سفرنامه

مازندران و استراباد باشرح بلاد و نقشه جغرانی آنها

تألیف لوی رابینو دی برگوماله

> بسعی و اهتهام مؤلف حقیر



سفرنامه مازندران و استراباد

لوى رابينو دى بر گوماله

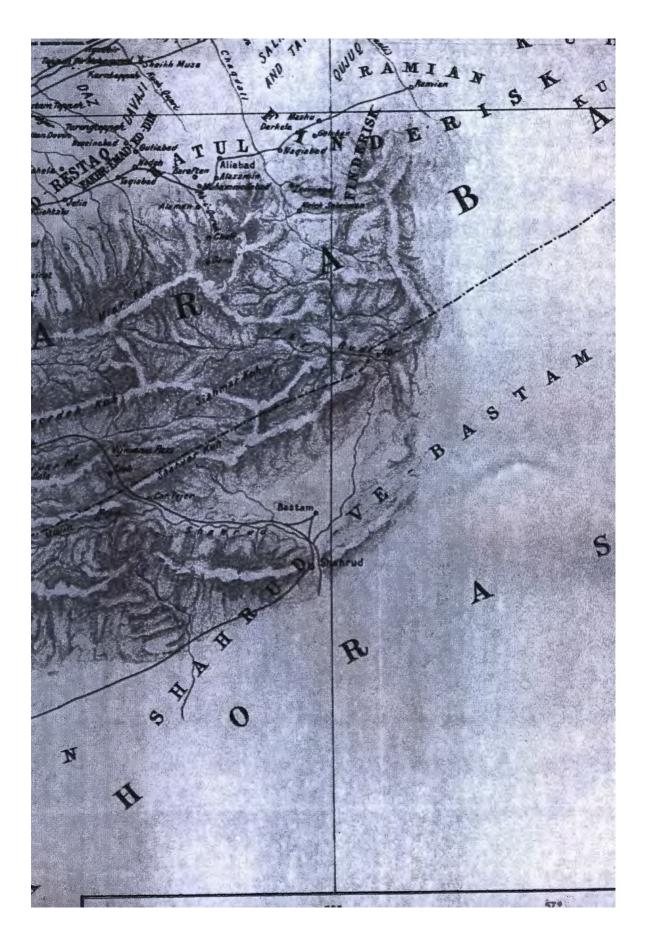
94.

2(

V 7 9 1 9 1









سفر نامه م مازندران واستراباد باشرح بلاد وننشه جنراف آنها



نالیف ه ، لوی رابینــو دی برگوماله بــــعی واهــــتام مولف ختیر

در مطبعهٔ اعتماد در قاهرهٔ مصر بطبع رسید سنهٔ ۱۳٤۲ هجری مطابق سنهٔ ۱۹۲۵ میلادی



مقلمه

در جلدسی ویکم مجلّهٔ عالم اسلای Revue du Monde Musulman و صنعیت گیلان یعنی ایالتی را که از غرب به آستارا در سرحد روسیّه واز شرق برودخانهٔ سرخانی محدود است بیان نموده م در این کتاب از مازنذران واستراباد که از غرب برودخانهٔ سرخانی واز شرق برودخانهٔ اترك محدود هستند صحبت خواهم نمود.

از سال ۱۹۰۶ ناسال۱۹۱۲میلادی شش سال در رشت بوده ام مدرآن اثنا در سال ۱۹۰۸ و ۱۹۰۹ دوبار بمازندران سفر کرده وکلیتاً شانزده سال در بارهٔ مازندران بجمع آوری اطلاعات صرف اوقات نموده ام .

مازندران از حیث حسن طبیعت وآب وهوا از بهترین نقاط ایران است. فردوسی در ستایش آن چه نیکوگفته است:

که مازندران شهرما باد باد

همیشه بر وبومش آباد باد

که در بوستانش همیشه گل است

بكوه اندرون لاله وسنبل است

هوا خوشگوار وزمین پرنگار

نه سرد ونه گرم وهبشه بهار

نوازنده بلبل بساغ اندرون

گرازنده آهو براغ اندوون

گلاب استگونی بجویش دوان

همی شاد گردد زبریش روان

دی وبهمن وآذر وفرودین

همیشه بر از لاله ببنی زمین

کمی کاندر آن بوم آباد نیست

بکام از دل وجان خود شادنیست

برای آنانکه شیفته آزیخ ایران هستند آزیخ مازندران یا جاذبهٔ مخصوصی دارد . آگرچه بعد از فتح اسلام آزیخ مازندران موقعاً مدنی از آزیخ بقیهٔ ولایات ایران جدا میشود لکن در اوایل قرن یازدم هجری شاه عباس صفوی بقمهٔ مازندران را از سلالهٔ قدیم امرای ساسانیان منتزع تموده دوباره بسمایر ایالات ایران ملحق نموده است .

بعد از فتح اسلام زبان وخط بهاوی در مازندران بیشتر از

⁽I) Shahnama, ed. Turner Macan, Vol. i, p. 231.

سایر نقاط ایران متداول ومستمر بوده چنانکه مدّمها بعد از آنکه در سکّه های نمام بلاد ایران خطّ عربی جاً بگیر خطّ مهلوی شده بود هنوز در سکه های مازندران خطّ مهلوی باقی بوده است

یا جملة گرگان و مازندران خالباً در ناریخ ایران اثرات کاتی و در روابط و مراودات شرق باغرب آهیت مخصوصی داشته اند زیرا که این دو ایالت بدیختانه در معبر ایلات غارتگر و جنگجوی آسیاتی که از شرق بغرب هجوم آور میشدند واقع بوده از صدمات این جزر و مدیسی سختیما کشیده و خرابیها دیده اند.

در این کتاب اسامی بعضی از دهات را از تألیفات وسفر فامهای اسلاف اخذ نمو ده ام . چون شخصا نتوانسته ام آن اسامی را یك بیك تحقیق و بحقیقت واقع تطبیق نمایم دور نیست بعضی از آنها غلط یامکر در شده باشد . تصحیح آنهارا بأخلاف خود که درآن نواحی مسافرت خواهند نمود و آگذار مینهایم .

چون درجاب کردن این کتاب از مراعات صرفه وفناعت فاکزیر بودم باین سبب اطلاعاتیرا که در بارهٔ استراباد ومازندران تحصیل کرده ام لابدا در این کتاب باختصار گنجانیده ام

مودت كتايه هائى داكه در ابنيه آثار مازندران واستراباد موجود هستند حتى الأمكان استنساخ كرده در جزؤ مخصوص ابن كتاب درج غوده ام . امیدوارم در آیشده نیز از ایرانی وغیر ایرانی اشخاصی پیدا بشوندکه در بارهٔ دیگر ایالتهای ایران بتحصیل اطلاعات ناریخی واثری وغیره صرف اوقات نموده در سایهٔ همتت وزحمت ایشان دوستداران ایران جال طبیعی آن موز وبوم و جلال ناریخ و کیفیت طبایع ایرانیان را مهتر بشناسند.

بدوسنان گرای وحکام واعیان آنسامان که در هنگام مسافرت واقامت مورد مهربانی و مساعدتم داشته اند از دل و جان شکر گذار و بجناب بروفسر براون که در تصحیح قسمت آنگلیسی این کتاب و بجناب میرزا فرح الله خان مستنصر السلطنه که در نصحیح قسمت فارسی آن زحمت کشیده و همراهی نموده اند خصوصاً سیاسدارم.

ه. ل . وابينو در قاهرة مصر دور ۲۸ رجب سنة ۱۳۶۴

> رحمت حق پر سر بنده بود عاقبت جو بنده بابنده بود

صورت کتابه هائی کم در کیلان ومازندران واسترابات موجود است

١

صورت كتابة صندوق مقبرة سيّد على در نجن گوكه كلّ شيء هالك إلاّ وجه – امره الواثق الغني محسد بن على الحسبتي في سسنة احدوتسعين وثمانمابه -- عمل استاد محمد يادگار بن حاجي مسافر نيريزي

4

صورت كتابة سنكي در مسجد جامع لاهجان هو السلطان المتعال - حكم جهان مطاع آنكه وزبر كبلان بيه بيش يشفقت شاهانه سرافواز گذته بداند كه جون هنگاى كه مهرة انجم برنختة زرلگار فلك آبكون سياب نمون بدست فضا جبده وكبتين عاج نيرين جهت تحصيل نفد سعادت كونين بنقش شش جهة كرديده گنجور كنجينة وجود عؤدى حقانيت افتضلى قول جهة كرديده گنجور كنجينة وجود عؤدى حقانيت افتضلى قول اللهم مالك الملك تؤنى الملك من تشاه و نازع الملك من تشاه و تازع الملك من تشاه و تعز من

تمام عيار دولت واعتبار ده وزردهي بادشاهي وقرماندهي عرصة روزگاررا جهت آن دودمان خلافت وامامت وخاندان نبوت وولايت در مخزل هستي در کال تردسني محفوظ ومضبوط داشته جهة سياس اين نعمت بي قياس واداي شكر اين عارفة عكم اساس در این عهد سمادت مهدکه عذرای دولت روزافزون در آغوش وليلاى سلطنت ابد مقرون دوش واوالين سال جلوس ميمنت مأنوس واوان شكفتكي كلشن امال عامة نفوس اللث همت صافي طويت معدلت كستر وظمير منبر مهر اطائت شريعت برور محكم اية وافى هداية الَّذين مَكَّنَّام في الارض أَفَامُوا الصَّاوة وآتُواْ الزكوة وأمر بالمعروف وتهبى عن المنكر واجراى اوامر وتواهئ خالِق وعقل كل خاتم انبيا ورسل بفحوای صدق انتمای اطبعوا الله واطيدرا الرسول لملكم تفلحون ممطوف ومصروف داشته امر عالم مطيع شرف تفساذ يأقت كه بمضمون بلاغت مشحون قل إتما حرّم ربی الفواحش ما ظهر منها وما بطن یرده کیان یرده گشا يرده نشين وشاهدان جوره عا خلوت كزن يورده بأنامل عصيان تقاب بی شرمی از رخسار عقت ایر از ننموده دامن زن آتش غضب وادار بى نيساز نگرديده ساكنان خطة إعان ومقيمان دار السمادة أيقان به مضمون حقيقت نمون يا أيّها الّذين آمنوا انّما الحُمّر والميسر والانصاب والازلام رجس من عمل الشيطان فاجتنبوه لعلكم

تفلمون دست بأساس دراز نكرده قبل ازآنكه شطرنجي روزگار ایشان را در روز ممات مان وفیل بند حدرت وهمان هنگامهٔ عرصات ساخته مملوم شودكه آنجه نرده در باخته آند سالك طربق اجتناب بوده بهيچوجه ببرامون آن عمل شنيع نگردند وكل وجوه يبت النَّطف وهَارخانه وچرس فروشي وبورّه فروشي ممالك محروسهرا كههر سال مبلغهاي خطير ميشد يتخفيف ونصدق قرق فرقدان سای اشرف مفرار فرمودیم ودر این ابواب صدور عظام وعامای اعلام وفقهاى اسلام وثيقه وانيقة عليحدة مؤكدة ابدى وطمن سرمدیکه موشح ومزین بخط گوهربنان همیون ماست بسلك تحرير كشيده اندى بايدكه آنوزارت يناه بعد از شرف اطلاع بر مضمون رقم مطاع لا ذال الفذَّا في الأقطاع والأرباع مقرَّر دارد که درکل محال صُبطی خود ۔آکنین ومتوطّنین بقانون ازہر شريعت غرآ وطريق اظهر ملت يبضا ناهج منهج صلاح وسداد جده مرتکب امور مذکور نگردیده و بدکاران دا در حضور اهالی شرح شريف وكلانتران وريش سفيدان محلآت تويه داده مرتكبين عرمات مزوره را تنبيه وتأديب والنزام بازيافت عوده هركاه شخصی اشتغال بان افعال ذمیمه غامد یا بر نهج شنیعه دیگری مطلع كشته اعلام نهايدآن شخصرا بنوعي تنبيه نمايدكه موجب عبرت **میگران گردد وآن وزارت بناه ب**ملت وجوهات مزبوره چیزی

بازیافت نندوده نگذارد که آفریدهٔ بدانجههٔ دیناری طبع و توقع عاید و خلاف کمننده از مردودان درگاه الحی و عرومان شفاعت حضرت رسالت بناهی وانهٔ طبیبن صلوات الله علیهم اجمعین و مستحقان لعنت و نفرین ملانکهٔ آسمان و زمین باشد و اهالی و اوباش را نبزاز کبوتر برانی و گرگ دوانی و نگهداشتن گاو و قوچ و سایر حیوانات جههٔ جنگ و برخاش که باعث خصومت و عناد و موجب انواع شورش و فساد آست ممنوع ساخته سد آن ابواب را از نوازم شمر ند و دقیقهٔ در استحکام احکام مطاعه و اشارت و ناجرای اوامر شریفه فروگذاشت نه نماید و از جوانب بر این جمله روند و رقم قضا شیم معدلت مضمون را بر عموم خلایق خوانده بوسنگ تقش و در مساجد جامعه نصب غلید و در این ابواب غدقن بوسنگ تقش و در مساجد جامعه نصب غلید و در این ابواب غدقن بوسنگ تقش و در مساجد جامعه نصب غلید و در این ابواب غدقن داشته هر ساله رقم مجدد طلب ندار ند و در عهده شناسته محریراً فی شهر شوالی ۱۹۰۹

أيضاً صورت كتابة سنكي دبكر

در زمان غر شاهان جهان سلطان حسين

وارث ملك سلیان خسرو مالك رقاب روی همت از رسوم کارداریها که نافت

عدل جودستور صاحب رای طاهر انتساب

با دل شاد از خرد تاریخ او کردم طلب گفت دارد دادگر عاد از رسوم بیحساب

٣

صورت كتابة صندوق مقبرة سيّد رضى در بقعة شيخانبر
كلّ شيء هالك الأوجهه هذا المرقد المنوّر والمضجع المعطّر
السبّد المسكر م والشيخ المعظّم السبّد رضى بن مهدى الحسيني
الباشكجاني واننقل في شهر الله المبادك رمضان سنة اربع وثلثين
وغاتمابة عمل استاد محود بن شهاب الدّين دروگر

قد كان صاحب هـذا القبر الواثوة عزّ لقد صاغها البارى من اللطف عزّت ولم تعرف الأيّام قيمتها فردّهـا غيرةً منهـا الى الصـدف

أيضاً صورت كتابة در بقمة مزبور ممل استاد يادكار دروگر سنة خس وثلثين وثمانماية

أيضاً صورت كنابهٔ در ديگر

أمر هذا الباب الفقدير سيّد رضى بن مهدى الحسيني الباشكجاني سنة اثني وعشرين وعماعاية

براین درگاه این در یادگاراست زاستاد احمد و از یادگاراست

أيضاً صورت كتابة صندوق مقبرة شبيح زاهد در بقمة مزبور

كلّ شيء هالك الآ وجهه - له الحكم واليه ترجمون - هذا المرقد للسّالك في مسالك المعارف ذي الرّياضة المرضية العارف العابد الشيخ الزّ اهد و تاريخ و فاته بعد العصر من يوم الثلثاء أربع وعشرين ربيع الثاني سنة احدى عشر وسبعاية تاريخ و فات شيخ فاضل ومقتدى الكامل شيخ الزّ اهد المرحوم طاب ثراه وجعل الله في الجنة مثواه آخر روز سه شنبه بيست و چهام ماه ربيع الاخر سنة احدى عشر وسبعابه - عمل عبد الله دروگر

٤

صورت کتابهٔ در امامزاده ابراهیم در آمل

ففل درب الكعبه بكشا يا مفتّح الابواب هذه الرّوصة المقدّسة أنّهم الابرار العالم ابو محمّد ابراهيم الملقّب بالاطهر والكاظم واخيه المعالى يحيى واسمهما سلام الله عليه وعلى ابو محمّد ابراهيم ابن امام الحمام الموسى حجّة الله بن امام ابو جعفر محمّد التقى بن الامام

الشهيد الغريب للدفون بارض طوس الامام على بن موسى الرَّمنا في شهر شوَّال سنه ٩٢٥

أيضأ صورت كتابة صندوق امامزادة مزبور

السلام على أولياء الله واصفياته السلام على أمناء الله وأحياته السلام على انصار الله وخلفاته السلام على معال مدرفة الله السلام على سلالة امير المؤمنين ولى الله على سلالة رسول الله السلام على ذرية المخصين في طاعة الله السلام على المتقريين في مرصات الله السهد يامولاى ابراهيم ابن مولاى موسى ابن جعفر السكاظم الله عشت سميداً ومت مظلوماً والتقيت بآبانك الطاهر بن واجدادك المصومين فازمتبعث ونجى معدة قك خاب وخسر واجدادك المعصومين فازمتبعث ونجى معدة قك خاب وخسر الفائرين ولعنة الله على اعدائكم ومن يبغضكم اجمين الى يوم الدين الفائرين ولعنة الله على اعدائكم ومن يبغضكم اجمين الى يوم الدين فياليتني كنت معكم فافوز فوزاً عظيما العمل العماسي شيخ حاجي القالمية

ابضاكتابة دردبكر

عقد هذا الياب على امر امام واجب التعظيم امامزاده ابراهيم ابن امام الحام موسى كاظم عليه السلام والصلوة صورت كتابة سنك مفبرة امامزاده سهتن درآمل

فى شهر الله شعبان المبارك سنة اربعة عشر وخمس ماية يسم الله الرّحن الرّحيم لا اله الآ الله مخد رسول الله الملك لله لمزّة لله الحدلله

هذه غير الامام السميد قاضى الفضاة تاج الدّين غير الاسلام ابو القاسم بن الامام الشهيد غير الاسلام ابو المحاسن الرّويائي قدّس الله روحه

صورت كتابة درامامزاده مزبور

امر بعادة هذه البقعة الشريفة وسيد سيد عزيز الدّين ابن سيد بهاء الدّين آملي

مورت کتابهٔ سنگی در مسجد کاظم بیگی در بار فروش بسم اقه الرّحن الرّحیم محمد خان ان سرور نیکبخت

كزو يافت امر حكومت نظام همان مظهر عزّ وشان وشرف كه شدحامل شرع خير الانام جو نوشیروان شد باو عدل ختم چو حاتم دراوگشت عمّت تمام بر آمد زفیض سحاب عطاش نیسال امیسد خواص وعوام نموده نیسالی که در وصف او خرد خوانده ثانی بیت الحوام زاقبسال بانی والطاف حق چه در ملك ودن بافت عز ممام خرد برحسین گفت و تاریخ شد

أيضاً صورت كتابة سنگ ديگر

شود ٽاني ڪميّة حقّ بسام

قسر خبیردا بنی کاخ جوددا ممار قبلهٔ خردمندان کسیهٔ نکوکاران ملک وعقلدا حاکم شهر وشرعرا روزق نور بخش هفت انجم شمع بزم برایوان صبح کلشن دولت مهر مشرق قابلا مسبح کلشن دولت مهر مشرق قابلا با دل صفا پرور طرح مسجدی افکند

كتر شكوء او شد نيكراه خير بركيوان

معبدیکه هر طاقش جفت گنید کر دون

مسجدىكه محرابش رشك ازفرى خوبلن

كردامر سركاري براوصاف خان تفويض

هریکی گل دیگر در حدیقهٔ احســـآن

غفر صدر دین داری زبده شیخ الاسلامی

كرّ فدش برازندهگشت خلعت ايمان

كلشن قضا برور خاصه فاضي عسكر

كن نسيم خلق اوكل شكفت در بستان

شــه چواین بنا بربا از توجه بایی

سر بر آسمان کر دن گشت خلق دا آسان

وسمتش ازان افزون كشجان توان كفنن

رفعتش ازان يرتوكش نهم فلك يتوان

شه بنسام هرطاعت از سنون آن تام

شد تمام زارکانش هر نمازرا ارکان

يسكه معرفت خبزاست خالدآن بهشت امن

بسكه طاعت أتكيزاست صمنآن فلك سامان

از هوای صحف او تربیت آگر یابد سجده بازی آرد نخیل قامت جانان چون زعقلکلطوفان خواست سال تاریخش گفت قبلهٔ آغاق مسجد محمد خان

1174

مسورت کتابهٔ سنگ در مدجد جامع بارفروش

در روزگاری هایون که دست سنم در زنجیر عدل بسته بود

بفر-ان بادشاه جم خدم محدشاه قاجار عالیجاه فضاه لیخان حاکم

ماز قدران شد اجارهٔ خبازی را بخشید حرکس مطالبه نماید بلمن

ایدی گرفتار شود -- مشفه محد تنمی

ایمنا صورت کنابهٔ دیگر سنوده میر عمد حسین باک مهاد کز اوست تولیت این کمان کمبه نشان بسهد دوات خاقان عصر فتحملی چه شد ز زلزله این محمرم بنا ویران زاهنمام نمام کمال سمیش گشت هزاد بار زاول نیکونر آبادات (صورة سيّح اسم ربّسك الاعلى . . .) حروه محمد مهدى في شهر صقر المظفر ١٢٢٠

صورت کتابهٔ دری در بارفروش

الله مفتح الابواب الله ولى التوفيق عمل استاد احمد تجار بن حسين في التساريخ عمرم سنة سيمين و عاماية

ايضًا عمل سيد على ابن سيدكال الدبن آملي غفر الله ذَوَبهما

صورت کتابهٔ بردیوارکاروانسرای در بارفروش خوش است بادهٔ گلرنگ باکباب شکاری زدست ساق گلجهره درکنار بخاری سنهٔ ۱۱۱۵

سورت كتابة صندوق مقبرة امامزاده سلطان محمد طاهر

صاحب اختيار هــذه المهارة مشهد منوّر مقدس مطهر المام اعظم سلطان طاهر اين الهام موسى كاظم عليمه التحية والرصوان وبنماء العارة بالمر المير اعظم شاه معظم المير كبير خلاصة اولاد

سید الرسلین امیر مرتضی الحسینی طاب ثراه وجهل الجنة منواه بعد از شاه مرحوم امیر اعظم امیر محد الحسینی نور الله قبره مدد دریخ الداشته اند و بعد از مغفورین ساختن قبر بر تور از امیر زاده گان اعظام امیر عبد الکریم وامیر عبد الرحیم طاب الله ثراها وطاب متواهما واتمام وسانیدن مشهد مقدس و شادن قبر بر نور از امیر زاده اعظم امیر دخی الدین الحسینی خلد الله ملک وسلطانه واوضح علی المالین برهانه حق باریتمالی باد مهار عده الحاور استاد مولانا شمس الدین این اصر الله المطهری بتاریخ سنه خس و سیمین و ممانه

صورت كنابة امامزادة ابو الحسن كلا

طاملها وصانعها محد تقى ابن محد يوسف دما وندى محسب الفرمودة سيادت بناه محدكاظم مشهد بان - كاتب الفقير عبد العظيم مهدى

صورت كتابة دوى دراما مزاده ابراهيم ابو الجواب در مشهد سر امر . . . هذا الباب المزار المتبرك مرتضى الاعظم سيد عزيز بن سيدشمس الدين المعروف ببابلكانى - عمل استاد محد بن استاد على النجّار الراذي في التاريخ شهر عرم سنة أحدى واربعين وعماتماية

این صورت کتابهٔ در دیگر

صاحب الخيرات هـذا الباب وعمارة المسماة بي فضة خاتون بنت امير صاعد - عمل حدن ابن استاد بابزيد نجار في التاريخ سدنة خس وتسماية - كتبه تقى الاملى - عمل على بن استاد اسميل نجار الاملى المعروف برازى غفر إلله عليهم اجمين

ابضاً صورت كتابة دبكر

امر . . . هذه العارة الشريفة سيّد السادات سيّد شمس الدّين بن سيد عبد العزيز بابلكانى – عمل استاد مخد بن استاد على تجّار رازى فى تاريخ جادى الاول سنة ثمان وخسين وثمانماية

مىورتكتابة دېگر

امر . . . هذه المهارة الشريفة سيدالسادات الاشراف سيدخمس الدين بن سيد عبد العزبز بابلكائي – عمل استاد محمد بن استاد على نجاد دازى فى تاريخ ذبحجه سنة سبع وخسين وغانمايه هجربه

صورت كتابة بقعة در مشهدسر

بانى هذه العارة الشريفة عليا حضرة سيدة بى فضة خانون بنت امير ساعد حرم سلطان الاعظم سلطان امير شمس الدين طاب ثراه وجعل الجنّة منواه - عمل استاد على بن استاذ غفر الدين بن استاد على نجار كنبه احمد بن حسين تمت في شهر عرّم الحرام سنة ست و تسماية هجرة النبوية عليه السلام

صورت کتابهٔ امام زاده زین العابدین در ساری بنا واتصـام یافت این عمارت بسمی واهتمام این بندهٔ درگاه علام الدین بن درویش عمد ابو الوفا

ابعثاً صورت كتابة درامام زاده مزبور الله ولى التوفيق الله مفتّح الابواب في التاريخ سسنة اربع وتسمين وعاتماية

ايت صورت كتابة صندوق امام زادة مزبور ماحب هذه السلطان ماحب هذه الصندوق والمرقد المسارك الشريف السلطان الاعظم الاكرم برهان السادات والاشراف المرحوم المنفور السلطان

امير شمس الدين ابن الاميركال الدين الحسيني طاب ثراه تاريخ وفاته يوم الاثنين خامس وعشرين شهر جمادي الثانيـــة اربعة عشر خوردادماه سنة خس وتسعايه

صورت کتابهٔ پنجرهٔ امام زاده یحیی در ساری

هذه الروصة المباركة امير الاعظم صاحب الكرامة والولاية والامامة يحيى بن موسى الكاظم عليه السلام والثانى اخوه حسين ابن الامام موسى الكاظم عليه السلام والثالث اختهم سكينه بذت الامام موسى الكاظم عليه السلام في احد عشر شهر ربيع الاولى سنة ست واربعين و ماية عمل استاد حسين واستاد محد نجار كيل

صورت رسالت امام جعفر در بقعهٔ عجد الدین مکی در ساری ابو عبد الله صادف بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

يا معاشر المسلمين يا زمرة المؤمنين كبر الله امثاليم اعلموا ان الله تعالى امركم بالصدلاة والركاة والصوم والحج والجهاد باوتكاب الحلال وباجتناب الحرام وما قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وعلى آله باعر الله تعالى وتقسلسه فتمسكوا بامره نعالى النجاة في الآخرة لتكونوا من المؤمنين ووجب علينا اعلامكم بهذه الاوامر والنواهى مولى الموالى مفخر الصلى والاوالى مولانا عبد الدين مكى وارسلنا الى مدينتين الآمل والسارى ونواحيها فاسموا منه مايقول لكم من جيع اوامر ونواهى و تمزز وجوده بامره كا قال الله تبارك و تمالى اطبعوا الله واطبعوا الرسول واولى الامر مشكم فى عاشر شو ال

صورت کتابه در اما مزاده عباس در آزادگله جل کل حی که هر دم بهرفیض بر درش روح الفدس آمد فرو مرفد شهزاده عباس شهید ففد کاظم الشه باآبرو ففد کاظم الشه باآبرو در زمان شاه روزافزون لفب حضرت اما محد انك او خسرو دبن برور است ودادگر سرور گردون شکوه وعدل جو بر قرارش ساخت عالی گنیدی

دین بنیا امّا حدین کهف الانام

تا ابد این نام نیکوماند از او
بهر ثاریخش چو برسیدم زعفل

گفت بادا رحمت بزدان براو
عمل بهرام ابن استاد محد نجار ساروی سکندان ابادی

ايضاً صورت كتابة صندوق امامزادة مزبور

عمل العندوق بسمى واهتمام سيد مرتضى بن سيد على ابن ميد شمس الدين بن سيد عبد الصمد بن سيد شمس الدين - بهرام نجار - تحريراً في التاريخ ماه جادى الاخر سنة سبع و تسمين وثمانمايه

صورت کتابهٔ در اما مزادهٔ نکاه

من عرف نفسه فقد عَرَف ربه بنتر مال البخيل ذا لحارث او وارث الا ينظر الى من قال وانظر الى ما قال الجزع عند البلاء تما لمن لمحته هذه الموضع من القرية المباركة موسومة بالنكاه المساحب المالك هذه القرية المذكورة المرتضى المعظم والأكرام مير سيد عبد المحيط بن (الميرتواناتي) ايتكاد مفخر الفقراء والصلى ذين المتورعين درويش سكندر ابن عز الدين المعروف بابن الهدا

همل استناد حسين بن احمد الازارى غرة عوم الحرام سنة ستين وغاغايه

صورت کتابهٔ در بقمه بلند امام در گلوگاه قال النبی علیه السلام الدنیا ساعهٔ فاجملها طاعهٔ (امر . . . هذالباب سید) زین العابدین ابن سید اسمعیل بتاریخ ثلث وسیمین و نماتمایه عمل حسین ابن استاد احمد تجار ساروی

صورت كتابه منبر مسجد جامع استراباد

قد عمر هذه المسجد في ايام دولته السلطان الاعظم ملك ملوك المعرب والمجم معين الدين ابو الفساسم بابر بهادرخان خلدالله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه بسمى داعى المبرّات وساعى الحيرات مظفر الدنيا والحين بابا حسين خاندان ابى عبد الله ششم ذى قعده سنة . . .

