge 'Abd-Allah had flourished in the reign of Balc\$.lij\$.r, the penultimate Buyid prince, whose heterodox Shi'ah proclivities the orthodox 'Ahd-Allah had always valiantly striven to combat; and further, to his exceeding honour, a brother of the Qadi 'Abd-Allah had through scruples of conscience always refused to be made judge in Isfahan. But, *es our author writes, "in the days of Bakalijar, the sect of the Seven lingams had become very rampant,"* and to the grief of Qadi. Abd-Allah the Buyid prince new

appeared to *be paying great attention* to the plwaciiig of a certain i'ah missionary named Ahh Nair ibn 'Jmr5,11, whom the people also were beginning to look upon as a prophet. The pious zeal of the judge becoming inHami-ci by the disastrous influence which the inissioncr was .gvttilig to exercise over Balifulijai-, with much astuteness (h-1nan<11.)(l a private audience, and succeeded in persuading the l-3uyi(l prince that the missionary, hewing succeeded in corrupting the fidelity of the troops, was now inciting their to revolt against the Government. Bakalijar thereupon, without pausing to inquire, ordered out a hundred man of his Persian horse-guards and a hundred of his Turk *pages*, putting them under the orders of a trustworthy person supplied by the Qadi 'Abd-Allah. This officer managed matters promptly and cleverly. The missionary was seized and carried many days on horseback without rest or delay, being at length set free on the further side of the Euphrates, where a decree was forthwith published that it were lawful to slay him in he repassed that stream eastward.

With this anecdote our author concludes his notice of the Chief Justices, and next comes the description of the province of Fars (fols. 63b-861)), which will be found translated in the pages which follow. For a general description of the province and its towns, I may refer the reader to the chapter *on Fars in The Lcvnclc Of the Ecostefroz Oaliplaate*. References to the earlier Arab geographers are to the texts printed in the volumes of *the Bibliotheca Gcographofrwrm Arcnbicofruvn* (BGA) of De Goeje. For the present condition of the province I have consulted the (modern) *Fe/rs No/malz, Ndsifmi* (referred to as FNN.), written by Hajj Mirza Hasan Tabib of Shiraz (folio lithograph, Tihnan, A.H. 1313, A.D. 1895), of which the great map, in Persian, on the scale of about ten miles to the inch, gives us the position of every village and stream throughout the province. This work has enabled meta identify many *names* written defectively in the manuscript,

my also to verify the fact in regard to the mines which, in the lapse of eight centuries since Ibn al-Ballih wrote, have disappeared leaving them all as a result. Anilith Inayl Jeren marked that in many cases the ruins of an ancient town, or village, that in the past has been a city, is now a village in the modern district, and sometimes vice versa.

THE PROVINCE OF IRAN

Section of the province of Iran. This land, after the coming of Islam, became the first ground of the Arab armies, but in the days of the old Persian kings Fars was the centre of their government and the original seat of their power. For at that time all the countries from the banks of the Oxus to the borders of the Euphrates went by the name of the Land of the Persians; all here were the cities of the Persians, and all the world paid them taxes and tribute. When, however, Islam arose and Fars came to be conquered, this province became the camping-ground of [one of the armies of] Iraq, for no sooner had the Moslems come hither than they took up their quarters permanently in the land, on the one part the troops from Kufah, on the other those from Basrah, and from this base they went forth to the conquest of all lands and to subjugate the [eastern] world. Afterwards they gave the names of these two townships, whence originally the armies of Iran had been recruited, to the conquered provinces. Now, the army from Kufah had taken possession of Quhistan and Jib al-[with all the country from] Isfahan to Rey and Danighan [going north] to Tabaristan; these provinces, therefore, were given the name of May Kufah, and in the [registers of] taxes this name still occurs. The army from Basrah, on the other

¹ This map, which is difficult to procure, I have had on loan from Mr. A. G. Ellis, to whom I am also indebted for having in the first instance brought me the Féru Zmah-i-Ncwri to my notice.

hand, had conquered Balgrayn anal 'Oman, with 'Fix in Maki-an, also Kirmau, Fins, and IQgilzistau, with the adjacent lands and the Arab districts that lie on 'blu frontier; and so all this ro8i011 came to be known as Mah Basrah, and in the registers this name too occurs. *Fans*, therefore, is one of the Basrah camping-grounds, for it was conquered by the army from Basi-ah, and it came to be called Mah-al-Basrah, and the nana is so written in the registers.

The extent of Fans, with its districts, is 150 leagues in length by 150 leagues in breadth. In regard to tlw positions of the angles [of its frontier lino], these, as shown in the figure 011 the inargiii of the manuscript ¹ lie at the four camclinal points, east, **west**, north, and south, and not at the corners [to the N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W.]. Thus, the shape of the province is a square [or]ozenge], of which the angles are to the four main points of the compass, while the tour sides lie cross-wise facing the intervening compass-points, all of which wil] be clearly understood if the accompanying figure drawn [on the margin of the nmanuscript], and which represents-the outline of the province, be carefully considered. The frontier lands at these four angles of Fars are &s follows: To the north the [province here] adjoins Isfahan, the frontier between Isfahan and Fare being at Yazdilghwast, and then come Yazd, *Abar-qxyah*, and [on the other side] Suinayram. The eastern angle of *Fare* is towards Kirman, in the direction of Sijén, the frontier being at Radar. This place Riidéin was originally in the Fare province, but in the reign of the late Sultan Alp Arslan, when the frontier came to be re-established between Fare and Kirman, at the time that Qavurd [his brother was made governor Of Firs], Rmidan was then 'counted as of Kirman. The angle to the south lies on the seashore at the frontier of Kirman,

¹ This Figure of a lozenge is wanting in both manuscripts.

and the districts of Huzii are at this place; and next come the Sir [or Coast District] lying along the sea. The western angle of Fars is towards Khilzistim, in the direction of the Sea of 'Omš.n, the frontier being near Arrnjin [which should of right be counted] as of the province of Fibro. However, at the time when [the Buyid prince] B5.l<5.lij5.r' was driven from his kingdom, the governor of that district was a certain Wazir, Abu-1-'A1\$. by mute, and he, in a king COIHIHOTI cause with Ha.zēr Asp² [the chief of that frontier], delivered over Arra.j?u1 into his hands. Hence it has come about that since the time when K1n'1zist5,u [a.hout 4493 (105)] on the first establishment of the present [Sziljiul] dynasty, was placed under the over-ship of H.1.ziu° Asp, Arrajimn has been included in the]_š_b1zist5.n province.

Descr¹°-@JtEooz Of the K?1u/w [Districts] of Fars.-The province of Fars contains live [Districts or] Kiirahs, and each Kiirah is called after the name of the king who first established it; **these districts therefore stand thus' the Ista@r Kiirah, that of Darabjird, that of Ardas_11_ir K1_1i'1rah,³ of Shapiir Khiirah, and of Qubad Khirah; and each one of these live Kiirahs** contains various cities and sub-districts, as will be fully detailed in what follows.

THE ISTAKHR DISTRICT

The name of this district is from [the capital, Persepohs] I5tal_<Lu', which same was the first city to be built in]85.1-s, and it was founded by [the mythical king] Kayi1mar18h. The Kirah extends over a total area, of 50 leagues in the

¹ In the manuscript, as already said, spelt thus and alternatively Bi.kEilinjiir. See Introduction, p. 7.

² Hazelr Asp ibn Banker ibn 'lyful T5.j-al-Mulk (Ibo-al-Athir, ix, 392).

³ Always written in the MS. k_1u2rreh, the Arabic form being La-zarrah, meaning "the Glory" of Arda.5L_1ir, S_h&p1ir, and Qubid. As a matter of fact only these three last Kmahs bear the names of kings. The live Kirahs are those given by Igtalgliri (p. 97) except that he calls Qub5.d Karrah the Kiirah of Arra.j=T.n.

breadth by 50 in length. Its frontiers in the length are at Yazd [on the east] and at Hagar l)j1'alš13t [" the Thousand Trees," on the west],¹ and in the breadth ex1,-n(,l from Qiliistan ² to Nayriz. The chief cities of the κf1rzt11 are the following.

Ywnl.--Tliis city, with its dependent towns Illaybud, Nay in, Kathah [Old Yazd], and Faliraj, with some otlmers, belongs to Fars, and it lies on the frontier of the Istakllr Kiirah. Yazd has its water from underground channels [lcf1'riz]; its climate is temperate, but by reason that the city stands on the border of the [Great] Desert, it is at times hot. Fruits of all kinds grow well, and pomegranates are in greater abundance here than anywhere else, those of Maybud being the best in quality. In 1*"ahraj the water-melons are excellent, sweet, and so large that two of them are a load for any beast? In the districts round silk is produced, for the mulberry-tree here is abundant. Further, they manufacture excellent cloths in brocade, also of the kind named an,u 1fZ, fcvrccm, ⁴ and the like, for in [Yazd] they rear goats only, no sheep, and the hair from these is very strong. The people [of Yazd] are all of the Sunni sect, orthodox, pious, and strict [in religious observance] The coin in use here is known as

¹ The MSS. have, probably in error, l-lezzir pa. Direlgt, "Thousand and a Tree." The place named is possibly connected with Hezfir, chief town of the Hazer District, with a mosque (minbar) mentioned by Istek_1.1ri, p. 102 (also p. 123, l. 1, where Harcit in the text is in error for Heziir), and IH. 182, 194. Muqaclasi (p. 458) writes the name Az'£.r Saber, in Qudemeh (p. 196) it is given as Nay S5.bilr. The present village of Hezair lies 21 leagues south-east of Bayciai. (FNN. 185), which agrees with the Itineraries (Ist. 132, II-I. 201, Mud. 458), where it is placed half-way between Msiyin and Qgiriz.

² The village near Isfiden, see next page.

³ The MS. here has n. hole in the paper: text completed from **Hāfiḡ Abmi** (India. Olice MS., fol. '76a, **B.M.** 86a).

* *Mw_h;z* is mentioned in Muqeddasi (p. 323) as 'the *mime* of e stuff made lo Nishipii-. De Goethe (Glossary, BGA. iv, 355) explains that the name came from the instrument (*mus_h;*) used in its manufacture. *Whats the faralciz stud was is uncertain ; possibly we should read farzrjygiiten* in the dictionaries as the Name of a garment worn by §_1ay1_Q_1S,

the Alniri gold piece, and three of these diners go to the red clinéazi

G'r°eu.tefr wnzl Lnssfu' Ufrl. A meadow-land, 30 leagues in length by 3 in breztltli. In this meadow-land there are districts that are full of villages with fields paying the state amid the land taxes." The chief town of those districts is Bajjn,11." The climate here is extremely cold, hence there are neither trees nor gardens. Both in the plain and in the hills :wound are many springs. In this district also is at village [called 1Gu,s_L,L:-L-Zu,w,14], of the State-domains, and this is the Frontier village of the district. All these places are most populous, and to this district also belong the villages of Dih Gaiwz, Ab'El.(lu.11, zuicl Slii11°istilLn.5

Kmart *anil*]['u,lZç7r."-Kl'11'z'.cl is up small town, Kall§.r a large village; and at wide district lies round them, producing corn crops, for the climate here is very cold. There are running streams, and the source of the River Kur is in this district. It is most populous.

Isjiidfim. and QEH'isfd'n.--Botli these places are much

¹ Namely, the "Abloa.si(l clinalr " of the Caliphate, worth about half a sovereign.

² *Mulki we @Za.afrcuz.*

³ The name Urd is no longer known. Baijjah, the chief town (or *Jawmah*), is possibly Bizbnclxali, 55 leagues north of Aepsls (FN.N. 220, Ist. 103, Muq. 42-L). The word *Jaufmu,lz.*, already referred to (p. 13), often written in the MSS., whether in error or not, *Hawznala*, is used in lbo-al-Balghi for "the chief town" of a city:41,riçtç. In modern 'c1-si1>.n lazimclz is the district round the town, c.g. the '111.z'w1.rç7a of Shiraz (FNN. 190).

⁴ MS. blank restored conjefç'olu-ally from Il:mul-A11n 1*MuStawH.

⁵ Dih Griz me modern Dih Gilli, "Nut Village" (FNN. 220). This *Abhcluh* is now known as "of Iqli(I)", to çl-isbinguisli it from the village of the same name near Lake Bu,15l;tiç'11(FNN. 168). §L11ristç,n is modern iimilgisbim (FNN. 168), which Il5t.a.Qn'l (p. 103) gives as Sarvistiin, "Cypress Village."

^b Kirad.'acco1'ding to the Itincl-aries, lay 5 leagues north of Kallfir. Neither place now exists.

⁷ Ieficlim, which is not mentioned by the Arnh geographers, is probably the modern Isfadrain (FNN. 221). Qiiliistafni, which generally means "a mountain district" or "the hill country" is here the name of a village, probably near IsEa.rlx-a'in, but no longer to be found on the map. It is given above as on the western frontier.

like Kiirad. The climate here is extremely cold : and in the neighbourhood there is a cavern in the Inountrin that can be used as at place of refuge.

Yasd£mgwdst.-**This** phtcv, with **Dih Gewz, Slifzristfm**, Abédeh [above mentioned], and other villages of these parts are all of the cold district, growing corn but no fruit. There are running streamns :md springs here, hut at §HUrstan [" the Sault Village "] the water is hrztckish.

Qzabfrcoz canal Su/rvø7,t.--[Both *these* are] smell towns, having many districts round them, of which they :up the chief places. The climate here is cold but temperate ; there a.re running strew,ms and springs, a d fruit of all kinds is grown plentifully. The district is populous, a d in the chief town there is a. mosque for the Friday prayers?

Elactbfralc cold Qcilfi.-IQ;labral< is a large village and Qali a meadow-land, some [5 or 6]² leztglies in lenggtll. **The climate here** is cold but healthy ; also there are hunting-grounds. Their water is from the river [Purv§,h], which is very wholesome. The district is populous, end near by is the village of Khuv§.r, the climate and wa.ter of which

¹ There is some confusion about these two places and the next two mentioned. K_-11ab1-az appears to be modern 1§_hab1-iz, lying 3 leagues south-west of Aieinjan (FNN. 173). No village of 8a1-vat now exists, and the name is given by Igtalglgn-i (p. 1.03, also IH. 182) as Sarvab, and in the present MS. it is often written so that it might be read Purvab, the name of the river. Sarvat, however, is given below as near Kan ah, modern Kamin, hence it probably stood to the southward of modern Kalilak. The district round this, along the eastern bank of the Purvab River, was apparently the meadow land of, Qiili, a name that has disappeared from the **map**. This also is the case with Igabrak, but Igiuviir near which it stood, exists, as Qal'ah lilnir (1 league to the south-east of Arsinjan), and }_§_.habrak, given later in the MS. under the form lilnafrak, must have been one of the chief villages of the l_§l_1afrak Districts, Upper and Lower, which are well known (FNN. 174, -300). The mosque for the Friday prayers so frequently mentioned [literally " congregational mosque and pulpit.": jøZm£' we molnar] is a phrase taken from Istakliri and other earlier Arab geographers who **give long lists of towns with or without a minbafr** or "pulpit", to indicate their **approximate importance and size**.

² Added from Iglafig Abra, and see the previous note.

an-e as eloreseitl, and here too there is a castle called Qa1.l'a.l1 I_Quv\$.r.

BM.?Zu. A small town in the hill country, lying at the foot of a pass, :it at point where Inzmy roauls meet. The clinla1.te is cold, :imd the water from running streams excellent. They have corn and Eruit, hut in no greet qlmntities. Most of the people here awe thieves and robbers.

*.*lbrl,)'qEl/(l/z.. -v>ur(p'1.yu.l1* is an snnull town, with a broztrl district round it, **living** n. teinperote cliniatte, somewhat cooler than tlla1.t of Yuzcl. [to water is from running streamns portly, :and in pert from un<le1'grouml <:lta.m1el8. There are corn-h1.nds, ztnfl lnuch fruit is grown. It is al plea.sa.nt place, with am invigomtiiig clima1.te, but other crops [beyond those above mentioned] do not grow here. The town is populous, and there is a mosque for the Fridaty prayers.

lql-Zrl. A smell town, with u. fortress, also a mosque for the Friday praLye1°s. The elinm.t,e is cool, for it lies in the cold country, and is both temperate end invigorating. The wa.ter is good, being' from running streams. Fruits of all kinds are cultivated here, and there ere corn-lztns, but 110 other crops are grown. The place is very populous.1

*Sv.o1*1rw,q whirl A-1'j'zww.¢Tn1,.* [Both ere] smell towns, with their districts, that resemble in every way lqlid. They also grow here apricots ; the equal thereof for excellence and sweetness will not he found anywhere else in ell the world, and the dried apricots from this place are exported to other lends. The district is very populous.

R-ffm. GrcrnWr incl Lesser? -These are iueedow-lends,

¹ M5.yin, Almnrqoyall, now called Aluwquh, and lqlicl are all well-known places ; RO too Surrnaq u.nr.l ArjumOn, now written Sinunaq and Argumain (FNN. 169, 171, 291). In the text of l\$t_n5l1ri (p. 101) Arjunxém is wrongly given as Ar1_Q;nmE.z1 or U1'j5_hu1n{n (variant here right). Our Paris MS. gives UrjOn or Uzj&n, in error, which must: not be mistaken for Uzjixn of Yakut, i, 197.

² Rfin District is no longer' found 011 t-he map, but its position north of Minyin is confirmed by the ltiimerury. It is not: the modem Rivin (spelt the same) of FNN. 272, which lay in Kiih Giloyah.

16 leagues in length by 2 in width. There are mziui districts among these meadows, where are liefs and crown lands* , and the chief town lies among gardens. The climate is cold, their water is from springs, and they have hardly any fruit, nothing being grown except corn. You go from here to *the pass* above Mziyin, ft fearful road, by I'ELSOII of the footpads, who infest a.ll the villages of that district.

Kçtmfz"rN,z.2 -A district lying on the banks of [the River Kur]. There is here a great forest of oak-trees, with medlers and willows. Lions are met with in great numbers, very fierce and bold, and in no other place [in Firs] are they so numerous. The climate is cold, but temperate, and they get their water from the river [Kur], which is excellent end digestible. The chief town of the district is [Tir M&yij€1.n],³ but most of its villages are now in ruin.

Kctfmcoh, Friwag, *c//nal* Las'Z'r°ç7,.4-[Thi-ee] small towns, with many villages sud their districts. The climate here is cold but temperate. There are many :line running streams, and much fruit of all kinds is grown. Hunting~grounds abound near by. All the district is populous, and in the chief town is a mosque for the Friday prayers.

*Saihcah incl l1Ta,w.i]1,.5--*Two small towns; the climate here is temperate, but running streams are scarce. In Sabah they get iron, and of the steel make swords and other blades, which [after the name of the town] are

¹ lgg5çZz we m'uZk7.

² FNN. 256. The chief town of the district, now, is called Pzllmgdri.

³ Blank: see Itinerary. *Ietuljri* does not mention its chief town.

⁴ Kan ah town is probably the present lialiluk, the capital of the Karin District: Fixing exists, in the Upper }1_half-ak District; but (La.sif-1, or Basirfi (as the name is spelt later), is. 110 longer to be found on the map (FNN. 260, 300).

⁵ Sziyah is modern Chmhak, as further shown by the name of the chahaki swords. Harat, as the name is written in the Arabgeographers, also exists (FNN. 181, 301).

called Cliitliaki. Both these towns are populous, each having a mosque for the Friday prayers.

Bφ.wφ~φEn m l iilc.rz»fwll.-Ba1.vv5,i1* is a small town, with a mosque for Friday prayers; and Mai-va.st is like it. There are fruit orchards, so extensive that their trees make a forest. These two towns lie near the districts of Kirman. The climate is temperate, and there are 1-111 ming' streams, also, both places are very populous.

.Al>rr1j.3 A large village lying at the foot of a hill. This hill is their sure refuge, and they have dug their houses, [building them] one above another in its Hank. A11 a.lbunch1.nt stream flows down from its summit, and the water for the whole district is taken from this.

*laywggri** and *11l(r.r'l:rZφφ.gl_t*. Ist.al<l_n' in the days of the ancient Persians kings was their capital. It was, in fact, first founded by liayfunargl, and after him each king on his accession added something to the city, more especially Talnufiralgh, who built here many palaces. When Janishid came to be king of [Persia and] the whole world, he made Istal;.hi~ such an enormous city that its limits extended from Iglafarak or late-alc [on the east] to the further parts of Ramjircl [on the west], its area measuring 41 leagues in length by 10 in breadth. Within the circuit of the city there were three castles, one Q,a1'a.h

¹ **Bevin** (not to be confused with the valley of BzurvNn. mentioned below) was the chief town of the district still known as the Bnrvnaints. Of this the name now is *Sēl'i.y5.1x*, but BawvNn town is more probably to be identified with modern Mnzayjnm, which in the Arab geographers is spelt, li'lu1'a.yzijun (FNN. 181, It, 101, Muq. 424). The town of Marvasb must not be confounded with the *lTawq1u,151_1t* district, as is too often the case in the MSS. The town exists (FNN. 301); and it is probably the place mentioned by I\$§nkb1-E (p. 102), where for *.Elias-1nj'* in the text, we should read the *var.ri.ntl* Mzwst 01' M=u-vnst given in the note. (In **BBA.** iv, 390, the emendation that this should be read *Mar uclagw* is obviously in error.) Neither *lNrvdng}}*i, c'1ist'rixt' nor Mazvasb town is mentioned by any of the other Arab geographers

² **Abraj** is now the Dunne of the district of which the chief town is *Da\$1;tak* (FNN. 170).

^z **Pe1~sepolis** (FNN. 293).

Ista@r, the second Qzml'ah ilmstamli [the Broken Cu, stle.], and the third Qa, l'h, h zil:-avnlvM1. These were known as the Three Dolncsd Next he built at patience it the foot of the hill, the equal of which was not to be found in the whole world, and the description thereof is a1, lter this wise. At the foot of the hill [north of 1\$st=-lily1 Jannslid laid out at phttforn of solid stone that was hlzcxk in color, the platform being Your-sidocl, one Hide zlgzminst the hill foot and the other three sides towards the plain, and the height of the platform was on all sides 30 Elle. In the for-e~face the'1'eol' he built two stzmirwamys, so easy of ascent that horsemen could ride up without dilliicntly. Then upon the platform he erected columns of solid blocks in white stone, so finely worked that even in wood it might be impossible to make the like by turler's art or by carving; and these columns were very tall. Some were after one pattern, while others were differently carved, and among the rest there were two pillars in particular which stood before the threshold [of the paulacel, these being square in shape, and formed of a white stone that resembled marble. Nowhere else in all the province of Fare is any stone like this found, and no one knows whence these blocks were brought. This stone is la stiptic] for wounds, hence they break off' pieces the1~eo\$, and when any one has received at hurt they h°lc some piece of the stone clown, and laying [the powder] on the wound it forthwith is etanlnched. The wonder is however these great stones were set up here, for each pillar 111e21»SUI.GS more than 30 ells round a.11d about, being also more than 40 ells in height, end each is built up of only two or [et most] three blocks. Further, there- is

¹ »S'h Gambandain.--At fol. 15b of the MS. the author Write~ that in the castle of lq5t.a1_hr Jamglmid' kept his treasury '[1g_ha.zdnah], in the castle of \$1_1ika.sta.h his storehouse [fao-rqig_h-75]yZnq%h], and in the castle of.. \$_haka1.nv5.n 11e established. his armoury [zawzid-Z.8;ai1zwlz.]. This 'last name' is sometimes written §1;ankav5.n,

to be seen here the figure of [the steed] Bur:iq,l~ and the figure is :miter this fashion: the face is as Thu face of at mann with al, beard and curly hair, with an crown set on the lwaul, but the body, with the fore and hind legs, are those of' Ni bull, auifl the tail is al. but1's to,il. Now all these columns haul borne originally upper stories erected on their summits, but of these buildings 110 trace now rennins. Rouml :ml about lie mouxuls of clay, and the people. going up tlwre clip fmt this e / y :md wash it , and they final in aunong the clay .luclizum tutty,2 which saau is 11. nledicament for the eyes , but no one knows how this lies here come to he mixed up with the clfny. In letalghr everywhere a.n<l about may be seen the sculptured portrait of Jzun:~il1id, [zuul he is represented] as u powerful man with al. well-grown liezwll, a, ha.nriHolne face, and curly hair. In flay places his likeness has been so set that he faces [south to] the sun. In one hand he holds a stay, .and in the other a censor, in which incense is bunting, a d he is worshipping the sun. In other places he is represented with his left hand grasping the neck of al lion, or else seizing a. wild ass by the head, 01' again he is taking IL unicorn [or rhinoceros] by the horn, while in his right ha.nd he holds an hunting-1~:nife, which he has plunged into the belly of the lion or unicorn aiforesanid. 111 the hill [above I\$@i@1'] they ha.ve 1na.de a hot-bath, 'cutting tanks in .the solid rock; a.nd the water which Hows into these tanks from the sides and the ceilings is from n natural hot spring, which goes to prove that the source of the water lies in n sulphur-hed. On the hill-sunnit [beyond I\$Sa@r] are many great D a r t h ~3 to which the people ha.ve given the name of the Prison of the Wind.

¹ On which the Prophet, Muhzunmarl made his Nig'ht».Touruey to Heaven. See Qul-\$.n, oh. xvii, where.however, the name of the sbeedis nobmentioned.

² Tutti, which is crude zinc oxide, is found in many parts of Persia.

³ So-called Towers of Silence, where the dead were exposed by the Guebres.

The Marvdasht District ¹ in part was built over by the houses of the city [of Istakhr] but the greater portion was occupied by the gardens of Janlshid's palaces. The Rivet' Purvab is the celebrated stream that flows past Istakhr and through the Marvdasht district, its waters are wholesome to drink. The climate of Istakhr is cold but temperate, and resembles that of Isfahan. In the early days of Islam when Istakhr was first conquered [by the Arabs], once and twice even the people revolted treacherously, which led to a massacre of the inhabitants* as has been already mentioned in the first [historical] part of the present work, and the city was laid in ruins. Then long after this, in the latter part of the reign of Bakalijar [the Bilyid], there was a certain Wazir who, being at enmity with another [noble], set out to contend with him. Upon this the Amir Qutulmish ² came up with a [third] army, and they [fought], demolishing all that remained of [ancient] Istakhr, and pillaged the whole township. Wherefore at the present time Istakhr is become a mere village, with only a hundred men for population. The River Kur [as already said] flows through [the plain of] Marvdasht; its source is near Keller, and it flows out into Lake Balghigan, the description of which will come in its proper place. Near Istakhr is seen the mountain of Arafat, on which was preserved the Book of Zend which [the prophet] Zoroaster revealed.

Rostam's district lying on the banks of the [Kar]

¹ FNN. 293, but, as already said (note to p. 25), not mentioned by the Arab geographers.

² The Amir Qutulmish, surnamed Salsabil-ad-Dawlah, was the son of an uncle of Tughril Beg. He was the contemporary and rival of Sultan Alp Arslan, and died in 456 (1064). (Ibn-al-Athir, x, 23, 24.) He was the ancestor of the later Seljuq Sultans who ruled in Qunyah (conium).

³ This mountain and its connexion with the revelation of the Zend Avesta does not appear to be mentioned by any other authority. No Arab geographer seems to have noticed the name, and nothing about it given by F. Rosenberg in his translation of the Zaratustrian. (Le Livre de Zoroastre, St. Petersburg, 1904).

⁴ FNN. 214.

River. In this part of the stream they had in former days erected a dam in order to secure a sufficient quantity of water to irrigate the lands, but in the times of disorder when the Arabs overran Persia] this dam fell to ruin, and all the district of Rahnjird went out of cultivation. In recent years the Atalzg Chauli has rebuilt this dam, and the country round *has again* been brought under cultivation. This dam is named [after the Atabeg whose surname is Falihr-ad-Dauvlali] the Fakhristan. The climate of the district is cold but temperate, and there are corn-lands giving abundant crops, but little fruit is grown.

Qw\$ru, l. 1. 1 A small town with a temperate climate. There are running streams, and both corn and fruit are grown. It is now under the rule of IjlasUyah.² There are iron-mines here, and the district is populous.

Li1_a.a.y0-wh. u, n(l .ZV<uy'f-Zz." -These are two small towns, and Nayriz possesses a castle. They grow grapes here abundantly. and most of the grapes they dry to make raisins. The climate is temperate, and there are running streams. In each town there is a mosque for the Friday prayers, for they are very populous. Near by is the district governed by Ijlasuyah, and in Khayrah there is a very strongly fortified castle* on a hill-top.

Upper and Lower K'irbø. 1, L. 5= [In these districts] they have built three dams across the Kur River, whose waters serve to irrigate their lands. Of these districts parts are of the hot region, parts of the cold, and there are corn-lands.

Bag/gift." -A small but well-built town, and the soil here

¹ FNN. 308. Now spelt Qutri.

² Chief of the Ism5.'i1i tribe; see Intwrosclubion, p. 11.

³ *1Q.1a.yru, h, a stage in the line 1-2u-ies, must have been the chief hamlet of the high district, which lies on the south of Lake Bfulghtigaiu to the North of Igsfahbfmfit (ENN. 178 : ml 199). Nzmyriz, now pronounced Niriz, is a town and list; -ict to the east, of the lake (FNN. 305).*

⁴ Tir-i-Khudai.; see below.

⁵ FNN. 256.

⁸ Now called the Hill of Ba.vqlu., Tall Jiayfjz in Arabic: meaning " the White Hill" (ENN. 183). The ¹¹¹¹⁴¹¹¹⁸ is pronounced Bayzzi by the Persians.

is white, and it is from this fact that the place has its name. Before the gate of the town there strut<-lws out a fine meadow-land, 10 leagues in length by 10 leaglws in width, and in all the country round there is DOIN* other to equal it. There are many dependent districts, and the fruit grown here is excellent, being of all kinds. The climate is cold but temperate, and running* streams of good water abound. The town is populous, with a mosque for the Friday prayers. In the neighborhood of Bayda. lie the two [villages of] Ash and T11r.1

Abcidct/L-A small town, having a strongly fortified castle. The climate is temperate, and its water is derived from the overflow of the Kur River, for near by lies the lake [of Ba@tigan]. Grapes in abundance grow here. The district [governed by] HasUyah is near here, and it is very POP111011S.

Elzwr'r'cconah.3---A small but pleasant town, with τ_b temperate climate and running streams. Fruit and corn grow abundantly. There is a castle here, on the hill-top, which is very strongly fortified and known as Qal'ah l.Q_muramah; in the town is a mosque for *the Friday prayers*.

*Dolf, Ill'z7/rd and Ra'dcT/n,**--Two villages lying at no great distance from Bavvan. The climate is cold, and in the first-named village myrtles grow abundantly.

¹ Neither appears to exist at the present day; of. Itinerary for their position.

² The southern Abaidah, now known as Abzidah Tashk (FNN. 170).

³ Now called Khirémah (FNN. 257).

⁴ DihMird, which still exists (FNN. 170), is called in Arabic Qariyat-al-As, both names signifying "Myrtle Village"; and it was known to the earlier geographers also as Bfidanzin. Baden, or R§Q1;5,n, is mentioned by *Istaljri* (p. 102) as a village with no mosque for the Friday prayer. Muqaddasi (p. 457) gives it as lying between Hslr5.t and Shafer-i-Bibak, one stage from either place; it no longer appears to be marked on the map. *Rodin must not be confounded with Baden*, on the eastern frontier of Fare.

CHAPTER II

THE DANA13JM1> DrsT1u(w'1'

¶ 71-IIS district' takes its name from DMA [Darius] the Great, son of King BULLINUT ibn Isfzuxdiyiv. *DZ-r-ZI§1}r(Z."* This city was founded by Dare, son of Bamlun. It was built circular as though the line of circumference had been drawn with compasses. A strong fortress stood in the centre of the town, surrounded by a ditch kept full of water, and the fortress had four gates. But now the town lies all in ruins, and ought remains except the wall and the ditch. The climate here is that of the hot region, and there are date-palms. The streams of running water are of bad quality. A kind of bitumen [*no/Emtyri*] is found [near D£u-&bjird] at so, place up in the mountain, which bubbles up and falls drop by drop. Also there is a rock-salt found in these parts which is of seven colors where it comes to the surface of the ground.

Pfung bond *T&vmm.3~Two* small towns, of which Pure is the larger, where there is a strong castle. Both towns lie on the frontier of Kirin, and they are of the hot region,

* The I§.r?1.bjit'd District is named by I.-Ium-d-Allah Mustawfi the Province of §bn.lbi^\,nk5,ra.h, being called thus after the Kurdish tribe whose history has been given in the Introduction, p. 9. As the present day the district no longer bears this name; and §1_1ab5.nk§.rah, now, is the name of a small sub-district, on the sea-coast, near the nioufsh of the §1_1§.pdir **River**, one of thirteen included in the district of Daiistan. (ENN. 209, 224.)

² Modern I)Z1r5.lb (FNN. 199, 201).

³ Now Fung and To,rum (FNN. 217, 218). Spelt with dotted T.

whereby the dates and raisin-syrup [diiglyib] consumed in that region for the most part come from here. Indeed, the whole ¹eve11ue from hence is derived **from** [the tux on] dates and corn. They also weave excellently here by hand-loom. In both towns there is a mosque for the Friday prayers, and the [celebrated basin called] Plw.raoh':~s Cup¹ is to be seen near here.

Pc1,sEt.2--[11is is a great city that was founded by King Bahinan, father of Dara Darius]. It was formerly as large in area as Isfahan, but now is gone to decay, so that the most part lies in ruin. It *has many* dependencies and districts. Their water is entirely obtained from underground channels, for there are neither springs nor brooks. The climate is temperate and bracing, the place being very pleasant and good to live in. The products of both the hot and the cold regions are to be found here, so that in all the gardens of *Past* you will find nuts and oranges, citrons and grapes, with figs and the like, namely, tropical fruits, together with those of the north, all in abundance. Indeed, there is no place equal to this elsewhere. There is also a strong fortress in *Past*, which the §.ba.loanl:a1'a1 had left in ruin, but which the Atabeg Cliétuli has rebuilt. Kurm and Rimiz are of the dependencies of Pasii.

Kzwm and Rmw7z.3--These are two towns lying on the road into *Past* [from the north]. The climate is temperate, there are running streams; also in each town a mosque for the Friday prayer, and in both the districts corn and

¹ Presumably a tank for water.

² Modern *Fa.s§.* (FNN. 229).

³ Probably the village Kurm, which lies 3 leagues to the north of *Fact.*; but there is also QW Kurm, half a league to the south-east of *Fast.*, which is known likewise as Ki§.Llk-i-Qaidi, "the Judge's Kiosquo," at the present day. Riinz, Upper and Lower, is the name of two villages lying 5 and 6 leagues to the north of *FasO* (PNN. 237, 238). This *Ituiniz* is not to be confounded with the town of *Rfmiz* mentioned by the older Arab *geogz'a.phe1's*, a name which may be read *Ribanj* (by a shifting of the diacritical points), and which lay half-way between *D§.t'zibjird* and *Juwaym*, being of the *l_Q.1asii* District (*It.*, 107, *IH.* 183).

fruits :We grown. In the time of one of the Atabegs, when misfortune lull overwlielxcul l'urg', the people of [Kerr :ml Itliniz] also belled tradtorouely, on which [the Atambegl took both towns by ensatiilt a d laid them ll! ruin.