قدتم في دورة السلطات الاعظم والخاقان المعظم المكرم شاه عباس الصفوى الحسيني بهادرخان خلد الله ملك بودست بندة كمترين قطب الدين احمد بن ملا على الاستما بادى في تاريخ المسلم عشر من شهر شعبان المعظم يكهزاد وهيجه ١٠١٨

ابضاً صورت كتابة ديكر بسم الله الرّحمن الرّحيم

در زمان دولت و المطنت خسرو گیتی ستان شاهنشه ایران و هند و ترکستان و توران تعمیر این مسجد و منبر تمود اقل عباد الله حاجی قریان اقای اظر نو اب عالیجاه محد حسبنخان قاجار بیگلریگی دار المومنین استراباد امیسد از قیوصات ابدی و دولت سرمدی بهر ممند و با نصیب باد برب المیساد فی تاریخ نمر تا ذی قعدة الحرام سنة ۱۱۵۷

ایضاً صورت کتابهٔ سندک در مسجد مزبور

تمير مسجد جامع شريف خجسته نمودند در زمان تاج بخش ملوك ممالك هندوستان وتوران تادرشاه نو اب عاليجاد رفيه جايگاه امير الامراء الدظام محمد حسينخان قاجار ييگلر ييكي دار المومنين استراياد كه از رحمت خدا بهره مند باشند بسركاري حاجي قربان اقاى ناظر سركاد عاليجاه معظم اليه وقفه الله نمالي في الدّارين كه از ثواب آل فايض باشند سنة ١١٥٧ في تاريخ سنة الف وماته وسبم وخسين من الهجرة النبوية المصطفوية والسلام والاكرام عمل حاجي محمد رصنا خادم مسجد

ابضاً صورت كتابه سنك دبكر

هو الرّحيم 💎 شاه عبّاس الحسيني

مقصود از تحریر این نقریر آنکه مبلغ چهاد نومان که مقردی جاعت بساقی ولایت استرایاد داده می شد و داخل جم ولایت مذکوره بود به طریق سر شهار و خانه شهار از جاعت مذکوره می گرفته اند و مراعی و مواشی ایشان منظور نمیشد . . . آن دو معنی موجب نفر نه ایشان گردیده از وطن جدا شده بودند بنا بر ترفیه حال ایشان و نصدق فرق همیون مبلغ مذکور بدیشان بخشبده شد که من بعد از ایشان نستانند و آنجه مراعی و مواشی ایشان شود بطریق شهار مال ستانند توقع از حکام گرام آنکه بر اینموجب محل نمایند و تغییر دهنده بلعنت خدا گرفتار باد

ايضاً صورت كتابة سنگ ديگر

هو المستمان در تاریخ غرق شهر جادی التانی ۹۳۷ که حضرت سلطنت سعادی ممالك مداری ملاذی عدالت دستگاهی هیون شاهی سلطان محد ذو القدر ابن امیر علاء الدوله بایالت و حکومت بلام استراباد تشریف آورده اند بعضی از صاحبان مستقلات بعرض رسانیدند که آنمنی در بستی زمان خرج بنوده وابن خرج

بدعت است وجمع مردم شکایت گردش قلوس کردند ابن هر دورا واقه وبالله خالصاً لله تعالی بنصد ق فرق شاهی التفات فرمو دند و تغییر ده فلوس شاهی پیوسته بامنت الهی ، ، ، هرکس که ابن منقوله و ا تغییر دهد بلمنت خدا ورسول و ملائکه معسومین واغه گرفتار باد این خیر باهنمام حضرت خواجه سیف الدین مظاهر و تبکیجی شد

ابضاً صورت كتابة سنك ديگر هو المستمان يسم الله الرّحن الرّحيم الحكم فه شاه ابو النّصر ابن شاه اسمعيل بهادر دوم

وجوه آزادی حسب الحکم نواب همیون اعلی در ممالات جهان شرف بخش نفاذ یافته و باعلامات کبیر و صغیر مرفوع القلم شد ساداة العظام و وکلاء الگرام و مباشرین و عمّالان و کلانتران بلده استراباد حسب الحکم عمل نموده در ولایت مذکوره بملّت مزبوره مزاحم نشوند نغییر دهنده بلعنت خدا گرفتار شود سنة ۱۰۲۹

ابضا صورت كتابة سنك ديكر

بسم الله الرّحن الرّحيم الحد لله ربّ العالمين والصلوة على مخدّ وآله اجمين

أماً بعد بتاريخ بيست و پنجم شهر ذي قعدة الجرام سال هزار وجهل ودو هجريه وقف عود نواب مستطاب معلى الالقاب عاليجناب الالت وشوكت دستكاه نصفت وعدالت اكتناه ساعي خيرات وداعي مبرات الموقق بتوفيق الملك المآبان عاليحضرت با رفعت خسرو خان حاكم دار الموم بن استراباد همكي وغامي يكباب كاروانسرا وهمكي وجأكي جهار دانك ونيم كارير الوافعتال فى البلدة المذكورة في ميدان شور آجرى ينقمهما الله الى يوم النشور بر مساجد خسه متبركه مسجد جامع ومصلى ومسجد بازار ومسجد حاجي تبريزي ومسجد سفيد وبر چشمه جاري در مصلي وينج امام وبر منارة شور جنانكه حاصل علَّين مذكورين را بعد از خرج ما يحتى اج محلّين مزيوره صرف نعمير وروشنابي وخدمت محال متبركه شود وخادم مسجد جامع دوازده هزار دينار عراق وبرای روشنانی مقدار ده من و نیم روغن کنجد خرج جراغ نا يغدر احتياج خادم مصلى يتكومان خادم مسجد جامع بنجهراز دينار وروشناً في جهار مسجد هر يكماه جهار من روغن ماهدُّن كلدستهُ

مبدان شور دوازده هزار دبنار تولیت عاین از واقف معظم الیه باشد ثم لارشد اولاده الذکور ثم لافضل العاماء واصلح العباد وقفاً عميحاً شرعیاً تقبل الله تعالى منه عفی الله عنه خلاف کننده در لعنت وسخط باری تعالى وملائك وانبیاء واولیاء گرفتا رخوا هد شد

ابضاً صورت كتابة سنبك دبكر

الموفِّق ١٧٠على ﴿ رَسَالَتَ بِنَاهِي ٧١ لَهِي

ساداة عطام وارباب ذوی الاحترام واهالی ورعایای بلده
وبلوکات دار المومنین استراباد بدانندکه در اینوقت بنا برفاه حال
ورعایت احوال جهور رعایا که بدایع و دایع حضرت خالی البرایااند
وبواسطهٔ تحصیل دعای خیر جهت ذات اقدس اشرف همیون
وجوه کوتوالی قلمهٔ مبارکه وقورقچیگری وراه تراشی بلوکات را که
از زمان حکام سابق الی الآن مستمر وبر قرار بوده از ابتداه
تخاقوی ثبل تخفیف و بتصدق فرق میارك اشرف همیون مقرد
شودیم که من بعد یکدینار ویکن بار عمال دبوانی بملت وجوهات
مذکوره حواله واطلاق به غوده تغییر دهنده آن بلمنت و سخطه
حضرت بروردگار گرفتار ومردود درگاه فلک بارگاه گرده
میبایدکه بشکر این عطیه عظمی بهمهٔ ابواب امیدوار بوده ایلا

ونهاراً بوظایف دعا کوئی دوام دولت بیزوال ابدی الامتثال اشتغال اشتغال غایند قانواب آن بروزگار فرخنده آثار بندگان نو آب کامیاب اشرف همیون عابد شود دراین باب قدغن دانند تحریراً فی شهر شعبان المعظم سنهٔ خمس و خمین والف از بعد نبی صاحب عمراب علی است

ابضاً صورت كتابة سنگ دبگر

هو - شاه صفی الحسینی بسم الله الرّ حمن الرّحیم فرمان همیون شد اینکه امراه عظام و حکام گرام و و زراه و دارونه گان و کلانتران و عمّال و مباشرین دیوانی دار المومنین استمایاد و توایع احسن الله نمالی احوالهم بدانند که چون همواره شاه باز همّت بلند و زینت شاه بن ارجند تو آب همیون در هوای فلس سای عدل و احسان و فضای یز دان ستا بصید دلهای پر بشان عجره فر دستان طیران بوده همگی توجه خاطر خطیر خودشید نظیر بدان مصروف است که کافه رعایا و عامیه برایا از تشبّت خوادت و تجلب نوانب نجات یافته در ظل معدلت و کنف حمایت محوادت و تحفی از دعایای موده حال و فارغبال بدعای دوام دوات ابدی الانصال اشتغال معدلت به در نظی عموسه که رسوم میر شکار باشی متوجه ایشان بود قرموده مالک عمروسه که رسوم میر شکار باشی متوجه ایشان بود قرموده مالک عمروسه که رسوم میر شکار باشی متوجه ایشان بود قرموده

از ابتدای بارس نیل رسوم مزبور را که بدینموجب معمول است ومستمر ود بتخفيف وتصدق فرق اشرف مقرار داشته وصيادان دام گیر و کرم میز و گوه گرد و سلاخان و ماهی بریزان و ماهی كران وكيوتربازان وبهله دوزان وكيسه دوزان ومرغ فروشان وروده فروشان وجبگر برنزان وسایر جماعت متملق به فوشخانه که در وجه میر شکارباشی مفرّر بوده فرمودیم که مستوفیسان عظام این عطیه را در دفاتر خلود ثبت نمو ده من بعد یکدینار ویکمن بار حواله واطلاق نبايند ومير شكار باشيان عظام امر وسخنان فوق خاصه شمرده بدين علت متمرض احدى نشده ونوقعي ألمايند كه بايد ان حكم عميدون لازال نافله في الربع المسكون بوسنك تقش نموده در مسجد جامع نصب نماینسه وبعد بدین علت از این حواله احدى مزاحت ننمو ده وتوسانند نوعي تايندكه دعاي خير جهت نو آب همیون خواهد شد وآثار ان بروزگار فرخنــده آثار محردد بايد امير شكار باشياز عظام كرام حسب المسطور درحالي رسوم مزبوردا براطرف داشته در این باب عذر ندانند و بر عهده شناسند في ششم جادي الثانيه سنة ١٠٤٧

ايضاً صورت كثابة سنك ديكر

ياافد – يامحد – ياعلى – فرمان هميون شد آنكه چون حكم

جهاعطاع عالی مطیع عن اصدار یافته که حکام وارکان دار المومنین اسرا باد مزاحت بحال جاعت درویشان که در بلدهٔ مذکوره به هیمه کشی اوقات میگذار ندنر سانند بدعتی سابق بوده که از هر بك از ایشان در هر سال دوازده خروار هیسه مجهت سرکار حکام میگرفته اند منظور بدار ند بنا براین بهمان دستور مفر د داشته از مضمون حکم مسطور تجاوز ننمایند و بقیمت دوازده خروار هیمه مذکور که سابقاً معمول بوده به بجوجه من الوجوه طلبی ننمایند و از قرموده تخلف نور زند و هر ساله حکم مجدد نطلبند و تغییر دهنده در است خدا و رسول گرفتار باشد تحریراً فی شهر ذی حجه در است خدا و رسول گرفتار باشد تحریراً فی شهر ذی حجه مصد و هفتاد وشش میسر باعث این خبر شد.

ايضاً صورت كتابة سنك ديكر

الحكم أنه - فرمان هميون شد آنكه چون حسب الحكم جاتمطهاع مال اصناف وتحرفه دار المومنين استراباد بتخفيف ونصف مقرر شده بنها بر این هیچ آفریده بعلت اخراجات وعوارمنات خصومها دركوچه ازمیرشب وطرح و بیگار و ومردم فلمه وبار وهیمه وكاه وسنگ كش ومشتلق فتح واز طالار وطویله بناخی وعلوفه چینان وغیره بهراسم ورسمیسكه باشد از رعایا واز

كوچه طلب ندارند واز مخالفت اندیشه نمایند واز فرموده تخلف نودزند وهرساله حکم مجدد طلب ندارند لمنت خدا ورسول بر حاکمی ووکیلی ووزیری وداروغهٔ وکدخدانی بادکه تغییر بدهد بتاريخ تهصد وهفتاد وهفت

ایمنا صورت کتابهٔ سنگ دیگر

الموأتى ابتاريخ غرآهٔ شهر ذي حجة الحرام سنة ١١٥٧ وفف تمود عاليحاه وفيعجا يكاه امير الامراه العظام مخد حسبنخان فاجار يكلر يكى استرابادسه دأنك حام قاضى داكه حاجى قربان اقاى ناظر عاليجاه معظم اليه وجه اجاره آنرا كرفته صرف مسجد جامع وروشناني نمايد وتعمير منبر مسجد نموده كه نواب آئ باعث اجر وخيرات بوده باشد

صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در مدرسهٔ محمد تفیخان استراباد

فتحملی شه آنکه نیست مثل از همة يئس البدل

حورشيد نا طالع شود زين جبب از فيروزه تل گیتی از او روشن شود جون رای شاه عز وجل اسكتدر جشمد وش اندر سلاطيئش مثل

در ملك حرحان عدل او كفتيش دستور اجل آت پیرو شرع نی آن دهرو دن ومی کرده یکی مدرس بیا زانسان که نپذیرد خلل جون دست معاد قضاً از قدرتش گیرد بناه زآن بای وم کارکن در فکرتش گردیده شل كلك فضا دست قدر يبوسته اينك مختصر سبحانه من لم زل باسخ خطا گفتی کز او خلداست در کسب حلل نادیخ اتمـامش ولی از من اگریرسی بگو ادریس دران مدرسه آمد مدرس از ازل

خان سببدرا همي کردی سیهدار غرا برطاق اوانش بدر كفتم مكر خلداست اين كفتا خرد با نمروكين

سنة يكهزار ودوبست وجهل وبنج سنة ١٢٤٥

صورت کتابهٔ سنگ بقمهٔ شاهزاده عسن در استراباد

خان عادل نظر علیخان کو هست در عدل وجود بی همتا خواست درييش اهدمرسل ناشود سرخ روى روز جزا محسن ان نور دیدهٔ کاظم کو بناحقشهید شد چو رمنا مرقدشرا جه دبد وبرانه کرده معمور آن جهان ستا

ساخت محزون زبهر ناریخش مصرع فرد اخرین بدعا کی خداوندگار در محشر جرم بانی بجد او بخشا بستهٔ ۱۳۲۵

صورت کتابهٔ نکیهٔ محلهٔ نمل بندان استراباد این قصر نیلگون که دم خلد میزند روزی که کشته گشته چه سلطان نینوا

ابن تکیه که شورش او عرش میرود

از نالهای زار محیتان کربلا طاق رواق همچه سپهرش بدین سیاه

از دود آه شام اسیران کربلاً این قصر زرنگار که گشته سیاه رنگ

از آتش بزید نمین ان سک دغا روزیکه سرو وش ان شهسوار دین

افتاد در میان بیابان کر باز زآنروز تا بحال نمامند نوحه کر

در تمزیتسرای شهیدان کربلا این تکبه گشت باعث بانی گریه م چون هست ذر ه برور سلطان کربلا يا رب كناه صادق محروم ووالدش كربلا بخشا مجشا مجتشا محتى شاه شهيدان كربلا كم فلا كم فلا مكن المناخر د لوبس هذار ودويست ويك تاريخ بهر فكية سلطان اوليا اللها اللها

صورت كتابة سنك كلاستة علة سير مشهد استراباد

صاحب ابن خیرات فایش البرکات حاجی مقری بن حاجی علی الجرجانی سنة الف و خسة و خسین

در زمان دولت گینی ستان جم خدم انکه از ذانش سحر خور شید در کسب منیاست خسرو ابخه حشم عباس ثانی کز حلو از کمین نام خداکیوان نملام بر بهاست

بادگار مقری نیکوسیر حاجی علی

آنکه کارش دوسی آن علی شیر خداست صاحب این گلاسته عبّاس نیکو محضری

قرجاً أنه صدق تو بر اینمعنی گواست

بهر باربخش مناسب گفت از این مصرع رحیم بهر کلبانک سلیاتی بر این عالی بناست عمل استاد عمد شریف سنگ نواش گلبن سلطان عمد خیر حافظ یادگار

صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در امامزاده مرادبخش در استراباد

هو الموقق غرض از تحریر این تغریر اینکه در اسمید زمان وامجد دوران شاه دين بناه ملك خيل فلك بأركاه السلطان ان السلطان الن السلطان والخافان الن الخافان الن الخافان الو المطفر شاه طهماسب الحسيني سادر خان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه وافاض على البرايا براه واحسانه غلام شاه سلطان فخرالدين كوكيه حفر كارتريك بطريق نذر واقعيت داشته بنابر اصلاح حال وسهولت احوال واوقات بوميان استرابادكه از قلّت آب ذلّت بيحمال ميكشند امر قرموده آب كاريزمذكور را از صدق واخلاص وقف مؤبد غلد عام وخاص آینده و روندهٔ بلدهٔ مذکوره نموده که صرف ضرور پات عادية خُود نمايندوثواب آثرا بذل روح مقدّس مطهّر مزكيّ امام الجن والانس على نن موسى بن جمفر عليه صلوات اله الاكبر فرمود وشرط کرد که آب مذکوردا در منازل اهل بلده دائر سازند وبعداز رقع احتياج ايشان بخارجة بلدة مذكوره فزايندكه بروح حضرت واقف مذكور نثار نمايند نغيير دهنده بلمنت ابدى كرفتار باد وفع ذالك في سنة ستين وتسمابة صورت کتابهٔ چهار چوبهٔ در امامزاده اسحق در استراباد

قال عدد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلّم الصدقة ترد البلاء وتزيد في المدر صدق رسول الله وقف هذا الباب على الروضة المنورة المعروفة عشهد النور اميرالامراء المظام الامير على بهاء الذين ابن الامير الكبير المعظم امير جلال الدّين بايزيد الجليسله الحسيني ادام الله تعالى ظلال جلاله ولقاء لمرضاة الله تعالى وطلبا بجزيل ثوابه وكرمه ورحت وشفاءة رسول الله ونبية محد واهل البيت المعصومين تقبل الله منه في شهر رجب للرجب سنة سبع و خسين وغاماية المحجرية النبوية المصطفوية الآهم اغفر لكاتبه ولمرقده سعى وعمل العيد حاجى محد

صورت کتابهٔ سنگی درآب ابنار بهاوی امامزادهٔ مزبور

افسوس که اهل خرد از هوش شدند

از خاطر همدمان فراموش شدند

آنان که بعمد زبان سخن میگفتند

آیا چه شنیدند که خواموش شدلد

ای بدرماندگی بناه همه

کزم توست عذر خواه هه

سورت کتابهٔ سنگی در نکیهٔ دباغان در استراباد

در هزار و یکصد و بنجا و بنج وقف عود عالیحضرت میرزا کد باقر در مسجد واقعه در عله دباغان دار المومنین استرا باد عالیحضرت واقف و وقف عود همکی یکباب خانه منقطعه واقعه در جنب مسجد مزبور و نصف یکرشته فنات واقعه در حاجی اباد که مشهور بقنات بازید است که حاصل و منافع فنات مزبوره صرف مسجد و خادم مسجد مزبور گردد تغییر دهنده باعثت خدا گرفتار شود

ابطأ صورت كتابة نمكك ديكر

یسم الله الرحمن الرحیم بتاریخ غرهٔ شهر ذی حمة المرام هزار ویکمسد و بشجاه و پنج وقف نمود عالیحضرت میرزا محد بافر همکی بکرشته قنات دایره واقعه در فریه کوزن که منافع حاصل آن صرف تعزیه حضرت امام حسین وامام رمنا صلوات اله وامام زاده عبد اله گردد ننییر دهنده بلعنت الهی گرفتار شود

ابعنا صورت كنابة سنك ديكر

زنوفیق حق بود و مخت سعید برای رصای امام شهید

که حاجی محمد علی کیله کرد

بندا بهر خیرات حوض جدید

که لب تشکان چون بدانجا رسند

بیاد آورند از حسبن شهید

بنوشند آبی ولمنت کنند

بنوشند آبی ولمنت کنند

بشعر لعیب بن ویزید پلید

فضا بهسر تاریخ گفتا بگو

دوان لمنت حق بقوم بزید

تاریخ سنه بکهزار وده

صورت کتابهٔ جهارجوبهٔ امامزاده عبد الله در استراباد

اللهم صلّ على محد المصطفى وصل على على المرتضى وصل على حسن الرصا وصل على الحسين الشهيد بكر بلا وصل على على زين العابدين وصل على محد السافر وصل على جعفر الصادق وصل على موسى الكاظم وصل على على ابن موسى الرصا وصل على محد التقى وصل على المائظم وصل على حجة وصل على على النقى وصل على الحسن المسكرى وصل على حجة التقام صاحب الزمان محد المهدى صلوات الله عليم اجمعين لقد قال بسم الله الرحن الرحيم المائزلناه في ليلة القدر وما ادراك ما ليلة القدر

لبلة القدر خير من الف شهر تنزل الملائكة والروح فيها باذن دسم من كل امر سلام هي حتى مطلع الفجر كيفرينشاء أبن شمس الدين المذكور من عزة ورحم في شهر ذيقعدة الحرام من سنة خجستة ثاث وسيعين وتماعاية كتبه يوسف ابن شكرى الديندى عامله مسعود ابن حسينخان شيرازى

ایضاً صورت کتابهٔ بر دیوار صمن اما مزادهٔ مزبور

بفرق خاك وفرق فرفدان از خاك او زينت

بروی فرش وفرش عرش بر بالای خاك آمد

زلائش جان فزانر از جنان زیراکه بکشاید

دلی راکز خدنگ غمزهٔ خوبان هلاک آمد

فلك داكفتمان فرشاست كفتا شرماذ اين نسبت

چو هیدانی در برج اخترش بس تا بناک امد

شهی کز شرم احسانش زباران ابر تیسانرا

عرق ها از جبین ها ریخت خاک این سباک آمد

بتمبرش سعادتمند شد عباس خان آری از ایندر شاد رفت ان کو بجان دردناک آمد صورت كتابة سنكى بربالاى دروازة دار الحكومة استراباد بسم الله الرحن الرحيم انا فتحنا لك فتحاً مبيناً الحد لله الوافف على السرائر والضائر بعد وقف صيبح مؤيد وحبس صريح غلد فرمودند بالى بناى خيرات وضع اوضاع قريات كامكار نامدار جشيعه قدر سكندر اعتبار مالك ممالك الاحسان وسالك مسالك الاعان السلطان المؤيد بتائيدات الملك النقار ابو المطفر اقا محد خان قاجار تماى عمارت واقعه حتب انبار دار المومنين استراباد با جميع قاجار تماى عمارت واقعه حتب انبار دار المومنين استراباد با جميع قوابع ولو احق كه بانى الها بند كان ظل الحى مى باشد براغة التي عشر عليهم السلام نا ثواب آن عابد روزگار فرخنده اثار خاقاني عشر عليهم السلام نا ثواب آن عابد روزگار فرخنده اثار خاقاني طد سنة ١٩٠٦

صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در مدرسهٔ اهٔ محسن در استراباد جهان فضل و دریای کرم سر دفتر دوران وحید دهر اهٔ محسن که شد سادات را سرور خدیو کشور اسلام صدر مسند عزت بروج شرع را بیضا سپیر عدل را محور

دئش محری است طوفانی که میرنزد از آن اؤاؤ کفش ابری است نیسانی که میریزد از آن گوجر

بنا فرموده است ان مدرس زبای میمونوا

پی خوشنودی حق ورواج دین پیتمبر چه مدرسه که چون فردوس اعلا سیم کون غرفه

جه مدرسه که جون گردون مینا بیستون محجر

بود هرغرفه اش درجي در او رخشنده كوهرها

بود هر حجره اش برجی در او تأبنده اخترها

ملک چون خادمان بهر شرافت از شعف دایم

ستاده بهر خد متکاری این استان بردر

رقم زدكلك مشفق اينجنين ازبهر تاريخش

بود این معوسه میتون علم افزوز دین پرود

تاریخ هزار ودویست وجهل ویک ۱۲۱۱

مورت کتابه سنگی در مسجد قاجارها در استراباد

خان والا نسب امام على خان كه بهرامش احترام نمود إزشجاعت به تينم وكرزوسنان رستم زال را غلام تمــود یکه رزم از مهایت او شیر نر کم ره حکنام نمود

برمنای خدا جو ابراهیم خانه کمپهرا تمام نمود وه چه خانه که بر درش جبریل بسجده از بهر احترام نمود بود محزون بفكر تاريخش خردش ختم اينكلام نمود مصرعي زد رقم بديحه كه خان مسجدي وقف خاص وعام عود

تاريخ هزار ودويست ويازده ١٣١١

ابصاً صودت كتابة سنَّك ديكر خان والا شڪوء امام قلي زانكه شاهيش شد باسكندر زيب دورائ ومفخر ايام زیده ترک ودودمان فجر بسكه بافعل نيك مايل بود بسكه با كار خير يودش سر طرفه سقایهٔ در این مأوی ساخت بر یادشاه نشنه جگر وه چه حقایهٔ که از رفعت سوده سقفش بطاق کردون سر مهر در سابهاش گرفته مکان چرخ اندر بناش جسته مقر

خاک اورا شمیم مشک کتار آب اورا منفای آب خضر وه چه گویم ز وصف آب دهواش که بود دل گنا وجان برود کر مهشت است در زمین این است که از این نیست بقمهٔ بهتر زيبدار خاک رويه اورا حوربانش ڪئند كعل بصر کرد محزون بیــان تاریخش ز اخوین فرد مصرم آخر در نلافی این عمــل یا رب دهدش آب ساقی کوسر بقرمودة بندكان عالى فى غرة شعر عرم الحرام سنة ١٢١٧ کے ملای محمد بناء

صورت وقف لامه آب شهراستراباد

الموفق هو الموفق للخيرات والصّدقات الحمد لله الّذي وفق عبـاده الصّالحين لاشاعة الواع الخيرات ونتر لهم ساوك مرانب