Hl1.ru/g IMrllni-I [-=Htl! Izliuwr Govs/{φ"} :mud Hlirtgg .ϕllZ»_i££Z-nlZo?,.1

-Tliea-av are two districts of the rlepcndencies of Past,. **They** an-c of' the hob 1°e.1gion, atml corn is grown here, the water bc-ing from unclergrouod cllatmtels. There :ac many villages :mal farmsteads, but no town *here*. Now in these palate :to normy other districts like the above, hut which will not here be more pn.rticuln1°ly described, lest we run to too great at length, :md all :we a1.likc one to mother.

1.l?csH., *IJani/φφ7,n*, 11[ll-38, *u-nfl* Rwstw'q-wr-Rustw'q.*¹--All these places awe of the Dfmreljird District and have a hot climate. The cla.te-palm grows.here, for there are running streams: also other fruit-trees abound. The [pass called] Tauig-i-ltu.11Jnl* lies near here, and in the middle of the pass stands a strongly fortified castle, which was formerly held by Ibrahim ibn Illa.1n§.* It is now garrisoned by the Kirm§.11 troops.

¹ In Istalghri (109) sqq-ar-Rnd and S_haqq-al-Maisuain. The latte:- is now unknown, hut: the first of these districts is probably at the present day represented by the Salad-i-Rid, "the plain along the river,"^{as} through which the River RUdbiu: flows (FNN. 238, 326).

^{as} The name of the district, of Iglasfi is now written K_hes11, with M, as is found in Muqaddasi (423). L§lta15_hri (108) spells it l;lashi'1w5, (see FNN. 3302, where, besides the district, the village of Khasu is also mentioned). There is probably some connexion between the name of this district of I.lasii and Haefiyah, the §l_1ab5,nk?u'a11 chief, often mentioned in the foregoing articles, and in the Introduction. Daraken, which was once the oapitaal of the province, according to the Itinerary given in I.lan1d-Allah hliiistavrfi, lay 4 leagues south of Ij. All traces of its ruins apparently. have disappared, but at the place indicated there is now the village of Darakih, lying 10 leagues east of li'as§.(FNN. 238 and Persian map). Mt.we or Mi§s is not to be found on the **map**, but is mentioned by the Arab geographers (Is. 107, Muq. 423), who, however, do not give us its position. Rustin-ai--Rustiiq exists some 4 leagues north of! Furg- (FNN..219).

³ See below under Castles.

⁴ See' Introduction, p. 11.

In rmrl Fu,sz'@çTm,.'--Tlx [first town, otherwise called] In, was in former times a mere village, but under the rule of HasUyah it became a city. Its climate is temperate, but the water here is indigestible. Fruit is in plenty, more especially grapes. There is a mosque for the Friday prayers [in Ij]. Way_1l~:an2 is fl. small town, now in ruins, with a bracing climate, though it lacks for water.

.[ahbr"r12,.3--A small town full of trees such as hear every land of fruit. It has running streams, and there is a castle here, that is very strongly fortified, and was formerly in the hands of l.lasL'yah.

Jc/ohram.4'--A medium-sized town, neither large nor small. There &1'6 corn-lands here, and much cotton is grown, which is also exported. *Kfirbcis* [a kind of Muslim] too comes from here, and the [celebrated] Jain-ami blankets [zoo] are woven in this town. The climate is that of the hot region, and water is from- both underground channels and from running brooks. There is a castle here called [K_1_1urshal1],5 very strongly built, and he from whom this castle took its name was a certain Arab, of the time of [the *Omayyad* viceroy] **Hajji**, and this [Klmursliah] built the fortress. [Faqlliyah of the] iabankaralil rebelled in this castle, but Nizam-al-Mulk laid siege to the place, taking it by assault. At the time when Persia [was conquered by the first Caliphs]" this town of Jahram was accounted especially to belong to the heir-apparent [of the Persian Chosroesz], hence he who was declared heir to the throne, was held nominally to be the Governor of Jahram.

¹ Ij still exists (FNN. 178), but Fustajim is wanting on the map. According to the Itinerary it lay 7 leagues from Pases and 10 leagues from Dzlrjbird.

² Not mentioned by other geographers and wanting on Persian maps and in FNN.

³ Now called legahbindt (FNN. 175).

⁴ FNN. 186.

⁵ Name omitted, see below, under Castles.

⁶ See Introduction, p. 10. The name is omitted in the text.

⁷ Blank in MS. Filled in from' Hiifi; Abrii.

11Zs}1.luin~~it~~.l-A district; near Nuyriz, and the road going through it leads to Neyriz. It is in every way like to Nn.y1-iz and l_Q;a.yru.h [which awe of the Istu@r KL'1ruh], though Illishkiulat belongs by all accounts to the DUrfuhjird K1'1ra,l1.

.fwuyon 01' Abet ϕ .z1.'nuuZ.l*-Tliis is of the Irirhistim District, of which indeed it is *the Jrnunzfr,l*, [or chief town. l8lurther, though this lust district is counted as of Ardashir l.§_hf1ral1, Juwuyrn] is of the Dhriulqjird Kilrnh. It is of the hot region, and its water comes from underground cha.uncls and from wells. Dates a d com are grown here, and *ki':b<T.s* [muslim] is 1na11ufa,cturecl. **There** is a castle here, known as Qa.l'ah So,mirzin,* and the town has & mosque for Friday prayers. **The people**, like all the rest of the men of lr5,l1ist§.n, are a, warlike folk, being for the most part noted as footpads, thieves, a.nd highwaymen.

THE ARDASI{1R KHURAH DISTRICT

This district takes its name of Ardashir KliNralt---"the Glory of King Arda ii---"--from A1-daxir the son of 8B.bak [founder of the Sassauian dynasty]; a d he began his reign by building the city of Fir1'1z5.b&d, as has been already mentioned [in the historical portion of our work]. The cities and sub-districts of this Kiirah are as follows.

§L,"J1'1.1iz rand its Distfrilcts.--In the days of the [older] Persian kings, where iiraz now stands was but [a townless] district with some forts lying in the open countryside. After the [Arab invasion and] the establishment of la1§.m, the place remained in the same desolate

¹ Mishkan or Mishkfm is & village lying S leagues north of Niriz (FNN. 308). See l§1tu.1§L1ri, 109, note be, for variants. Muqadclasi (422) has Maskainfxt.

* So called to distinguish it from the other Juwaym lying north-west of Simirfnz. The name is now pronounced Jiyum (FNN. 182, 186).

[§] See below under Castles.

state till the reign of [the *Omayyad* Caliphi] 'Ahfl-al-Illalik [65-86 (685-705)], who appointed Ilajjal ihn Yilsul' his viceroy in these lambs. 1]lai15»] thereupon sent his own brother, Mulgannad ibn YUusuf, to :wb as his lieutemult in *Fars*, of which he became later the permanent governor, and it was this Illul.1annnad who laid the foundations of §l_1iraz. The original extent of Shiraz was equal to that of Istahful, and they even say that i1°(l.z was a hundred paces the greater [in length]; hut new the city all lies in ruins, and except i'or one or two quarters all the older part has disappeared. But during the times of the Buyid rule [fourth (tenth) century] it had come to be so densely populated that there was 110 room within the city for the garrison of [Daylamite] soldiers, for which reason 'Adud-ad-Dawlah established a place for them outside Shiraz, to which he gave the name of Gird Fans K_1_justri'1.* Here he laid out most excellent market streets, of which the rents" for the shops amounted to 16,000 dinars [yeal'ly, about £8,000], which sum was paid into his treasury. The place, however, has now so gone to ruin that the area. of Gird *Fans*.]Qusril is at present merely a ploughed field, which yields a crop valued at 250 dinars [yea1°ly]. The actual rent that it pays, however, is never more than one hundred and odd dinars, **and the** remainder of the site is of but small value, the rent being less. The climate of §l_1ir£\z is cold but temperate, like that of Isfahan. The water comes

¹ Meaning "the Township of Fans. Khusriz ", 'Aclud-ad-l)awlah's personal name. The site lies at a short distance to the south-east: of Shiraz, ab a. village still known as §_hib-i-B:1z£lr-i-'Adud-al-Duwlah, " the slope or glen of 'Ac]ucl's Market"; also called Quran-ai-Asibiil, "the Lower Villages " (FNN. 194).

² The word used is pmyydré, not found in this sense in the dictionaries. It means literally "Hyings" that is to say "extra revenues " "surplus income " and is used in *the §jg.ams-i-Qaya*, p. 11*, line 10-0 work written in 630 (1232)--with much the sumo signiEcu.tion. See also note by C. Huurt in tulle Journal Aaiatique, Sept.-Oct., 1910, p. 370, on this word.

in part from the river and in part is from underground channels. The fruit here is most excellent-, a d of' all sorts a d kinds. The people of Graz are a turbulent Eolk and valiant. 'Pho [Buy id prince] 'Adud-ad-Dawlali had built himself' a palace [in the city], with many Hne gardens; but AlaN (Ihanim, the son of 'Aiiid-acl-Dawlall, when he took up his abode in the castle of Pahan-1)iz,1 laid the palace in ruins, carrying off the woodwork and the iron, which he maule use off For the needs of the new castle [of Pahan-l)iz]. In early days iraz had no town wall, but at the time when the present [Saljiq] dynasty was coming to power Baknlijar [the Buyicl princes caused stones to he ent, and with them built n strong wall that went all round and about the city. Of this wall the remains may still be seen. Then, again, during the latter days of the Buyid dynasty,' when there was continual lightingbetween Qavurcl [brother of Alp Arslan] and Fadhiyah [the S_L1abankarah chieE], iraz was raided *again and* again, whereby all *its lands* were given to ruin, and so remained **till** the coming of the good times when [the Atabeg] Rukn-ad-Dawlah [Khumartagin]

* Pa.ha.11-Diz, " *bho i%1'ou,cl Fort,*" incoording to the *Fara Nfiindh Naisiri*, crowns ii. pointed **hill** 300 ells iii height, half a league tO the east of hhz. The vemznins of liviclcwork may stillhe seen, and there is a well-sliuib, nearly 4 Ella across, out in the rock, zinc] going down to waWr at the **hill**base. The Sosszuiian king irayahis said to have imprisoned seventeen of his bi'otl1ei's here, for this castle existed Before the da.ys of Islam; and Ya,zcln,jj1'r1, the last of the Slissanians, kept some of his regalia here, and this treasure was found later by 'Adud-ad-Dawlah (FNN.333). This fxbwber stated in FNN. that the castle, which ate wards fell to complete ruin, had been in 327 (939) restored by the Buy id prince 'Imhd-M-Daiwlh, that is to soy, the uncle of 'A<lud, hut this is probably am mistake, 'ImM being put for 'Amid zibovenientioned. Who this 'A1nid-M-Dowhiih (father of Abu GhOum) was is not very clear. Abu &mm is not to be found in Ibo-zml-Athir, who, however, mentions two people of the name of 'Axnirbad-Dawlh : **one (x, 231, also coiled 'MMd-a1~Mulk, we** the son of Fzikhr-nd~DawMh ibn Juhayr, the Wink of the Qaliph MusMzhir in 488 (1095); the other (xi, 260), called Abu 88'd ion Muhammad, w& Weir to Jalal-M-Dawhh, the Buy id, **about the your 4% (1029).**

was appointed governor, who knew how to restore matters to order, giving peace to the country, so that [houses were rebuilt] and the lands were again brought under cultivation. Let us see, however, during a single year, the city was twice stormed during the troubles of successive rebellious insurrections, and then *again* it was ravaged by the Turks and the Turkmens, who carried off all that they could lay hands on, exacting also on every man of the inhabitants, so that they were absolutely brought to beggary. But there is hope now that by the power of the present [Saljuq] government—which may Allah perpetuate its security will be permanently re-established, for Shiraz, indeed, is a city that is without equal when its population live in peace. The Friday mosque in Shiraz is a noble building, and then there is the Hospital [of Adud-ed-Dawlah], though this is now fallen into disrepair. Again, there is the Library, which is very excellent. That portion of the city which is still inhabited stands under the protection and in the oversight of the family of the Chief Justice of Fars,¹ for he is of untiring effort to relieve the wants of the poor and needy of the city.

Kavdr?—A small town, most pleasant to live in, having many dependent districts, where there are extensive orchards. Fruit here [is so abundant that it fetches] no price, though all the fruit grown here is of excellent condition. Especially so is the pomegranate, which is the equal of that which comes from Tihnan, and there are good quinces, also almonds in abundance. Hence most of the provisions consumed in Shiraz and its district are brought thither from here. Further, they grow much corn, also both leather and reed matting are made here. The climate is cold but temperate. They get their water from the River Rindan, and near by are excellent hunting-grounds. There is a mosque for the Friday prayers in

¹ See Introduction, p. 14.

² FNN. 261.

this town : but the people are a rough folk and very thick-witted.

J'ulbr.l - This is a small town, somewhat larger than Kzwan. Its climate is temperate and bracing; indeed, in all those parts nowhere is the climate so pleasant. The water is very digestive, and as in the case at Pa's, every fruit of both the hot and the cold region grows here. Thus the orange and the pomegranate melon [called *QwnuZn1.ula.*], the lannon, and diverse aromatics are all found abundantly, also corn-lands. There was here a very strongly fortified castle, but the Atabug [Chauli] has laid it in ruins. Within the town there is a mosque for the Islamic prayer. The people here are cleverer than those of Kavar. There are hunting-grounds near by, both in the hills and in the plain.

Q1.zbr1.yfçinF -- A large village lying at the head of the road going down into Firizfid. The Persians pronounce the name Khunai'gan, and the road from here to Firizfid is an extremely bad one, across passes and by steep mountains where [the hand must ever] be on the bridle. The road was also a fearful one by reason of being beset by footpads. The climate of Khunai'gan is cold but temperate. The River Bu-š.žalt, which is the stream that flows past Firizfid, rises near by. The people of *Khunai'gan* have the evil character of all mountaineers, but at the present time under the sovereign [government of the Saljuqs] the roads, here as everywhere else, are now safe, and no one dare make any disorder.

Bmadn&t.3 -- A district that lies entirely in the hot region, where there are plantations of date-palms. Its

¹ Now called *Klmsmr* (FNN. 196).

² Now spelt *Hunifqalu*, with the lesser h (FNN. 198).

³ The text of *lz8lta.151.ūi* (p. 105) in error gives this name as *Tiglgkimit*. The town of *Bizishgan* is the present capital of the Buluk District, in old times doubtless called the Bughkanau; and *Shaniui* of our text is the modern Sami in the Dagitti District, lying 4 leagues to the north-west of *Slimbah* (FNN. 212-13). See also below in the *Itinerary*.

lands are the camping-grounds of the Ma.s'ildi tribe of the S_hn.bZu1k\$.1-n.li.1 There is no city here, but B1'u\$.<5.11 ml *aninnNn* [or *Sauxiuliu*] are both of the }5i1:Q_<k\$.nELt District.

DIE/4,-F. [or *11M7z,-E-(Z)*, *Hcwnjç7,n,, mud Jia-l)-win.*² These are all districts of the hot region, lying adjacent to the sea, on the coast of Irz'i.Nist\$.n. The climate here is hot and the *wu.ter unwholesome* : but there are *inatny* pa.hn-groves, though nowhere here is there a town of sufficient size to possess a mosque for the Friday prayer.

Kç.T/rzv\$'n,, **Qir**, *rand .Ab:5wr.3 -KNrzin* is a line town of 110 great size, but new in ruins by reason of the disorders [of the last Buyid du.ys]. *Qir* and *Abzar* are two small towns belonging to *Kerzin*. They are all of the hot region, and they take their water from the *TjbnkSn* River; also there are many groves of the date-palm. In *Kfmrzin* there is a *strong* castle, and to supply it with water they have constructed a syphon tube [nib-oluzfil] which goes down from the castle to the bed of the *111a.k5,n* River. The [townships of] *Harm* and *Kiwiyéai*⁴ are of the dependencies of *Karzin*.

¹ See Introduction, p. 12.

² It is the question whether, from the Persian text, three places or two are here mentioned. The names are not now to be found on the map, but the last name in the list may be identified with the modern (-iabri, lying 17 leagues to the north-west of *(i)ilali Dar* (FNN. 260). *Istaghri* (p. 105, where many variants are noted) gives them as three separate places, none of which were large enough to possess a mosque for the Friday prayers. *māfiā* he gives under the form of *I-lamancl* or *Hamid*. *Hamlin* appears as *Hajman* or *Liachnan*. *Kabrin* or *Karin* may be *Kizrin* or **Kiri**, the equivalent of *Kliarzin*, which lay one march distant from the well-known city of *Karzin* (and was not to be confounded therewith). of. LH. 204, Muq. 456.

³ All three famous in the times of the Arab geographers. *Karzin* is now merely a village, *Qir* is a township, and *Abzar* town was probably at *Nim Dih*, the capital of the *Afzar* District, half a league east of *Ab Garm* (FNN. 179, 245, 246).

⁴ The towns of *Harm* and *Kariyain* lie 7 and 64 leagues respectively to the north-west of *Bid .Shafer* (FNNQ 182); *Harem* or *Harm* is probably identical with the stage which *Muqadclasi* calls *Hurinuz*, lying one march from *Karzin*. *Istahri*, who also mentions this *Hormuz*, says it had no Friday mosque, being but a small place (IS. 105, Mud. 456).

Yhu-u'u.]1 This of **nil** was ax. Luwnship up' cmsidcl'aLbhc size. incl ii. was r<\-lllu(l by an. pupulzrtiou of Arabs, for it lay in t.ln~ lu»LI-ust and nlusl: xlosvl-f, pam-t of Thu hot region. But it tlw »\~ø-sv11l <ln..' it lies in ruins, and of these Arab l<)H~: who pø~upluml in in 1'm'lm~l° times hzwdly Amy rutnain. [A Hi-1° Ulu <1is:\,pp<:u'u.1x(~u of Llwsu rawly i11lum>iLa.11Ls], however, 'Awful-ur-l):lwluh, haul lwuuglnt hit-her e tribe of Syriunl Ar:l.l>H, ~ltliug, 1-hem here, :ml at the present time such Aru.h:~\ as awe al-ill four here awe the ølesce11da.11ts of this trihv. There are no running strezuns [in 'l'a1.wwnj], but there is an levesque for the F1-iclzty p1°at_1e1-H.

1lløt-luLixM.n."---'llhi:~lis IL (lesert1°e.:gion Inea.Huring30 leagues in length by the like zero:~ls, where there are mammy villages and dist.rict:~= like these- l'uun<l throughout Ir\$.hist&n. This district lies :1.lon.g; the Heal-øo:1.r4t, :did its et-ops a.re so fertile that one mum-weight of s<-ecl-corn produces a thousand-feld harvest. There is, however, 110 ground-wa.ter for irrigz\,tio11, and they depend on the reins alone for their supply. The people hzwe their xlrinking-»wa1,ter from the tzmklis which they have made. All along this coast-region the ruins should come in the beginning of winter, in the months et Azaxr-lll5.h :mud Di-Minh [corresponding with November and December], and then they get for tha.t year up kw,gniicent crop, gaining much wealth. If, **however**, in those two a.{'<n-esa,id months 110 ruin fells-even though it may (5ø.)ll10 later, and in a1.buu<h1.nc:e during 21 subsequent month--then they get no good crops :md the harvest is wanting.

S'l'rcTj'" and 'Ms Neighbowrle.ood.--Sire,l in old times was Tb gjreett city, very populous a d full of mcrel1a.ndise, being

1 Tawwaj, often menbioued by the A1-01b geographrcs, has left. its name to the modern district of *the co:l.sb»Jan<.l>4* near the mouth of the S_1_1§,piir R-iver. The site of the town is probably t-o be identified with the present. Did Kunnah (Old Village), the chief town of the (modern) §_hab:inkf5.rah sub-district of *the Daghtistain l)i:lt-riot*: (FNN. 185, 209).

la FNN. 213.

S The ruins of *S'irF1.f* exisb aS Bandar Téhiri (FNN. 224).

the port of call for the merchant ships. Thus in the days of the [Abbasid] Caliphs it was a greatemporium, for here might be found stores of 'attar [of roses] and various commodities such as camphor, aloes, and the like. [For its merchandise] immense sums of money were to be gained here, and so the trade continued till the last days of the Buyid Dynasty. Then, however, the ancestors of the present Amir succeeded to power, and they got into their possession the Islands of Qays² with the other neighboring islands, whereby the revenue that had formerly been taken by Siraif was out of hand and fell into the hands of the Amir Katygh. Further, the Atabeg Ruin-ad-Dawlali Kilim Mtzmqin [when he had first been appointed governor of Siraif] lacked power and statesmanship to provide a remedy for this state of affairs. None the less he did truly on one or two occasions proceed to Siraf with a view of building ships that should invade the Island of Qays and the other isles, but each time that he did so the Amir Katygh sent presents to him and gave bribes to those persons who were about him, so that they dissuaded him from accomplishing his project. Next it came to pass that a certain one of the Kilians [of Qays Island] named Abul-Qasim succeeded finally in getting possession of Siraf also, and then every year or two [he] would dispatch an army thither with great effort [to make him evacuate Siraif], but he could accomplish nothing against him. Thus, therefore, as matters now stood, no merchant would bring his ship into the port of Siraf to refit, nor for shelter would any anchor there on the voyage to Kirman from Mahrah or Dawraq or Basrah, wherefore no goods

¹ The phrase is *maa-a' baw-Zahid we kas-hazim*, and for *bazim*, a word not found in the dictionaries, *al-Jalali*; *Abrahas*, in the corresponding passage, *ka'irv(inhcl)*. The ordinary use of *bu'atim* or *lunwiyah* is for "matting".

² It is to be noted that *here and elsewhere* it would seem that *Katay* was the family name of the Amir of Qays' Island.

but lea,therwa.rc and pots,1 and things that the people of Firs alone had need of, now passed by the road of Sirius, and thus the town full to complete ruin. There is still here, however, a mosque for the Friday prayer, and there are many dependencies and outlying lands. The climate is excessively hot, and there is no water, except for one or two springs, wherefore they have *always* to depend on collecting the rainwater [in tinmlcs] for drinking purposes.

Re-mm. [or Z1.m-m,] Z,z-(7-n,)](?:Z:sin, in-nfl _)cwl-φ.Eoz.2— These are three districts of Arda;hir Kgilrah, all lying in the hot region, but with some parts within the hill country, where the climate is temperate, corn being grown here. These districts come between K&zirfln and Nawbumjaix.

.FiZa-NzEibçZ<Z."-Flis city was called Jin- in ancient days, and the celebrated Jiiri roses came from here. In the times of the KuyE1.ni kings of old this was a mighty city with strong fortifications. Then when [Alexander the

¹ The text has dawn *we, Cami/?;h, and I.&fiz AbrU, in the corresponding passage, has ,/u1-7n-2-zafrol/Zzlz, "the crimes of giraffes." For this it is proposed to read charm, "leather,"⁵³ and zav-fu/uh as plural of gmyi "at pot or vessel." But the reading must be faulty, and the translation is very uncertain.*

² For Rumor or Zzum see Introduction, p. 13. Dfrlhin and DaA'vai,n are mentioned by Istu.l_gh1', p. 112. J)juvLn is still the name of a village lying 25 leagues to the north of Kiizirnil, but neither Dedhin nor Rnium Zzwfin occurs on the unzi; and as regzircls the latter place there is some confusion in the spelling of the amine. Its position is given in the ltiuei-in-y as lying half-way between fihiiidjifin and Tuwwuj, being 6 leagues distant from either place (and for the position of these two towns see below in the ltiuei-wy). The name there is spelt Raw&ad_h-iiwin, which is varied to Rumzn-afh-l_)_hiw5n in the list of the Kurdish Remrns (see Introduction, p. 13). Both these spellings, however, appear to be the Arabic form of the Persian Razz Zuv{n (or Raven possibly) given as a district and *again* below among the Castles. In the Arabic authorities there is much variety in the spelling by e shifting of the diacritical points. Istal;1_n'l (98, 114, 145) mentions it as the Kurdish Rama of which Al-Husayn ibn Sfilih was chief, and spells the name vim°ously Rawii-ac(h-l)hiw5.n and Ramm-a,d-Diwen. Again, Ytqiit (ii, 821) gives it under the heading Ramify-az-Zizain.

³ The ruins are now known as Ktslxk, "the Kiosk"; the older name Jiir still lingering (FNN.241).

Great] he of the Two Horns invaded Irlars, at Lil-st, however in ch he tried, he could not succeed in talking this city. But there is near here a stream called the Burazah River, which flows at a high level, going by the mountain-slopes. This river Alexander turned from its course, throwing it *against* the city [walls], and he set his army round and about until at length they obtained possession. Now the city of Fir-zabad stands in the midst of many gorges, and all around and about its circuit there are mountains, for the which cause all the roads that lead thither have to traverse the summits of divers passes. The [diverted] river therefore soon afterwards laid the city completely under water, for the gorges filled and became as a lake, seeing that the water could find no outlet. ¹¹¹ this condition Firzabad remained for many long years, the waters continually rising, until Ardair the [founder of the Sassanian dynasty] came to the throne and began the conquest of the [eastern] world. And when he reached Firuzahad, he assembled together many engineers and sage persons in order to contrive a means of clearing away those waters. Now there was a great master among his engineers, whose name was Burazah.¹ With skill he contrived to bore [the beginning of] a tunnel to *carry off* the waters; but first he set in the mountain side iron posts, each one like a column for size, attaching thereto huge and strong chains, and these posts were very firmly planted. Then he continued his tunnel through the Hank of the mountain, he himself laboring with the workmen, until but a little part remained before the boring would get through. King Ardair now was brought to be present, and Burazah the master engineer spoke, saying; "When I shall have pierced this tunnel through, the water will rush out with force, which would carry me away and also [carry away to destruction] those who are working at the boring with me. Therefore [for our safety] I have caused this great

¹ The name is clearly written in the MS. with all the vowels marked.

lczmthorn'Hawk to by manic." In this 13111-iwal1 and his inany workmen now took their play, and it was Fnriiny faitcxied to the great chains [above (lv:~;c1°ilmd], a great number of mm being appointed to hniul hack with :Lil their might 011 the <:lmi1\H as soon as the tunnel should come to be bored through. These thc*1-eiloru, in companies, sat down to the task. Then the portion that remnined uuborud of the tunnel wzus Hnaily cau'1iu4L1 through. And the water now began to get powi-r, clmwixxg :litter it the sack in which the engineer Burazali and his company of workmen were sitting, a d however much from above the people strained all their strength, it was of no avail, for the stream at last became so strong that it burst the chains asunder, [whereby Burazah a d all his men perished]; a d the remains of those chains are still to be seen 011 the mountain side. When therefore after this fashion the waters had been drawn obi' [King A1-das_!;ir] laid the foundations of Firuzalnad as the city now exists; and its ground-plan is circular, even as though drawn with compasses. 'In the middle of the city, even as it were the centre point of the circle, they laid out and built a platform to which the name of Iran Girdah [or Ayvan Girdah, "the circular hall"] was given, and this the Arabs cell T'i'rbfl.l [" the Tower"]. On the ~ummit of the platform Pavilions¹ were built, and in their midst a mighty dome, which was called Gunbad [Kirman or Gi:-man]. The four walls below this dome, up to the spring of the cupola, measured in height 75 ella, and these walls were built of blocks of stone. The cupola rising above this was built of kiln-burnt bricks. **Water was brought hither from the top of.** a mountain, 1 league distant, and carried to the height [in tubes to-make] a fountain. They dug also two tanks, one called Bum Piifr, " the Old Ow1," the other B47/m Juneau, " the Young Owl," and over each of these tanks

¹ The word Used is aeiyahd, "shnides, shadows," i.e. "shady 'p1iw0s=", in this sense not found in the dictionaries.

they built a fire-temple. The city [of Fiiwizabad] is most pleasant to live in and a place to see; also hunting grounds abound near by; the climate is temperate, bracing, and very agreeable. Luscious fruit in plenty and of all kinds is found here; also digestible water is abundant, for there are many running streams. They have built here too a mosque for the Friday prayers, also a fine hospital; and Sahib 'A-dil¹ [the Wazir of the last Buyid prince] founded a very good Library here, the equal of which will be met with in no other place. The castle of Saharah stands in the neighborhood of Firiizabad. The people of this city are a clever folk, accustomed to business and given to good works.

Sifnzkcim, a/acl H'Zral:.2 Siinkan is a small town but most pleasant, and the wonder of the world, for this reason, that through its midst runs a river, spanned by a bridge, and in the one half of the city which stands on the hillside along this bank of the stream the climate is of the cold region. In this quarter there are only vineyards, producing such abundance of grapes that these fetch no price, so they [dry end] press them for the most part, making a condiment* thereof, while some being kept are left till a syrup is formed, which after boiling down, coagulates into a block that becomes hard as stone. These blocks [of grape-raisins] are made very large, and before one can get of them they have to be soaked in two or three times their weight of water. Further, they are sold at a very cheap rate. And as to the quarter of the city which lies on the other side of the river, this is entirely of the hot region, where the

¹ See Introduction, p. S.

² Simk'i.n is now the name of the district of which the chief city, doubtless older Simkzin, is called Dizah. H Irak, or Habrak (for the reading is uncertain), is no longer to be found on the map. According to the Itinerary it stood half-way between Simkiin (Dizah) and Ksrzin (ENN. 225).

³ The terms used are 'asZ0, "squeezed" or "expressed", and 'aZZdqah, "hung up," theti-, "cured," "pi-eserve."

(late-palm grows, also oranges, lemons, and the like. Hirak is ^{EL} large village, where there is ^{Lb} much ^{vcnei-a.ted} shrine [fr-Lbç7.f]. 111 Simkan there is a. mosque for the Friday prayer; the people here awe [warlike, always] calTying arms.

N(r.ywucn(Z.1 A small town of the hot. region, where fruits of all kinds grow, especially most excellent grapes. There are liming streams. and the climate is more temperate than in the other towns of the hot region. There is **here** a mosque for the Friday prayers.

HuL'Zsio'.2 A district that lies eixtirely in the hot region, where the date-palm grows. There is no city here, and this district lies adjacent to Irahistan. Its people *always* go armed.

Sdrcristcin (c-)ul Kabrmjcinf-Tliese are two towns that lie between Shiraz and *Past*. Their climate is like that of

i M There are running streams and some few gardens, producing grapes and other fruits of the cold region. The hunting-g^oounds here are famous, especially the mountain region of Kitbaujan. Near here is the Salt Lake [Na.ma.kist§.n],* where ^{iiO} fish or ^{c1°ea,tu1-e} can exist for its saltness. Each town has a mosque for the F1-idey prayers, and the people here *cowry arms, being ove1-lbea.ring* in their ways.

The Szfz [or Oouet] D2:sr5r"icts.--These districts lie along the seashore. They awe all of the hot region, and for the

¹ There is a Maymznd. to the east of Fir1z§.b§.d (see FNN. 305). But possibly **the chief town of the Nfubuaid 'District is intended, lying on the const to the east of Siref, as mentioned by lsta.15j;1': (p. 104). This is no longer to be found on the ma.p.**

² TherMS. is clear, but there is doubt as to the reading. lsta.1;_hrl (pp. 105 and 136) apparently mentions the same place under the spelling JIbrin. It is wanting on the map.

³ Servistin ezdsts and Kibenjin is presumably equivalent to the modern *Kuhiixjin* (FNN. 221, 223). Y5.q11t (iv, 316) gives *Ki1ba,nj§.n* as "a village of the Shiraz (DiSbriCt)". Probably it is identical with el-Usbenjfin, which- lggalghri (p. 136) mentions, coupling it with Sarvistin.

■ Not marked on the map.

most part the inhospitable :ac Arnhem. The climate here is extremely unhealthy. The best-known of these coastal districts are the two called respectively the Sir of the People of Abu Zulmyr and the 'Ulnnrélli Sit! In neither district is there any town with a Friday mosque, and nothing is grown here but dates.

Ldair cmcl J{wluujjdnl, "- These are districts lying near Kitrsin. They are of the hot region, and the climate is unhealthy. Dates are grown here. The people are all highwaymen, and in neither district is there any town with a mosque for the Friday prayer.

Kou/rdfn it-nd lfnTJListø'i/n.3-Botli the Ir§.hist5.n District and Kur§.n lie in the desert country, and Kurain is counted as of Siraf. Its climate is so extremely torrid that only men who are native-born can stay here by 1-6318011 of this excessive heat during the summer. There are no running streams nor underground channels. Their corn-lands lack irrigation entirely, and no fruit is grown here excepting only dates. Further, in their plantations the date-palms do not stand on the level ground, for by reason of the lack of water, and that these may not perish from the drought, they dig in the soil a great trench, as deep down as the date-palm is high, and the palm-trees are planted in the bottom of this trench, so that only their very tops appear above the ground-level. Then during the winter these trenches are filled by the rains with water, [which sinks in]. and so all the year round the palms get moisture. The dates

¹ From the accounts of the Arab geographers the Abu Zuhayr Coast lay near Siraf, while the 'Umm-ah Coast was opposite the Island of Qays. Neither name now is found on the map.

² The town of *L5.gi'ir* exists near the bend of the *Itakan* River, 6 leagues north-west of *Kbunj* (FNN. 198). *Kuharjiua* is no longer to be found, but *Iq1,a,1:1'sr1* mentions it as upon the *Qhkin* River- (which he calls the *Slxidkan*), *Kaharjim* coming below *N€band* and above *Dught Dastaqin* on the sea-coast (1st. 106, IH. 191).

³ Neither *Kuriln* nor the *Ir5.hist5.n* District is to be found on the present map. *Kur§.n*, however, is given in the Itineraries as situated 8 leagues from *Liighir* and four days march from *Siraf*.

are of rare excellence. Hence it is a saying " Where is it that the plate-palms grow in a pit ?" :md the answer is " In Ir5. Nistain In this country near every village there stands out in the desert a fort, for all the people here are footpads, and every man carries arms seeing that each man seeks to rob his neighbor and to shed his blood. When a man here is about to go out as a traveller he will take threshed corn, with some dry bread crumbled, in a wallet, and in a night and a day will cover 20 leagues of the road, and so accomplish his journey. Further, the people here are always in revolt against the Government, since no army can stay in these parts for more than the three months of the springtime, for they cannot hold out the winter here by reason of the rains, with the consequent lack of fodder [for their beasts], nor during the summer by reason of the heat. Nevertheless, in the days of the Buyid supremacy they were brought under subjection, and for a time forced to obey authority; and during the reign of 'Aqlud-ad-Dawlah 10,000 of their men served in his army as soldiers. Their chief at this time was one of the name of Llabi.¹ Then after the days of 'Adud-ad-Dawlah they again revolted, and none of them could be got to pay any tribute until recently, indeed, when the Atabeg Chauli by force of arms has become master in their territories.

Najfrcvm mud H&'r'a fz.2-Najiram is a small town and Ijfirashi a village, both being of the dependencies of S11-af, and lying in the very hot region.

Huzi. and Sw"v'£ya.h.-Tlmes, with some other districts,*

* The Paris MS. gives the name as Jabs; the corresponding passage in Hall; Abrahams says he is apparently not mentioned by Ibn-a1-Athir.

² Speltu Hugbi for the second time, and 1\$Lu1ra;i1i in the Paris MS. It is not mentioned by the Arab geographers. Najiram, according to Igtalghri (p. 34), lay to the north of Siriif. Neither names now occur on the map, but Najiram is probably identical with the present harbour of Bandar Dayyur in the Dagliti District (FNN. 217).

³ Huzfi is probably the modern Chirp, in the @1119 Kah sub-district of Larstein, lying 10 leagues west of Chziruk. In 1\$1;al:1ri (p. 163) the name occurs variously as Sirii, Sara, or Shahriz. Saviyah may be

are of the coast-lands that belong to the Island of Qays, being under the rule of the Amir Kaysig. They all lie adjacent to the hot region of the Kirman province.