المبرّات واختار من عباده فوماً يعمل القربات واجرى على إيديهم ارزاق الخلايق والمؤنات ووفقهم لاعانهم واسمده في الحركات والسكنات ومناعف لهم يغمسل الخيرات الحسسنات وعي علهم الميآت والشكرعلي آلانه المتواسلات ونعمه المتواثرات والصكوة والسلام على افضل المخلوقات واكمل الموجودات محمد المبعوث على كاقة الامم بالايات الظاهرات المؤيد بالمجزات الواضحات وعلى آله ذوى المقامات العاليات واوصيائه اصحاب الكرامات صلوات تدوم بدوام الارمنيز والسموات- وبعد - برضاير واقفان مواقف ملك وملَّت وبصار خبيران خيرات رموز دين ودولت مخفى عاند که بقواطم حجج وبراهین مبرهن ومعین شده که در مدار این دنیای غدار وفضای سریم الفنسای ابن سرای نابایدار مقام بقا واقامت ومكان نبسات واستقامت نيست جنائجه فرمودهاند آتما الدُّ نيا فناء ليس للدُّ نيا تبوت انمَّا الدُّ نيا كبيت نسجته العنكبوت بناچار از اینجاکوچ کرده بمقسام اصلی که مرجم ومعاد همه البقاست رجوع ميبايد كرد وكذرآن مقام كه دار البقاست ير بادية قيامت است واز دركات وعفو بات وحرارت صحراي جنان بعسل خيرات وظل صدقات وخبرات نجات توان يافت عنتضاي فر موده ُ سنَّد كاينات كه ارض القيامة نار ماخلا ظلُّ المؤمن قانَّ صدقته تظلّه فله الحد والمنتة كه بميامن عنايت ازلى ومحاسن

هدایت لم یزلی سعادت سعایت خیرات واشاعه مراسم مبرات رفیق حال و مزید اعمال است معر عالیحضرت معالی رنست کردون بسطت اعلى منقبت بملكت مدار قلاف اقتدار حكومت شمار معبدلت آثار منظور انظار حضرت آفريد كار ناصب رايات المدل والانصاف صاحب آيات الكرم والالطاف مقرب الصلة السلط أنى اعتضاد الدولة الخاقاتي عون الضعفاء والمساكين مربي الماماء والفضلاء مقوى الصلحاء والانفياء غيات الاسلام وممين المسلمين المنظور بانظار الملك الاكبر خواجه سيف الدولة والدنيا والدّين مظفّرابن عاليجناب مرحمت بناء فردوس مكان جنّت آشيان المغفور المبرور السميد الشهيد الواصل روحه الى جواز رحمة الملك الصيّمة خوائجه فخر آلدّ نيا والدّن احمد التبكيمي تفيّده الله بفغرانه واسكنه فراديس جنبانه تا بديده تحقيق ونظر نوفيق مشاهده وملاحظه فرموده كه دولت واقبال ابن جهافي بر شرف زوال وعرمنه انتقال است مكر آنكه اورا وسيلة تقرآب سازند محضرت مهيمن على الاطلاق كه ما عند كم ينفد وما عند الله بافي وواسطه ونجات خودكردانيده اندعقبة عقوبات بموجب كلام بافرجام سيِّه امام عليه وآله الصَّلوة والسَّلام اذا مات آدم ابن آدم انقطع عمله الأعن ثلث ولد صالح بدعوله بالخير وعلم ينتفسع به وصدفة جارية في سبيل اله ومفر"ر است كه افضل صدقات كه بمرور ايّام

وشهور برصحايف اعصار ودهور باني مائد وفف تمودري فنلت وعادى مياه قنوات است كه سبب حيساة وباعث زندگاني هر موجودات است كه ومن الماء كل شي حي بناء عليهذا عاليحضرت مشار اليه مد ظلّه العالى حمّت عالى نهمت بر اشاعت منو بات منمر وافاصه صدقات جاربه مصروف داشته جهة دفع عطش يوم الفرع الاكبر وقف غلّد مؤبّد بر دوام فرمود بر جهور سكنه وعموم مُتوطَّنَهُ بلاة المؤمنين استراباه وحوالي صانه الله تعالى عن الخلل والزلل والفساد الى يوم التناد از اغنياه وقفراه وذكور وانات وصغير وكبير ما توالدوا وتناسلوا بطنا بعد بطن وقرنا بعبد قرن قرية قمه تعالى وطلباً لمرضانه وهرياً من أليم عقابه وذخيرة ليوم لا ينفع مال ولا بنون الامن ألى اليه بقلب سليم از آنجه در قيد تمليك وملك خود داشت از اطیب اموال خود انی یومنا هذا وآن همکی وغلی عِرای یک حجر آب است از رود خانهٔ خواسته رود که مشهور اسب عمر حقّامه قربة مذكوره وايضا عامى عبراى يكوبم شايم كامل است از بمريك حجر آب از مياه رودخانه مذكوره كه مشبور است عجراي حقابة مزرعة سيّد اسدكه معروف است وایضاً علی عبرای یکدانگ و نیم است از یک حجر آب از میاه رود حانه مذكوره كه مشهور است بحقابة بادشاه قليجه كه معلوم است وایضاً غلی مجرای یکربع شایع کامل اذ عمر یک حجر آب (Y)

از میاه رودخانهٔ مذکوره که مشهور است بآب فیروزکوهی وایمناً عامی عرای یک دانگ ونیم آب است از ممر یک حجر آبِ از میاه رود خانهٔ قریهٔ مذکوره که از جلهٔ حقابهٔ عزّ الدن بناست که مشهور است وایمنا تمای مجرای بک حجر آب از رود خانه مذكوره كه مشور است يمجراي جهار باغ كه نماي موقوفة مذكوره تمرّ سه حجر آبكامل است از دودخانه مذكوره كه واقع است در خارج درب بسطام بلده مذکوره ومراد آب مذکوره بر هبجده حجر كامل ويك دانك آب است كه قسمت ميشود بعرف واصطلاح اهل أنجابا جميم توابع ولواحق ومضافات ومنسوبات اذ حريم وغيره من المنبع آلى المصب كه مياه أن ممر آب مشروب ومنفع مشار البهم در بلده مزبوره ميشود وحوالي ان وتفاصحيحا شرعيًّا صريحاً نافذاً لازماً عناداً مؤبداً إلى أنَّ يرث الله الارض ومن عليها وهو خبر الوارثين وشرطكرد حضرت واقف مشار اليه تقبل الله منه که جون این میساه موقوقهٔ مذکوره جاری گردد در بادة مذكوره وحوالي الن تخانه ها وحوضها وحمام برند وبیکدیگر تعلّل نباینــد وبهر موضع که در آیدچون محظوظ كردند في الحال عوضع ديكر كذار ندودر عل تتكي آب بر زياده اذ مرورة شرب وصرف نكنند وسعى باينم نماينـد كه اهل بلاه ونوابع اذ آن محظوظ شوند وشرط کرد ایضاکه بر بمر آب

موقوفة مذكوره بهيجوجه من الوجوه از زمين واجاره وغيره تصرّف نكنند ونفرمايند وبرشركاء رودخاة مذكوره واجب ولازم است به مفتضای شریعت مطهره که در حین قسمت غودن آب ودرک کشیدن آنجه حصة موقوفه است چیزی قاصی ومنكسر نكرداننسد واز هول وفزع وعفويت درك يادكنند وشرطكرد حضرت واقف مشار اليسه دام ظله العالىكه بآب مذكوره موقوفه زراءت شالى نكنند در موضع حضرت مشار البه وهیچ جا واگذارند که بمجاری مذکوره به بلده مذکوره جاری کردد سبیل قضات اسلام و حکام عالیمقام وموالیان ذوی الاحترام وكلانتران ذوى الاكرام آنجه بموجب آية كرعمة ان اقه يامر بالمندل والاحسان وايتاء ذي القربي ونهيي عن الفحشاء والمنكر والبغى الى آخره وعضمون كلام تمام حضرت سبت انام عليه وآله المساوة والسلام كه من سن سنة حسنة قله أجرها واجر مرے ممل بہا الی یوم القیمة نظر فرمود در استمرار واستقرار موقوفة مزبوره سمى بليغ تمايند واز مقتضى حديث صحيح حضرت نبوى عليه وآله الصَّاوة والسَّلام كه من سنَّ سنَّة سيَّتُه فعليه وزرها ووزر من عمل بها الى يوم الفيعة محترز بوده تكذارندكه کسی بتقلّب در مجارئ میـاه مزبوره وخلاف شرط حضرت واقف مة ظلَّه السالي كه بدانند مخالف شرع شريف بأشد عمل،

غايند واجر آوا از حضرت ذو الجلال يوم لا ينفع البنون والمال اميدوار باشند فن بدله بعد ما سمه فاعًا اعه على الذين يبد ونه ان الله سميع عليم ومن غيره بوجه من الوجوه فهو في زمرة الملمونين بلماين الله والملائكة والناس اجمين وبر تماميت وقف ولزوم شرايط آن وصعة وفقية مذكورة مشروعة مشروحه حكم كرد بعد الاستخاره من الحة تمالي قاضي الاسلام نافذ الامر والاحكام مد ظله بين الانام حكماً صريحاً محكاً وقصاراً جما ؛ وكان ذلك في احدى واربدين وتسمايه في التاريخ شهر ربيع الاول شهصد وجهل ويك وضح وصح مضمون هذا الوقف الشرعي على احدى واربدين وتسمايه وصدر الحكم المذكور بالوقف الشرعي على احدى واربدين وتسمايه وصدر الملام افل عباد الله غيات الاسلام على عنه وستر عيوبه الملام افل عباد الله غيات الاسلام على عنه وستر عيوبه

(در حاشیه نوشته است) الوقف المذكور على النهج المسطور مدر عتى حرّره العبد المذنب العاصى المحتاج الى رحمة الله الحادى مظفّر ابن غر الدّبن تهكيبى الاسترابادى غفر ذنوبه وستر عيوبه (عمل خاتم شريف وافف رحمه الله)

قطرة زآب رحمت تويس است شبق نامه سياه هه

صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در امامزاده قاسم در خوابه شهر

هر آنکس را که از د بر گزیند

یسام طارم اعلی نشیند سعادت جون رفیق یار باشد

به نیکوی م کردار بلشــد نهـاده اوبنــای اینعارت

رمنای حق رسول با نجابت بود بردیدها کحل الجواهر

رَابِ اسـتانت هست ظاهر زهر صبح ومــا ميشان تو لازم

شای مرقد شهزاد. ناسم

وبعد یکی از اولاد رفیع القدر عالبشان اچه خدا مفرّب شاهنشهی نیک جهان مردمک محدّد قلی بیک

بعرض حضرت يوسف سنانى

سجل رحت دار الاماني

مقدش طيني عالى نسارى

معلى خصلتي احسان شعارى

به ملیب خاطرش کرده اشارت

به تجدید بندای اینعارت بسرکاری وسعی شیخ کتبه اقایالا عمل استاد نیارک نجار بتاریخ جهار وبیست و بکصد بعد الف از هجرة مخد

صورت کتابهٔ در امامزادهٔ روشن اباد

(مسورة آية الكرسى تابه كلمة ولا يؤده حفظهما وهو العليّ العظيم)

تهد الله الا هو العزر الحكيم اللهم صلّ على محد المصطفى وامام على المرتفى وامام حسن الرمنا وامام حسين الشهيد بكربلا وامام زين العابدين وامام محدى الرمنا وامام جعفر الصادق وامام موسى الكاظم وامام على بن موسى الرّ منسا وامام محدالتنى وامام على النقى وامام حدن العسكرى وامام محد المهدى صلوات الله عليهم اجمين مشقه العبد ميزان الكاتب عمل استاد حاجى عبد الله سنه تسع وسيمين وعاعايه

ایضاً صورت کتابهٔ در دیگر (سورهٔ آیهٔ الکرسی) عمل استناد نصر الله سنهٔ خمس وستین ونمانمایه

ایضاً صورت کنابهٔ در دبگر

عمل استاد کاظم بن علی نیشاپوری خرهٔ شهر شعبان المعظم سنهٔ سبع وسبه ین و ۱۲ عایه

مسورت کتابهٔ در امامزادهٔ پنج من در لمسك نصر من الله وفتح قریب یا محکد یا علی مالسکه وصاحب علی ابن شمس آلدین عمل استاد محکدبن یادگار ساروی عاقبت بحسین آباد کتبه علی

ایضاً صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در امامزادهٔ مزبور به مؤمنین معلوم بودهٔ باشد اینکه ملاً شمسطی ساکن قربهٔ لمسك تممیر معصوم زادهٔ مشهور به پنج امام نمود درسال ۱۳۲۳ صورت لوحه در بفعه چهار یادشاء لاهجان

جون مشهد ودر نو سیّد خوری کیا

ماند بباغ خلد ودر منظر بهشت واعظکه از لاَلیُّ نطق وکلام ارست

گوش زمانه پر زدر وگوهر بهشت تاریخشان نکرچه مناسب فتاده است

کان رومنه گشته وین شده همچون در بهشت آندر ثنای مشهد ودر گفته قطمهٔ

ازلطف عطرآور از اوگوئر بهشت

ما غايب مفتح الابواب افتح بخير هذا الباب اوان دولت السلطان الاعظم فتاح اقاليم العالم صاحب النسب النبوى والحسب المساوي الى الفتوح شأه عباس الحسيني الموسوى الصغوى دامت دولته في وزارة مسدو الصدور الاعجد العظيم الشان مفتاح باب الفضل والاحسان غازى محد خان دامت سعادته حسب الاشارة الوالى العالى الداعي لموام دولته المقدم الباقي العبد الوحيد الواعظ ابدت افادته - كتبه العبد محد ابن داود كيا سنة ١١٠٥ - اللهم صل على فدوة الانبياء وقبلة الاولياء ابي القاسم محد المصطفى وصل على سبدة على سبدة الاوسياء وسند الاصفياء على المرتضى وصل على سبدة

النساء فاطمة الزهرا وصل على سبط المصطفى الحسن المجتبي وصل على صاحب المحنة والبلاء الحسين الشهيد بكربلا وصل على على زين المباد وصل على البحر الزاخر عجمه البافر وصل على الشمس الشادق جعفر الصادق وصلّ على الامام العالم موسى الكاظم وصلّ على الامام الى الحسن على بن موسى الرصا وصل على السيد الجواد محمد التقى وصل على الامامين الهامين المدفونين بسر من رأى كَاشْفِي الضر والمحنَّ على النَّفِي والحَّسِنِ الزُّكِي العسكري وصلَّ على الامام الهمام بقيَّة الله في الانام عجد المهدى الهادي صلوات الله عليه وعليهم اجمين - نسب السيد الاعظم الارشد والسند الاكرم الاعجد ذي الحسب المنيف الطاهر والنسب للشريف الظاهر السيد السند السميد المقبول المعلوم المقتول المظلوم ابي المحاسن السيدخرم كيا بن ابي الرمنا بن على بن يحى بن عمد بن على بن عمد بن عبد الله ان محد بن حسن بن محد الطباطبا بن ابراهيم بن اسمعيل ديباج بن ابراهيم بن حسن المتي من الامام الحسن بن على ابن الى طالب صاوات الله وسلامه عليهم - عمل عبد الفتاح نجار الاهجى

ابضاً صورت لوحة در ديگر

امر بهارة هذه البقمة الشريفة الحاج خواجه حاجى وتكيشاه (٨) الناظر في سنة احدى وتسميل وسبعاية - عمل استاد شهاب الدين بن استاد نظام الدين دروكر قزويني

ايضاً صورت كتابة صندوق در بقعة مزبوره

هذا السندوق المشهد المبارك الامام الهمام الناسك المرحوم الشهيد السيد خوركيا نور الله مرقده وانار الله مضجعه - تُمثل في شهر ربيع الاول سنة سبع واربعين وستماية الهجرية - امر بمارة هذا الصندوق حاجى على بن شهاب الدين اللاهجى

ایضاً صورت کنابهٔ صندوق مقبرهٔ سیّد رضی کیا وسیّد ابی تراب در بقعهٔ مزبوره

هذا المرقد المنوّر المشهد المعطر للسيّد المرحوم المنفور المنتقل الى رحمة وبّه النفور ابى تراب بن رضى بن على بن امير بن حسين

ابن حسن بن على بن احمد بن على النزنوى ابن عمد بن ابى يزيد بن حسين بن احمد بن على ابن حسين الاصغر بن على ابن حسين بن على ابن حسين بن على ابن عم رسول الله صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وسلم قى اول جادى الاولى يوم الاتنين سنة تسم وعشرين وغاغاية -

ندمت المي على ما أكتسبت جهالةً

وانت غفور عبدک العفو آمل الفبّل خضوعی وأعف عنی خطیئتی

فانت ڪريم عبدک العفو سائل کتبه حسن بن علي الصالحي الجيلاني

ابضاً صورت كتابة مندوق ديكر

هذا المشهد المنوَّر والمرقد المعطَّر السيِّد السميد والامام الشهيد المقتول المطلوم على بن امير الحسينى نوَّر الله مضجعه

سورت كتابة صندوق مقبرة بقعة امير شمس الدبن لاحجابى

این صندوق مشهد منور معطّر امامزادهٔ واجب التعظیم والتکریم امیر شمس الدین الموسوی علیه الرحمهٔ والمنفرة درسنهٔ سبعة عشر والف صورت انجام بافت - كنبه سيد عمد بن داود كيا -

هو العالم بما في الصدور وناشر الاموات من القبور - هذا مشهد السيد السيد امير شمس الدين الحسيني رحمه الله - ووفقت هذا الصندوق خلاصة المفايف خان سلطان في بي في زمان تولية عقر المشايخ درويش قاسم في سنة ١٠١٨ - (آية الكرسي) - كتبه سيد عمدين داود كيا

صورت کتابه در سر تربت سمام در کیلان

هدذا المشهد المنور والمرقد المعطّر السلطان المففور المبرور المنتقل من دار الغرور الى دار السرور ذر النسب الطاهر والحسب الياقر الذي ملك مملك الجيسل والديلم بانقاذ الامور الشرعية المصطفوية ونهى متأكير البدعة الملحدية اربعين سنة وهو السلطان الاعظم الاعبد السلطان محمد بل الله ثراه عياه الرحة والغفران ابن السيد المعظم مالك الرقاب الامم مولا ملوك ارباب اصحاب السيف والقلم كاركيا ابن السيد ناصر كيا ابن سيد المرحوم المبرور المنفور السبد والقام كاركيا ابن السيد ناصر كيا ابن سيد المرحوم المبرور المنفور السبد النامل المالم العاطم الأكرم وهو الذي دعى مع اخيمه السيد الفاصل العالم العاطم المشهود بالشجاعة والسخاء امام الامة ببن الورى

السيد على كبا دعوة الحق على الجهور وجرحاً بالسيف رجاة لثواب الله يوم البعث والنشور وهما ابنا السيد المعظم امير كيا الملاطى ابن السيد الاجل السيد حسين ابن حس ابن على ابن احمد ابن على الغزوى ابن عمد ابن ابو زيد ابن حسين ابن احمد ابن عيسى ابن على ابن الحسين الامام الحسين ابن الحسين الاصفر ابن على ذين العابدين ابن الامام الحسين الشهيد المرحوم بكر بلاء ابن على المرتضى صلوات الله عليه وعلى الشهيد المرحوم بكر بلاء ابن على المرتضى صلوات الله عليه وعلى الولاده العليبين الطاهرين وقد توفى السلطان المذكور المزبور صبيحة يوم الاربماء سلخ ربيم الاول مضى سبعة عشر يوماً من ابان ماه القديم في سنة مورخة تاريخها ثلث وثمانون وثماماية — عمل استاد عمو دحجار فزوينى — كتبه العبد المحتاج الى الله محود بن قعلب الدين غفر الله فيها ولو الديهما

ابضاً صورت كتابة دُبگر

هذا المشهد المقدّس النوراني والمرقد المطهر الصمداني الروحاني المسلطان الاعدل الاعلم الاكمل السميد السند الشهيد المائح التقي الوفي الكريم السنحي المقبول المقتول بالسنان المحيي للقرآن مافيه من النفل والفرض السلطان ظل الله في الارض المنفو والمتصل الى وحت الله المتصال السلطان كاركيا ميرزا على كيا المنفو و الذي قتل

بالوادوهلك بالعاد وبعد القتل والاهلاك دفن كما الفقراء والمساكين في رحبة المسجد الجامع الميارك المنادى الرانكوني ونبش من بعد ما مغى من اليوم الذى دفن قيمه من الايام العرف سنة الحلالية والاسلامية عشرون شهراً فوجد كما دفن ولم تنفصل فيه العظم ولا العضو ولم ينقطع لكل ولى اجل الاجر ثم ان هذا المشهد المنود قد اوصى ذاك السعيد الازلى بذلك في حال الصحة واوان السلامة قد اوصى ذاك السعيد الازلى بذلك في حال الصحة واوان السلامة الناصر كيا بن المطان الاكرم السلطان عمد بن السيد المظم كاركيا الناصر كيا بن اللهان الاكرم السلطان الاعبد الاجل الذى دعى مع اخيه المنفود السيد عمد ابن السلطان الاعبد الاجل الذى دعى مع اخيه السيد الفاصل العالم المعروف بالشجاعة والسنحاء امام الامة بين الردى السيد على كيا دعوة الحق وهما ابناء السيد اميركيا الملاطى وقع ذلك الخطب العظم والامر الخطير في يوم الخيس من وضع ذلك الخطب العظم والامر الخطير في يوم الخيس من

ابضاً صورت كناية ديگر

هذه الروطة المقدسة والنوبة المنوّرة الرّكيّة التقيّسة للحضرة المرحومة المبرورة العفيفة الفالحة السترة الصالحة المرتحلة من دار الغرور الى دار السرور المتصلة الى رحمة الله تعالى الرحيم المنال يرى

سلطان بنت السلطان محد برد مضجمهما ونور مرقدهما ان واقعة هذا الموت وقعت سنة ثمان وتسماية همريّة

ايضاًصورت كتابة دَيْكُر

هذا المرقد المنور والمتزل المعطر والمقسام المطهر والمقر المفخم المسرحومة المفغورة السترة الصالحة العفيفة الصالحة الصالحة الضعيفة المنتقلة من الدار الدنياء الى الدار العقبى الباقى المتصلة الى حوار رحمت الرب الفغور الرحيم العفو الغنى حسنى يرد مضجعها وتور مرقدها توفت المرحومة في صفر المظفر سنة اثنين وتسعابة هجرية

ایضاً صورت کتابهٔ دُبگر

امر بعادة هذا المشهد المبارك السلطان الاعظم خليفة المكرم ووصيه فى الدين والدنيا ببن الجيل والديلم السلطان ميرزا على خلا ملكة ووقف السلطان المذكور لايه المبرور ولاجله نيلا لتواب يوم البعث والنشور وفقاً صحيحاً لاصحاب الاستجفاق العبور ولمن قرأ قوآ نا مجيداً فى هذا المقام ليوم الدين المشهود طلباً لنفوات السلطان المسرور ولتعمير المشهد المذكور الضباع والدور واليساتين والحكاكين والحامات الى ان يبقى السنة والشهور ليكون ثلثا تواب

هده الاوقاف عايداً الى دوح مطهرابيه المفور وثلثه لاجل الواقف المذبور ونذكر الاوقاف مفصلا انشاء الله الففور اولا هذا المغام المبارك يقال له كشاجاك وقريه تناجان وقريه كلايه مع توابعها في ناحية السهام وفي معمورة الرائكو عشر الاف جوف الارض من الاراضي المعمورة يقال لها نقره بجار والحام الكبير في رودهسر والحمام في تيامه جال والحمام في اللنجرود واتني عشر دكاكين في في لاهجان ومزرعه يحصل منها الاعناب والاعار في رودبار المساة في لاهجان ومزرعه يحصل منها الاعناب والاعار في رودبار المساة يسلطان آباد لمسرى في سنة ثلث وغائبن و عاعابة - عمل الاستاد حسين بن على بن احمد المسافر

ايضاصورت كتابة دبكر

عمل الاستاد الاحد الاستاد حسين بن الاستساد على بن الاستاد احمد المسافر البناء اللاهجاني عفي عليهم في تاريخ سنة ثلث وثمانين وثمانماية هجرية

صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در مسجد جامع رشت

با معانى – بتاريخ غرَّهُ شهر شوال المكرَّم سنهُ ميمونهُ ا توشقان ثيل ١٣٣٤ باخبــار مردم ورود شاهزاده اعظم أكرم والا مخمَّد رضا ميرزا روحنا فداء وحسب الاشارء مقرب الخافان معتمد الدُّوله وبندُّكان منجّم باشي يايندُّكان عموم وكدخدايان بلده رشت براى دوام دولت سلطان السكاطين شاهنشاء ايران بناه فتحمل شاه قاجار ارواح العالمين فداه بدعت غير مستحسنه ازبايت تكاليف دیوانی بهراسم ورسم که بر محلات نمانیهٔ رشت اطلاق میشود اهالی بلدان وجميع تمالك محروسة ابران از صدكونه تكاليف ابن معاف وبدعت خاص این بلد بود خاصه بطیب خاطر از کل محلات برداشته موقوف داشته ایم که اهالی شهر من بعد از این مرقه الحال بدعای ذات خجسته صفات ظل الآمي مشغول كردند ودر اين بابت عهد نامه مؤكَّه بلمن ابدى وبمهرهمة علماء رسانيده بمرقوم برسانند به اهالى شهر سیردیم که چون کاغذجات را دوامی بعلت مرور سنین وشهور نبوده که باندك مدتى قار ثين ابن ايه عظيم که در سلطنت عظمي وخلافت کبری به حیّر ظهور وصدور رسیده از خاطرها صو می كشت لهذا براى دوام وبقاى ابن مدّعاً كه الى قيام السّاعة وساعة القيام مقروع سمع خاص وعام كردد خلاصه مدعارا در ابن سخره

سماة مرقوم وبر ديوار مسجد جامع منصوب ساختيم از نقيير و تبديل معسون ماند توقع از مؤمنين ومقد سين آنڪه چون بر مدعا واقف بشورد پادشاه اسلام بنامرا بياد ابد دعا فرمايند: بنده گر خدمت کند مزدش حق اقای اوست: جنانچه بس از تاريخ هر دی نقسی دوباره باعث بدعت صادرات ويا عوار ضات گردد انشاء الله از سيد بنضب حضرت اله و سخط جناب رسالت بناه و همدرجه قاتل سيد بنضب مضرت اله و سخط جناب رسالت بناه و همدرجه قاتل سيد الشهدا باشد: من بدله من بعد ما سمه فامنه الله الى يوم القيامة

صورت کتابهٔ سُنگی در بقمهٔ خواهر امام در رشت

السلطان ابن السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار - با خيط يا حافظ - بوشيده نماند كه حضرت اقدس هميون ابن فرمانوا بخواهش غو العلماه والمجتهدين حاجى ملا رفيع مرحت فرموده اند - آنكه جون بشكرانه فضل وكرم والانم خداوند بى مثل ونظير الدى ليس له شريك ولا وزير خوات نميتش در بسيط زمين كسترانيده وساية رحمتش وجود سلاطين بافر وتحكين دا زيب سرير سلطنت كردائيده ديهيم سلطنت را بوجود همايون ما مزين فرمود وتحت خلافت را بقدوم ما رشك كلشن نمود همواره خاطر خورشيد اشراف شاهنشاهى با رايش بلاد وعباد متمان است وراى خورشيد اشراف شاهنشاهى با رايش بلاد وعباد متمان است وراى