The islands that belong to this district of Ardashir IQ1i1rah are these: the Island of Lar, the Island of Afzimah, and the Island of Qays; and the Island of Qays is the chief among them all. The description of these and of the other islands [of the Persian Gulf] will be given in the chapter which the author has written describing the seas, and which will be found on a later page, wherefore there is no need to detail them here. [It is, however, wanting]

THE SI-LAPUR KHURAH DISTRICT

This district took its name from SImapiir, son of King Ardasgir founder [of the Sassanian dynasty]; and the central city of the district is Bishavnur; this with the other towns and sub-districts being as follows.

Bishavnur--The Arabs wrote the name Bighabm-, it having originally been Bi-abilr, and then to lighten the pronunciation the Be was dropped, so that finally it has come now to be called Bishavnur. In the most ancient days a city was founded here by King Tahmilrah, at a time when there was no other city in all Fars excepting only Istalghr, and the name [of Sapor town] was then called Din Dill. When Alexander the Great appeared in Fars, he laid this town in ruins, so that ought remained standing thereof. Then when the kingdom had come to the hands of Sapor he for the second time founded it, and brought all its buildings to completion, giving to the new city his own name. Indeed, to every City that King Sapor founded, he gave the same his own name, that his memory might thus be kept in mind; and this was a clerical error, for which we should read TavNnah, the name of a village lying 1 league to the westward of Gharuk (FNN. 289).

¹ Modern Sapor (FNN. 247). Written variously in the MS. Bishavnur and in the Paris copy Bi-shéipwzr, and in error Nig apfr with other variants. The name originally was Bih-Shapar, "the Good Thing of King Sapor."

the city of Bishapiir. The climate here is that of the hot region, and by reason that on the north side it is shut in [by hills] the town is unhealthy and damp. The water supply is from a great stream that is called the Bishaptr River. It is a very large river, but seeing that there are here many rice-fields, its water is noxious and unwholesome. There are, however, in this district so many orchards of fruit-bearing trees of all kinds, such as date-palms, orange, shaddock, and lemon-trees, that fruit here fetches 110 price; and those who pass by the road even fail to pluck it. There are also aromatic flowers in great abundance, such as water-lilies, the narcissus, violets, and jasmine, further, they produce much silk here, for Mulberry-trees grow luxuriantly. Then honey and wax are cheap, both in this city and in Kazirim. Of late years Bi-shapNi¹ has fallen much to ruin through the tyranny of **Abu Sa'd**.¹ Now, however, since the establishment of the present Saljiq government its buildings are all being restored. It has a mosque for the Friday prayers, and the people are intelligent.

Jr'irwJ.2 Called in Persian Girrah. It is a small **town**, having a warm climate. Its water is from a stream that is known as the Girrah River, and this takes its rise in the Masaram District. This town produces nothing but rice--which pays the land-tax 3--dates, and corn. The people for the most part go armed. There is a mosque here for the Friday prayers. The district called Mi'r-i-*Jirrah*⁴ is of this neighbourhood.

¹ Of the Shabinkirah; see Introduction, p. 12.

² The district of Jeri-ah exists, and the town of that name is probably to be identified with the modern I ifiuyiqin (ENN. 185). For the Magaram: Districts see below in the Itineries.

³ The MS. is without diacritical points, and in 'rznzz-fr-l-g LzardjZ the first word may, instead of fuz, "rice," be read as war, "gold"~(i.e. money), or raz, "grapes." The brzinslabiou is uncertain.

⁴ Mud of Jirrah no longer exists, but 4 leagues to the north of Kziziriin there is the village of Mirdek, which may have a connexion with the name (FNN. 255).

Qzg.zw1cZ'jfZn.1 This is known as Dazt Bari in Persian. It is a small town of the hot region, and its water is l'om a single brackish well, there being 110 other source in the place. No corn is grown here. There is a mosque in the town for the Friday prayer, and many pious men were natives of this place. There are now many shoemakers and weavu's living here.

1_1lhish15 of/ul I£"zowuil'.2- -Two small towns lying in the hill country of **the very** hot region. Innumerable date-palms grow here, but 110 other Fruit-trees. There are many running streams, but the water of these is 'wiltin and not wholesome to drink. The corn crops here sometimes fail entirely, but at other times are abundant.³ The people of the place carry arms, and for the most part they are robbers.

Afnbu/raw, **wad Brisigt Qagax** These places lie contiguous to Nawbanjan. Anburan is a small town, of which a number of pious folk are natives. The climate is temperate, and there are many running streams. Bight Qtta is a district lying in the cold region of the mountain lands.

Jwnbad *llwZZu,gl:,c?/n,*⁵ -This is a small town which stands in its own district. The climate is hot, and there are many running streams. Fruit is grown, also aromatic plants. There is a castle here, among other neighboring castles that are well fortified and celebrated. The air in this castle is so cool that [stores of] wheat can be kept here without damage, and they have made good cisterns

¹ No town of Qliuidijini now exists, but from its position as given in the Itinerary modern Jamilah probably occupies its site (FNN. 195).

² FNN. 195.

³ *Bwlw*, "lacking," and *bEr.z/zib*, with the sense, not given in the dictionaries, of "abundant;" These words occur again below.

* *Bz?u5_ht* is now the chief town of the Bswi sub-district in Kith Gilnyah (FNN. 271). This probably marks the site of Anburiin, mentioned also by *I\$tal\$1.11'i* (p. 110), but the names Anburzin and Qttal are now unknown, and the Arab geographers make no mention of Bight Qfité..

⁵ The modern D11 Gunbadiun (Two»Domes), lying *8 leagues west of modern Bright.

for water. 'lhcrū is n. mōsque for the Friday prayer in the town.

Tir Mu'rçZcin- and *JO-yikeiml* These are two districts wherein are many large villages but no town. OE villages there are Kharrarah, l)T1dm5.n, and Dih Gawz [Nut Village]. All these districts lie among broken rocky ground, with stony assents and descents like those in the l§.har1-aqu [District in Persian 'Iraq], though here the country is rougher and the roads steeper. The climate is of the cold region and good. O11 all sides there are orchards, with fruit of every kind, more especially groves of nut-trees, and in such numbers as to be beyond count, nuts being carried into Shiraz and the surrounding districts from here. Honey, too, is abundant. Now all the hills here, with their assents and descents, are everywhere sown for corn crops. Some, where the hillside is steep, lack for water, but the valleys are well irrigated, for there are numerous running brooks. The village of l_Qarrarah [which means "humming"] is so named because near by this village a stream falls into a deep gorge, where it makes a great noise [as of humming], which in the Arabic tongue is called *Ql.cr.o'1?r-al-1llçT*, ["the Hunning of the **Water**"]. *Abbi Nair*, the father of *BB Jill*," and who left so many descendants, came originally from *Tir Jourdan*. All the people of this district go armed, and for the most part they are bandits and highwaymen by night. Further, there are excellent hunting-grounds here.

Scafraoa and *BçZ:=.rçv%g.8-Tl1ese* are two districts lying

¹ *Tir Murd5,n* exists, and *Jfiyikan*, which *Igtulgri* writes *Ciuyikhzin* (p. 110), is modern *Chawgin*, lying 4 leagues east of *Fahliyain* (FNN. 303, 304). *IQ_m1T§.ral1* (position given in the *Itineraries*), *Dudrnim*, and *Dih Gawp* (Nut Village) are not to be found on the modern maps, for this *Diidmiin* cannot be the present village of that name lying 1 league southeast of *Sliiraz*.

² The reading of the name is uncertain, and this *Abu Nair* is not mentioned in *Ibo-ul-Athir*.

³ The modern district is called *Cl1ur5,m*, of which the chief town is called *Tall-Gird*, "Round Hill," lying 10 leagues north-east of

between Zir [or Zip] and Siinuyraan. The climate is that of the cold region, for the districts stand high in the hill country, with torrents of water and many running streams. From year's end to year's end snow is 'BVG1' long absent from the mountains here, and there are many good hunting-grounds. The source of the Shirin River is in the 'z1'aulg District. The chief town of this region is Sen-Mn. Most of the 'ne11 here are inuleteers.

Simto@t.1~This is at district of the very coll region lying near Surém and Bezrang. There are many running strains here.

QLuZI&r.2~A large village where they quarry the millstones which are used throughout the greater part of the province of Firs, for the stone here is of excellent quality. The curious part is that in *all Fare they grind their corn with millstones from this village*, but when the people thereof have to grind their own corn they go to some other village to do so, for in their own place there is no stream [to turn a mill], and the springs even are very scanty in their water supply, on which the people have to depend for drinking. Except for these millstones the place produces nothing, there is neither corn nor fruit grown here, and they look to the quarrying of these stones for their means of living, whereby too they are enabled to pay taxes to the Treasury to the amount of 700 dinirrs yearly.

Qtzmizityjdoz *Cr/nd Dill 'AZ'Z.3*--These are two districts, Bihbahan. The name of B5.z.ra.ng, frequently mentioned by the Arab geographers, has disappeared from the map, as also is wanting the town of Zir, which Muqaddasi (p. 389) writes Ziz. Sumayraxn, now called Saris-am, lies 4 leagues to the south-west of Isfadrin (ENN. 220, 273),

¹ Spelling most uncertain, and apparently no longer to be found on the map. Variants may be read Silnbalglit, Sulimsait, Salimuahast, etc.; and it is probably the place given in 'S'gal;hri (p. 113) as As-Saljiin (with many variants).

² Khulléx lies 9 leagues north-west of Smirk and 5 leagues beyond Guyiim (Juwaym) (FNN. 191).

³ Dih, 'Ali, now more generally called Dali, lies 4 leagues south-east of Arclakan. The name of Khumé.yijsini, mentioned by Igtulghri (p. 111)

and [Dih 'Ali] the chief toivn has a mosque for the F1-iduy P1'2lt.YL'1'S. The climate is cold, and there :we manly walnut a d pomcgrzuumte trees here, also much honey and wax comes from these districts, which lie in the neighborhood of Tit' Murdim and near by Ba.yc1F». The people gcuenmly go a.t'med; they are for the most part muleteers. In the neighborhood are excellent lxuuting-gt°olulds.

Kçi,z::0'N,'n,ufzwl -Us])£st~r£ç°£. *The* of-ig~iuu,l seat of Ka71.zil'f1n was it [the three villages culled] Namwdaw, Dzwist, and Rehbitn, and the city was list Founded by 'TzilnnE11'e/ch. King Npiir, i11 letter times, built greatly here, making of Kéziriul an outlying part of Bi&bUr. The climate is hot, like that indeed of Bievnr, and all the water they drink has to be .taken from wells, for there &16 110 running streams, only the three underground water-channels [of the villages above-mentioned] Their corn-lands entirely lack irrigation and depend 011 the rains. The city of KezirUn lies in ruins, but the farms round about are populous, and their homesteads are not [mere cabins] like those of other hamlets in these parts, hut are strongly built houses, well fortified, es 8 defence against the abenkerah [Kurds], who are numerous throughout this district. Each tawmstead here stands separate one from another, and they are not built together [in groups of villages] The cloths called Tmi [originally coming iron Tawwaj] which they make here are woven from the libre of the Hex-plant. Of this, First they tie up the fibrous stalks in bundles and throw these into e tank full of water, lea.ving the libre loose until it has rotted. It is next gathered up, the libre being separated out, and the Hex je then spun into linen thread. Next, this linen thread is washed in the water of the Rehbén water-chennel; and though the water here isfbut scanty, it has the property of making white the linen thread that is

as a district, but with no town large enough to possess a mosque for the Friday prayers, has disappeared from the map.

washed in it, and if it be washed in any other water it never becomes white. Now, this Raf ban wateiwchannel is the property of the royal Treasury, and the custoui is now established that the profit thereof belongs to the house of the Amir, the Treasury having granted the usage thereof to the weavers who weave the cloths under the orders of the Treasury. There is an inspector who oversees on behalf of the Treasury, and there are the brokers who set a just price on the cloths, sealing the bales with a stamp before they are delivered over to the foreign merchants. In times past it was all after this wise. The brokers would make up *the bales* of the KazirfIni cloth, the foreign merchants would come and buy the bales as they stood thus made up, for they placed reliance on the brokers, and in any city to which they were carried the certificate of the Kazirimi broker was merely asked for and the bale would then be sold at a profit without being opened [for exanlination]. Thus it often happened that a load of KazirUni bales would pass from hand to hand ten times over, unopened. But now, in these latter *days*, *fraud* has become rife, and the people becoming dishonest all confidence is gone, for the goods with the Treasury stamp are often found deieient, whereby foreign traders have come to avoid the merchandise of **KazirIn**. This *fraud* was especially common during the reign of the Amir Abu Sa'd,¹ whose bad government and tyranny were manifest to all. If, however, this evil state of things could be changed, much wealth would still accrue from this manufacture. Further, in addition to the revenues to be derived from the KazirUni cloths, which belong to the house of the Amir, there are the land-tax and the customs, both of which would increase greatly under a just and stable government. In various of the townships of K8zi1-Un there are mosques for the Friday prayers. The people, however, are covetous and needy;

¹ Of the iabinkarah; see Introduction, p.- 12.

further, they are at slanderous folk. In all these parts there are places where [at criminal] may take refuge, as it were in the *Ilurim*. [or Sanetlwyry], and of such is [the shrine] of *S_d1=wIQ Alui Ishii Sjrizi*, whom Allah sa.11etif5r! Among the populous districts of KazirUn are Min' and SNit1:gain.1

N<rfwInc.-njcim,² *incl H/u1,'b* Bwuwī-n.--Nz1.wba.11.j51,1i in former times was at very great and beautiful city, but during the misrule of Amī Said of K5.zirE1n it was more than once taken by storm, being sacked and burnt, so that even the great mosque was then destroyed by Hre. In this state of ruin it remained for many years, being but a lair for lions and wolves, & place of ravenous beasts and their prey; its population was scattered all over the road, so that its people perished in foreign lands. When, however, the Atnheg Chauli arrived in Firs, and the province was rid of Abu Sad, he began to rebuild the city, so that it may now be hoped that under the stable government [of the SaljUqs] its prosperity will be restored. The climate here is that of the hot region but temperate. It has many running streams. Fruits of all kinds grow here, also aromatic plants in abundance.

The Vale of Slla'b Bavvan⁵ lies in the neighborhood of Nawbanjan; and it may be thus described. It is a great valley enclosed between two ranges of mountains, 3½ leagues in length by 1½ leagues across. Its climate is that of the cold region, none better anywhere. Villages one after another extend along the valley, and a great river flows down the middle part thereof, so that no place is cooler or more healthy to live in. Further, there are many excellent springs everywhere about, and from the head of the valley to its foot, all down its length and across it, there are fruit-trees growing everywhere, so that from their shade

¹ Probably *Milr* of 'Jirrah, see above under *Jirrh*. S_1.xitas;hg5.n is unknown.

² Now known as Nnwbandugiin (FNN. 303).

⁵ See FNN. 303.

the sunlight never *falls* upon the ground. The fruit here is of all kinds, and very excellent in quality. Should a man walk from one end of the valley to the other, the sunshine will nowhere fall on him; and from one end of the year to the other the snow remains on the summits of the mountains that lie on either hand. It has been said by wise men that there are four Earthly Paradises, to wit, the C_H;awtah [Garden-lands] of Damascus, Sugghd [Sogdiana] of I 1u1-asan, [this Valley of] 'ab Bavvan, and lastly the Meadow of Shidan!; by which they mean that these four places just incntioned are the loveliest and pleasantest places of the whole earth. There are here in the neighborhood, besides this valley of Sha'b *Bavvan*, many other districts, both in the hill country and in the plains, which are well populated, fertile, and rich, with running streams. The White Castle--Qal'ah Sapid stands at the distance of 1 league from Nawbanjiin, and the description of the same will be given later in the section relating to the Castles. All the district round Q_1'ab Bavvan is of the hill country, and round Nawbanjan there are limitless hunting-grounds. The people of Nawbanjan are a discreet folk, with an aptitude for politeness.

B17ZalcZ @6311Eo~.2--This countryside lies between the Fars and K_hdziSt8.n provinces. In olden times it was very populous, but it now has fallen to ruin. Its climate is temperate though of the hot region, and there are many running streams.

z"1/r and Kah J'Z'17.ycoh.3--The Jilixyah Mountain is & hill

¹ Otherwise called the Meadow-Inncl .of S_L1id6m and mentioned below, but its situation, unfortunately, is nowhere given.

² "The Country of Sapor" is still found on the map (FNN. 266), According to Muqaddasi its chief town was called Jiimnh (the Township), **anti I-linduwiin or I-lindij5,n was within its limits (Muq. 422, Is. 113).**

³ Kith Gilmiyeh is still the name for the great province, with many sub-clistwicbs, occupying all the mountain region to the north-wesb of Fare (FNN. 262). For Zir or Ziz see above under Sarfan.

district with many lands, and its chief town is Zir. The climate here is cold, there are abundant running streams and many villages. During the recent times of disorder, and especially when the Assassins--and may Allah cause them to perish--held sway in the land, all this district fell greatly to ruin. Fruit trees are numerous, and in Zir there is a mosque for the Friday prayer. This district lies not far distant from Sumaxrukan, and there are many irrigating-grounds within its borders.

Tmc Quinn) KHURAH J)1srRlo'

A0~1'¢(j(i~1z..*)»-This city us first f'oluded by King* Quad, the hither of Chosrocs Aiiiisliiivvèni. It was a great city, with rainy dependencies, but during the troublous times when the Assassins held sway in the land it fell to ruin. It hats :L warm climate, find the city lies adjacent to the 'l__ill{in Bridge, whore it spans the great river culled the Nahr Tirb, which Hows down from the neighbor°hood of Sumayrzuu. Further, many other streams flow past near here, with much water, whereby the lend in this neighborhood is most productive, growing all kinds OE fruit. Groves of date-pelnis and of poixiegxuiates abound, especially <f the kind called on'ZZris'z,2 which is lost excellent. There are also many aromatic plants. The districts round and about Arru,j5.n are *very numerous, and 84 mosque for the Friday prayers stands in the city.3

Jwllctoljcinb, Nic, u:/ul Dr.1,gj0~.--Tliese a.re all districts of Arra,j§1.n, with cliina.te and general conditions the like thereto, so that it is needless to say more. Of this district too is the hamlet called Cliahiir Dih, " Four Villages."*

* The ruins of ArrujUn lie near at place called Sih Gunhudan (" the Three Domes"), u phort distance to the north of Bihhuhen (FNN. 275,276)-

² Variant m¢zZ.-n7, a name not given in the dictionaries.

³ The MS. here repeats the text in the opposite column, and apparently a paragraph has **been** omitted.

⁴ In one place spelt Jzillajan. None of these three *places*, nor Chal5.r Dih, now appear on the map, but they are mentioned by the At-eh geogiuphers. Niv (printed without points) is gireu by Istalghri (p. III), who names Dnyr Ayyub and Deyr 'Omar (It. 112, 113) as of this region.

Iqzçbs, Fwrzuk, mud Hi»nçZ?j&oz.1--Tlmesē am districts lying between Arrajan and the inner districts of Fars. Klxabs was a post for the customs, and all these places in climate and general conditions exactly resemble Arrajan in all points.

*Rigly/lw'.2--*A small town lying on the seashore, near by to the castle of the Amir Firamurz ibn 1-landah" The climate here is extremely hot, so that the *men have*, in summer-tiue, to wrap the inner rind of the acorn on parts of the skin in certain *places*, otherwise it would chafe into sores by the excess of sweat and the heat engendered there. Further, they have the habit of putting ⁰¹¹ many shirts, and they wear them very long. By reason of the dampness and the unwholesome climate no one who is not a native of the place can stay out the summer here, all others go up to Diz Kilat* and the castles that belong to the Amir Firamurz, and there they remain [during the hot months], In this district nothing is to be had except sea-borne goods that are brought hither in ships, for nothing except fish, dates, and *Ris_Liahri flax* is to be come by in this place. The people are almost entirely occupied with the sea trade, but they have neither excellence nor strength of character, 'being of' a weak nature. The town stands on the frontier line between the Arrajan District and lihuzistau. The men here are honest, occupying

¹ Common variants are Jins, also Jis in place of I.lu.bs or Kliabs. 'Neither this place ¹¹⁰¹ Furzuk occurs on the map, but **they** appear in the Itinerary. I-liudijan, which Muqucdasi (p. 422) writes Hindustan, is now known as Bandar Hindiy5,n (FNN. 239). See above under Bilaid. Shfnbir.

² Probably to be idelttiHed with the modern Zayclin (FNN. 278), for this Rishahz- cannot be the small town of that name lying 1,3 leagues and to the south of Bilgliahr, though this last is stated to be "one of the ancient cities of Fairs" (FNN. 210).

³ The name of his father is uncertain. It may be read Nadftb, Ha(Lh5.b, or Bachib. Not given in Ion-al-Atahir.

* The MS. may be read Diz Kiliib or Cvllulab, and there exists al. Qn.1'ah Gulimb or Kilzib, this castle standing- 6 leagues south of Bilmbelian and 4 exist of Zaydu'n (FNN. 278. 3363).

themselves with twir :Oil alilitit-s, hut they have been mishamncled by one tyrant niter u.nother, into having been against them. F111°tw1°, some of the districts near by :we la.1- more populous than tlnmt round Rizinla

.Dr-1wz4Tbçî-.1 --A small town lying' Oil the scnsiore, and in 1'e1'sia.n they call it Liam:fnh, which signifies "Stinking Water". Now, at city tha.t has "Stinking Wa.ter" for its Innne must. he <lesc1'ihu< as of am evil stinking clla1'a.cte1', and tlmcroforo. there is no occasion to speak of its condition. Nothing that need bo mentioned is produced in this place, and all that cam be said is tlnnta it lice on the road of one going from l\1a.ln°i1b§,n to Sirixf.

S'Z'lzEsi.2--A little town lying Oil the seztshorc. There is here a. small fort. The place lies between Ma.ln~Nb§.n and Jan1n§.l>§i., and they weave linen cloths here which are very thick and soft, and these are known as Sinizi stni'li4. They, however, do not weer well. Nothing else is produced excepting dates atnd oil for humps. The climate is good.

1l>llalw"Fcbç,i/n," with 'its Di.<n€riet. Ill'alx1~i1b§tn is a. place lying 80 much on the seashore that the waves of the sea beet on the houses of the town. It has a warm, damp, unwholesome elimo.te, worse even than that of Ris).t_a.l1r. It is a. seaport that full ships come into that sail either from Fews going towards l.LhYzist5.n, or that set out by sea, from Basrali and l_Qu'1zist&n. Likewise a.l1 the ships from the sea. that have cargoes froth, or for, the districts inland come a d go from Man-Rbéin, whereby its custom-dues from these ships are very considerable. Except for dates they grow no fruit here. They breed sheep, however, in greet numbers, and likewise goats; also they raise calves, which are for size like those they breed in Basreli, for it

¹ The ruins known as GunF,vu.h lie somewhat to the north of Bandar Rig (FNN. 209).

² The name of Siniz hasclisappeared from the map ; its site is probably near Modern Bandar Daylunx, the chief town of the Qirivi District IFNN. 279).

Now written ME.h RUBin (ENN. 239).

is reported that some weigh *as much as 80 to 100 ru.* in weight, or even more.* Linseed and flax: *ac* grown here abundantly, being exported to neighbouring parts. In the town there is a mosque for the Friday prayers. The people of Illalmriibim are weak in character.

The Islands which belong to this district of Qub§.d Kln'Irah are as follows: Jn.zira.h Haulginm, Ja1.ziru,l1]§j_15,rik, Janzimlr Baan [or Du.m], and Ja,ziranl1 Ba.1h1°.2

The description of the towns and districts of Finrs being completed, we shall now proceed to notice all the great **rivers** and the lakes, and then the meadow-lands and such castles as are still in good repair. These, therefore, are the greatest and celebrated rivers other than those of which a part only [lies in the Fétrs province].3

RIVERS

Nrdw Téib.--This river takes its rise in the neighbourhood of Sulnayram, increasing in size till it reaches Ar1'aj&n, where it passes under the bridge called Pi1]-illiakiui. Then it waters the district of Rishahl and flows into the sea near Siniz.

Naht .l§_hw&,bcd7nz.5-Time some-*ce* of this river is at Jiiyikén. It waters the district round Na.wbanj§.n, a d

¹ The Bsgлдаicl ragfl was under three-quarters of a Pound avoirdupois : hence 4 Bo 5 stone-weight.

² An Island of Hangaim (FNN. 318) lies to the south of the Long Island (Jazirah Trwil), near Hurnuz, in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, but this Hnngiim Island could not be counted as of the Quhiid Khiirah district. The Island of Klnirik is well known (FNN. 315), but Rum (or Dam) and Bslfzr cannot be identified.

³ In FNN., pp. 322-30, an alphabetical list of 109 of the rivers and streams of Finrs is given. Each of these now for the most part takes its *name, section by section, from the district through which it flows*; hence one river during its course goes by many **names**, and the 109 enumerated do *not stand for that number of distinct streams*.

⁴ The T5,b-Kurdisb5.n-Ja1*riL.1i River does not rise near Sumayraux, for the upper basin of the Q.lustar River lies in between. Furthermore, its mouth now lies far to the north of Stutz, the lid River flowing down to the sea, here in the intervening country.

⁵ The Zuhroh-Fahliyén River.

then flows through Jallādjān until it joins the River Shirin, by which its waters reach the sea.

Nulm' f11':°1'cr,h.1--Tliis river rises in Maharani, and it waters the district of Nahast Iliasjain, thence passing on it waters Jirrah and its district, also part of the Cjliundijan District. Beyond this it joins the Bis1;5.pin° River, and thus its waters reach the sea..

ZITulç.r }>'uo-çT,3(£/1.2 The Burazah River is that of FirUz5.b5.d, and its source is at Khunayfglian. It irrigates FirUzabad, with its district, and then joins the Qakan River, by which its waters reach the sea. This river has its name from Burazah, the great engineer, who drained the [lake] if from round and about the city of F11-rizabad [as described above].

Ncnhfr Kwr' [Cyrus River].°"--This river rises in the neighbourhood of Keller, and it is a rebellious stream that will irrigate no lands unless a dam has been thrown across *it to raise* the level, and thus enable *the waters* to be led over the surface of the soil. Now the dams that have been built across its stream are the following • The Ramjird Dam⁴ is of very ancient construction, and it gave irrigation to all the villages of the Rainjird District. It had, however, fallen to ruin, and has been restored recently by the Atabeg Chauli, who has given it the name of Falgristan [after himself, he holding the title of Falrad-Dawlah]. Next comes the 'Aqludi Dam,⁵ the like of which, as is well known, exists nowhere else in the whole

¹ The Dfmliki-Tamilah River. Masar0m is the name of a village in this district (spelt now with a sin in *place of wiki*, FNN. 281). The spelling Nahast Ma.sjain is xiucerbain; possibly it is a clerical error for Nilliyat bitzlajain, "the Sittajzin District," near the head-waters of the 'jzakau River (see below in the Itinerary). There is, however, a village in this region still called Dih M0,s@_1&n, or Masqain, lying 1 league south-east of Slgikuft. (FNN. 281), which may be the place indicated if the feeding be :baker as Ma.sj5.n.

² The Dihraun-ll'ir1\$zinb5,d-I-lunayqrln River.

³ The 1\$amfiruz-Rmnjird-Kirba1 River.

⁴ FNN. 325.

⁵ FNN. 257, the Band-i-Amir.

world. To describe it it must be known that the Kirbil District [which lies round and about] originally was a desert plain without water. But 'Aqliid-u.d-Dawlatli seeing this opined that if a dam were built here the waters of the River Kur would work wonders on this desert land. He therefore brought together engineers and workmen, and expended great sums of money to make side canals to **lead off the waters of the river** from the right and the left bank. Then he [paved the river-bed] above and below the dam, with a mighty weir [constructed of blocks of stone set in cement. Next he built the dam itself with [stones set in] tempered cement and sifted sand, so that even an iron tool could not scratch it and never would it be burst asunder. The summit of the dam was so broad that two horsemen could ride abreast across it without the water touching them, for to carry this off sluices were made. Thus, finally, the whole of the district of Upper Kirbal received its irrigation by means of this dam. The Band-i-Qassar [the Fullers' Dam] had been built of old to water the district of Lower Kirbal, and it too had fallen out of use; but the Atabeg Chauli has likewise restored this to working order, and [some distance below it] the River Kur flows out into the Lake of Baklitigim.

Nachon. The source of this stream lies in the hill country near Surnayram and Siuitaght. It flows down to join the River Tab.

[the Sweet-water River].-7-This river has its source on the frontier of the Bizrang District, and it flows past Gunbad Mallaghan, giving water to many districts, for besides that of Gunbad Mallaghan it irrigates

¹ Now known as the Fayclzibiicl Dam (FNN. 257).

² The Arni and Zard streams. Its source is much to the south-west of Sumayram.

³ The Simirin, Sur Faryalb River. Whatever it may have done in the past, the mouth of the *it-ir* is now at a place on the Persian Gulf, lying far to the north of Siniz and Janna.

certnin of' the lands of Arra\j5,n, 1inu,N.y **living** out into the Hun. hutwvuu Siniz :my Ju.nn§.1>5..

.*Nuhfr* l>'Qiqili1»H,l'.l The source off this river lies in the mountain hand anhout l'ji 5.pfu°. It wu.te1-s the city of Biajghpfu- mul its district, :Ls likewise the homes4tca,ds of Khueht and J)ih **Milik**, :and falls into the sea. between Jzmnhbil, and the N5.11disLi.11 District.

Nuhfr T'uk(Zn.2 -The source of this **ii or** is at al. village called Jal,trfyu.h [or Chu,t,1-11ya.1], which sauna is a wel]-known village with its district belonging to the N=i.san-zun sub-district lying round about ir{1.z, all of which lands this stream waters. From hero it Hows on, passing in **tum Kzwdr**, Khan,br, Simkén, Kdrzin, **Qir**, Ahzztr, and M W , giving watter for irrigation to each in turn, and finally irrigz1.tin.g.pa.rt of the district round SirF.l'. In its last *reach* the river passes the village of 1'_hu.k&n, from which sauna it takes its nanine. Then finally it flows out into the sea between Najirann a d Sirzif, and in all the province of Firs there is 110 stream that is more bountiful for irrigation purposes than is this 'J'llalkém River.

Nahr 1)u'r°vcY,b.*-Tlie source of the river is at a village called Purv§.b. This is a most blessed river. Most of the district of Ma1.rvda,:5L1t is in°iga.ted by its waters, and it Hows to join the River Kur. This, therefore, as given above, is the description of the greater and most celebrated rivers of Fibro, and besides them there ere many other streams and rivulets of lesser size, but these cannot be noticed lest the *matter run to too great length*.

¹ The Zirah, 1§.hiajlt, a d Shapilr River. Dih Mailik i~ no longer marked on the **map**, but its position is given in the ltiuera.ry.

² This is the very long river of many names, of which the first portion is now known as the **Qsrah A r c h ("Black Wood")**, and the last reach as **the Maud River of Mandistim**. *Jattruyah* is possibly identical with the village of BE.nc_l_h11yeh, lying 6 laigues north of ixikuft and a little south of the village of MiLsa,ram (FNN. 280). The village of Linking is probably represented by **Kiki**, the chief town of Mandistain (ENN. 214).

³ Otherwise written Pulvir. The Furvib-Kamin River. The village of Purvxib no longer exists.

SEAS AND LAKES

In regard to the seas and lakes of Fars, the Persian Gulf [Bahr Fars, otherwise called] the Sea of Fars, is an arm of the Great Sea, which best is known as the Green Sea, being also called the Circuainbient Ocean. On the shores of the Green Sea lie the lands of China, Sind and India, 'On18n, 'Aden, Zanzibar, and Basrah with diverse other districts, and each particular arm of the Green Sea bears the special name of the province whose lands he 011 its shores. Thus we have [one arm called] the Sea, of Fars, another the Sea. of 'Olnan, and then the Sea of Basrah, or the like, hence it comes that the arm [washing the coast of Fare] is known as the Sea. of Fars.

[And now as to the lakes of Fars, they are as follows]

Bctlictyrah Dczslgt ./lrzin¹ [the Lake of the Plain of the Wild-almond].--This is a sweet-water lake, and when there has been much rain it is very full, but when there has been lack' of rain the lake .dries up almost entirely, hardly any water remaining. It measures 3 leagues round and about.

B'u,z1,ayrah 8cf,[»_:[gti.qçz,'Ov,.2--Tliis lake lies surrounded by many well-cultivated lands. Such are those surrounding the towns of Abadah, Ighayrah, Nayriz, and 1_Q;abr.az, further, all these districts lie at no great distance from the lake shore. The waters of the lake are salt, and the circumference of the same is 20 leagues.

Buzz.ayra7L Mçz,"hctZF; ;l/alt."-Tliis lake lies between Shiraz and Sarvistan. Its waters are salt. All the streams from near §.l_1iraz and its district flow into this lake. Its size round and about is 12 leagues.

¹ More correctly spelt Arzhin or A1-jju, Do.Q_115 Arjin being now the name of a neighboring village (FNN. 280).

² ENN. 321. The places mentioned here have all been noticed above.

³ The name is now spelt, Mahhrll, and it is also known as Bulmayrah Nanook, " the SaltLake " (FNN. -322).

J3'u.lu(.2y-ruin.l)('17L1[iz7-TfZ.1- 'This is an small lake, a d a.streaan
How's out. of it that is called the Bu.t°v5x.1J River.

B'u»/uf.a/'2°<ih MR,-v.2-A small lake lying between Kzizirim
and [the district of] Milt-i~Jir1~amh. It measures 2 leagues
in ci1'eumfe1~ence.

MEADOW- LANDS

The most celebrated meadow-lands of J' Ews are these.

Jl[u.rsφ7/r Ir<Z." This is a very rich meadow-land, of
the cold region. From end to end it has springs of fresh-
water and populous villages, and of these last are the
hamlets of Barijeli :mil Tu.ytnu1°ji'u1. There are others too,
and their lands were the property of the villages, though
they **have to pay the land-tax** to the government. This
meadow-land measures 10 leagues in the length by 5 across.

111'u.o a.zφzw' S'Zli:φTnr. -- This meadow-land lies between
iris and Kav&r. It is a very pleasant place, and
there is here a great mass of standing water, near which
is a forest abounding in lions. The length of this
meadow-land is 5 leagues by 3 across.*

Ifcu llrczifr Dc1,sl.t Arsin.5-1'11 is meadow-land lies beside
the Arzin Lake, there is here a forest where lions are
found. The length of the meadow-land is 10 leagues by
1 across.

The Darighwid Lake and River are mentioned by the Arab geographers.
They do not give any other name to the river, and the reading Bervit is
uncertain. The MS. may read Purveb, which is, however, inadmissible.
The lake appears to have occupied the position of the present swamp,
called Sarfmb Bahiuni, at the source of the Nerabad River (ENN-
302, 303).

² The Min* (in error often given by the MSS. as Miss) Lake is that
now known as F(1.m18r, or Deryaeheh Pe1-iE1_1E1n, lying east of Kaiziren
(FNN. 322). MUni-Ji1'ru.h has already been mentioned, p. 51.

³ For Urcl see above, p. 21. Tayunurjain is no longer to be found on
the map. The name may be read '[?a.mirj&n; it is probably to be
identified with TimdsMn, which Yfnqit (i, 197, 908) gives as the chief
town of Ut-d.

⁴ The name of S_bikEn is now unknown.

⁵ See P. 68, n. 1-

2lfcc-rQ7c,8'c'v') DcZo'1T,b.jz:fr'cZ.-Tliis'is II: :-mm.II 111ea-mlow-luml, treasuring only 3 leagues in the length by 1 in the breadth.