بادشاهي را در رعايت رعيت وولايت نوجه مطلق برشته ممتت ملوكانه برانداخته ايمكه سايه ً دحت بركانة عباد ككسترانيم وعامّة ً انامرا یه نست رفاهیت بیروانیم نا ملک از شمول عاطفت آراسته تراز كلشن كردد وديده اللم بفروغ معدلت خديوانه روشن شود وومنيم وشريف رعيت وا دعا كوني بقاى اين دولت واستدامت اين شوكت ورد زبان آيد از جله از قراويكه بعرض مقيمان عتبه خلافت كبرى رسيد بواسطة مالياتي كه بدكا كين خيّازي داد المرز رشت از دیوان اعلی جمع است اهالی آنجها از یختن نان در خانه های خود ممنوعند وآز این رهکذر از سکنه وعابرین از غریب ویومی بملّت تلت نان از كثرت عسرت تنكى واقع ميشود محض مرحت شاهانه از هذه السّنة لوى ليل وما بعدها براى حصول دعاى دولت وتوسعه" معیشت اهالی از قرار حمین فرمان همبون وتوقیع مالیات دیوانی دكاكين خبّازي" داو المرز رشت را به تحقيف ابدى مقرّر وسنف مزبودرا از تکالیف دیوانی معاف وملّم فرمودیم که از این به بعد هرکس بخواهد دگان خبازی در هر جابکشاید و نان در خانههای خود یخته در بازار بغروشد احدی قادر بر آذیت وازار آنها نبودهٔ باشد مقرر آنكه سلاطين خجسته الين دولت عليه واخلاف واعقاب خلاقت عظمی از قرار همین فرمان قضا جریان معمول داشته ابد الله هر ديناري وحيّة ماليات وعوارض وصادر به خبّازان بلده رشت

وارد نیاورند وخلاف آن را مخالف رصای خدا شهارند مقرر آنکه عالیجاهان رفیع جایگاهان حکام ومباشرین حال واستقبال گیلات حسب المقرر معمول داشته هر ساله بخرج عجری دانند — الحمد لله که اتمام این سنگ بسمی سلالت السادات المغام اقا میر ابوطالب تاجر دشتی در قزوین خلد ائین انجام گرفته — کتبه ملک عمد تزوین فی شهر شعبان ۱۲۷۲

مـورت کتابه ٔ سُنگی در مسجد حاجی محمّد خان در رشت

در زمان خسرو دین پرور آموزگار در قران فرخ کیهان خدای روزگار آسهان داد ودین فتحملی شه آنکه کرد

داد ودین را استوار از باری پروردگار

پاک دبن حاجی مخمد خان که آمد از ازل

تیکشروی و نیکشرای و نیک خوی و نیک کار

دست او دلکش سحابی افتاب آثرا مطر

بخت او فرخ همائی آسمان آثرا مطار چوزبود از بهر فردوسش نواباندر ثواب

چون بود در راه پزدانش نثار اندر نثار

این همایون مدرسه وین نفز مسجد توامان

بهر علم وبهر ایمان کرد در دشت استوار

در جهان نابای داری دید افکند از خرد

طرح بنیادی کرو ماند بسالم یادگار

حجره اندر حجره از آن صانه الله خلاسان

مفته اندر صفه این را لوحش الله چرخ وار

همدرس اندر آن ادریس دانا از میان

م مستبع اندر این جبریل فرخ از کنار

للفرض چون از محمد زیور انمام یافت

علم وایمان در ابان این همیون روزگار

منشی طبع صبا از بهر ناریخش نوشت

منشی طبع صبا از بهر ناریخش نوشت

کر محمد شد بنای علم وایمان آشکار

صورت کتابه و قدیم دار الحکومه رشت

خودشیدی وییش تونشستن نتوان جشیدی وجام تو شکستن نتوان معاد ازّل که ساخت این درگفتا کین پاپ هدایت است بستن نتوان

صورت کتابه بر گلدستهٔ مسجد ساغری سازان رشت

هو الله تمانى شانه العزيز — وقف مؤبد نمود اين كل دسته وا خير الحساج حاجتى على تاجر شيروانى بناريخ شهر ربيع الثانى سنه بارس ثيل ١٣٠٤ كا ثواب آن در يوم لا ينقع مال ولا بنوز الآمن آنى الله بقلب سليم عايد او كردد اللهم اغفر له ولو الديه بحرمة محمد وآله الطاهرين المصومين

صورت کتابه مندوق مقبره پیر سلیان در سلیان داراب دشت

قد امر بجمل هذا الصندوق المبارك السلطان العادل العارف قدوة الامراء العظام انيس الخواقين الفخام المختص بمواطف الله الملك المكن المكن المكن المكان علدالله الملك المكان علدالله الملك المكان علال سعادته ورفعته وجلالته وعظمته واقبساله العالى للمرقد المعطر والقبر المنور الشيخ الفاصل السالك الكامل المرحوم المنفور والسالك المبرور وزبدة المشايخ يير سليان بن حزء دارابي الرشق جعله الله تعالى من الاحمين الفائرين الذين لاخوف عليهم ولاهم بحزاون في ذبحجة سنة ثلت وخسين وتسعاية تقبل الله تعالى من السلطان في ذبحجة سنة ثلت وخسين وتسعاية تقبل الله تعالى من السلطان المادل مد ظلة العالى هذه المبرات والخيرات ورزقه يوم القيامة

المراتب العظمي والدّرجات الكبرى خلّد الله ظلال عظمته وسعادته وجلالته في الدّنيا على ما بهواء ويتمنّى وضاعفته الحسنات

صورت کتابه در بقمه فیلده رودبار

كشاده باد بدولت هميشه اين درگاه بحق اشهد ان لا اله الآ الله شكرها كردم كه اين درگه ميستر شد مرا ديده روشن از سجود خاك آدم شد مرا

1144

ایضاً سورت کتابه ویکر

شاهرخ بیمثال نیک خصال آن بلند اختر حمیده خصال در هزار ودویست از هجرت غرق کردید او بآب زلال

ایضاً صورت کتابهٔ قبری در فیلده رودبار

هذا المرقد المنوّر لاستلسلة النجيبة السلطان فى العالم بديع الرّمان ميرزا تنسّده الله تعالى بنفرانه واسكنه بيحبوحة جنانه قد توفّى فى خامس شهر جمادى الاولى چون بدیع الزمان نبک سرشت

رفت واین دهر بی ثبات بهشت
سال فوتش زعقل چون جستم
گفت میدانش از سرای بهشت
بلبلی خون جگر خود دگلی حاصل کرد
باد غیرت بصدش حال پریشان دل کرد
طوطئ دا بهوای قفسش دل خوش بود
ناگان سیل فنا نقل عمل باطل کرد

ایضاً صورت کتابه ٔ فیری دیکر

السلطان ابن السلطان شاه منصور تفقده الله نسالى بنفرانه واسكنه ببحبوحة جنانه ابن عاليجاه اقبىال دستكاه شاه ملك اقا ارفع الله تعملى شانه قد توقى فى التاريخ عشرين شهر محرّم الحرام صد حيف تماند شاه منصور

زیر کل تنگ دل ای نوگل خندان چونی چونکه ما غرقه بخونیم تو بی ما چونی سلک جمیت ما بی تو زم گسسته ما که جمیم چنینیم تو تنها چونی صورت کتابهٔ سنگی در مسجد آکبریّه لاهجان

بعهد فتحملي شاه شهريار عجم

طراز افسر کاوس وزیب مسند چم

شهشهیکه بی خاکبوس درگه او

قد سپهر زېدو وجود آمده ځم

حريم حرمت أورا عمال ميجسم

فتاده وهم در اندیشهٔ حریم حرم

فکنده شمـهٔ چترش چه و زمین پرتو

محکشاده رابت عدلش چه در زمان برچم

ظلام ظلم بیوشیده روی از ^سکیتی

لوای جور ککو نــارکشت در عالم

زمین درگه او هست بوسه گاه ملوک

رواق حضرت او كشت سجده كاه امم

زطوق طاعت او كردماند زيل رقاب

بطوع ناجوران ترك وتازى وديلم

سپهر جاه علی اکبر آنکه از نامش

بود علّو وبزرکی ممهّد ومحکم

به بمن ویسر جهانیش در بمین ویسار که آفتاب نوال است وآسمان کرم

بریده داد وی از صقر مخلب شاهین شکسته عدل وی از کرک پنجه ٔ ضبغم

زنیش حادثه هر جاکه شد دلی مجروح

نهاده لطف دل آسای او بآن موم

کند جگونه زکیفیتش بیان کامه کفش جگاه کفایت فزون زکیف وزکم

کند فکر بنصر نوال او نرسد بلی بچرخ برین کی توان شد از س**آ**م

بحكم خسرو عادل بشهر لاهيجان

قراز مستد فرماندهی نهاده قدم

بذات كمية طاعت بجاني مدينة علم

در آن مدينه علم آمداست ييش نه كم

بنا نهاد چنین مدرس وچنان مسجد

کہ این مدینہ علم است و آن حریم حرم جه مدرس آمده خاکش جو عنبر سارا

چه مسجد آمده آبش چو کونر وذمزم

جه خاک عالم از او کر کسی بود جاهل جه آب روشن از او کر دلی بود مظلم فروغ دانش لنمان در آن بود مضر هوای روضهٔ رضوان در آن بود مدغم زبانی این دو بناشد چه آکبریه بنام بماند نام نکویش همیشه در عالم نوشت از پی تاریخ هر دو کلک صبا شده مدینهٔ علم وحرم قرین بهسم

كتبه المذنب زين العابدين كاشاني مستوفى ديوان اعلى ١٢٣٩

- ۲۷ع – غلط نامه

سرن فيضع الاسب

	أنناب فصادبت				
سبح	<u>h</u>	سطو	47,40		
اندرون	اندورن	٤	£		
دوش بسوش	دوش	٦	٨		
وامروا ونهوا	وامر ونهی	١.	٨		
ېوده	بورده	10	٨		
دا دار	وادار	14	٨		
قدغن	عُ دق ن	11	١.		
اللُّهم صلَّ على ابى	سلام الله عليه وعلى ابو	17	14		
المحصمين	الحصآن	٧	18		
ا نیک بو	نیک یود	14	10		
وحاف	اوصاف	5	17		
وكال	کال آ	17	14		
ذ ادِّل نكوتر	ڏاول تيڪونر	14	14		
ا سوره ا	صوده*	1	۱۸		
مظلم	اعظام	٤	19		
بی بی	بی	٣	4.		
اختهما	اختهم	٧	44		
وتقلس	وتقدسه	47	**		
آن شه سر	انه س	11	74		
آنکه	انک	١٣	74		
•		, ,	-		

صحيع	غلط	سطر	سحله
الاكوم	الاكرام	18	Yź
الرازى	الازارى	١	40
درلة	دوك	٨	70
ا کرام	مسحوام	١.	44
کرام تبکعپی	صحرام وتبکعی	٦	44
ا بکٹ تیمان	يتكومان	14	49
، وْذُن	ماءذن	١٨	44
جگو	جيكر	٥	44
.ؤذَن جگر نافذاً	نافذ	١.	44
مارف	أطرف	10	44
خورشيه	حورشيه	34	42
دم ازخله	دم خلد		44
ا چُو	حه	4	44
جر همچه	المربية	٩	47
وشُ تن آن	وش آن	14	47
خاوص	خلو	١.	FY
JŦ	آن	14	77
كلباتك	بهرس كلبابك	14	**
خيو محماً 4	عجمه خير	4	44
سگو زن	كورَّنْ	14	1.
آن که بهرامش	حّان که جرامش	j	ti

سيح	غليا	مطر	منعا
وگرز	وكرز	17	22
بکه	یک	١٧	12
منجلنو	إستجاءه	٧	٤٥
المينه ا	مخيي	٤	٤٥
زید ار	ز پېدار	٧	٤٦
ا کوز	محوسر	17	٤٦
راقف	رائن	10	۲٥
نيكوثيش	نیکوئی	•	07
خُرَم	خورى	۲	07
خرّم	خور	٥	٥A
الامام السعيد	السميد الامام	14	PÅ
عالا	مملك	11	٦.
ابن السيدكاركيا	كأركيا ابن السيد	10	٧,
المز بور	المذبور	۲.	48

فهرست الرجال والتساء

ا يدال (خان) خان : ١٦٩ ابراهيم : 20ع ابراهيم: ١٣٧ ابراهيم برادر امام رضا: ٧٠ ابراهيم ابوجواب: ١٩٠٦م ١٩٩ ابراهبم بيك: ١٣٩ ايراهيم خان عمادلو: ١٥٤ ابراهيم (سلطان) ادم: ٤٩ ابراهیم خان زند : ۱۹۵ ابراهيم خان دُو القدر : ١٦٤ ابو محمَّد ابراهم بن عبان بن نهيك : ٣٤ ابراهيم بن موسى الكاظم: ٣٨ : ١٧ ع ١٣٠ع أمّا بك ﴿ العَلْمُ مُحَمَّدُ مَنَّى خَالَ احتشام الوزاره : ٩٣ ، ٩٦ احد از اری: ۲۵۸ احد (خواجه) فندركي : ١٦٤ احد شبید : ۲۲ احمد طويل : ١٣٨

احد خان قلجار علاه الدُّوله : ١٦٥

احد ميرزا: ١٦٥

احد (ابو الحسين) بن حسن ناصر الكبير: ١٤٠

احد (سلطان) خان بن سلطان حسن : ۱۹۹، ۱۹۹

احد (استاد) بن حسين ١٨٠٤٧ع ١٢٠ع

احمد (قطب الدّين) بن ملّا على الاسترابادي : ٧٤ ، ٢٥ ع

أحد بن عمر : ١٠٧

احد من عمة الشكى : ١٣٧

احد (الله) بن سلطان محمَّد بن اللهُ شاء سلجوقي : ١٣٨

احد (ابو الحسين) بن محمد القائم : ١٣٩

احد (ابوالمباس) بن نوح : ۱۲۸

آذرولاش بن مهر: ۱۳۳

ارجاسف (بادشاه مبارز الدّين) بن فخر الدّوله كرشاسف : ١٤٨

اردشير بابكان : ۱۳۳ ، ۱۹۴ ، ۱۹۹

اردشير (حسام الدُّوله) بن بلحرب : ١٤٥

اردشير (حسام الدوله) بن حسن: ٢٦، ٣٩، ٥٧، ٥٣ ، ٨٤ ، ٩٠ ،

177 : 107 : 100 : 121 : 141 : 170 : 147 : 141

اردشير (حسام الدُّوله) بن كيزُّحوار : ٢٥ ، ٥٣ ، ١٣٦ ،

اردشير (حسام الدّوله) بن نماور : ١٤٥ ، ١٥٤

اردشیر میرزا ملک آرا : ۱۹۵

ارغش وهادان [فرهادون] : ١٤١

ارغون: ١٣٩ ، ١٩٤

ازيک: 13

استر: ۷۲

اسره: ۷۲

١-نن: ٢٦

اسحاق (ابو) بن المرزبان: ١٤٧

اسمعاق (ادبير ابو) : ١٤٧

اسد بن جندان : ۱۳۱

آمرب (ابوجعنر) ؛ ۱۶۷

اسفارین شیرویه : ۲۹، ۱۳۳ ، ۱۶۰

اسفنديار (ابن) [محدًد بن الحسن بن اسفنديار] : ٢ - ٢ ، ١٥ ، ١٥ ، ١٥ ،

1771 170 -- 108 1 107 1 100 1 127 1 1776 170

اسكندركير: ١٥٣، ١٣٢، ١٣٣، ١٥٣٠

اسكندر شيخي بن افراسباب چلايي : ۲۳۱ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۵۲ ، ۱۵۲

أسكندر (جلال الدّوله) بن زيار : ٣٠ ، ١٤٥ ، ١٠٢٠

اسكندر (شرف المالي) بن قابوس: ١٤١

اسكندر (علال الدين) بن كيومرث : ١٤٤، ١٤٦ ، ١٥٤

اسكندر بن نماور: ١٥٤

اسمعيل كسنداء ورزن : ٢٩

اسمعيل (استاد) نجار آمل الراذي : ٤٧

المعيل بن احمد ساماني : ١٣٨

المعميل بن عباد: ١٣٨

اسمعیل بن ابو القاسم بن حسن ناصر الکبیر: ۱۹۰ اسممیل (شاه) ارّل صفوی : ۱۶۲ ، ۱۶۶ ، ۱۶۹

اشناد: ۱۵۵

اشرف بن تاج الدُّوله : ١٤٦

اشرف (سيّه) بن كال الدّين: ١٥٩

اصطغرى: ٩٠

اعتضاد الدُّوله — انظر أنو شروان خان

اعتماد الدُّولِه بسر اعتضاد الدُّولِه : ١٦٥

اعتاد السلطنة - انظر عدة حسن خان

أفراسياب: ١١١، ١٥٥

افراسیاب (کیا) چلاوی: ۳۵، ۲۵۲

اقر يدون بن قارن : ١٤٥

آقاخان (ميرزا) نوري صدر انظم : ۲۲ ، ۲۲

اكبر: ٣٠ع

الله يارخان : ١٦٤

آلندا من قارن : ١٣٤

الوند سلطان : ١٣٩

الوتدديو: ١٤٤

الياس بن اليسم: ١٣٨

امام قلي خان قاجار : ١٦٥ ، ٤٤ ع ، ٢٥ع

100 : 44 : 102 : 361

امعر (سيد) كيا ملاطي: ٦١ع، ٢٧ع

ا مير (سيد) كيا بن هادى ملاطى : ١٤٩ امير خان سردار — انظر نصرت الله مير زا امير اسعه : ٢٦ ، ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ، ٢٤ ، ٢٤ امير مكرم : ٣١ امير مكرم : ٣١ انتظام الدوله — انظر مير زا عبد الله خان اتو شروان : ١٤ ، ٠ ٨ ، ٨٠ ، ٨٠ ، ١٩٠١ ، ١٥ ع انو شروان (شرف المعالى) بن قابوس : ١٤١ انو شروان خان اعتضاد الدوله خان سالار: ١٦٥ اوليا ، الله آملى : ٣٤ اوليا ، الله آملى : ٣٤ ايرج : ٢٥ ، ٢١١ ، ٢٠١

ب

بابر (معین الدّین ابو القاسم) : ۷۵ ، ۸۵ ، ۱۹۵ ، ۴۹۹ بابک : ۱۵ باحرب (امیر) : ۱۵۷ پاحرب (سیف الدّوله) بن زرّین کمر : ۱۵۵ پاخرب بن منوچیر : ۱۹۷ ، ۱۳۱ باذغاش : ۱۵۸

باكلانجار (ابر) بن جغر: ١٤٨

بالا (اقا): عوع

بار: ۱۳۰ - ۱۳۰ ؛ ۱۹۰

یلو : ۱۰

بايريد (امير جلال الدّين) الجليلي الحسيني: ٧٥

بايسنفر: ١٦١

بدرخان افشار : ١٦٤

بديع الزَّمان ميرزا: ٧٧ع ، ٧٧ع

بديَّع الزَّمان ميرزا صاحب اختيار بن محمَّد قلي ميرزا: ١٩٥،١٠٣

براهيم كيا بن حاجي محمَّه النَّكوري : ١٤٩

بكرين عبد العزيزين ابي دالف العجلي : ١١١

بکر (ابر) شاممانی : ۱۶۲

يندار بن موتى : ١٣٧

بهاء الدّوله -- انظر امبر حسن

جاء الدين - انظر اسرعلي

بهرام بن استاد نحماً عجار ساروی : ۸۵ ، ۲۷ ع

بهرام (اسبهيد) بن حسام الدوله شهريار: ١٣٥، ١٣٥

مِهمن بن ريستون : ١٤٦

پیری بن گودر زین بلاش : ۱٦٤

يستون بن اشرف : ١٤٦

بيستون بن جهانگير : ١٤٦

يدسنون (شرف الدوله) ن وَرَّ ن كر: ١٤٥

يستون (ظهير الدّوله) مَن ومُحكير : ١٤١

بهتي: ١٩١١، ١٦٠ (١٤١

پ پادوسیان بن افریدون : ۱۲۵ —

ین خور زاد: ۱۹۰
 بن گرد زاد: ۱۹۷

- شکل:۱۱۵،۷

پازواری (امعر) : ۲۹ ۵ ۲۹۲

برى ملطان بنت ملطان عيد: ٢٢ع

بهلولن حسن: ١٦٤

يرويز (اسيبد): ١٤٧

بير [بيرك] بادشاه من لفان : ١٩٤،٧٢

تاج الدُّوله — انظر زيار — مزدجر د

تاج الدوله بن اسكندر: 187

تاج للاس - انظر توران شاء - شهريار

تاج الملوك – انظر مرداو بج

تاجی دو ر سانظر حسین ما مهل

تراب (ابو) بن سيدرضي كيا: ٨٥ع

تراب (شیخ او): ۴۹

تَى الأمل: ٢٠٠٤٧

تکش (سلطان) بن ارسلان خوارزمشاه : ۵۲ ، ۸۶ ، ۹۰ ، ۱۲۸ ، ۱۴۸ ، ۱۴۸

نور: ٥١

توران شاء (تاج الدين) مِن زردستان : ١٤٨

توران شاه (ابن تاج الدّين) : ١٤٨

نوقداری داز: ۹۳

تبم بن سنان : ۱۳۷

تيمور : ۲۳ م ۱۹۲ م ۲۵۲ ، ۲۵۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ،

178 6 174

ے

النَّارُ – انظر جعفر – هارون

5

جريرين يؤيد: ١٣٧

چستان من توشروان: ۱٤١

جثنت انظر كشنب

حِفر (المام): ١٦، ٥٥، ٢٢ع، ١٤ع

جعفر (ابو القاسم) بن حسن ناصر کیر: ۱۹۰

جغربن شهريار: ١٣٥

جِعْرِ (النَّائِرُ أَبُو العَمْلُ) بن عمَّه : ١٤٠ ، ١٤٠

جعفر (ابو) - انظر اسرب - حسن - محمله

جعر (ايو) بلوند: ١٤٨

جعفر (شيخ ابو) الحناطي: ٣٩

جعفر قلي خَانَ ايلخاني : ١٩٥

جلال (كيا) بن احمد بن جال: ١٤١ جلال الدّولة - انظر اسكنه ر - كيومرث جلال الدّين - انظر اكندر - بايزيد - عمَّد خوارزمشاه - محود

جشد خان: ١٦٤

جشید بن قارن غوری : ۵۳ ، ۱۳۹

جنتيمور: ١٣٩

جِهَا نَسُورٌ مِيرِزَا لَمِيرَ تُويَانَ : ١٦٥

جانگير بن عزير: ١٤٦

ه د کلوس : ۱۹۳

۵ ۵ کیومرث: ۱۶۲

ه ملطان محمد : 127

جهضم بن خباب : ۱۳۷

جورماغون نوين : ١٣٩

ج

چنگیز : ۷۶ حوف : ۹۸

حاجي: ٨٣

حاجي (شيخ) افا: ١٣ع

حافظ أيرز: ٩٠

حييب الله خان سعد الدّوله : ٢٣ : ٢٣ : ١٦٥ ، ١٠٥

أبو الحجَّاج – انظر مرداويج

حجّاز بن يوسف: ١٣١

حسام (کاکو): ١٥٤

حسام الدّوله - انظر اودشير - ناش زر- ين كر - شهريار

حسام الدُّولة ديلمي : ٥٥

ابو الحسام مرزبان لارجان: ١٤٧

حسان بن نوشروان : ۱۹۱

حسن (سيَّه) : ١٤٤

حسن بیک : ۱٤٧

حسن (ركن الدُّوله) بويه : ١٣٨

حسن (مادر) يويه : ۲۷

حسن (امير) بهاء اللهُ وله : ١٤٨

حسن (سلطان) لاودى : ١٥٨

حسن (ايوجعتر) بن احد بن الحسن: ١٤٠

حسن بن استاد بایزید: ۲۰،۱۹۷ع

حسن شيخ تيمور: ١٦٤

حسن بن حسين: ١٣٧

حسن (سيَّد أبو القاسم) بن حمزه العلوى : ٣٩

حسن (شرف الملوك) [علاء الدّوله] بن رستم : ٢٦ ، ١٤٧ ، ١٤٨

حسن بن زيد: ۱۱ ، ۱۲ ، ۲۱ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۰۸ ، ۱۳۹ ، ۱۳۹ ، ۱۳۹

حسن بن صباح: ١٤١

حسن بن على بن أبي طالب : ١٣٠ ، ٣٣ ، ٣٩ ، ٤١ ع

حسن (داعي) بن على -- نامبر الكبير : ١٨٠ ، ١٣٩ ، ١٨٠ و ١٤٠

حسن بن على المالمي الجيلاني : ٥٩ ع

حسن بن قيروزان: ١٣٨ ، ١٤٠

حسن بن قاسم - داعي الصغير: ٢٧ ، ٣٤ ، ١٩٩ ، ١٩٩ ، ١٥٩

حسن بن قحطبة : ١٣٧

حسن (فخر الله وله) بن كيخسرو: ٣٥ ، ٤٦ ، ١٣٤ ، ١٣٥ ، ١٤١ ، ١٣٥

حسن (سلطان) بن سلطان محمد: ١٤٩

حسنی : ۱۳ ع

حسين: ١٥ ع

حسين (أستاد) : ۲۲ع

حسين (اقا) : ٢٤ ع ، ٨٥

حسين (امام): ٤٠٠، ١٤ع

حسين (يابا): ٢٤ ، ١٦٤ ، ٣٥ ع

حسين (سيد): ١٤٤

حسين خان بيكار بيكي: ١٦٤

حسين خان زياد اغلو تاجار : ١٦٤

حسين (سلطان) بيقرا: ١٦٤

حسين (سلطان) منزأ صفوى : ١٣٩

حسین (شاه سلطان) صغوی . ۱۰ ع ، ۳۷ ، ۱۹۴ ، ۱۹۰

حسين (سيّد) تاصر: ١٦٦

ابن حسين خان قيروز جنگ ، ١٣٩

حسَين بن استاد احمد نجّار ساروی : ۲۰ع، ۹۰

حسين (أستاد) بن احمد الزاؤى: ٢٥ ع، ٥٩

حسین (استاد) بن علی بن احمد المسافر اللاهجانی: ۲۹ ع
حسین (امیر) کیا بن علی بن لهراسب : ۱۹۲ ع
حسین (کارکیا سلطان) بن سلطان محمد: ۱۹۹ ه
حسین بن موسی کاظم : ۲۲ ع ، ۵۰
حسین بن موسی کاظم : ۲۲ ع ، ۵۰
حسین قلی خان قاجار : ۱۲۱ ، ۱۲۹ ، ۱۳۹ م
حسین قلی خان قاجار : ۱۲۱ ، ۱۳۹ ، ۱۳۹ م
حسین قلی خان : ۱۳۰
ابو الحسین (سید) — انظر المؤید بالله
حسمت الدوله — انظر عبد الله میرزا
حمد الله مستوفی قزوینی : ۳۳ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۹ – ۱۵۳ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ،

حزه (سلطان) بن سلطان هاشم: ۱۶۹ خزه (ابن الكاظم) بن يوسف المتميى الجرجاني: ۱۳۱ ابن حوقل: ۲ ، ۲۳ ، ۳۵ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۹ ، ۹۰ حيدر سلطان قوى حصارلو: ۱۳۹

خ

خازم بن خزیمه النمیتی : ۱۳۹ خالد بن برمک : ۳۳ : ۱۳۳ خجسته (سیّه) بن غو الدّین بابلکانی : ۴۷ ابوخزیمه : ۱۳۹ ، ۱۹۵ تحسرو : ۳۳ خسرو خان : ۲۲ ، ۱۳۴ ، ۲۹ ع