MwqqImdr QLIZ>Z.1 This mea.dow-luncl lies on the bm\l< ul' the Purvitb River. It is a. most pleasntit place, and here [a. certain] Bulclitlgi built the palace of **Qili**, with its bea.utiful garden and a. line tank. This 1nea,dow-ln.nd is 3 leagues in length by 1 in width. In winter-time the fodder here is excellent for cattle, but in the sunnier it is noxious for them *to eat the grass* here.

.11/w/1'.3do' Jf&'.ld/u,."-Tlxis lies near the tomb of the Mother of Solomon. It is 41 leagues in length, but lm no breadth to *speak* of. The tomb of the Mother of King Solomon is of stone, in the form of a cube. No one can look into the cha.1nbcr within the tomb, for, as it is said, & talisman has been laid on it, whereby anyone who shell give a look into it forthwith becomes blind. I myself, however, have never found one who had made the experiment.

1l[w1"q @z€i,r R'F/n,." This .is a. fine 1nea.dow-la.nd, but not so good as that of Urd. It is, like the last, of the cold region, and has niamey springs of water, also villages, that are either the freehold property of the villagers or granted to them in lief for 1nilita.ry service. The length of? this meadow-land is 7 leagues by 5 *across*.

.l1'or,1'gh.zcZr' **Bid** and 1l[w-'Q_/cc]/n.*--A fine mea.dow-land,

¹ See above under K_hu.bru.k mid QILII, p. -z2 **The** reading of the name Bnlclihi is very uncert.a.in; he is an unknown personage.

^{-B} Near Po,sn.rg°u.rlw. but the nuuie is not to be found on the map. The tomb is in point of fzuct that of King Cyrus.

³ **See above**, under Rim, p. 23.

⁴ Probably **near Dih Bid**. The village of Mas_1k5.n or Maaihkun, of the Qunquri District, **lies on the Pulvimr River**, 10 leagues north of Pasurg'adae (FNV. 245). In I-jamd-Allah Rubslb Ma.5_L1k, in the Itinerary, occupies the position of Dih Bid. The'Arn.b geog-ra.phe1-s give Musbklin as the chief town of the Jn.wba.rq3.n-'Dintnlct, which lay at the head-waters of the Farvib or Pulvir River (It. 121; **IH**. 192; Yaq. ii, 141; iv, 543). For Basirfa, or Lesinii- see above under Kamilah and Firilq, p. 24. Dih Bid is given below in the Itineraries.

and the district of Basira 'is of those parts. They report the elilna.te as cold, and it is 7 leagues in length by
3 nic'oi'-is.

1*fel'ri*]>'rtlwn.ro-n.1-This lies above Juwaym [to the north of] the §hirNz District. It measures 1 league across by the same in length.

1*iwa*, §Q7çZ1T.0z.2 -This is at very beautiful 1neatdow-htnd, the equal of' which can lordly be met with elsewhere. All round and about it are well-cultivated lands, with many springs of water and running strea.ins. In spring-time water collects here, and being held hack forms a lake in the midst of the meadow-land. The length of this land is 10 leagues by the like in breadth.

1Tçç*r.qla.zç't'r Kç'1.m,'ZO°H,z'.i"--'l'is is a meadow-land that stretches level after level along the banks of the Kur [or Cyrus] River. There is here a forest, which is the lair of lions, and the lions of Kanxiirilz are noted for their savageness and strength.

Now besides all the above there are many other smaller meadow-lands, which, however, are places not necessary to mention in detail. Moreover, since throughout *Fars*, from one end to the other, there are valleys and mountain regions, everywhere, therefore, grazing-g1°ounds for cattle are to be found in an abundance. Lastly, the Marahzars of Kamal; and Sarvat ⁴ are meadow-la.nds, which, though not of the most celebrated, are such that cattle grazing on them soon become extra.orclina.rily fat.

¹ Margin is apparently (FD abbreviation for Mz1.r@)zf.r, "mellow-land." There is an place marked on the map, 213 leagues nort.h-east of TallBzxyqlf., which is called Bahmani. Juwuym, as already said, is modern Jiyum or Gflyum (FNN. 191, 194).

² Q_idan was one of the Earthly Pay-aclises (see above, p. 58). Its position is nowhere given.

³ See above, p. 24.

⁴ See above under Khabraz and Sa.1'v'nt, pp. 22, 24.

CASTLES

Descry-iptiofn' Of the Ucwfiles 'i-n Fcirn

Qc1,'ah Isl'.u,[Jgr'.'] In all the whole world there is no castle more ancient that this one, encl every governor [of Fars] who has held power has been master of this castle. From the times of the Pishdadian kings this castle with two others standing near by **have** been known as the Three Domes. The other two are called Qal'ah Sikastah [the Broken Castle] and the castle of anilcavan [or Sl1akanv§.n], but these last are now in ruins. [For the castle of Istakhr] 'Aqlud-ad-Dawlah built a mighty tank, which is known as the l.lawz-i-'Aqludi. It was constructed in a deep gully, down which the stream that passed by the castle flowed. First, 'Aqlud-ad-Dawlah with boardings closed the end of this gully, making the like of a great dam, and next inside this he set cement [in forms] with wax and grease laid upon ac-irbde-stuffS, with bitumen, bringing the whole structure to the upper level all round, and afterwards when it had settled down firmly nothing could be stronger. Thus was the tank made, *and its area was a, qnlvle* [a square of 144 ells] all but a fraction, being 17 feet in depth, wherefore if a thousand men for a whole year were to drink therefrom, the water-level would not sink more than a foot. Then in the middle part of the tank they built up twenty columns of stone, set in cement, on which they rested the roof that covered over the tank. Further, 'Aqlud-ad-Dawlah, besides this tank, built here other water-tanks and cisterns. The fault of this castle, however, is that it can very easily be taken by assault Its climate is cold, being very like that of Isfahan. Within its walls are many {-in kiosks and

¹ For the Three Castles of Persepolis see above, p. 26, under Ištak-br. The Igtelgr Castle lies 2 leagues to the north of the village of Famtylilwid. Qal'ah §1_1kastah (the Broken Castle) is now known as Miy5.n Qo.'uh (the Midmost Castle), and lies 2½ leagues to the north-west of Futlgabad. The castle of Aglmkanvan stands one league south-east of Daglgtag, the older Abraj, (FNN. 332-6).

Jea.ut-iful palaces, also a.°broa(l 4):(l-3/(Li.-lz. [or ground l'o1-1'evio'ws].

(2φZu, ll.]3U, sf. Z°φZ' »uT.f.-Tlx is a strong **castle**, that it. the present clay is still in the lands off SiyNlm Mil ion Bn.l1u1°ast.1 For llc being am good man [the Sznljflq Sulaa] l/a.s a.allowed him to keep the c=onnn:u1d here, and has not dispossessed him [as lm been the cause with other local chiefs, and so this castle relnn.ins in his ha.nds.

Qul'nJz, L`1l.wr§[_url1.--Tliis castle stuawis 5 leagues distant from Jelratnn.2 I urshnli, the nut after whom the castle takes its nztmc, was ax certain Arab who hnc1been appointed governor in these p=1.rts by [Mul.xelnme(l) brother of [the Omnyyatd Viceroy of 'Iraq] ll*.l.li ibn YUsuf. Now Kluirshelm laving zunessecl much money built this castle, and taking up his abode therein rebelled. o11 account of this, in later times the governor of the [D5.r{1.bjird] District has never been allowed to be master of this castle as well, for of a surety power anal wealth in a governor will breed conceit, encl to possess this castle would breed further conceit, end where in e lna,n's head two causes of conceit exist without foil these result in the disorder of rebellion. The castle of l_Q;u1°§ln1.l1 is so strong e fortress that it cannot be taken by assault. Its climate is that of the hot region.

QaZ'czh Rwnwn M'vçin.'*~Tl1is is a very strong castle which stands near Qibunclijan, and it commands that district. -The climate here is that of the cold region. Their water is from cl:lterns.

Qu.Zcl.h Ab6iclw..*--Tlmis is a well-fortdlicl castle, but in all general particulars like many other small castles. The climate is temperate, the water is stored in cisterns, and it would be Possible to take the place by assault.

¹ Probably a mistake for Vightasf (see Introduction, p. 12). He was chief of the Mas'vld.tribe. And see p. 39.

² See p. 34.

³ See above, under Raiuam Zavan, p. 43.

⁴ Of Tashk, near Lake Bakiitigan. See p. 30.

Qalwzh Alun-z^oç?/r.1--'l\is is at, "fortress that is not very strongly Eo1^otiHed. The cilnztte is cold hut tvnlprntc , and its w:\.tct~ is obtztined £1-om wells.

QuZ'uJl. lççç'.ççlçbçç717,»1z,°--A strong castle that was in the hands of Hasilyali. But Atnbeg **Chili** went to wan' with Ha.sElya.l1, and though he zfterwawds mn.f.le peace with him he dismantled this castle. **Now**, however, recently, it has ngatizm been 1^oe-ga.1'riso11cd.

Die lqZ'ZrZ."--Tlmis is merely a, village that is well fortified, not a castle.

Did Abr(.ç.j.*-Above Abram stands at hill, one half of which is Eortiiied, the other half 1^oema.ining uufo1'til'led, so that it could be surrouncled and easily besieged; still, it could not be taken by assault, or quickly invested. There is a running stream that passes along the fortified part of the hill, flowing down thence to the plain, where its waters are used by the people of the village.

Qu,Zçohu,' *Abdrldfn*, or "the Garrisoned Castles".--This is the name of certain castles which are mentioned [in the histories], for in times past there were seventy and odd notable castles in the province of Fars, all of which the Atabeg Chauhi took by force of arms, and then dismantled for the most part, all indeed but those which are more particularly mentioned in the foregoing section of the present work.

QaZ'ah Lipid Dis, or "the White Fortress Castle".⁵— This in the most ancient days had been £01-tiEed, but for long years had been dismantled, so that no one could say at what time it had last been garrisoned. Then Abel Nair of Tir Murdau, the father of Ba Ji1l,6 during the

¹ See p. 22. Now known as Qilab IQRI-, lying 1 league to the south-east of Arsinjain (FNN. 174).

^a See above, p. 34, and for Iglasuyznh, of the Ismfvili, Introduction, p. 11.

^a A Did is smaller: than QcuZ'wh, n. castle. See above, p. 23.

⁴ Now known as Iqlisslr, lying half a league south-west of Dazihbak. See above, p. 25.

⁵ Now called Qal'ah Safid (FNN. 334). See p. 58. ⁶ See above, p. 53.

times of trouble [et the cM] of the Buyid rule] rebuilt the fortress. Now this is an, fortress that entirely covers the mountain-top, measuring 20 leagues round about, so that it is not a mere castle nor a place to be held by a handful of men. It in a greet circular mountain plain, the cliff below it being of white rocks, but on the upper level of the fortress there is arable land, the soil being red, which they sow for crops. Here too they have vineyards of grapes and orchards of almonds with other fruits' for there are many springs of water, everywhere in the ground, and when they dig down water is easily found. The air here is quite cool and pleasant, the crops too are most abundant. The fault of this castle, however, is that it must be garrisoned by a great company of troops, and that when the rightful sovereign [namely the Saljuq Sultan]¹ approaches to take possession thereof, the country folk will steal away [with the needful supplies and the forage]. The White Castle stands at a distance of 2 leagues from Nawbanjém, and below the castle there has been built a small fortress, but one that is well fortified, called Astak. All round the White Castle there are many hunting-grounds among the hills, and within the castle limits there are numerous fine kiosks, and there is also a broad review ground.

Qazvin Hahdwnlag-'Ellis stands on a great hill, which lies 4 leagues distant from Firtzabiid. The castle was built by the Mas'itli Kurds," and it is a very fine place. The climate is cold, the water excellent, and it lies surrounded by arable lands that are never let to go out of cultivation, for they are tilled by the *Şabankar*¹.

¹ Pzidi rill, i-muataqimz the sense is by no moons clear, and the text is probably corrupt. The passage has been copied verbatim by both *Hamd-Allah* and *İsmail -Abra*. *Mustaqim* generally means "rightly directed" by Allah, but it might be taken to mean (the king who) "marches straight" on the fortress.

² Now called *Qa'ah Sarah* (FNN. 334). See p. 46.

* See Introduction, p. 12.

It is indeed a great place, and all the year round corn is grown here.

QOLZc1.h 1{utir::v? a.1- -This is a castle that is not so strongly fortified as some others. The climate here is very hot. It stands on the banks of the Tliakan River, and they have constructed a syphon-tube, by which water from the river is brought up to the castle.

Qccliih Swnz'ZO°cTnL.° -This is a strong castle standing near by to Juwaym of Abu Ahmad. The climate is hot, and their water is from cisterns.

cφl'ah lda,wφZcZcT/n,, or l_(l_AuφZb<φTm.,³ A strong castle standing in the midst of many broad lands. The climate is temperate, and the water is from cisterns.

QaZ'ah 1_Z_7afwt'ra,anOzJz,*--A well-fortified castle, standing among cultivated lands. The climate is temperate, and the water is from cisterns.

C2a.ZuJl. 5[lz'r--fi-[Qs/aala [the Castle of God's Arrow].--This castle is near]\$hayrah,¹* and it is a strong place, standing upon the summit of a high hill. It is for this reason that it is called **Ood's** Arrow, for it cannot be taken in war.¹ The climate is cold, and their water is from cisterns.

Qu.Z'uJL 1:5c°c05;Qa~.6-Tliis is a very strong castle, for the which reason it has been given the name of letu.l.;L1°-Yc1.1', "the Friend of RWQ1" to wit. Its climate is temperate, and for water they have springs here, also cisterns.

¹ See above, p. 40.

¹ Now known as Qa.l'e.h 'Utl1m5.ulti, standing 2 leagues south of Juwnyrn, or -Tiyum, of Abs Al.ntrwLL1s see above, p. 35 (FNN. 335).

³ Muqaddasi (p. 453) spells it Kliwidluin, but it is probably identical in position with the village, or stage, of]\$hwii.bd\$.n, mentioned below in the Itineraries and standing on the River KhwE.bcl5.n, which has been already described (see p. 64). In that case, probably, it is the present Nflnib5.d, lying 1/2 leagues to the south of Fehliyan (FNN. 303).

⁴ See above, p. 30.

⁵ See above, p. 29. Tir, "arrow," is also the name of the planet Mercury.

⁶ Probably on the hill above letek_gr, Peraeopolis, and not one of the Sih Gunbarlain; see above, p. 26.

The Ofzsihw Of Zwa' and T6-fru,m..1 The castle at Pure is very great and strong, it cannot be taken in war. The castle of 'I'u°mn is not so strong as the other in regard to its fortifications. Both have a hot climate, and their water is from cisterns.

Qubcoh Irina-nJ 11z.2--This castle stands in the Raf bah Pass. It is a strongly built and well-fortified place, and the control of the city of Dariihjird belongs to him who holds this castle. The climate is excellent, and its water comes from springs and from cisterns. At the present time it is in the hands of the people of Kirman.

QcZ'ah Gwnbrul 11H.111u 1g§(li/H).3 This is a castle that could be held by one single armed man, so strongly fortified is it. Its climate is temperate, and water is plentiful in the cisterns. They keep here a store of corn sufficient for three or four years.

The 1»rc'6lφ, 'l:stφT/h, O'cφsfZes.*-These are so numerous as to be beyond count, for in this district every village has its own fortress, perched either upon a rock or crowning a hill, or again built on the level ground. And in all times the climate hereabout is extremely hot.

ITINERARIES

Distances in Fars

The distances [along the high roads] all start from Qiriiz, because this is the central point in the province. From Qiriiz going towards the Isfahan frontier there are three main roads, namely, the way by Meydan and Rain, the way by Isfahar, and the way by Sumayraan.

Of these, on the Miyin and Rim Road it is counted as 52 leagues from Shii-az to Yezdil-hw§.st, the frontier stage

¹ The castle near Pure is that now known as Qal'ah Bahmsm, and it stands 2 leagues to the south of modern Fary. The castle at Thrum is not given; (see FNN. 217, 218). See p. 31.

² The castle stands 4 leagues to the east of Darabjird (FUN. 334). See p. 33.

³ See above, p. 52.

⁴ See above, p; 48.

between Fars and the Isfahan District. The H1-st stage is of 6 leagues, from Shiraz to Dih Gurg in the IŞLiraz District; the second stage is 6 leagues to the head ul' the Bridge over the Rivet- Kin-; the third stage is of 6 leagues to nay in; the fourth stage is of 6 leagues to *l{i1shl<-i-Shahriyar* in [thu plain of] D a t Rim; the h`l'th stage is 6 leagues to Dih Basht in [the plain of] D a t **U**rl; the sixth stage is 7 leagues to Kiishk-i-Zar, also of Dasht I, Trd: the seventh stage is of 7 leagues to Dill (law : am the eighth stage is of 10 leagues to Yaz<lil51;w5.st.1

The road by Istalghr. This also comes out by Yazdi-*khwast*, and going by Iqlid and Snruiaq it is 69 leagues in length, being longer than [the nay in Road]; and this is the Winter Road, which is used when the other roads are impassable [from snow]. The First stage is of 7 leagues from *S_L1iraz* to Zarqan, the second stage is 6 leagues to [Padust or Pavclast], the third stage 4: leagues to Istakhr, the *fourth stage is of 6 leagues* to Kan ah, the fifth stage is 4 leagues to Kainhamg, the sixth stage is of 8 leagues to Dih Bid, the seventh stage is 7 leagues to Dih Plilancl, the eighth stage is 7 leagues to Surmaq, the ninth stage is 5 leagues to Abadah, the tenth stage is 7 leagues to Shiiristan, and the eleventh stage is 8 leagues to Yazdi-*l_Q'w5.st.2*

¹ Neither Dih Gurg, "Wolf Village," nor the Bridge over the Kin' now exists; Shahz-iy8r's Kiosk must have been at or near modern Ujan; the village of Baght (or Masht) near Asp's; while Kasei;-i-Zar (Golden Kiosk) is now generally called *l1fu5.hk-i-Zard*, the Yellow Kiosk (FNN. 220). *nāy*in and Dih Gawz (Nut Village) have been already noticed. H853 Abra adds that this last was also known in Arabic as *Qariyaf al-l_Ş_han1ir*, "Yeast Village."

² Part of this route is given below, p. 82, in duplicate, in the itinerary for Shiriq to Yazd. The village of Zarqan exists (FNN. 291). The stage called Paclust, which may also be read Mavdasti, is uncertain, and possibly represents the village of Mawdasht. Kan ah, as already said (p. 24), stands for Kalilak. Kamhang (for variants see l t. 129, Muq. 457, 458) in the other itinerary has, probably, a double, under the form Kaminak; there given as another stage; it must stand for some place lying between Mas__hhad-i-Murgh5.b and Mashhad Madir-i-Sulayman, the Tomb of Sololon's Mother, otherwise the Tomb of Cyrus (ENN. 301),

The road to Suinayrain,^o and from Shiraz to Suniayram it is 415 leagues. The first stage from Shiraz is of 5 leagues to Juwayin, the second stage, on to Bayda, is 3 leagues, the third stage is 4 leagues to Tl'n^o, the fourth stage is of 5 leagues to Tir Mayijian of KanifirUz, the fifth stage is 4 leagues to Jarxnaq, the sixth stage is 4 leagues to KURad: the seventh stage is 5 leagues to Keller, the eighth stage is 7 leagues to Dih Tartan, and the ninth stage is 8 leagues to Sninayrannl

From Shiraz to the province of Kirwan there are three main roads, namely, the Rldan Road, the ¹¹si.11 Road, and the road by Pure to Tai-uni.

The RUDan Road; and from Shiraz to Rfdéin it is 75 leagues. The first stage is in 10 leagues to the head of the Dain built by 'Adud-ad-Dawlah, the second stage is in 10 leagues to the village of Khuvar, the third stage is 10 leagues to Abadah, the fourth stage is 6 leagues to Dih Mord, the fifth stage is 7 leagues to Sabah, the sixth stage is 11 leagues to Raclhan, the seventh stage is 7 leagues to Shalir-i-Babak, the eighth stage is 7 leagues to Mashra'ah Ibrahim, and the ninth stage is 7 leagues to Baden?

Dih Bid, "Willow Village," exists (FNN. 2-14). Dih Ptlkml or Biiland, "Long Village," must have stood near the present caravanserai, marked on the map as Kn.rv5,n Sarimy ¹⁵hil.n Ighurrah, lying 6 leagues north-west of Dih Bid. The remaining stages have already been noticed.

¹ The name of Tir Mayijifux, probably the chief town of Kimfiriz (see above, p. 24) does not exist on the map, and is not given by the Arab geographers. It must have stood near modern Arclakan (FNN. 172); Tir AzjE.u. ¹⁸ leagues to the north of Fahliy5.u, lies too far to the west (FNN. 304). The remaining stages to Sumayram are not to be found on the present map. Jamnaq. may be for ¹⁵ha1-buq, given by Istalghri (p. 106) as the capital of Al-Agl_n'ast5.u; and MuqacldoSi (p. 447) gives the ¹-polling Ixarnlaq. Dih Tarsal would appear to be identical with a stage given by ¹bn ¹⁵hu1-¹³dbih as Tajaib, and by Muqamdclasi as Az-Zeb.

² This is the route by the north side of Lake Bal5_htig\$.n, and most of the stages have already been noticed. The ruins of *Shahr-i-B\$.lba.k* exist, but *Ma.s_hra'ah Ibrahim*, "the Passage of Ibl-5.him," is wanting, and for *MashrWah* ¹¹\$.fi: @ *Abril* gives *Mo.zla'ah*, "the Field of Ibrahim," while the Arab geographers put about here Qariyat-a.l-Jamal, in Persian Dih Sigturaih, "Camel Village." Roldan, too, they give as the name of the district lying between *Yezdend 8_bahr-i-B\$.bak*. See above, p. 18.

The Shirjau Road; and from Shiraz to Sjiirjau is 80 leagues. The first stage is in 1 league to Dih Biulau. the **second** stage is 3 leagues to the two villages of Ilariyan, the third stage is 7 leagues to Iurramah, the fourth stage is 6 leagues to Kath [or Kisht], the fifth stage is 7 leagues to Iş_hayrah, the sixth stage is 9 leagues to Nayriz, the seventh stage is 7 leagues to Qutruh, the eighth stage is 7 leagues to Mara'all, the ninth stage is 5 leagues to Partial [or Parbakl, the tenth and eleventh stages are together 15 leagues to Mas_]ra'ah [the Passage of the Mirage"], and the twelfth stage is of 10 leagues to the border of the stony [or salt] plain of Shirjani

The road by Purg to Thrum; and from Shiraz to this last it is 70 leagues. The first stage is in 6 leagues to MalialUyali, the second stage is 9 leagues to Sarvistau, the third stage is of 9 leagues to the village of Kerr, the fourth stage is in 5 leagues to Fast, the fifth stage is 7 leagues to the village of Fustaian, the sixth stage is in 41 leagues to the frontier of the Darahjird District, the seventh stage is in 6 leagues to Darahjird, the eighth stage is in 6 leagues to Rustaq-ar-Rustaq, the ninth stage is 12 leagues to Purg, and the tenth stage is 10 leagues to Tarutni'

¹ This is the route along the south side of Lake Bekhtiguz. The village of B&Clen is probably modern B&Clen, lying 10 leagues or more to the east of B&Clen. The MS. of Iqliliz Abra gives "Two Villages and D&R-iy5.n"; also at the present day there are two Imanlets, one called Do Dill, "Two Villages," the other Dairiyin, lying respectively 7 and 8 leagues to the east of B&Clen (FNN. 191). **Keg** (or **Kight**) is now known as B&Clen, standing 9 leagues to the north-west of B&Clen (FNN. 178). Here, again, both the places called Mes_hz-e'ah, "Pass" or "Pzussege", are given in Ilzifiz Avrit as Muzru,'a.11, "a Cultivated Field"; and neither they nor Parib (with other variants, as Sausbek, etc.) are to be found on the map.

² The route along the south side of Lake M-Zharlmi: most of the places have been mentioned. The stage Mehaliyazh is modern Miihamli, a village on the southern shore of the lake, 8 leagues to the south-east of B&Clen (FNN. 194).

I'Irmn Shiraz to the [rent-ier of t-he Kliinzistan province is *UP leagues*. *The First stage* [I'1-m11 Shiraz] is to Juwaym in 5 leagues, the wemul *stage* is 5 leagues to l§_hulle\,r, the third *stage* is 5 leagues to l{luu't-arali, the fourth stage is 4 leagues to Dih Llawz of 'il* Lllurdan, the Filth stage is 3 leagues t.e Klisjan, the sixth stage is 3 leagues to Nawhanjan, the seventh stage is 4 leagues to }_{1w§.bdan, the eighth stage is (1 leagues to Kishn, the ninth stage is 5 leagues to (unhad Mallr a n , t-he tenth *stage* is 5 leagues to Salnnli, the eleventh *stage* is of -ii leagues to Labs, the twelfth stage is of 6 leagues to Furzuk, the thirteenth *stage* is 4 leagues to Ar1'a1811, and the Fourteenth stage is of 4 leagues to BUstanxakf

From iii-sa to the coast towns (*Sd/ uihl'yg/cit*), namely, Jannaha, Siniz, and to lllalwUban, it is 62 leagues. The first stage [I'1°o1n Shiraz] is 4 leagues to Juzl.1i1-k§.n [or J\il.1il°k§.n], the second stage is 6 leagues to Dasht Arzzin, the third *stage* is 10 leagues to liaziriii, the fourth stage is 9 leagues to @iLht, the fifth *stage* is of 7 leagues to '1z1."Wa\,], the sixth stage is 4 leagues to Dih Malik, the seventh and eighth stages are 10 leagues to Jan1J§.l>5l=, the ninth *stage* is 6 leagues to Siniz, and the tenth stage is (1 leagues to Mal11°UIJa11."

From §l_1i1-az to the coast districts (*A'-nu.iZ-'i-Hvif*), being 39 leagues. The first *stage* [from Shiraz] is in 7 leagues to Masarain, the second stage is 6 leagues to the Sittajan river-bed, the third *stage* is 3 leagues to Jirralx, the fourth stage is 4 leagues to (_§l_hundijan, the fifth stage is 6 leagues to Rawa-ad_1.-; -Qhiwan, the sixth stage is in

¹ Kfisjan is modern livixsiugan, 3 leagues to the south-must of Fahliyiin, but neither Ki:5_hn (which may be read Kat_han or Kanasih), §511ah (like Silhah near **Niriz**), nor Bustanak are **to be found on the map**. The other stages have been already noticed., and all are mentioned in the Itineraries if the Arab geog-aphers, from whom this road is copied.

² The mime Juzl1z'k&n is unce1'ta:Liz1, and not found elsewhere. l-.lamd-Allah gives it as "the Wall of hajji Qu.ww5.m". 1>ih Malik, as already said (p. 67), **IS no longer to be found**. The other places have been **notiieed**.

6 leagues to Tawwaj, the seventh stage is 7 leagues to the
CO84S13.1

From iraz to Najiram, which is 65 leagues. The **first four stages [from Qin-az]** to undijan are in total 20 leagues by the road that has just been given. Then the **fifth stage is in 7 leagues to Biirtakftn**, the sixth stage is in 5 leagues to *Biu;hka1tat*, the seventh stage is in 10 leagues to the village of Qanana, the eighth stage is in 8 leagues to [the beginning of] Illiuidistan, the ninth stage is 7 leagues to the further limit of Ilandistan, and the tenth stage is 8 leagues to Najirain.*

From iraz to Siraf by way of Fiifizabad it is 86 leagues. From Shiraz the *list stage is of 5 leagues* to Kaf1'al1,3 the second stage is 5 leagues to Kuvan-, the third stage is 5 leagues to Khunayfqan, the fourth stage is 5 leagues to Fi1°ilzal)é.d, the fifth stage is 8 leagues to Simkan, the sixth stage is 7 leagues to Habrak [or HIRAK], the seventh stage is 5 leagues to Kai-zin, the eighth stage is of 8 leagues to Lagfir, the ninth stage is 8 leagues to Kuran, the tenth stage is of four days' march from Kuran to Six-af, this being of 30 leagues.

From Q_liriiz to Yazd it is 60 leagues. The *list stage* is to Zarqan, in 6 leagues; the second stage [is of 6 leagues to Padust, and thence on to Istakjgr it is 44 leagues];⁴ the third stage is of 6 leagues to [Kan ah], the fourth stage is of 4 leagues to Kamhang, the fifth stage is of 41 leagues to Dih Bid, the sixth stage is of 12 leagues to *Abarquyah*, the seventh stage is of 5 leagues to Dih S_];\ir, the

¹ RHclll~i~Sitoluj5.n, " the river-becl of the Sibta.j5.u," a.ppea1's to be the river otherwise called the 'l_j1n,k{mn (see above, p. 65, zucl of. Tel. 130, 1. 6). Also in seems likely t;|FL» the stages are inverted, and that M5.l\$ m,ra,n1 should come znt/er, south of, the rive1*»becl. Rawi.-null;-);;lwRn is identical wiLl Rumor-Znven already noticed (p. 43).

² All these places have already been noticed (see above, p. 39).

³ Modern Kafr or Kafri, lying 2 leagues or more to the sort,h-west, of S_l_3ir5,z (FNN. 29-1-). The remaining stages have all been noticed.

⁴ Added from the route already given (p. 78), Kan ah, the next stage, is given in the MS. as Kemlmng, a repetition.

eighth stage. is of 4^s lenglws to THu1u.1°ah B:\.st.au° [or Ti1'a.t-nh Bush], :md the ninth stage is of 9 lea1.gue8 to Yai.zd.'

[. [hn-a1.I-Bellghi next relates the history of the Qizhiam-kiwzmh and of the Kurdish Ranna, with LL short discussion of the chaunctrics of the Per:-lia.ns from the point of view of their govrlnnt. These sections have ailrcndy been given in epitome in the Introduction. After which follows a succinct account (fol. 891)--906) of the revenues of Fairs, which needs to be tmtxslamtd in full; and than the MS. closes with the long pn.rzLgrn.ph, epitomized in the Introduction, 1°ela.ting the closing years of the lust of the Buyids.]

REVENUES

In the Histories it is reported that in the days of the early Persian [Sassauian] kings and until the reign of Chosroos Aniiirvan the revenue of these provinces was assessed at one-third or one-fourth or one-tifth of the crop, according to its abundance, and this custom of Fars was similar to that in usage in other parts of the kingdom.

When, however, Anil irv¥1.n established his land-tax (*l2lgc/rcij*) ¹¹¹ all his kingdoms, the lend-tax of li'šws amounted to 36 million [silver] dii-hams, equivalent to 3 million [gold] dinirsz In the early *days* of Islam, after Fairs had been conquered [by the Arabs], for a time there was nothing but massacre and pillage and all things were taken by force, but at length matters quited down, and the ruin and disorder that had overspread the land began to be amended. Then finally, in the reign of the Caliph 'Abd-al-Malik, Hajj:š.j [Viceroy of ':raq] dispatched

¹ The first half of this Itinerary as far & s Dih Bid is a duplicate of that *already* given (p. 78). Dih šLir, "Lion Village," is marked ⁰¹¹ the map between Abarqlih and Yazcl, but Tlnarah Baster (with va.1-iaii) is uncertain, not being mentioned by the Arab. geographers, or to lie found on the modern **map**, where, in the position indicated, now stands the village of Tait, possibly the same name corrupted.

² The gold Diner was equivalent to about ten shillings, and the silver Dirham to about ten pence.

his brother Mul.1a,1nn1n,çl to lie^r ('Im'ermn' of Firms, who founded S_hirÅ.z :and built many towns t,In*mlgl\mlt the province, at this time the total revenue l'1°mn the uiist-ellis¹ of FŞ.rs, which inellflled the one-tentli ml ttle Hen ships. amounted in all to three million dirim.u\:-i. Next, in the geogmply of Quç.l{1.ma.1t² it is Htznted tliamt the Izuul-tzzx al' Firms in the reign of Hin'H11-aw-Rueliicl was t'vgiete1°ç~çl at two million diuimrs. Then during tile troubles of tlw reign of **Amid**, with the nmsz-aLc1'e of the people zmmll Lie çli:-:m'ç.lvrs, all the registers were cu.rrie<l el'l' a d Imrnt, lmt ans soon as Nl€uui\ñ found himself tit-mly estublisned in the ilwlipliaite he ordered new assessments to be dluwn up, when it was established that the tool of the revenue of' the provinces of Firs, Kirmdn, and 'Omen was to unmount to 2,600,000 dinŞ.rs. This assessment .was effected in the yew 200 (815). Next, in the reign of the Catliph MuqMdir [295 to 320 (908 to 932) the Wazir] 'Ali ibn 'la-iii, made al. [new] general assessment, and the copy of the 'portion relating to Fairs, with which province Kirmim was also reckoned, is **es** follows- **The total** revenue of FŞ.rs, Kil-m5n, and 'Olnai.n, in regard to the yezwly receipts from the customs, a.1nuun.ted to 2,331,880 red gold climiws. OE this total the portion paid over by FŞ.rs with its dependencies, including the customs collected at [the port of] S11-af and the one-tenth levied on the sen,-shipping, amounted to 1,887,500 diners. And of this lest total FavS with its dependencies, excluding the SirŞ.f customs, paid in],.634<,500 dinŞz.rs, while Siraf, with the one-tenth levied on the sew ships, paid 253,000 diniws.

[Of the grand total first given] Kir'n1Etn :and 'Omen together **paid** 414543808 diners, but of this sum Kirmén

¹ The word used is mwhimalcif.

² Cf. text of Ibn lŞl;u1-cl&dbih, p. 237, and the tmslutionl, with notel-1, pp. 6-11. Our MS. gives the mono as Ja'far ibn Qudimah; it should be Qu<1&ma.h ilm Jamar.

³ The MS. in error' gives -4,044-,380 by u. mistmxlce of Imzrir fm' .girl 5 the addition of the two items gives the sum as above.

with its dependencies controlled only 36-L.380, this being
 reckoning excluding the towns of [the towns of]
 Falixraj, and also not counting the [revenue of]
 districts collected in the name of individual Amids by
 their agents, and further not including the revenues set
 aside for the two cities [of Mecca and Ilcdirm] and
 which made the chamberlain [of the Cizilil Iluqtzilir]
 was responsible for collecting [The sum therefore above
given is] the net sum which is paid over to the
 Divan. But taking the places in 'Oman by themselves,
 these paid 80,000 dinars.

In later times the Amids [of Fars] called themselves
 the Sons of the Caliph, for none would call himself merely
 Amir. Formerly, they had seized, on their own behalf, upon
 much property that of right belonged to the State, and
 this mostly by force of arms; then those parcels of land
 which had now come to belong to them were ever after-
 wards reckoned to be their own fiefs, those who had come
 into possession taking for themselves the revenues, though
 before these had all belonged to the State. At the time
 when 'Adud-ad-Dawleli came to power he made buildings
 [and constructions] without number, such as dams [on the
 rivers for irrigation which watered] the lands he brought
 under cultivation. Wherefore in his days the sum-total
 of the revenues of Fars, Kirman, and 'Oman, including the
 one-tenth derived from the seaports at Siraf and Mahriibun,
 amounted to 3,346,000 dinars. Of this sum Fars, with the
 one-tenth levied on the ships which sailed from Siraf and
 Mehrubin, paid 2,150,000 dinars; while from Shiraz and
 [the new suburb of] Girdum came 316,000 dinars.
 Then Kirman with [the port of] Tip and its districts gave
 750,000 dinars; while the towns in 'Oman, not including
 Farah, paid in 130,000 dinars.

1 The reading is uncertain, and the word is meant unknown. The
 MS. might be read Malta, or Muṭṭah, both of which are possible.

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