خسروبن فيروذ: ۱۴۰

خرشید (اسیمید) کاو بره ین دازمهر : ۲ ، ۲۳ ، ۲۲ ، ۱۰۲ ، ۱۲۱ ،

177 (104 6 100 6 148 4 170

خرشيه بن أبوالقاسم: ١٤٧

خرشيد (هزير الدّبن) بن كيكاوس : ١٤٨

خرشید بن کیل : ۱۳۴

الو الخضيب بن مرزوق السيدي : ١٤ ، ٥٧

خليفه بن سمد بن هار ون الجوهري : ١٣٧

خليل خان: ١٦٤

خور (سيّد) كيا [سيّد حرم كيا 1]: ٥٥ ع ، ٥٧ ع ، ٥٨ ع

خورزاد بن يادوسيان: ١٤٥

خيرالنّساء بيكم : ١٤٣

7

دابو به بن گیل : ۱۲۳ ، ۱۳۴ ، ۱۳۵ ، ۱۹۵

دارا بن رستم : ١٣٥

دارا بن قابوش : ١٤١

دارا بن منوچيز : ١٤١

دارا (عد الدين): ١٤٨

داوای (کاکو) ادیره: ۱۵۶

دازمير بن زرمير: ١٣٣٤ ١٣٣٢

دار مهر بن فرجنان بزوك : ١٣٤

داعي - انظر حين بن على

داعی الی الحن ٔ – انظر رضا – هادی – عمّد بن زید داعی الصّفیر – انظر حسن بن زید – حسن بن قاسم داعی الکبیر – انظر حسن بن زید داود (سیّد)کیا بن هادی : ۱۶۹

دمشق: ۱۳۱

دولتشاه : ۱۹۱ م ۱۹۲ م ۱۹۲ م ۱۹۲ م

دوسفيه: ١٥٤

ز

رافع بن هرنمه : ۱۳۸ رامین : ۱۹۴

رحیم خان کر یلی : ۱۶۴

رستم ذال : ۲۰، ۱۹۰ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۶

أقا رستم روزافزون : ۱۱۲، ۱۶۳

رستم (نجمد الدّوله) بو یه: ۱۳۵

وستم بوركله : ١٤٨

رستم کبودجامه : ۱٤٧

رستم (اميرسابق الدّوله) : ١٤٨

رستم خان عمارلو: ١٥٤

رستم (تصير الدّوله شمس الملوك شاه غازى) بن اردشير: ١٣١٠١٣٥،٢٦

رستم بن دارا : ۱۳۵

وسَمْ بن سرخلب: ١٣٥

وستم بن شروین ۵ ۱۳۷ ، ۱۴۷

رستم بن شور يار : ١٣٥ رستم (نصرت الدين ماه غازي) بن على : ١٦٦،١٥٠١٤٨،١٤٨،١٤٨٠١ رستم (شعس الملوك) بن قارن : ١٣٥ رسم (شرف الملوك) بن كيخسرو: ١٣٦ رضا (سید) المیدی : ۱۹۱ رضا (كيا مزوك داعي الى الحقّ) بن هادي : ١٦٦ رضی (سیّد) کیا بن سیّد علی کیا : ۵۸ ع ، ۱٤۹ رضى (سيّد) بن مهدى الحسني الباشكجاني: ١١ع، ١٧ع رضى الدين الحسيني : ١٥٩ ، ١٩٩ ع وحــه: ۲۳ رفيع (حاحق ملاً): ٦٩ ع دَكَابِنَ (سيَّه) كيا: ١١٧، ١٤٠، ١٤٨ ركن الدّولة — انظر حسن — أبوعلى — كبخسرو ركن الدّين : ١٤٧ رمجه هرو په : ۱۵۵ دوح بن حاتم بن قیصر بن عجلّب: ۱۳۷ ، ۱۳۷ روح الله (سيد) : ١٤٤ روزان صول: ۸۸ ريتش بهارد : ۱۹٤

ز

زاهد(شیخ) : ۳۹، ۱۲ع زاهد (امیر شیخ) طاری : ۱۹۴ ز بدو (سید) : ۱۹۸
زودسنان (سراج الدین) بن نفر الدوله گرشاسف : ۱۹۸
زرین کمر (حسام الدوله) بن جسنان : ۱۹۵
زرین کمر (حسام الدوله) بن فرامر ز : ۱۹۵
زرین کمر (حسام الدوله) بن فرامر ز : ۱۹۵
زری خان : ۱۹۹
زری خان : ۱۹۹
زیلو : ۱۹۱
زیلو : ۱۹۱
زید : ۱۹ الدوله) بن کیخسرو : ۱۹۹
زید : ۱۹ الدوله) بن کیخسرو : ۱۹۹
زید : ۱۹ الدوله) بن کیخسرو : ۱۹۹
زید : ۱۹۹
زین العابدین بن اسمعیل : ۱۹۶۰ ت ۱۹۹
زین العابدین بن اسمعیل : ۱۹۶۰ ت ۱۹۹
زبن العابدین کاشانی : ۲۰ ع

س

سابق الدوله — انظر رستم سارویه بن فرخان بزرق : ۵۱ ، ۵۲ ، ۱۳۵ سالار مفتدر — انظر میر سعد الله خان فندرسکی سالم فرغانه : ۱۹۹ سبک گین : ۱۳۸ سبه ار اعظم — انظر محمد ولی خان تنکابنی سپسالار – انظر میرزا محمّد خان

سديد شتّى : ١٤٩

ابن سراييون : ۹۱

مراج الدين - انظر زردسنان

سرافراز سلطان: ٧٠ع

مرخاب بن شهريار: ١٣٥

سرخاب بن مهرمردان: ۱۳۵

مردار الخم - انظر محمد على خان

ايوسعد — أنظر منصور

سعد الدُّولة - انظر حبيب الله خان تنكابني - طوس

سعد الله (مير) خان فندرسكي سالار مقندر : ٩٥

معيد بن دعلج : ۱۳۷ ، ۹۵۰

سنيد بن سله : ۱۳۷

سعيد بن الماص : ١٣٩

حيدين مسلم: ١٣٧٠

ابوسميد (سُلطان) : ١٩٤

درويش سكندر بن عز" الدين : ١٥٤ ، ٢٤ع

مكينه بنت موسى كاظم : ۲۲ ، ۵۵ ، ۲۲ ع

سلام ترك : ١٣٨

سلم : ١٥

سليان: ١٥٧

سلمان (خليفه): ١٣٦،٧٢،٥١١

ملیان خان خان خانان: ١٦٥

حلیان خان سرتیپ صاحب اختیار: ۱٦٥

سلیان (پیر) ابن حزه دارانی: ۷۰ع

سلمان بن عبد الله : ١٣١

اليان بن عبد الملك: ١٣٧

سلیان بن مومی : ۱۳۷

سنجر: ۱۹۹،۱٤۸

سندي بن شاهك : ١٥٩

مهراب بن باو: ۱۲۱ ، ۱۳۵

مهراب بن رسنم: ۱۹۰،۰۱۱

مهراب بن ابو ألقاسم : ١٤٧

مهل بن المرزبان: ٤٠ ، ١٤٧

مهم الدوله – انظر يار محدّ خان

سوغرا بن آلندا: ۱۳۴

سوید بن مقرن : ۱۳۴

سيف الدولة انظر باحرب-مظفر تبكيى -حاجى سلمان محمد ميرزا

سيف الدّين - انظر فرامرز

حيف الملك – انظر وجيه الله ميرزا

سينجور (ابوعلي) : ١٣٨

ش

شابور فو الاكتاف : ٨٨

شايور بن شهريار: ١٣٥

شاری: ۱۲۷

شاهرخ: ۷۱ع

شاهرخ خان: ١٢٥

شاه غازی – انظر رستم – نماور

شاه غازی (فخر الدّوله) بن زیار : ١٤٥

شاهی (میر) بن عبد الکویم : ۱٤٣

ابوشجاع - انظر فناخسروا

شرف ۱۸۴

شرف خان : ۱۳۹

شرف خان بن شمس الدُّبن بدليسي — شرف الدُّبن بدليسي

شرف الدُّولة — انظر يستون

شرف الدين (سيد): ١٥٦

شرف المعالى - انظر اسكندر - انو شروان -

شرف الملوك — الغارحــن — رستم — على

شروان (بی بی) : ۸۷

شروین بل دستم : ۱۳۵

شروین بن سرخاب : ۱۲۱ ، ۱۳۵

شفیم (میرزا) : ۱۵۲

فحو : ۱۶۶

فعس طبوسی : ۳۸

شمس الدّين (ادير) لاهجاني : ٥٩ ع

فمحس الدّين ديو : ١٤٤

عمس الدين غوري من جشيد: ١٣٩

فحس الدّين (سيّد) بن عبد العزيز بابلكاني : ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ع

شمس الدّ بن (امير) بن كال الدّ بن : ٢٧ - ١٤٢ ، ٢٩ ع ٢٧ ع شمس الدّ بن (مولانا) بن نصر الله المطهّر : ١٥٩ ، ١٩٩ شمس آل وسول الله — شمس آل محمّد : ٣٨

فعس المالي - انظر قابوس

العس الماوك - انظر رسم - عمد

شمس على (الآ) لمسكى : ٧١ ، ٥٥ع

شهاب الدّين (استاد) بن نظام الدّين قزويني : ٨٥ع

شهراً كم (عفر الدُّولَة) بن تماور : ٧٦ ، ١٤٠

شهر نوش بن هزاراسف : ۲۶ ، ۱٤٥

شهريارين بادوسبان : ١٤٥ ، ١٥٤

شهر بار بن بادوسبان بن افر بدون : 120

شهريار بن جشيد : ١٤٥

شهریار (تاج الدّین) بن خرشید : ۱۱۷

شهريار بن داراً: ١٣٥

شهریار بن شروین : ۱۳۵ ، ۱۵۱ ، ۱۵۹

شهريار بن قارن بن شروين : ١٣٥

شهر يار (حسام الدّوله) بن قارن : ٥٣ ، ١٣٥

شهريار (نصير الدُّوله) بن كيخسرو: ١٥٤، ١٥٤،

شهريار (نصير الدّوله) بن يزد جرد : ١٣١

شيبك خان: ١٦٤

شيخ: ٦٩ ، ١٥٤

شيخ الاسلام: ١٥٦

شيرزاد بن ابو الحسام ١٤٧٠

شیرزاد بن ابوالقاسم : ۱٤٧ شیرین بنت رستم : ۱۳۵

ص

صاحب - انظر العميل بن عباد

صاحب اختيار - انظر بديم الرَّمان ميرزا - سليان خان سرتوب

صادق: ۳۷ع

صادق (يابا) : ١٦٤

صدر الدين شيخ الاسلام: ١٦٩

صدر الدَّبن خان استاجادُ: ١٦١

شاه صنی: ۳۱ع

صول ترك: ٨٩

ض

خِمَاك: • ٤

<u></u>

ابو طالب (میر) رشتی : ٦٥ ع ابو طالب — انظر عارون — وشکیر — بحی

طاهر (سنّه) : ۱۰۸

طاهرين عبد الله بن طاهر : ١٣٧٠

طاهر (سلطان) بن موسى كاظم : ١٨ع

طنا تيمور : ١٦٤

طغرل: ١٤١

شاه طیماسپ اوّل: ۲۳، ۸۹، ۸۹، ۱۹۳، ۱۹۳، ۳۸، ۳۸۹ شاه طیماسپ نانی: ۱۹۱، ۱۹۴ طوس(سعد الدّوله) ین زیار: ۱۹۰ طوس نوذر: ۱۹۰

ظ

ظهير الدّين بن على بن قوام الدّين : ٧٧

ع

عادل شاء: ۲۳ ء ۱۹۵

133 07 43 474

عباس (شاه) نانی: ۲۵، ۲۷۹ عباس خان: ۷۵، ۲۶ع بیکلر بیکی ۱۳۵ عباس (شاهزاده): ۲۳ع. عباس میرزا ملك آرا: ۱۳۵ عباس قلی اقا غلام باشی: ۲۳

أبو العبَّاس (شيخ) قصَّاب : ٣٩

ابوالعبَّاس (حسام اللَّاوله) طوسی : ۱۳۸ ، ۱۳۸ ابوالعبَّاس — انظر احمد — تاش — عبد الله عبد الحميد مضروب : ۱۳۷

عبد الحيّ (سيّد) بن نصير الدّين : ١٠٥

عبد الرَّحن (سيَّد) بن محمَّد الادريسي: ١٦١

عبد الرِّحن – انظر ارغون

عبد الرَّحيم بن محمَّد : ١٩٦

عبد الرّحيم بن امير مرتضى: ١٥٩

عبد العزيز سلطان بن عبيد خان : ١٦٤

عيد العزيز مهدى : ١١٨ ، ١٩ ع

عبد الفتَّاح فومني : ١٣٩

عبه الفتَّاح نجَّار لاهجي : ٥٧ع

عيد الكريم (امّا) : ٣٦

عيد الكريم بن عبد الله بن عبد الكريم : ١٤٣

عبد الكريم بن عبد الله خان: ١٤٣

عبد الكويم بن عمد: ١٤٢ ، ١٩ ع

عبدالكريم بن أمير مرتضى : ١٥٩

عبد الله (أمامزاده) : ١٤٠ ، ٢٤ع ، ٢٤ع

عبد الله دروگر : ۱۳ ع

عبد الله (استاد حاجي) : ٧١ : ٥٤ عبد الله معرزا حشمت الدوله : ١٦٥

عبد الله (ميرزا) خان انتظام الدّوله : ١٦٥

عبد الله ين آمر: ٨٩

عبد الله من حازم : ١٣٧ ، ١٣٧ ، ١٥٥٠

- بن الحسبن بن معهل تاجي دوير: ١٤٧

- ئ خرداديه: ١٣٧

- بن سيّد روح الله: ١٤٤

- ن سعيد الجريشي: ١٣٧

- بن عبد المزيزين حاد: ١٣٧

- بن عبد الكريم :١٤٢

14:50 -

— ين عمر من العلاء: ٥٥٥

- بن طاهر: ٢٥

- بن قعطبه: ۱۳۷

ابوالمباس) بن محمد بن نوح بن اسد: ۱۳۸

- (میر) خان بن میر سلطان محمود : ۱۲۳

147676:これで -

- ان ونداد امید: ۱٤٥

ايوعبد ألله — انظر محمدً

الوعبد الله : ٧٤

عبد الحيط (سيد) بن مير توأني : ١٥٩ ، ٢٤٤

عبد الملك (خليفه): ١٣٧

عبد الملك بن قعم : ١٣٧ ٥ ٥ ١ ١٣٧

عبد الواحد بن المعيل او الحاس: ٣٨

عبد الوحيد: ٥٦٦

عبيد خان خوارزم : ١٩٤

عتاب بن ورقا شبیانی : ۱۳۲ عَهَانَ (خليفهُ) : ١٣٦ عيان خان: ٢٥ عَمَانَ بِن نهيك : ١٣٧ عزَّ الدُّولُه — انظر قباد — هزاراسي عرة الدّين — انظر كرشاسف عز َ الله بنا : ٥٠ ع عز الدين (سيد) : ١٤٤ عزير (سيد) بن جاه الدين آملي : ١٤ ١٣٥ عاع عزيز (سيد) من شمس الدين بابلكاني: ١٩٠٤٧ع عزيز (مير) خان بن ميرعبد الله : ١٤٣ عزيزين كبومرث: ١٤٦ عَـكُرُ (قَامَى) : ١٥ع عضد الدُّولِه — انظر فناخسر و — المؤيَّد باقَّهُ عضد الدوله طوس - انظر سعد الدوله طوس علاه الدُّوله -- انظر احمد خان قاجار -- حسن - على علا. الدَّبن بن درويش عمد عبد الوفا: ٥٥ ، ٢١ ع علاء الدُّمن - انظر عبد خوار زمشاه على (شيخ) خان زند : ٣٠ على (كياً) اشكوري : ١٤٩ على (شاه) سلطان استاجار ؛ ١٦٤ على (حاجي) روياني: ١٥٥ على (حاجتي) شيرواني: ٧٠ م

على غزنوى : ١٦ ، ٧ع على (سيَّد) درعشي : ٣٨ علی (کربلای) : ۵۰ على بُو القلندر: ١٦٤ على (ياشا) : ١٤٨ على بن احد الج جاني الادر سي: ١٩١ على (علاء الدُّوله) بن اردشير: ١٣٦ على (اسناد) بن اسناد المتعيل تجار آملي : ٢٠ ع على (سيد)كيا بن امير: ١٤٨ ، ١٥٤ ، ٩٩ ع ، ٢١ ع ، ٣٣ ع على (أمير) سهاء الدين ابن أمير جلال الدّين بالزيد : ٣٩ ع على شاه بن تكش : ١٣٨ على (شمس الدِّين) بن جشيد قارن : ١٦٤ على (كاركيا) بن سلطان حزه : ١٣٩ على (شرف الملوك) بن رستم : ١٣٥ على بن شمس الدين: ٧١ 6 6 ع على بن شمس الدين بن يوسف لاهجى: ١٣٧ ، ١٥٣ على (حلجي) بن شهاب للدين لاهجي: ٨٥٩ على (علاء الدَّوله) بن حسام الدَّوله شهريار : ١٣٥ ء ١٤٧ على ابن ابي طالب: ١٩ ، ٢٩ ، ٢٩ ، ٩٩ ، ٩٥٠ ، ٣٠غ ، ٣١ ع ، ١٤ع على كاله: ١٥٦،١٥٥ (١٣٨) على (سيّد) بن كال الدّين مرعشي: ١٨٤١ ١٥٢ ، ١٥٩ ، ١٥٩ ، ١٥٩ على (ميرزا) بن سلطان محمد: ١٤٩ على (مير) خان بن سلطان محود بن عبد الكريم : ١٤٣ ، ١٤٤

على بن اوسى كاظم: ٤١ع على بن موسى بن جعفر : ٣٨ع الله على الشرف مشافى: ٧٧ على أصغر (ديرزا) : ١٦٥ على زين العابدين: ٤٤٦ على محمَّد خان مفاخر الملك : ٩٥ على نتى: اعع على تماور بن زيار: ١٤٧ ابوعلى - انظر سيمجور - محدَّ بن احد الوعلى ابن أحمد بن عمد المظفّر : ١٣٨ الوعلى (اسناد) جرجاني : ١٣٨ أبو على (ركن الدُّولَة) بويه : ١٦٦١ ١٣٥٠ عُليار بيك أيعر: ١٦٤ عاد (سيد) : ١٤٤ عماد الدولة — انظر فرامية محاد الدّين — انظر محمود عادی: ۲۰۲ عر (خلينه) : ١٣١ ، ٩٩ ، ١٣١ عرين العلاد: ١٥٥ ع ٢٠٠ ١٢٧ ٥ ٥٥١ عيد الملك - انظر كيوورث ميرزا عنصر المالي - انظر كيكلوس عوقى : ١٦٢ عين الملك — أنظر آلو شروان غ

غازی محمد خان : ۹۹ ع میر غضنفر : ۱۴۶

غلام شاه گوکیه سلطان : ۲۵ ، ۷۷ ، ۱۹۱ ، ۳۸ ع

غياث الاسلام: ٥٥٠

غياث الدِّين بن كال الدِّين : ١٥٩

غياث الدَّرن — انظر عُمَّد

ف

غائق: ١٣٨

فتاح (ملاً) تنکابنی:۱۰۳

نتحمل خان قاجار: ١٦١ ، ١٦٤

فتحمل شاد قاجار : ٤٦ ، ٥٥ ، ١٠٣ ، ١٥٥ ، ١٦٥ ، ١٧ ع ، ٣٤ ع ،

e > > 1 = 10

بغر الدوله - انظر حسن - شاه غازى - شهراكم - كرشاسف -

مسعود - عاور

غر الدُّرك ويه : ١٣٨

غر الدُّولُهُ كُلِّياً بِكَانِي : ١٤٨

تغر الدِّين (كيا) جلال : ٤٩ ، ١٤٢

عَفُرِ النَّايِنَ بِنَ قُوامِ اللَّهِ مِنْ مُرعشي : ١١٧ ء ١٩٥ ء ١٥٧ ، ١٥٨

فخرعماد الدّين بن امام زين المابدين : ٥٦

أيوالفدأه : ٣٠ ٣٠

قراءرز (سيف الدين عاد الدوله) بن رستم: ١٣٥

فرج الله (ميرزا) خان مستنصر السلطنه : ٢ع

فرشخان مِزَرَك بن دابو یه : ۳ ، ۲۵ ، ۸۸ ، ۱۱۹ ، ۱۳۱ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲

فردوسي : ۳ع

فرشواد : ١٤٦

فرهاد خان قرامانلو: ۱۳۹ ، ۱۲۹

فريدون : ۲۹ د ۲۰ د ۲۰ د ۲۹ د ۱۹۸ د ۱۹۸ د ۱۹۸ د ۱۹۸

فريدون خان چرکس: ١٦٤

فضل بن المرزبان: ١٤٧

فضل بن بحق : ۱۳۷

فضل الله بن ظهير الدين : ٧٧

فشل على خان : ٤٦ ، ١٦٥ ، ١٧ ع

أبو الفضل بن عُمَّد: ١٦٦٠ ١٤٥

ابو فضل دابو: ۱۱۳

ابوفضل - انظر جيش

فنة (يي بي) خاتون بنت امير صاعد : ١٣٨

فلك المعالى - انظر منوچير .

فناخسرو (او شجاع) عضد الدُّوله بويه : ١٣٨

ان فورك: ۲۹

فروز شاه: ۱۵ ، ۳۳

قيروز ساساني : ١٥٣

فيروز حاكم يبرون تميشه : ١٣٨

فيروز بن الليث : ١٤٧

فیروزان بن حسن بن فیروزان : ۱۴۰

مروزان بن نعمان : ١٤٠

ق

و آن: ۱۱۷

قابوس (شمس المعالى ابو الحسن) بن وشمكير: ٨٤ ، ٨٦ ، ٨٥ ، ١٣٥ ،

1206121

قارت: ۲۷۵

قارن بن سوخراً : ۱۵۲ ، ۱۵۲

قارن من شهريار - ١٣٥

قارن (نحيم الدَّرله) من حسام الدُّوله شهريار : ١٣١ ، ١٣٥

قارن تابريابي بن ابوالقاسم : ١٤٧

قارن من گرشاسف : ١٤٨

قاسم (شاهزاده): ٥٣٠ع

قاسم خان هژ بر خاتان ۲۰۰

ایوافقاسم (میر)خراسانی : ۱۳۹

ابو القاسم (مير) فندرسكي : ٨٢

أبو القاسم بن أبو المحاسن الرَّوياني : ٣٨ ، ٣٩ ع

إبوالقاسم - انظر بابو - جعفر - حسن - زيد - المؤيّد بالله

قای خان بن کوی خان بن انموز خان بن قرا خان : ۱۰۱

القائم — انظر أبو الحسين احد

قباد (عز الدوله) بن شاه غازي ؛ ١٤٥

قیاد بن فیروز بن بزدجرد : ۱۳۰ ، ۱۳۳

تم بن العباس: ١٣

فراتكن زك : ١٣٨

قجق: ۸۸

حاتجي قربان اقا: ٧٤ ١٤٠ع ٩ ٣٤ع

قزوینی : ۸۹

قطب الدين – انظر احد

قطری بن فجأة المازلي : ١٣٨

قليم (ملاً) خان : ٩٤

قليج خان : ١٦٤

قنسول روس: ۹۵

قوام الدِّين المرعشي بن عبد الله بن صاحق : ٣٠١ ، ٣٧ ، ١٣١ ، ١٩٤٠

104 4 107

ك

كا (امير) بن ورداسف : ١٤٦

مكاظم : ٢٣ع

كاظم (امام زاده) : ٦٩

مخاطم (استاد) بن على نيشا ورى : ٥٥ ع ، ٧١

ابن كأظم [ابو كاظم] – انظر حزه

كاكو - انظر اودشير - حام - داوا

کاکی بن نعان: ۱۹۰

ابوكالانجار بن وبهان القومى : ١٤١

محلوس بن اشرف : ١٤٦

کلوس بن جانگیر: ۱۱۹

كاوس بن كبورث: ١٤٤ ، ١٤٦

کچل شاه وردی سلطان استاجلو : ۱۳۹

کریم شمان زند: ۱۵ ، ۲۲ ، ۲۳ ، ۱۵۷ ، ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۸

کلیپ: ۲۳

كال الدين بن شمس الدين : ١٤٣

كال الدّين بن قوام الدّين : ١٥٩ ، ١٤٧ ، ١٣٢ ، ١٥٩

كال الدّين بن محمّد : ١٤٧

محنار بن فبروزان : ١٤٠

کوچك عاوی : ۲۹

کیخسرو: ۲۲۰ ، ۱۶۱ ، ۲۹۰

كيخسرو آملي: ١٤٨

كيخسرو (شاه) بن شهراكيم: ١٤٥

كيخسرو (ركن الدُّوله شاه) بن يزد جرد : ١٣٦

كيقرين شاه بن شمس الدّين : ٧٥ ، ٤٢ع

كيكاوس (عنصر المعالي) بن اسكندو: ١٤١

كيكارس بن غر الدُّولُه كُرْشَاسَف : ١٤٨

كيكاوس بن هزاراسف: ٢٦، ١٤٥ ١١٥

كيمعور (سلطان): ١٠٩

كينخوار بن باخرب: ١١٧

کیوس بن قباد : ۱۳۳ ، ۱۹۰

كيومرث ميرزا عميد الملك: ١٦٥

کیو مرث (حاجی) میرزا : ۱۲۵

کیومرث بن بهمن : ۱۹۳

كيومرث (جلال الدُّوله) بن بيستون : ١٤٠ ، ١٠٨ ، ١١٥ ، ١٤٤ ، ١٤٥ ، ١٤٥ دومرت رہے۔ کیومرٹ بن کاوس : ۱٤٦

م کاویر، — انظرسکیل كرشاسف (عز الدين): ١٤٨

سخ شاسف (خفراله وله): ۱٤٧

کرکن ملاد: ۷۱ ، ۸۸

محشنسف : ۱۳۳۰

مكوركون ١٣٩

كُوكِيهِ سلطان قاجار — انظر څلام شاه

محيل كاوبره: ١ ، ١٣٤

کلا نشاء بن کیکاوس: ۱٤١

لمراسب بن حسين بن الكندر: ١٤٢

لیتم دیلی : ۱۱۱

ليلي بن نعان : ١٤٠

ماڙيار يئ قارن ۽ هه ۽ ٢٤ ۽ ٥٤ ۽ ٩٣ ۽ ٣٩ ۽ ٣٩

ما کان بن کا کی : ۱٤٠

مالك بن الحارث الاشتر النخبي: ٣٤ ٥ ٣٣ ٥ ٣٤

مأمون [عبد الله] : ١٣٣ ، ٢٤ ، ١٣٠ ، ١٣٤ ، ١٣٧ ، ١٩٩

مبارز الدين (وادشاه) - انظر ارجاسف

المليع بالله : ١٣٥ منى بن حجاج: عجد الدُّولة — أنظر رسم مجد الدّين — انظر داراً مجد الدّين (ولا) مكّى : ٥٥ اقا محسن: ٣٤ م عسن بن كاظم : ٢٥ع عجَّد برادر أمام رضاً : ٧٠ عِمَّدُ خان حاكم استراباد: ١٦٤ عمَّا خان دارو سوادكوه : ١٥ ، ٣٤ ، ٣٣ ، ١٦٥ عمَّد خان قراناهِ : ٢٩٥ هـ ١٩٥ عندشاة فاجار: ٢٤٥٧ع محکیکاتیں ترشیزی : ۱۶۱ عد (الله) خان قلجار: ١٧ ، ١٧ ، ٢٧ ، ١٣٥ ، ١٥١ ١٥١ ١٥١ ١٦٠ عمد (حاجة) خان: ۲۸ ع، ۲۹ ع عَلَد (حاجور): ٢٥ ، ٢٩ع عمَّاد (حاجي سلطان) ، يرزا سيف الدُّوله: ١٦٥ عجّد (سلطان) خداینده صفوی : ۱۹۳ عمَّد (سلطان جلال الدَّين) خوارز مشاه : ٣٥ مخلد (سلطان) لاهجاني : ١٠٥ عند (سية) يعد عند (سيد) كيا دبير صالحاني: ١٠٩

محد (علاء الدَّين) خوار زمشاء : ٣٥ ، ٣٥ ، ٩٠ ، ١٤٧

مختد (کربلای) بنا : ۲۹ع

محد (ميرزا) خان سيهالاو: ١٦٥

محد (نصرت الدن) : ١٤٧

مخد (سید) بن اراهیم : ۱۰۸

محد (ابوعلي) من احمد الحسن : ١٤٠ ه ١٤٠

عمد (ابوجعفر) بن احمد النَّاصر : ١٤٠

عمد (شمس الملوك) بن اردشير: ١٣٩

محقد من الاشعث : ١٣٦٦

عقد بن اوس : ۱۰۸

عُمَّد بن جعفر الميَّادق: ٨٩

محمد (سلطان) بن جها نگیر : ۱۶۳

محدين الحندية بن على : ٣٩

محمد بن خالد: ۲۲۷

عمَّد (امَّا)روزافزون بن رستم : ١٤٣

محمَّد (ابوعبدالله) بن زيد - داعي الى الحقَّ : ٢٥٠ ٥ ٩٠ ١١١ ، ١٣٩

محمد (امیر) بن سلطان شاء لاودی : ۱۵۸

محد (شمس الماوك) بن شهر ياد: ١٣٦

مخمد (شمس الملوك) بن كيخسرو: ١٤٥

عِمَّدُ بِنَ صِعَلَى : ١٣٨

محمدين العزيزة ١٣٦٨

محمَّد بن عبد الله بن طاهر : ١٣٧

عمد (غيات الدَّين) بن جلال الدّين عيد الوهاب: ١٤٧

محمد (سلطان) ذو القدر بن علاه الدوله : ١٧٤ ع ١٧٤ ع ٢٧ ع محمد (استاد) بن استاد على الرّازي: ١٩ ، ١٩ ع ، ٢٠ ع عمد (سيد) بن على كيا: ٢ع، ٢١ع محدِّ بن على الحسيني : ٧ ع محد بن على زين المابدين: ١٤ ع عجد بن فضل: ١٤٧ ع د (شمس الملوك) بن كبخسرو: ١٤٥ عمد (سلطان) بن سلطان دراد: ١٤٣ عملًا بن ورتضي : ١٤٢ ، ١٥٩ ، ١٩٩ عمَّد (سلطان) من ملک : ١٣٠ هجارين موسى: ٣٤ علَّد بن مومی بن حفص: ۱۳۷ عمَّد بن موسى بن عبد الرَّسمن : ١٣٧١ محمَّد (کارکیا سلطان) بن ناصر: ۲۰ع، ۲۲ع محمد بن هارون : ۱۳۸ غُمَّد (انو حصفر) بن وثدر بن باوند : ۱۰۲ × ۱۶۸ محته (استاد) بن یادگار ساروی : ٥٥ ع ، ٧١ محمد (كاركبا) كباين يحيى: ١٤٩ عد (ميرزا) باقر: ٢٥٠١٥ع محمّد تتي: ١٧ع، ١١ع عمَّه تغي (ميرزا) : ۲ م ۱۳۹ مخلّد تنی بن پوسف معاوندی : ۱۹ ع ، ۱۱۸ عُنَّه تَقِي خَانَ اتَابَكُ : ١٥، ٢٣٤ع

عَمَّد تتى خان ظهير الدُّوله : ١٦٥

محدّ حسن خان اعتباد السَّلطانه: ۲۹۴ ه ۱۹۴۶

محكة حسن خال جلاء ٢٣٠

عمد حسن خان قاجار: ۲۲، ۳۵، ۹۳، ۲۵، ۲۲، ۸۰، ۲۲، ۱۹۱

170 4 171

مخد (مير) حسين : 14 ، ١٧ ع

محد حسين خان قاجار: ٢٤ ، ١٩٤ ، ٢٩ ع ، ٢٤ع

محمد رحبم خان بجنوردی : ١٦٥

محدّد رضا میرزا: ۹۵ ع

عمد رضا (حاجي) : ٢٦٦ع

محدرمان بیک : ۱۶۶

عمَّه زمان خان عزُّ الدَّ يُناو : ١٦٥

علَّه شغيم (ميرزًا) : ١٥٢

عمله شغيم (ميرزا) ميرزاى علنيان : ١٣٩

عمَّهُ شریف (اسناد) سنگ نراش : ۲۸ ع

عند صادق (حاجي) خان شامبياتلو امير نو بخانه: ١٦٥

عمد طاهر (سلطان) بن وسي كاظم : ١٥٩

مخيَّه على (حاجتي): ٧٥ ، ١١ع

عمد على خان سردار انغم : ١٦٥

محد على شاه قامار: ٩٥، ٩٩

عمَّه على ميرزا ملك آرا : ٥٥، ٥٩

عَلَّهُ قِلْيَ بِيكَ : ٢٩ ٥ ٣٥ ع

محبد كاظم : ١١٨ ، ١٩ع

مختدمهدی : ۱۸ ع

محد نصيرخان: ١٦٥

محمَّد ولي خان قاجار : ١٦٥

محتد ولي خان سردار: ١٦٥

محدُّ ولي خان تنكابني نصر السُّلطنة : ١٦ ، ١٩ ، ٢٠ ، ٢٢ ، ٢٣ ، ٢٩،

17061.7

عمّد باد کار (استاد) بن سلجی مسافر نبر بری : ۷ ع

محبِّد يارخان بن عبد الله يارخان : ١٦٤

عمد بارخان بن عليار بيك : ١٦٤

محود (عاد الدّين): ١٣٩

محمود (استاد) حجّار قزوینی: ۲۱ع

محود (ميرزا جلال الدّين سلطان) : ١٦٤

عمود (استاد) بن شهاب الدين دروكر : ١١ع

محمود (سلطان) بن سلطان مراد — مير زًا خان ١٤٣٠ ، ١٤٤

محود بن قطب الدّين : ٢١ع

همود بن يحيي بن خالد بن برمك : ١٣٧

مراد (میر) بن سلطان محود : ۱۶۳

مراد (میرسلمان) بن شاهی : ۱۶۳

مراد (میر) بن میرزاخان : ۱۹۲

مرتضى (سيد) بن على بن شمس الدّين: ٦٤ ع

مرتضى (مير) بن على بن شمس الدَّبن : ٥٩ ٤ ٢٤ع

مرتضى بن على بن كال الدّين : ١٩٤٦، ١٥٩، ١٩٠١ع

مرتضى بن كال الدّين : ١٤٢

مرتضى قلى خان يرماك : ١٦٤

مرتضى قلى خان قاجار : ١٦٦

مرداویج بن بسو: ۱۳۸ ، ۱۹۱

مرداديج (تاج الملوك) بن على : ٢٦

مرداویج (ابو الحجاج) بن زیار : ۱۹۱

مرزبان بن رستم : ١٣٥

مرضيّه : ۲۳

مزدک : ١٤

مستنصر السُّلطنة — انظر ميرزا فرَّج الله خان

مستوفی قزوینی — انظر حمد اللہ

مسعود (سلطان) سلجوق: ١٦٦

مسعود بن حسينجان شيرازي : ٢٤ع

مسعود (غر الدُّوله) بن محمَّد: ١٤٧

مسعود (امیر) بن سلطان محمود غزنوی : ۱٤١ ة ۱۳۲

مسعودی : ۱۹۴

مسلم (أبو) : ٩٢

اسمغان: ۱۳۱ ، ۱۳۹

مسمغان ولاش — انظر ولاش

مصعلتي خان : ١٦٥

مصطنی آخان میرینیج : ۱۹۵

مصطفی قلی ځان : ١٦٥

مصقله بن هبيره شيباني : ۱۳۸ د ۱۳۲ ء ۱۰۶

مَعْلَفُر (خُواجِه سَيْفَ الدُّولِه والدَّينَ) بن خُواجِه نَخْرِ الدُّولِه والدِّينَ احمد

تبكجي: ۲۷،۷۹،۷٤ ، ۲۸، ۹۸ ع، ۵۰

مظفر (سيد) بن سيد حسبن مرتضائي: ١٤٤

مَظَفَّرُ الدَّينَ شاه : ٦٠

معاويه : ۱۳۳۱

ستر: ۱۳۷

معتصم : ۱۳۴۷

144 : 4424

معتبد الدُّولِه : ٢٥ع

ممين الدّين : ١٤٤

مفاخر الملك – انظر على محدّد خان

مغلع: ١٣٧

مقاتل : ۱۳۷

مقری (حاجمی) ابن حامیتی علی جرجانی : ۲۵، ۳۷ع

مغيم خان : ١٩٥

ملك آرا - انظر عباس مير زاس عمد قلي مير زا

ملک (شاه) آقا: ۲۷ع

مَلَكَشَاء سلجوتي ، ٨٩

ملک مخد فزوینی : ۲۸ع

منجم باشي : ٢٥ ع

منصور (خليفه): ١٣٩، ١٥٥٠

منصور (شاه) بن شاه ملک اقا : ۲۲ع

متوچير : ۲۹ ، ۳۰ ، ۲۹ ، ۱۱۹ ، ۱۵۹ ، ۱۵۹

منوچهر مرزبان لارجان : ۱۹۵ ۱۹۷ ، ۱۹۹

منوچير (حاجي) خان : ١٦١

منوچهر (فلکک المالي ا يو منصور) بن قانوس : ۱۹۱ ، ۱۹۱

منوچهرې : ۱۹۱

منيني : ٩٠

مهدی بیگ خلمت ری : ۲۲

مهدی علوی : ۱۹۳

امير مهدي قارنوند: ١٤٧

مهدی خلیفه بن مأمون : ۱۳۵ ۱۳۷ ، ۱۵۵

مهدی خان بن محمّه خان دادو : ۱۹۹

مهدی (ابن) مامطیری : 20

مهر بن ولاش : ۱۳۳

مهراب خان : ۲۶۶

مهر مردان بن سهراب ؛ ۱۳۵

مهلّب بن الى صغرا: ١٣٦

موسى (امير) خان : ١٦٥

موسى بن حفص : ١٣٧١

موسى بن عيسى بن عبد الله : ١٣٧

موسى بن مجعيي بن خالد : ١٣٧

موسى كاظم (امام): ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۱ع

مؤمن (امير): ١٣٨

للويد بلك (ابو الحسين) عضد الدُّوله بن حسين : ٢٥ ٥ ٥ ٩ ٩ ١٢١ ٥

12.614

مؤید الدّوله بو به : ۱۳۸ میر بزرك — انظر فوام الدّین میر ضدرسكی : ۸۲ میر سبّه (كاركیا) بن كاركیا محمد كیا : ۱۹۹ میر زاخان — انظر سلطان محمود میر زای عالمیان — انظر میر زامحمد شفیع میراك دیو : ۱۶۶ میران : ۵۶ ع

ت

بریتن ۱۹۲۰ تصرین احد سامانی : ۱۹۰

نصر بن حسن بن فيروزان : ١٣٨ ، ١٤٠

تصر (شاه ابو) بن اعميل: ٧٤ ٢٨ ع

نصر (ابر) شقی : ۱۶۹ نصر الله (اسناد) : ۱۲۱ ، ۵۵ ع نصر الله (اسناد) : ۲۱ ، ۵۵ ع نصر الله الله بحد ولی خان تنکا بنی نصرت الدین کبود جامه : ۱۶۷ ، ۱۶۷ ، ۱۶۸ نصرت الدین — انظر رسنم نصرت الله میرزا امیر خان سرداو : ۱۹۵ نصیر الدیله — انظر رسنم — شهریار نصیر الدیله — انظر رسنم — شهریار نظام : ۲۸ ، ۲۹ ، ۲۹ ، ۲۹ نظر خان زند : ۲۵ ، ۳۳ ، ۲۹۵ نظر علی خان : ۲۵ ، ۳۳ ، ۲۹۵ نظر علی خان : ۲۵ ، ۳۳ ، ۲۵ ه ، ۲۵ م ، ۲۵ م

تماور (فخر الدَّوله شاه غازی) بن شهر اکیم : ۱۹۵ نماور (فخر الدَّوله) بن نصیر الدَّوله شهریار : ۱۹۵ نوسال : ۱۳۹ نوشروان — انظر انو شروان

نوسروان - انظر او شروان نیارک (اسناد) : ۲۹ ، ۹۵ ع

۵

هادی (کیا بزرک داعی الی الحق) : ۱۹۹ هادی (سید)کیا بن امیرکبا : ۱۶۹ هادی خان بن مهدی خان تنکابنی : ۲۷

هادي بن هاني : ۱۳۷ هاروستدان بن تمدا : ١٤٤ هارون (سيّد) : ١٤٤ هارون الرّشيد: ۲۶ ، ۲۹ ، ۲۵ ، ۱۳۰ ، ۱۳۷ هارون (ابوطالب) الثَّاثُر بن محمَّد · ١٤٠ هاشم (سيد): ١٤٤ هاشم (ايرزا) : ١٣٩ هاشم (سلطان) بن سلطان محمد : ١٤٩ مدایت خان : ۲۷ ، ۱۵۶ ، ۲۹ ع هر مزد کامه بن مزدان کرد: ۱۲۹ هزاداسف بن شهرتوش : ۲۹ ، ۱۹۵ هزاراسف (عز الدّوله) بن تماور: ١٤٥ هزارفن : ١٤٠ هزير الدّين — انظر خرشيد هرْ برخاتان – انظر قاسم خانّ هشام (قاضي) : ۳۸ aire (lage) 2: 372 ه الأكو: ١٣٩

ور

وجیه الله میرزا سیف المکک امیرخان سردار : ۱۳۵ وشتاسپ (کیا) جلال : ۱۳۲، ۱۶۲ وشمکیر (ابوطالب) بن زبار : ۱۶۱ وكيل الدُّوله انگليس مراستراباد: ٩٩

ولاش (مستغان): ۱۲۳ ، ۱۲۹

ولاش: ۱۳۴ ، ۱۳۰

ولاش بن دازمهر: ١٣٣٠

ولی خان تنکابنی: ۳۲

ولي (امير) بن شيخ علي هندو : ٧٧، ١٦٤

وتدا امید بن شهریار : ۱۱۹

وندا هرمزد بن آلندا: ۱۳۰، ۱۳۰، ۱۳۴

وندا هرمزد بن سوخراً : ۱۳۴

موجه ويس: ١٦٤

ى

يلاكار (اسناد) دروكر: ١١ع، ١٢ع

يار عمَّد خان سهم الدَّوله بجنو ردى : ١٦٥

يامس بن احد شميد: ۲۲

باتوت: ۲۰۰۰ ۱۲۱ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۳۰۱

بحیی کرایی: ۱۹۴

مِحِي (النَّاطق بالحقُّ ابوطالب) بن حسين ؛ ١٤٠

مجى بن زيد: ۹۲

يجي بن عربن بحي بن حسبن : ١١

يحيى (سيّد) بن قوام الدّبن : ١٥٩

مِعِي (كاركيا) كيا بن كاركيا عمد كيا: ١٤٩

یحی بن مخناق : ۱۳۷

یمعبی بن موسی کاظم : ۱۲ ع ، ۲۲ ع ، ۲۷ ع ، ۵۵ یمعبی (شاہ) بن سید ناصر کیا : ۱۶۹ ، ۱۶۹ یمعبی (سیّد) کیا بن سیّد هادی کیا : ۱۶۹

بحق بن محيى : ١٣٧

بزدان : ۱۹۵

يزدجرد (تاج الدوله) بن شهر يار بن اردشير: ٣٥ ، ١٣٦

ويه: ٢٩٩ ١٤٩

يزيد بن مو ته : ١٣٧

يزيد بن مهلب : ١٣١ ، ١٩١ ، ١٩١

يمقوب بن ليث: ١٣٧

بوسف بن شکری در بندی : ۲۵ ، ۲۶ ع

فهرست الإماكن والقبائل

آیندان سے : ۱۹۹ آیندانک : ۱۰۹

آبندانکش: ۱۱۹

آبندان کوه : ۱۱۰، ۱۱۹

ان ثوه : ١١٩

115: 21

ابو الحسن آباد: ۱۱۸،۱۱۳

ابوالحسن كلا: 19ع

ايبورد : ۱۵۳

13/33: 143 44 : 48 : 48 : 48

أنحان : ٣٤

ارب: ۱۲

آترپ کیلہ : ٦٣

ارک: ۲۲، ۸۰، ۸۸، ۹۹، ۹۹،

اترک جال: ۸۰: ۱۲۷، ۱۲۷

110:25.7

آنش كده: ۲۱ ، ۲۲ ، ۲۲

اتك: ١٨٠ ١٨٠ ١٣٠٥ ١٧٠ ١٩٩١

اباران : ۲۶

آب انبارکش: ١٥٣

149 : 44

أبدال ده: ۱۹۰

او: ۷۹ ، ۸۳

ابراهیم کونی : ۱۲۵

آرنگ : ۲،۷۰۱

آبسرفت ؛ ۱۱۳

آب مغید : ۳۱

آبسگون: ۱ ، ۲۰۱۰ ، ۸۸ ، ۹۱ ، ۹۱ ، ۱۰۹ ترابن: ۱۰۹

177 : 174

آپ شور: ۹۱

آبکسر: ۱۲۱

آب کرم: ۱۰۱ - ۱۰۷ - ۱۰۷ - ۱۰۷ - ۹۷

آب گرم برزک : ۱۹

آياتو: ۲۰۱ ، ۲۰۴

آباور : ۱۲۵

١٥٩ ، ١٢٠ : المارة

آیندان : ۱۹۲

انکرم : ۱۲۲	اخي پيدڙء : ١١٠
أتو: ١١٦	اخى ئايلار : ١٩٠
آبی کلا: ۱۲۲	ادرستاق: ۱۲۲
اتبني : ۱۲۲	آذر بیجان : ۱
اجبارکلا: ۱۱۳	ارامته : ۱ ۹۳۰
اجغ: ٨٠	اران: ۱۲۱، ۲۲۹
اجورد : ۱۲۳	ارتا : ١٦٥
اچورسر: ۱۲۱	144 : 00 : 471
آجي بيشه : ١٦	ارجند: ٤٠
اج رسناق : ۵۷ ، ۱۲۳	ارچي : ۱۱۸ ، ۱۱۹
اچه رود : ۱۸	اردار سیره: ۱۲۳
آح: ٤٠	اردبيل: ٨
احا: ١١٤	اردشير: ۲۳
119:114:25 6	أردشير آباد: ١٢٩
احدآباد: ۱۱۳ : ۱۱۵ ، ۱۲۶	اردشير محلّه : ۱۲۴
احمد خاله: ۱۱۷	آردکلا: ۱۱۸
اعدحاله بي: ١١٨٤٤٤	اردل : ۱۲۹
احد سرا: ۱۰۵	اردلان: ۱۲
احدكلا:	ارده رود : ۲۵
احيو: ١١٥	ارز: ۱۲۹
آخر: ۹۲	ارزک : ۱۲۶
اخوانه محلَّه: ۱۸ ، ۱۰۵ ، ۱۰۹	ارزلو حاجتي کلا : ١٩
الخونزى: ١١٤	ارزم: ۱۲۲

آزاد کلا: ۱۱۸	ارسم : ۱۲۴
آزاد گله: ۸۰، ۱۲۰، ۲۳، غ	ارسنجان : ۱۲۱
آزاد كون : ١١٨	ارفه ده : ۱۹۵
-	_
آزاد مان: ۱۱۲ 	ارفه رودبار : ۱۱۵
آزاد عله: ١٢٥.	آرم: ۱۲۱،۱۱۰، ۱۲۳،۱۲۱
اذباران - ۱۱۲	أرم : ۱۹۳
اردار سیره ۲ ۱۳۶	ارم خواست : ۲
ازدارك: ۱۲۱	ارمكك اله وودبار : ۱۱۸
ازدره: ۱۲۵	ارمک کلا: ۱۱۳
ازربند : ۱۱۹	ارمنج: ١٥١
ازرت : ۱۲۳	ارمنستان : ۱۵۰
ازرود: ۲، ۲، ۲۰۲، ۱۰۱، ۱۰۱	ارەپىچ كىلا: ١١٧
ازرود : ۱۱۵	أرميج كلا مرى : ١١٧
ازن رود : ۱۱۵	اولي : ۱۱۰
ازن کوه : ۱۵۷	آرنگه: ۲
ازنوا ۵۰،۲۸	ارود: ۱۰۷
ازو: ۱۱۶	لزوس قلبه 🕆 ١٩٠
اساران : ۱۱٦	اری: ۱۱۷
اساروپی : ۱۲۱	اريم: ١٩٥
اسپاهی کلا: ۱۱۳	ارینه دشت : ۱۹۳
اسپ چر : ۱۲۹	اریه: ۱۵۳
اسپ چين : ۲، ۲۵ د ۲۰ ۱۹۱۰	لز: ۱۲۱
108	آزاد سفیدکوه : ۱۳۴

- 6141-

اسپی دوز — اسپی دیز: ۱۵۴	اسبونجان: ۱۲۸
اسبي كلا: ١١١	اسپ سمده : ۱۰۹
اسْيىكلاجى: ١١٩	اسپئت : ۱۱۳
اسنې کود : ۱۲۵	اسينج : ۱۹۳
اسپیگرکلا: ۱۱۹	اسپنجاری : ۱۲۲
اسپیه بنه : ۱۵۳	اميهيد: ۴۰ / ۲۵ ۵۲
اسيه چن: ۱۵۳	اسپېدان: ۳، ۵۳
اسبي واشي : ۱۳۲	ا۳۵ : مرَّامبِنِسا
استاوا : ٣ع	اسپه روز — اسپه رود ۲۲ ، ۲۲۴،
استأرم – استالم: ۱۲۳،۵۷	\o <u>\$</u>
استانک رود : ۱۰۹	أسيو: ١١٧
استانه سرای : ۳۴	اسپوردشت : ۱۱۲
استا جنان : ۱۲۳	اسپوریزی : ۱۲۲
استرآباد- بلده: ۲،۷،۷،۱۰۱	اسپوئلا : ۱۲۰، ۱۱۸ ، ۱۲۰
45 1 FF - 14 1 0A-AA 1	اسپویجلّه : ۱۲۵
\$ *#-44 £4V-4#\$ 4+	اسپ ونبره: ٥٩ ، ١٦٦،١٢٦
10134512 1513 7513	اسپيارين: ١١٣٤٤٤
177 3 43 6 63 8 43	اسپی انجیل : ۲۱
۶۰۷ — ۶۷۰	اسیی آو: ۱۵۷
استرآباد - ولايت: ١٠١١، ٢٥١	
22,41,41,20,20	اسپی چشمه : ۱۹۹
· 1 · 0 · A0 — 77 · 77	اسپی چشمه : ۱۹۳ اسپید جوی : ۱۵۶
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
/ \ \ \ . \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	اسپید جوی : ۱۵۲

اسطلخ سر: ۲۳، ۱۰۹، ۱۲۱، 5 44 6 64 6 6 4A استرآباد - خليج: ٥ ، ١٦٤ ، ١٦٤ اسفرادين: ۲۹ ، ۸۰ 177674 استرآباد رستاق : ۷۸ ، ۸۱ ، ۹۷ ، اسفرنجان : ۱۲۹ اسفندان: ۱۳۰ 144:144:1.0 المتوك : ٢٧ اسفته مار: ۱۹۵ أستره كوه : ۱۲۹ اسفنديار محلّه: ١١٧، ١٠٠٠ اسفندين : ۱۳ ، ۱۵۹ است میر مخد: ۱۲۲ استندار: ۱۰۸: ۱۵۲، ۱۶۳، ۲۹، ۱۰۸ استنداریه: ۲۳،۴۳ اسغ ورد: ٥٦ ، ١٢١ اسک: ۱۱٤،٤٠٠ لستوج: ١٠٧ استورّوای کفشگر : ۱۲۳ 117: 25: 117 امتودوای کیل: ۱۲۳ اسکم: ٥٩ اسكندآناد: ۸۵ أستون آباد: ٧٩ ، ٩٧٥ اسكندركلا: ١٢٠ استوناوند: ١٤٠ اسکته ده : ۱۱۳ و ۱۱۹ استیله سر : ۱۳۶ اسکنه کوه : ۱۰۹ اسق محلّه: ١٢٣ امعاق - اسحاق صو: ١٩١،٩١ اسكو محلَّه: ١١٣ اسکې : ۳۹ اسد آباد: ۱۲۲ 117:1-1 اسراميل: ١٦٥ اسرم: ٥٩ ، ١١٩ ، ١٦٥ اسل محلّه: ۱۰۷ 140: X Justel اسری کلا: ۱۱۹ أسطلخ بمجار : ١٠٦ اسمعيل محلَّه: ١٧٣

اشوراده: ۲۰، ۲۰، ۲۷	اعلی : ۱۸ ، ۹۹
اشيلادشت: ١٣٩	آحیان : ۱۲۸
اصرم — انظر آسرم	110:4-1
اصغر آباد : ۲۰۹۴	اسولات : ۱۰۷
اصفهان : ۳۹ ، ۲۳	آسیاب پیش : ۱۳۲
اصفهان کالا: ۱۲۷	آسیاب سر: ۱۰۵، ۱۰۹، ۱۲۲
أغوز بن : ٤٨	اسيركلا: ١١٩
اغوز بن اسپو: ۱۲۳	امی واشه : ۱۱۶
اغوز دار بن : ۱۰۷	اشاغی باشی : ۸۶
اغوز داركلا : ۱۰۷	أشتاد اشناد رستاق : ١٥٥
اغوز دار کوٽ : ١٠٦	اشناس : ۱۲٦
اغورٌ در ّه : ۱۹۳	اشتر: ۱۱
اغوزِکلا : ١٠٦	اشرف: ۲۲،۱۵،۱۰،۸،۳
اغوزگله: ۱۳۶	Y01 A01 - F - 07 1771
افچه : ۳۱	6 170 6 1.0 6 1.0 C 1.0 A
افرا : ۱۹۷	171 617.
افرا باغ : ١٣٢	اشرف محلّه : ۱۲۱
افرا بن : ۱۵۹	اشغانيان : ١٩٤
افرا پل : ۱۲۱	اشک : ۱۶۱،۸۰
افراً تخت : ۱۹۳	اشکرین : ۱۰۷
افرا چال : ۱۱۳ و ۱۲۲	اشكرز: 11
افرا سرا: ۱۱۳	اشکور: ۲۰،۱۸، ۲۱، ۲۱، ۱۰۰۱،
افرا سیاب کلا: ۱۱۷،۱۱۰	104:15.

اكدار: ۱۰۸ افراكش: ١٢١ اكر آباد: ١٠٦ افراکوتی : ۲۲۲ ۵۰ أكرتيج كلا: ١١٧ افراهمام : ١٠٤ آ کند: ۱۹۹،۱۲۰ فراوه: ۹۲ آ کنه: ۱۰۵ افطلت : ١٢٣ اکوله سر : ۱۰۶ اختان: ۱۱ : ۲۱ ، ۲۱ ، ۲۲ ، ۲۱ احره: ۱۲۷ ، ۱۲۷ أفنه سر : ١١٤ المروسر: ١٥٣ آق امام : ١٦٣ 1846: 73 - 61 3 401 اقا زمان : ۱۲۳ الاسية نيكي: ١١١ الارزوم : ١٣٣ الارزشوراب : ١٢٣ اقا سيَّد قاسم : ١٠٧ 114:46 100:31 17A: NI 3 الأشت: ١١٩١٤٢ آقا مشبد : ۱۲۱ 1.4.444: 431 اقا ملک : ٢٦ 114: -- 111 اقاً ملكك دلاور: ١١٧ العرز: ٣-٧١ : ٢١ : ٢٧ : ٢٧ ، آق اولى: ٨ 141 6 104 اقوی کل : ۹۹ اليه كل: ٩١، ٩١ أقزه كلام : ٨٥ العرم: ١٠٧ آق قلمه: ۱۲۵،۹۱،۸۶،۸۵ آتیه: ۹۲،۹۲ · التين تخاف: ٩٩ آق ناور : ۱۳۰ اقيره جار - الكيره جار: ٩٣٤٩١ الدرّد: ١٠٩ 115: 0-15 الرب: ١١٣٠

اټوار : ۷۰ ، ۱۲۵	الرم : 11
آنوسنان : ۱۲۸	-، الرو ولرو : ٤١
آلوکلا: ۱۲۷،۱۰۹	الزم : ١٩٤
آلوکنده : ۱۲۰	الشا: ۱۱۸
الوندكيا : ٦٩ ، ٧٠ ، ١٦١	الف كلا: ١٠٨
الياس عجلَّه: ١٣٣	الكامحة: ١١٠
الياس تيَّه: ٩٧	الكان: ١١٧
الیانی : ۱۳۰	الله محرك : ٩٣
اليس : ١١٤	آب الله تلي : ٨٢
البشرود: ۲، ۲، ۲، ۴۵، ۱۹۵	الم توت زار : ۱۱۳
امام تتي تپه : ٦١	آلمدر محلَّه : ٤٤
امام رود : ۲۷۱ ۱۰۸ ۱۵۴	المده: ۱۵۱ د ۱۹۳ ع ۱۵۱
المالم زاده ابراهيم : ۳۸،۳۶،۳۸،	الم رود : ۲۹ ۳۹
641713	المشير: ١٣١
 ابوجواب: ۱۹،۲۶،۶۱۹ 	المكانلي: ٩١
 ابن امام موسى : ١١٥ 	الموت : ۲۰ ، ۲۳ ، ۲۲۱
 أيو المعموم : ١٥٨ 	المير: ١٠٨
— اسحق: ۳۲،۷۳ ع	الند: ۱۰۸
— الندج: ٥٠	النگ: ۱۲۰
 اقاسيدحسن: ٦٥٠ 	اله حِالَهُ كَارِدُكُرُ : ١١٧
— القاسيّد،معصوم : ۳۲	اله رودبار: ۱۱۹
— امام دادرس: ۱۵۹	اله سر: ۱۲۲
بلند امام: ۱۹۵۸ - ۲۹۹	ألوأ : ١٩٠

ه سفید : ۱۹۳		ه بی بی آسیه خاتون : ۱۵ <i>۸</i>	امام زاد
سلطان محدّ طاهر: ١٨١٥٠ع	-	بی بی حور : ۷۳	
سه تن ۱۴۴۱ع		بی نی سبز: ۷۳	_
شاه زاده حــين : ۵۰	_	پی بی نور : ۷۳	_
شاهزاده سلطان مخذ	_	ېنج تن : ۷۱	
رضا: ٥٥		ينجه عباس على : ٧٣	_
شاهزاده قاسم : ۷۳		پیر سلمان : ۷۰ع	_
شاء غازی : هٰه	_	حِهار أمام : ٦٩	, ()
شردان: ٥٩	_	چهار پادشاه : ۵۹ ع	_
۱۵۸: امهت	_	چار شنبه: ۲۰،۷۰	
عبّاس: ۸۵، ۲۳ ع		حسن: ۱۱۹	_
عبدالله: ۲۸، ۵۵، ۲۶	_	خواهر امام : ٣٩ع	_
E\$1 1 10 A 6 YO 1 YF		داود : ۷۷	_
عیسی خندق : ٥٠	_	دختر امام : ٩٥	
فیلاه رودبار : ۷۱ع		درويش عُز يزالله : 12	
قاسم : ٥٥ نا ١٥٨ ، ٥٠ ع		دوشتبه : ۷۳	
قدم على خضر: ٧٣	-	دو قبران : ۱۲۸	-
قوام الدّين: ۳۳، ۳۷،۳۱		رکاب امیر: ۱۵۸	
عسن: ۲۳ ، ۳۵ ع		رو بشد برو ۲۳۰	_
۱۱۸: سند	_	روشناباد : ۷۰	_
محود: ۱۵۸	_	زين العابدين : ٥٩، ٥٥٠	_
مراد بخش : ۷۳ ، ۷۵ ه	_	۲۱ع	
٨٣٤		سعيد متر : 00	

t 0/1 0/4 t \$4 t \$4 t \$4	امام زاده معصوم: ۳۱ ، ۱۵۸ ، ۱۲۱
1110-111 11-011	– ملاّ مجد الدّين: ١٥،٥٥
4177 — 177 6 1 17 c 1 1 1 A	- ميرسه روزه : ٥٥
1146 (144 (16» — 14V	111.109 10X:K -
-104:101:100:144	٤٣٤
177 6 170 6 170	٧٣: ن ن ن × -
آ-لي: ٣٦	— نه گوران ؛ ۱۶۱
امْ مَهَاتَكَ : ٤١	– نوامام: ۱۱۸
اویچ کلا: ۲۰، ۲۰۱	—
امیدو ارکوه: ۲	- هاشم : ٤٠
اميرآباد : ۲۱، ۵۸، ۲۰۱، ۴۰۱	— عفت تن : ۱۵۸
144	- بيي: ١٥٨ : ٢٢ ع
اميرده: ۱۱۷ ، ۱۲۷	امجله بي : ٤٤
امير رود : ۲۸۴۲	آمه خیل: ۱۲۹
اربيركا: ۱۲۲ ، ۱۶۱ ، ۱۵۷	امراب: ۱۹۶
ابيره كوه : ۲	امراناو : ۲۳ ، ۲۹
امیره منکاس : ۱۱۰، ۱۱۱	امره : ۱۱۰
ابيرى: ٠٤٠ ١١٤	امرواو: ۸۰
امين آياد : ١٠٩	أمرو باو تـ ٨٠
امین اباد نیم مردان : ۱۹۲	امری: ۱۲۱
آباده : ۱۱۰	امزی ده تا ۱۰۹
(ناربن : ۱۱٤	FIL: FIFTIVIALEIA OF
اتار جار : ۱۹۰	6 E1 - PY 6 M+ 6 74 6 41
	,

اندع آباد: ۱۲۷ أنارستان: ١٢٩ 114: 25 0-41 أنارم : ١١٥ انده ور: ۱۱۹ 174 : Layli اندين: ۱۲۳ lile e. c : A2 a P3 ازان: ۲۱ ، ۱۶ ، ۲۶ - ۸۲ ، ۷۷ انار مرزچان ۹۱ 17061.061.7644 1 . 4 . 44 . 4 . , . , . , . , . . . انزان بشت آب : ۲۰ انادر: ۲۶ انتناد آباد: ۱۰۹: انزان رستاق : ۷۸ انزان کوه: ۹۲۴، ۹۲۴ انجدان: ۲۱۵ ه أنجى: ١١٤ ازلى: ٥ انسارات: ١١٦ أنجر: ١٣٠٠ انصاري محلّه: ١١٣ أنجيره من : ١٩ انکنار ودی : ۱۱۰ انجيلاب: ١٢٥ انکنی:۱۱۳ انجىلستان : ١٢٢ انگاس: ۳۰ ، ۱۰۸ أنبيلوخيل: ١٧٨ انگرود: ۱۱۱ انجه يل: ۱۹۳ انکثر: ۱۱۳ انسل : ۱۰، ۱۴، ۱۴، ۱۶، ۱۹، ۱۹، ۱۰۰ انگار: ۱۰۸ فندرات : ۱۲۳ اندراچم: ۱۲۳ انكه يام: ١٣٤ الكه مار: ١١٤ اکترود د ۱۲ ټول پر ۱۹۹ د ۱۹۹ انگوران : ۱۰۸ أتدرون تميشه : ۲۵ ، ۲۰ الدرون تشكه : ٥٧ اند: ۲۲ ، ۱۱۹ الدشير آماد: ١٢٧ ازش تنگه : ۱۲۷

انوشه داذن : ۱۲۹	اوجاكلا : ۱۱۲ ، ۱۲۰
آهار: ۲۷۴۱	اوجي آباد : ۱۹۳
اهل البيوتات : ١٦٥	اوچکاده : ۱۱۱
امل : ۲۲ ، ۱۱۲ ، ۵۵ ، ۱۹۸	آودره : ۲۰۴
اهلُّم رستاق : ۲۶۰ ۱۱۲	اودروه رود: ۸۲
اهلم رود : ۳۱ ، ۳۲ ، ۳۲	آودز <i>=</i> ۱۲۹
الله : ۲ ء ۲۷	اردیه : ۱۲۹
آهنگر: ۲۹ ، ۲۷ ، ۱۱۱	لورار آباد : ١٦٥
آهنگر کلا ، ۱۰۸ ، ۱۱۳ ، ۱۱۳ ، ۱۱۳ ،	اوران : ۱۲۵
144-14.4114	اورنشت: ۱۹۳
آخنگرمحلّه : ١٢٤ - ١٢٧	اورسوسی: ۱۱۱
آهن علَّه : ١١٣	اورشت : ۱۲۳
آهودشت: ۱۱۰	اورنگ : ١٥٤،٦
آخوسرا : ۱۲۷	اورنگ کیله : ۲۷
اواجن : ۱۲۹	اوز: ۱۱۱
اوارت : ۱۲۵	اوزېک: ۱۵، ۸۰
اوت : ۱۱٦	اور رود: ۱۱۱،۴۳۲
اوجابیت : ۱۰۸	اوزکلا: ۱۱۱
اوچا نالار: ۱۱۷	اوزينه : ۱۲۷
اوجابن: ۷۱ ، ۸۰ ، ۹۱۷ ، ۹۲۲	٠ أوسرؤين: ١٦٥
اوجاتوک : ۱۲۷	آوسياءً ٦
سادات اوجاق : ۱۱۳	آوسیارود ؛ ۲۰ ، ۱۵۲ ، ۱۵۳ ، ۱۵۳
اوجاق سر : ۱۱۷	اوشان : ۲۷

رشیان رود : ۱۸	ايراثى : ٣٦
يشيب: ۱۱۸	آيرن آباد : ١٣٠
رصائلو: ۲۱ ه ۲۲ ه ۱۹	ايزد : ۱۰۸
رطاق سرا : ۲۰۹	ايساس: ١٣٢
رطاق سرا جال : ۱۱۶	آیک سر ؛ ۱۲۲
يغر = ۱۳۲	آیکه د: ۱۰۱،۹۸
ي ک : ۸۸	ایل: ۱۹۰
ولان مهان : ١٤٦ ء ١٥٢	ا يادل: ۲۲۲ ، ۱۶۸
الله : ١٣٤	ایلان کرسکان : ۱۲۸
ولنگ در ماه ۱۲۸	ایلت : ۱۰۸
وليت : ۱۲۶	ایلغارتپه : ۸۱
رمار : ۱۱۹	ايلني : ۹۸
114:0	ایفی : ۲۰۰
يعر: ٥١	الما : عار آل لوا
وبجان : ٥١	امد ۲۸ م
ويجدان: ۱۰۷	این : ۱۰۸
ډير: ۱۰۸	ابوت : ۱۰۰
ريل : ١٠٩	ايول: ١٧٤
بتا : ۱۱۱	ابوه: ۱۲۱، ۱۲۱،
بترجلو: ١٣٩	
مجر : ۱۵۳	ب
را = ۱۱ <u>۴ = ای</u>	بابا بیک کا نگر : ۱۷
يرت بن : ١١٦	بلب الطَّاق : ٩٠

باریک آب سر: ۱۲۱ بأب المهود: ٩٠ الله مک محله: ۱۱۲ باب رودبار: ۱۰۹ بابل: ۲۰۱۲-۲۰۱۲ ماداو سر: ۱۱۰،۱۳۰ بازارگاه : ۱۱۹ بابل بشت: ١١٦ بابلكان - خاصة بابلكاني: ١١٨ بازار محاَّه: ١١٠٠ سدات اللكاتي : ١٦٠ باز بار: ۱۱۸ بابل کنار: ۱۲۹ 114:25 11: 1.9: 25 55% ماطور: ۲۲۰ باشير: ١٣٩ 1.7647 = 2006 باش ورّخه : ۱۰۰،۹۱،۹۱ 12: 10:46 راعو : 35 باج تيه: ١٨٥ باغمان كلا: ١١٠ 174: 174: 0A : Not ماغيان محلَّة : ١٧٣ بادله کوء: ۱۲۳ بأذكو يه : ١٠٤ ياغ چو پان : ١١٤ بارفروش: ٣٠٧٠ ، ٨٤٧٠ ، باغ شاء: ٥٥ ، ٥٥ ١١٩: باغثت: ١١٩ - ١١٥، باغثت: ۱۲۷: ماغ کلت: ۱۲۷ — باغ کلت: ۱۲۷ ١٢٥ : ٦٦ -- ٢٧ ، ١٥١ ، ١٥١ ، ١٤٢ : ١٢٥ ١٠٩: ١٥٨ ، ١٤٤ ، ١٨٤ باف جال : ١٠٩ اق آباد: ۲۶۰ بارفروش ده : ٥٠ باقر تنگه (۸۶، ۱۱۲ بازكلا: ١٢٤ باقل آيندان : ٣٠ بادكانيه: ١١٣ باریک آب: ١٧٦ ا ؟ عله: ١٢٥

-8144-

بلا بركلا: ١٠٣	یانصری مشهد : ۱۵۹
بالا بلوك : ٤٨ ١١٧٠	با نعمان : ١٢٥
148 8 40- 8 14 : 4 7 7/	باتوده : ۱۱۳
بالا تمبن : ٤٨ ، ١١٧	يلوآريجان: ٥٩
بالا جاذه : ۲۰، ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۲	باوج محآله ; ١٠٥
بالاخانه سر: ١١٩	آل باوند ۳۵ ، ۵۲ ، ۵۵ ، ۱۳۴۰ –
بالا را : ١٦٥	771 3 731 3 A31 3 701 3 Pal
بالا رستاق : ۱۲۳، ۵۷	AY : 64
بالاعبن: ١٢٩	بامجان : ۲۰، ۱۱۴
148 (144 : 212]	بای کلا : ۱۲۰
بالا كاوان: ۱۱۷	آب باینل: ۲۰۰
بالا لارجان : ١١٤	١٥٥: ١٥٥
بالالم : ١٨	بجت: ۲۰۰
الانحله: ١٠٦	١١٣: >١٤ مخ
بالان: ۱۰۷	بجلو: ۱۲۱
يالمان: ١٣١	بجنورد : ۹۹ ، ۱۰۰ ، ۱۹۱ ، ۱۹۱ ،
يانو : ١٠٩	170
بالو محلَّه : ۱۲۰ ، ۱۲۱	بچه چاله سر: ۱۲۱
بامر کلا: ۱۱۳	بچه گرماب : ۱۹
باسىر: ١٥٧	محر الارم : ٥٤
امين: ١٥٧	بختیار کونی : ۱۱۳
بانصران : ٦٩	آب پخشان : ۸۱
بانصركلا: ٢٠١٦ ١١٦٤	سادات بداب سری: ۱۲۵

برشی ۱۹ ، ۱۹ ۵	بدراق : ۹۸
برف آب بی : ۱۱۲	المباليس: ١٣٥
برفتان : ۱۲۸،۸۱	بديع خيل: ١٠٨
•	_
برکار: ۱۲۳،۵۷	براد ۱۰۷۰
برکام : ۱۲۲	برارده: ۱۲۰
برکان : ۱۵۵	براز - ۱۲۹
1+4: 44: 40: 76	22. 14 3 1773 48
ترکوه : ۵۹	بَرُيْر: ۲۷)
تر گیر کلا - بارگیر کلا : ۱۲۶	بربری خیل: ۱۱۹
برگور : ۱۳۰	برد : ۱۹۳ ، ۱۲۳ ، ۱۲۳
برمار ودبار : ۱۲۳	بردم: ۱۲۶
برنا : ۱۲۳ برنا : ۱۲۳	بردون: ۱۱۰
ې برناچې : ۱۱۰	برج زردی ٤٨١
برمجان : ۱۲۹	برج على نتى : LA
برنجبين : ۱۲۹	برج گوهر باران : ٨٤
برنج یکی : ۱۲۸	برچنده :۱۱۳
بروحه منر: ۹۲۲	برج نكا : ٨١
بروم : ۱۲٤	پرزلدی : ۲۵
بريا : ١١٥	برزو : ٩٤
بریجان: ۱۲۲	برصمين : ١١٩
بریشرود : ۱۵۱،۲۰	پوسه : ۱۰۷
برین : ۱۲۹	برسو – انظر برزو
بزرودبی : ۱۱۷	برشه بو: ۲۰۹ ۲۰۹

بزگوه : ۱۵۷ بزمینا آباد : ۱۲۰ بزمینان : ۱ <u>۱</u> ۳ بزنام : ۱۲۶ بزواد : ۱۵۱
بزمینان : ۱۱۳ بزنام : ۱۲۶
بزنام : ۱۲۶
1 -
بزوار: ۱۵۱
برم: ۲۰۷
برم عباس کونی : ۱۱۳
یژم اوسی تا ۱۳۱
بستان ; ۱ غ
يسنك: ١١٤،٤١، ١٥
بستم : ۱۰۹
اسطام: ۱ ، ۵۹ ، ۸۷-
AA 6 A 1
بسل کوه : ۲۰۵
ېسو: ۱٤
بسی سر: ۱۲۸
بشل = ۱۲۲
بصرا: ۱۱۸
يطاهر كالا : ١١٠
بكرآباد : ۸۹
بکنده: ۱۳۰
بکه : ۸۶
بلاوك : ١٣٢

بلويج: ١١٠ ١٩٧ : خذب بنکشی: ۲۶،۱۳ ىلىسە ، ١٧ ین کلا - بن کلانه: ۱۲۹، ۱۲۹ يمنو : ۱۱۹ نگ کلا: ۱۱۷ نافت : ۷ه بنجاكل: ۲۱،۹ بنو ناحـة : ١٥٧ يني اسكتدر: ١٤٤ ، ١٤٦ بندارخيل: ۱۲۱ بندار کلا - بنداره کلا : ۱۱۸ ، بنی کاوس : ۱۶۲ ، ۱۶۹ بني کري د ۲۷ 14. بنی هاشم : ۱۹۰ بندامير: ۹۶،۹۳ بنداهير: ۸۳ ساد سرا : ۲۸ سهارك : ١٧٦ بندن : ۱۰۴ ۱۹۰ ، ۱۱۸ ، ۱۱۸ ، ۱۹۰ مهرام خان : ۱۲۳ سهرام ده : ۱۲۵ بند خوی : ۱۱۸ Į سرام على كيله: ٦١، ٦٧ 1-9: 1-14 بنه رکز: ۱۲۹، ۲۲، ۲۸، ۲۷، سرام کلاده: ۱۲۹ ١١٤،٤٠ - ١٢٥،١٠٤،١٠٣،٩٨،٧٩ - ١١٤،٤٠ بندقر فدج ١١٤ مستان: ۱۲۰ 1.1.41.47:45 يند زد: ۱۲۹ مهمن آباد : ١١٤ بنده قروش : ۱۲۲ منفشه : ۱۰۷ مهمئان = ١١٦ بنفشه تنه : ١٢٥ مهن شيو : ١٩٦ بنفشه کون : ۱۰۹ 111 + 24 : 111

بيج كلا: ١٢١ يوالكلام: 118 توانه: ۱۳۷ بيجنو : ۱۰۸ وته ده : ۱۱۱ بیجوری: ۱۳۹ يوته محران: ١١٣ بيجي کلا: ١١٨ ودوسرا : ۱۲۹ بىخىن : ١٢٥ بيدار: ۱۱۳ يورا: ١١٧ 148 : jila ورامسر: ١٠٥ يوران : ۳۵ بيرام الم : ٩٩ بدان کلا: ۱۱۳ بيرام شالي : ٩٨ وردنان: ۱۰۷ بيرون برم : ۲۷ ، ۲۰۷ بيرون عبشه : ۲۳ ه ۱۵ ۱۹۴ ۱۳۱۵ ، يوره ځيل : ۱۲۱ يوره مين ۱۰۸ 164: 144 کیای پیسنون : ۱۵۸ بورود : ۱۰۸ 1146 84 : 444 نوسته مين : ١٧٦ بوعلي : ٦٦ بشه بند: ۱۲۳ يون: ۱۰۹ يشه بند معيني : ١٧٣ يشه سر: ۱۲۰ ۱۱۸ ۱۲۰ ۱۲۰ ۱۲۰ ون ده: ۱۱۲ آل مویه: ۹۲۲، ۱۹۳، ۲۰۳، ۱۳۳۰ ، پیشه کلا: ۱۲۲، ۱۲۳ سكلا: ١١٧ 144 یگاری : ۸۲ بيابال شليب: ١٣٢ بيم درّه: ١١٦، ١١٥ نی بالات : ۲۰۶ بی بی شروآن : ۸۷ 100 : 00 بيجا: ١١٨ بنتاسي: ١٠٩

باسند: ۱۳۱ ، ۱۳۵ ، ۱۳۱ 114: - ا دامنگ : ۱۰۹ بيته سونك: ١٣٢ ياشا كلا: ١٠٩ ، ١٠٨ ، ١١٢ ، ١١٣ بيه ينش: ١٤٩ ، ٢٧ع 144 . 141 راقلمه : ۱۲۸ بالوجدة : ١٠٩ يأنخت : ١٠٨ باوند : ۱۲۵ یاحی: ۱۲۲ بادشاه قليجه : ١٤٩ع بای تو: ۱۲۳ بادشاه میرکلا : ۱۱۹ یای دشت : ۲۹ ، ۲۳ ، ۲۳ جوب یادنگ رود : ۲۰،۲ یای ده : ۱۰۹ آل يادوسيان : ١٣٣ ء ١٤٤ - ١٤٥١ ياتزين : ١٢٦ يائزسر: ١٢٦ جمل يادوسيان: ٣ يامزه كوه : ٣ باراديه: ۱۹۲ يای کلا: ۱۰۸ يارج: ١٩٣٠ يان بند: ۲٥ يارسا: ۱۲۲۴ ياين ده: ١٧٢ نارسان : ۱۹۴ و ۱۹۴ پاین رودی : ۱۱۷ يارسيان قانجي: ٧٩ ، ١٢٩ ياين سرا: ١١٨ يارم: ١٢٥ يان كلا : ١٣٢ يارود : ٤٤ يابن كوه : ١١٤ يازوار = ٢٤، ١١٧ ياين لارجان ٤٠ ، ١٩٤ ازور: ۱۳۱ ياس ما زو: ١٥٣٠ ياس: ۷۰ باسكاء مير مرجوم : ١٣١ 1.7:44

پریمك : ۲۰۰	يراه: ١٧٤
با کلا: ۱۱۲	يرجوا: ١٧٤
پسیرس : ۱۰۹	پرچور : ۱۰٦
پس دا کوه : ۲۰	پرچین ده : ۱۱۳
ېسرك : ۱۲۹ ، ۱۲۲	پرچينك : ١٢٠
إحكاريه : ۱۰۷	پردسر: ۱۰۹
پستند و ود ۲ ت ۲ تا ۲ تا ۲۵	بردمه: ۱۱۵
بسنده: ۲۰۲	پرده کلا : ۱۱۳
پنگیکا : ۱۱۵	پُرده کلا : ۱۲۲
پشت جوب ؛ ۱۰۹	پرس: ۱۹۲
پشت رودبار: ۱۲۳	پرسپ: ۱۹۲
پشت کوه : ۵۷	برستاق : ۱۳۱
پشت گردو کوه : ۱۲۶	پرکنار ، ۱۲۲
الله : ١١٤	پروز : ۱۰۷
پشتهٔ از رك دون : ٤٦	بره منگ: ۱۱۶
پشنو: ۱۲۲	پره کوه : ۱۲۳
پشرت : ۱۲٤	يرود: ١٧٢
پشین کلا : ۱۲۹	روین: ۱۲۰
کپکی باغ : ۲۰	ېرېجا کلا ؛ ۱۲۰
بل بسنل : 2۳	پرمجان: ۱۱٦
يل خوده: ۱۲۷	بريجه : ۱۹۵
ېل دختر : ۴۳	پری کلا: ۱۱۹
پل دوازده بآنه : ۴۴، ۴۴۱، ۶۴	پریم: ۱۵۰

يلور محلّه: ١٢٤ يل سفيد: ۲۶ ، ۲۴ را کردن: ۱۲۱ يادرود: ۱۸،۱۷ يلورية: ١٩٠٠ بل لينام : ١١١ يل محمَّد حسن خان: ٤٤ ٤٣٣ پلېم دشت: ١٥٣ ېلي نکا : ٥٩ ، ١٦٠ ، ١٦١ بنبه جولي : ١٢٠ ، ١٣٠ نه زرکی : ۱۲۰ يك كلا: ٢٠،٧٤،٦ يات كلادنياله: ٢ ينجاب: ١١٤ ٤٠٠ بلت کوه ۲۰۸۰ ينج امام: ٧٤ ، ٢٩ ع ٥٥ ع 1.9: 1 ينجاه هؤار: ۲۹، ۱۲۵ هـ ۱۳۱، يلوم : ۱۲۸ 170 : 17-بلم کوتی : ۱۱۱ رنج تن: ۳۹ بلنده ۱۱۶ پنج رستانی: ۳۰ طايفة يلنُّك : ١٠٥ / ١٢٨ ، ١٣١ ، إنجك رستاق : ٣٠ ، ١٠٩ يَلُنُكُ آبَاد: ١٠٦ ينج هزار = ۲۲ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۷ بهنت : ۱۲۳ بلنگان : ۸۰ ، ۲۰ ، ۲۱ يلنكان اسطلخ . ٦١ بهدر دود ته ۱ ۲۰۰ بلنگ در وازه ، ۱۱۱ يهمه وز: ۱۲۲ بلنگ رود: ۱۹۱،۲۹،۱۹، بهن آب: ۱۳۱ بلنگ کلا: ١٠٦ 141614 : 3Kin یله سوا : ۱۰۹ 1.7: 330 پلهم کونی : ٦٤ ر زندان: ۲۱ الا : ١١٧ يلور: ۱۱٤،۵۸،۲۲ ياور: ٤١ ، ٢٤ ، ١٥٧ ١٢١: ١٢١

يلك : ۱۱۴	پولاد محله : ۱۲۹
پیله داو بن : ۱۰۷	پیارک : ٤١
بیعت : ۱۰۹ ۴۳۱	پیازمرکر : ٤٣
یینه ارم : ۱۱۹	پیازه جال : ۱۰۸
	پيترود (٤٦ ، ٤٩
ت	پېته نو : ۱۲۳
تایر: ۱۲۸	پيج ده : ۱۱۱
تاَبَكُون : ١٣٦	بيجا كلا: ١٢٢
تات: ۲۰۴ و ۷۰	١٢٨ ، ١٢٧ ، ٧٩ : ١١٨ عاليمييا
تاتار : 🗛	پيچه ن : ۱۰۷
تأج الدوله: ١١٨	پیچه کلا : ۱۲۰
تاج الدّين محلّه : ١٣٠	پیچه لو : ۱۰۸
تاجر خيل : ١٢٥	بالرجه: ٥٥ ؛ ٢٤١
الجيك : ٧٨	پيرده : ۱۰۸
ناجي کلا: ۱۲۰	ابد کلا: ۱۲۵
تاچکی : ۱۰۹	بيرگر دو کوه : ۱۳۱
آارميم: ١٢٣	بيرنسيم : ١٩٦٦
تاريكت مِحلَّه : ١٠٧٠٢٠	بیش آلوار : ۱۰۸
تاری محلَّه : ۱۱۹	ييش آميڪ : ١٢٧
تازه آباد ۹۹، ۹۰، ۱۰۹، ۱۰۹،	پيش دا کوه : ۲۰ ، ۲۰۷
147	بيش كوه : ١٥٣
تازد آباد كلك : ٦٠	پېشمېر : ۸ ، ۸۰۸
تاش تـ ۲۵۷ یکه نه ۲۵ ، ۲۷ ، ۴۸ ، ۸.۵	بیل : ۱۱۱

تخت خسرو: ۱۲۸ 1416 147 6 14 111.50 144 : Ks --- سلمان: ۱۲۱، ۱۲۱، 0760. 144: E -تالاريشت: ١١٩ تالارنى: ۲۱۷، ۶۹ 177: by -تخشي محآه، ١٣٦ تب کلانه ۱۰۸ 104: 5 177: esil; 17417-10410110. Wij 104:40 --- ٧.٨ ٤ ٧ ٢ ٤٧ • ٤٦٧ ٤٦٦ ٤ ٦٣ تير: ۱۳۲ 44.0417614P-1.12 ثية مرو: ١٢٧ تَيَّه دورندين : ۱۲۲ 170-1746171617461-4 119:00 تنه رستاق: ۲۲، ۱۱۱ نج : ۲۹ توبت حدري: ٥٥١ تجری اسپ شوریی : ۱۱۸ ترخان : ۱۵۲ تجن – تجين : ١٨٠٦ – ٥٠، ترخاني: ١٥٢ ۵۲ -- ۸۵۸ ۲۲۲ م ۱۹۹۸ - تردوینی: ۲۲۱ مجن جار: ۱۱۳ ئوس: ۱۹۹ تجن جارلارجان : ١١٣ 144: 44. تحين رود: ۱۲۱ ترسو : ۱۰۸۴ ۳۲ نين گو که: ١٦ : ٧٤ ترسیاب: ۱۱۲ تعينك: ١٢٠، ١١٩، ١٢٠ ترسم کل: ۱۲۲،۱۱۷ تخت بند : ۱۱۶ ترك - اتراك: ۲۱،۷۹۰۷۱۷ - ۵۱

نسکاین: ۱۱۶	\ * Y 6 9 - 6 A *
تسي کلا : ۱۱۳	ترك: ١٧٤
۱۵۷، ۱۱۳، ۱۷: النَّفَ	ترك اسطلخ : ٦٩
تقرتية : ۱۲۷	ترکام: ۱۲۶
نو آبد: ۱۲۳ ، ۱۲۷ ، ۱۲۹	147: 155
تکله: ۱۰۷	ترك حال: ۱۲۷
تكجان : ۲۱	ترك دشت : ۱۲۶
تکیهٔ امرمحله: ۱۵۸	ترك ده: ١٠٩
- ارباب : ٦٤ ارباب : ٦٤	ترکیان: ۱۱۶
— آستانه: ۱۵۸	ترکورد : ۲۰۶، ۱۸، ۲۰۱
- اسكما: ٣٩	تركسنان: ۲۶،۷۶
- اعتماد دیوان : ۱۵۸	ترك كلا: ١١٣
70: lā! —	رَك عِلْه : ١٧٤ ، ١٨٩ ، ٤٤
– آقا سيَّد ربيع : ١٥٨	ترك ميدان: ١٢٧
— انبارنو : ۱۵۹	ئرمەزر، ۱۱۱
– آهنگر کلا: ۱۰۸	ترنگ تېه : ۱۲۷
- اوجابن: ۱۵۸	ترفک سر: ۱۵۳
باب باقر: ۱۵۸	177 = 179 = 771
بازار عمله : ۲٤	تره مومج ؛ ۱۵۷
- بائني: ٢٤	تروجن: ۲۲، ۱۲۵
– بيج نامي : ١٥٨	تربع: ۱۳۱، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۵
- بيرام تر: ۱۵۹	نزکلا: ۱۰۰
 بیسرتکیه ۱۵۹٬۱۵۸٬۷۳۱ 	نسكا: ١٠٩

نكيهٔ فراكلا : ١٥٨	تکبهٔ بناکلا : ۱۵۸
– قصّاب كلا: ١٥٨	– چهار تکیه : ۱۵۹
- فوبچې : ۲۵	 چارشنبه بیش : ۱۵۸
– گرجی: ۱٤	– حاحي آباد : ١٥٩
– گلشن: ۱۰۸	— حصیر فروشان : ۱۵۸
اللهُ عَلَّهُ : ١٥٨	- دباغان: ۲۰،۷۰ع
— محلَّه اسفهانی : ۱۵۹	ـــ درب شهدا : ۱۵۸
- مراد بیك : ۱۵۸	ے درویش خیل : ۱۵۸
– محمَّد تتى خان : ١٥٩	راضية كلا: ١٥٨
109 ; H 61 X. —	— رودگرمحله: ۱۵۸
 میرزا هادی : ۱۵۸ 	- زرگرها : ۱۰۸
ــ ميرمشهد : ۱۵۹	ـــ مېزميدان : ۱۵۸
۔ نامبرخان : ٦٤	ـــــ مبرحام : ۱۵۸
– نخیب کلا : ۱۵۸	 مردروازهٔ استرآباد: ۱۵۹
ــــ نعل بندان : ۱۵۹ ۲۹	- سيد جلال: ١٥٨
ـــ نفطی محله : ۱۵۸	ـــ شاه زنگی : ۱۰۸
— تو: ۱۵۹	ـ شاه غازی بن : ۱۵۹
_ توعلم: ١٥٨	 شپش کوشان : ۱۵۹
تىكىلى قرامىو: ٩٣	ـــ شکرآباد : ۱۰۹
تلاجيم : ١٢٣	ــ شمشبرگر علّه : ۱۰۸
اللارك : ١٣١	ــــ طوق دارین : ۱۵۸
تلارم : ۱۲۳	ــ تېاسخانى: ۱۵۹
تلبن — نولېين : ۷۹ ، ۱۲۹	نے قتل گاہ : ۲۹

تىك تىك : دە نام: ١٠٩ نیسکی دشت: ۱۳۲ نليا در ه : ۱۳۳ نمل: ١٠٥ نله: ۱۲۳ غنجاده : ۱۱۳ تلسار: ۱۲۸ تمكا - فرضة تملكا: ١١٣ تلنگ سرا: ۱۲۹ نگاده: ۱۱۳ 110:45 غوش کلا : ۱۰۹ تلوکلا: ۱۲۷، ۱۲۵ تلوكلاته : ١٧٤ : ١٢٨ تصحال : ٨ تلوكوتى: ١٥٥ المحالة: ١٠٧ ١٠٠ د ۱۰۲ ۱۸۸ د ۲۲ و ۲۲ د ۳ : مشيخ تليان : ١٠٦ تليباغ: ١٧٧ : 10Y: 100: 10 + : 127 : 174 تليكران: ١١٩ 170 تل کلا: ۱۲۲ تمشه بانصران : ۱۹۱ تليكه سر: ١١٢،٣٢ تمدشه كوتي بانصران: ١٦١ تنلا: ۱۲۲ تليم : ١١٦ تليتو: ١١٤ ، ١١٤ تنوست : ۱۹۹ تدرلي : ۹۳ تماجان : ۶۲۶ عار: ١٥٠ تشرن: ٥٥٥ 10m: Ki تمام : ۱۲۲ تمتسه کلا : ۱۱۹ نکان: ۱۲،۳، ۱۲ م۱۱، ۱۹،۱۸ (1.V-1.0 14. 14 145-41 نمر تاش خيل: ١٣٦ عسك : ١١٣ 1113 141 34413 141 2-312 10761086104610+- 124 تمشان سم : ۱۱۲

تنكاوه ٢٤ تورأن : ۲۲۹ ۱۲۸ ۱۲۸ ۱۲۸ ۲۲۹ تَنَكَّتُ درَّهُ: ١٠٩ نوران ج : ۱۳۲ تنگران: ۱۰۰ تورودبار : ٥٩ تنگراه : ١٦١ تورى: ۷۷ تنگ سرا: ۱۱۸ توسستان : ١٠٩ تَنَكُ شَمْشير بر : ١٧٦، ٥٩ نوسکان : ٦١ تنگ شوراب: ۱۹۴،۰۹۹ أنوسكا جشمه : ١٣١ تَنْكُ لُوديانُ : ٢٥ نوسكا رود ، ۲۰ تُنگُ وأشير: ١٥٨ 144: 44 تنگهٔ جهل در : ۴۴ توسه کلا: ۱۰۷ تَنَكُّهُ مقيني : ٦١ توسه كلام : ۱۰۷ نوشكون : ۲۴ ، ۱۰۷ تنهجان : ۱۰۷ تتودکش: ۱۵۳ توشن: ۱۲۲ ، ۱۲۷ يوكل باغ: ١٧٦ تهارم : ۱۲۰ آب تهزم ته ۲۰۶۳ نولت: ۱۲۳ نهنه در ۱۱۸: 114: 477 آنوله منزاق نمد : ۱۱۳ توأيم: ۲۱،۷،۲۰۲،۲۰۱۱ 1-1647 : 19 تولی دشت : ۱۵۳ ترملج: ١٢٤ توبن : ۲۰۹ ثوجانب كلا: ١١١ توی در ه : ۱۰۸ توجي: ۱۵۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۹۲ ، ۱۵۷ تياف: ۱۹۳ تودراو : ٥٦ تيامه جان: ٢٩٤ تيران كلا: ١١٠ تودی : ۱۰۷

تىرتاش: مە • تیرخانی : ۱۹۹ جابران : ۱۲۵ تترکار: ۷۰ ، ۱۲۶ تعركار كلا: ١٢١ جاجره: ۷۹ ، ۷۸ ، ۱۵ ، ۷۸ ، ۷۹ تحکلا: ۱۱۹ جاجرود: ١٥٥، ١٥٥ جاجكان: ١٢٦ نيرم: ۲۰ تيرونشي كلان ١١٩ جارجيان : ١٧٤ جاری : ۱۱۸ تيس: ۱۳۰ جأشم : ١٢٢ تيغه زمين : ١٧٩ جاشم تنگسر: ۱۲۲ - تيل برداب سر : ۲۶ تيل برد سر ۱۵۲،۱۵۱،۷،۲٤،۲۲، ۱۵۴ ما ۱۵۴۰ جال تا ۱۵۳۰ تيل رود سر: ۲ ، ۲۲، ۲۰، ۱۵۹ جالدرّ. ؛ ۱۵۳ الخانه: ١٢٠ تىلك: ١٢٢ تىل كنار: ٩٠٦ 184 : 181 : 184 : piolo جامه بازار: ۱۱۷ تبلدين: ۱۲۲ حانياز: ١٥٨ تعلق وا: ١٦٧٤ ٨٣٠ حانكدار علّه: ١١٧ تىلورد سىر: ٢٦ سادات جبرائل: ١٤٤ نيمو ري : ۱۳۳ ء ۱۳۹ نسوى لنك : ١٢٣ چرېست: ۱۳۰ حرجان: ۲۲۷ 110:40 جرکان : ۱۹۳ VALTA - 70 (OA(10 .) LL أوركلاته : ١٣٧ جرين: ١٢٧

107687 : 25 4-25 جرین برین: ۱۹۹ حند: ١٣٠ حر شده : ۱۰۸ حنده روديار : ۲۵۲ 1.4: 1.7-جنده کلی: ۱۲۵ 117:03 حنف کلا: ۱۱۹ جزیه سلامی خیل : ۱۲۱ حتگار: ۱۱۳ چش : ۱۱۶ جنگەين: ٦٤ 199: 64 جنگل ده : ۱۳۸ جس: ۲۳۲ جِنَفُرُ آبَاد : ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۷ ، ۱۲۷ جنه : ۱٦٠ جعفریای : ۹۸،۹۳،۹۳، ۹۸، جنید : ۱۱۷ حني کلا: ١١٢ حیان آمد : ۱۹۷ جغر کلا: ۱۲۲،۱۱۳ حنا کنده: ۲۹ – ۲۸ ، ۱۲۵ جانبیگلو: ۱۳ ، ۱۵۹ کیای جلال: ۲۹، ۳۵، ۱۳۳، ، جهانشاه: ۲۹ 67.44 1.1 6 49 6 4A : le ile 124 4 181 حلال اذرك: ٢١٠ ٨١ ١٨١٠ 174 : 177 جِهِمْ درّه: ١٣٠ جلاين: ١٣٠ حلودار عمله: ١١٨ 181 6 AE : dige جوانگان: ۱۹۲ جليل كل: ١١١ جلن: ۱۲۷ **جوب پشت : ۱۱۹** جويار: ١٣ ، ١٨ جلين برسن ۽ ٧٩ جماجان – جاجو: ٩٠ جوير: ١٢٠ جال الدُّس كلا : ١٢٤ جوچار : ۱۱۵

جار: ۱۰۹ حارثان: ۱۲۱ چارمان : ۱۲۰ آب چاروا : ۱۰۱ حاخاني: ١٥٣ چاخون : ۱۵۳ چاشم: ۱۳۱ حاكل: ٢١ چال: ۱۱۱ حال بلتي: ١٦١ حِال خانه : ١٢٦ چالش محلّه : ١٢٥ حاك: ١٠٩٤٢٨ حالکي: ١٢٥ حِله يل: ۲۲، ۲۲ جاله زمين: ١٧٢ جاله سرا: ۱۲۲ حاله كوه : ۱۰۷ جالو: ۱۲۲، ۱۲۲، ۱۲۲ جالود: ۱۲۲ حالوس: ۲۱ ۲۱ ۲۷ ۲۰ ۳۰ ۲۰ ۸۱۰۸

جوزبته: ۱۹، ۲۵، ۲۰۰ جاتلی: ۹۹ جوریشته : ۱۳۰ چو ردستان : ۱۹۲ جورده ۱۸: ۱۹ جورشجرد سعيد آباد: ١٦٥،١٠٨ چاروا: ٩٣، ٩٠ – ٩٩ جوركلا: ١١٠ جو زاکلا : ۱۱۳ جو زجال: ۱۲۸ حو زستان: ۱۳۰ جوغان : ١٦٧ حوکی: ۷۷ جولی خان : ۱۲۹ جوی مهر وان : ۱۹۳ جوين: ۸۰ جيجال طولخاني : ١١٧ جيحون : ١٥٣ جيريند: ١٠٥،٢٥ 109: -جيل: ٢٠ ع ، ٣٣ع چایک سر: ۱۸

حات: ١٠١

١١١، ١٥، ١٥١، ١٥١، حسه هلي: ١٦٣ 101:48:40:45 -140: -چالوسه رستاق : ۲۷ آب جنر بیگدلی: ۱۰۰ چاه سر : ۱۲۱ ، ۱۵۶ جَعْلَى: ٩١ ، ٨٢ چاه و مجن : ۲ 1.7: 20/5-حایجانی: ۱۸ حکدلی : ۹۳ جي: ١٢٠ چپك رود: ۱۳،۲ ، ۱۳،۲ م ده ، چکشار: ۹۹ ، ۹۳ حکور: ۱۳۸ ، ۱۳۸ 140 : 14 - : 54 حکنی: ۷۷ چتم: ۱۰۹ حل: ۱۱۱ چرات: ۱۱۲، ٤٢ حلاب: ١١٧ جراء : ۱۲۲ چلابی – کیای جلاو : ۳۵، ۲۰، 109:32 164 4 181 4 148 4 14. جرسون : ۱۱۲ حيكت : ١٢٣ جلاد: ۲۲۴ ، ۱۳۴ حلحا: ۲۸ خ بن ده: ۱۱۲ چلچلیان: ۲۹، ۲۹، ۱۳۰ چشته هارون : ۱۱۵ مِلْكُرُود: ٢، ٢٠ نه ١٥١٤ ما ١٥١٤ 117: 4 حلک: ۱۹۳ - آب د ۱۸ 6 1 0 9 6 8 9 6 4 9 4 5 miles ان: ۱۲۳ 100 6 106 - سر: ۲۰ حاومتر: ۱۰۹ - سفيد: ١٥٧ 17A: ,b - شاه: ١١٥

چندر محلّه ۱۹۳۰	الله : ۱۲۹ <u>- بيات</u>
جده: ۱۹۳	طايغة جليندان: ١٥٣
جئس : ۱۰۷	چازان : ۱۱۹
جنگ میان : ۱۱۳	جازده: ۱۱۱ ، ۱۱۸ ، ۱۲۱
چنگور : ۱۱۹	چیازدون کلا : ۱۱۸
چنیجان : ۱۷	چازك: ۲۲۰
جهار: ۱۱۹	جازکاد :۱۱۳ ۱۱۹۰
چهار افرا : ۱۹۳ و	چازکوتی : ۱۲۰
جهار أمام: ۲۹،۷۲۱ ۱۹۰	چان : ۲۲۰
- 1호 : ٧٠ ، ٢٧ ، ٣٢ : ٣٣١	چستان: ۱۱۰
٠٥٠	چين دارا : ۱۲۲
– چنار: ۱۲۷	چىن سالوز: ۱۰۲،۵۷
— خانه سر: ۱۷	چىن ئىلاق ؛ ١٢٩
- دانگ: ۱۰،۲۰۱ مرده ۱۲۴۰	حييتو : ۱۲۷ ، ۱۲۵
146	چىنى : ۱۲۹
V4 4 V+ 604 604 1 60 -	چهه بن: ۱۱۲
114 t 144 t 140 t 1.4	چيوړ: ۹۶،۹۷،۹۳
 ده رودبار : ۱۲۳ 	چمورکوه : ۱۰۸
— سو tot	خِنارِين: ۱۰۵،۱۲۳،۱۲۸،۱۰۵
چهارمان : ۱۹۰۰	چنار بینی : ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۹
چه خاه : ۱۲۸	خائلت: ۲۹، ۲۸، ۱۸، ۲۷، ۲۷،
چىل بر"ه: ٤١	1463 436 476
جىل جاى : ١٩٢	چندرسیت خیل : ۱۳۹

حاجتی سعبدکا نگر: ۱۱۷ حاجي عبد العظيم كا نكر: ١١٧ ساجو، کلا: ۲۸، ۱۱۲، ۱۱۳، 141:114:114 حاجي كلا كاردكر ١١٨٠ - AE + AT + YA + Y 7 ;] , = -177 6 1 .. آب حاجي لر: ١٠٠ حاجرً بحلّه: ١٥٤،١٥١،١٥١،١٥١ حلجتي يادار: ١٢٧ حازمه دو: ۱۳۰ سلزمه مسر : ۱۳۰ سازمه کوی : ۳٤ حيشه ير: ۲۱، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۰۱ حبشور: ۷۰ حيب آباد: ۱۰۹،۱۰۲ د ۱۰۹،۱۰۹ حجاز: ١١ حجه رود : ۲ ، ۲۷ ، ۱۵۱ حرمون: ١١٥ حر تداب : ١٣٠ حسر آباد: ١٧٢٤ - ١١١٠ - ١١٢١ نهر حسن آيلاً : ۳۱،۹۳

چىل چىسە: ١١٥ جىل كيسو: ١٢٧ ، ١٩٢ جو بلاَفي : ١٧٧ ج درود: ٦ چورسر: ۱۰۵،۲۰۱۹ جررن : ۱۰۹ 114: 151 == حدم محآه: ١١٣ اجرکلا: ۱۲۰ جولي: ۲۲۲ چومامان : ۱۵۵ جوني: ۹۳ چیرستان: ۱۲۹ چين پر ج : ۱۲۳ حينه بل: ١٧٤ جئر: ۱۲۸ حاجي آبد: ۲۰، ۲۰، ۲۰، ۱۱۰ ،۱۱۰ حداد: ۱۱۰ F\$++17X+147 حاجي باغ: ٦٦ حاجتي بكنده: ١٦ ساجر ديلا: ١١٥

حوض کونی : ۲۹،۲۱ ۱۰۹، حدرآباد: ۱۲۵،۱۰۵،۱۲۵

حيارخيل: ١٣٦

حدركلا: ١١٩ ، ١١٨ ، ١١٩

خاتون مارگاه : ٤٩

خاچکه سر:۱۰۲،۲۹،۹

خاچك خواج - خواجك: ٢٨٠

1.4

خارجي : ١٣١

خادكلا: ١٢٨

خارمیان: ۱۲۰

خاره کت : ۱۲۳

خارىك: ١٧٠

خاصه کلا : ۱۹۳

خاف : ۱۱٤

خاکستردله: ۱۲۱

خالده مرای : ۳۴

خان بست : ۲۸ ، ۲۸

خان دوز: ۱۲۸ ، ۱۳۴

حسن کلا: ۲۳

حسن کلایه : ۱۰۹

حسن کیف: ۱۰۸، ۱۵۵

حستى: ١٤٠٤ ، ١٤٩

حسبن آباد: ۷۱، ۱۰۹، ۱۲۷، حیدرمحلّه: ۱۲۷

١١٠١٥ ، ١٩٥ ، ٥٥٩ حيدرية : ١١٠

حسين آباد ملك: ١٣٧

حسيني: ۲۰ ۱۳۹ ، ۲۰

حشواه : ۱۱۱

حلال جو رمحله : ۱۱۷

حلب: ۲۲

حلرم : ۱۲۳

المي: ١٧٤

حلوای کلا: ۱۱۷

حَمَّامُ اشرف سلطان: ٣٦

- اقا عبّاسي: ٣٦

رفيع خان ياور: ٣٩

س پوسف خان : ۲۹

17: X6: -

109:29:20 --

148: 1-

حولت: ١٦٣١

خورحاباد: ۱۹۲

خرده نرد: ۱۱۹

خرسگاو : ۱۲۷

خرسلک : ١٩٥

خرشید : ۱۸۸، ۵۹ ، ۱۲۵

خرشید کلا: ۲۰ ، ۹۷ ، ۱۹۱ ، ۱۹۱ ، ۱۹۱

خرطير: ٢٢

حَرِقَانَ : ١

خركام: ١٣٤

خرك رود: ۲۶،۹، ۱۵۱،

خرکودان: ٦٢

خركون: ١١٤

خولاش: ٢٥٢

غرما: ۲۱

خرم آباد ، ۱۹۴۱ - ۱۹۴۱ ۲۳،۲۱ و ۳۴،

170 . 144 . 147 . 1.4

خرماً رود: ۹۱،۸۳،۸۲ ۹۱،۹۲۰

۱۶۲،۱۲۱،۱۲۵ خرمالو: ۱۶۲،۱۲۸

خرمنده جال: ۱۱۹

خ و: ۱۲۸

خروس آلد : ١٣٦

خان دوشر : ۱۲۹

خان عبّاسي : ١٣١

خانقاه : ۲۷ ، ۱۹۵

خانقاه يبي: ۲۶، ۱۱۵

خَانَ قُلِّي عَجَّاهُ : ١٣٧

خانه س: ۱۵۳

خانه سرى: ١٢٦

خانه کان : ۱۵۳

خانیان : ۲۰۷

احداد: ۱۵۳:

خجير کلا: ١١١

خداداد: ۱۱۰

177: 5

خراب ۱۰۸۱

خراب ده: ۱۱۹ ، ۱۹۳۸

خرابه سر: ۱۰۵

خرا به شهر: ۱۹، ۲۷، ۲۹، ۲۰، ۲۰، ۱۹۳۱

حرابه مشيد: ١٢٥

خراسان: ۹۲ ۸۸۵ ۸۸۵ ۸۸۵ خرمه زر: ۱۳۰

۱۹۲ ، ۱۹۰ ، ۱۹۱ ، ۱۹۲ خرنه : ۱۱۸

خراطه کلانه : ۳۵

خرجنگ : ۱۲۲

خریه: ۱۲۲ خشه چال : ۱۵۳ خریه : ۱۱۰

مجرجزر: ۲۰۱۱ – ۱۹۴،۱۳۰۳ خضر: ۱۹۲

١١٩ ، ١١ ، ٢١ ، ٢١ ، ٢١ ، ٢١ خطب كلا : ١١٠ ، ١١٠

٠٣٠ ٢٣٠ ١٤١ ٢٤١ ٨٤١ خطير: ١١١

٥٧ : خطير خيل : ٧٥ خطير خيل : ٧٥

۸۲، ۲۸، ۲۸، ۲۸، ۲۸ ماه خطير کلا: ۲۱۷

18.48.48.401.0811 -44:44

١٦٢ خلخالي محلَّه : ١٦٧

خسروآباد: ۱۲۱، ۱۲۷ خارت: ۱۲۴

خسین کلا: ۱۱۹ خلمت بری: ۲۲،۲۱

خشامیان: ۱۰۹،۲۹ خلمت بوشان: ۷۱

خشنان : ۱۲٤ خلك : ١٩

خشتسر: ۱۱۷ - ۱۳۹ ، ۱۳۹ ، ۱۲۹ – ۱۳۸

خشكه ره : ۱۰۷

خشکېر: ۱۰۹ خليل خپل : ۱۹۱

خشكُرو: ١١٩ خليل كلا: ١١٦

خشکرود: ۱۵۷،٤۱،۱۸ خشکرود:

خشکرودنی : ۱۱۷ خام رود : ۱٦

خشکسری: ۱۲۲ خیرکنده: ۱۲۰

خشكىل: ١٥٣ خناز: ١١٦

خشكفل: ٦٩ خنر محلَّه: ١٢٢

خشكلات : ۲۹،۱۸،۶ خنگ : ۱۳۱

خوش امه : ۱۲۹ خوش انگور: ۹۷ خوش د ودبار ۲۲۴ خوشل: ١٠٩١ خوليندر: ۱۲۸ تم ناجاه: ١٦ خالان شاه عياس: ١٧٤٨،٧٤١،

خوارزم شاهان: ۱۳۸، ۱۳۸ خیرآباد: ۱۱۸ خيرات: ١٢٧، ١٢٧ خيرود: ۲۸6٦، ۱۵۱،۱۱۰ خيرود كتار : ۲۸ ، ۳۰، ۱۳۹ ، ۱۳۹ خيره سر: ١٠٩

14.61.264464.674

خيشان : ٧٠

دانو: ۲۰۱۰ ۱۹۳۰ ۱۹۳۰ ۱۹۳۰ دان: ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۹۹ ، ۱۹۹ ، ۱۹۳ دانته ده: ۱۱۳ قصرداد قان: ۱۰۲

خواج -- خواجك : ۲۸ 100: 4-4-خواجه خفس: ۷۱ غواجه کلا: ۱۲۲، ۱۲۳ خراجه نفس: ۸۹،۸۹،۸۹،۹۳،۹۱ خوش بیلاق: ۱۲۸،۸۲ 1 . . . 42 خواجك: ٢٠٩

خوار : ۷ 1766 1776 184

> خواسته رود: ٤٩ ع خوبان رزمگاه : ۱۰۷ خورت : ١٧٤

خور داوند : ۱۶۲ خورد رو : 44 خورده ايموقلي : ١٢٩

خوردون كلا: ۱۱۳،۱۱۳ خورسفل: ١٣٠ خورمه کلا: ۱۱۷

خوره: ۹۹ خوره تاوه رود: ۱۱۰ خوشاب: ۱۲۱

دامنان: ۱ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ دارا: ۱۹۲ دانکه: ۱۲۸ آب دارا: ١٦٠ دانيال: ١٠٦٤٨ داراب کلا: ۱۲۰،۰۹۹ ، ۱۲۰ داود کلا: ۱۱۸ ، ۱۲۲ دارا رود : ۱۹۰ داود محلّه: ۱۲۳ دار الحكومة استرآباد: 27 ع دای کلا: ۱۱۷ دارالمك: ٧١ دبّاغ: ١٧٤ دار المومنين: ٧٩ د باغ كل: ١٧٧ داران: ١٦٦ دارحار: ۹۹۰ دج: ۲۲ دراران : ۱۱۳ دارحان: ۱۰۷ درارکش: ۱۰۷ دار رود : ١٦٠ دارکلا: ۲۱، ۲۸،۲۰۱۱۲۱۱ درازده : ۱۱۰ دارکنار: ۱۹۰ دراز زمن : ۱۰۸ دراز کلا: ۱۱۹ دار کندان: ۱۱۰ دارموش کلا: ۱۰۸ دراز کیسو: ۷۹ درازه بال کیله : ٦ دارنا : ۱۱۲ دراسته : ۱۱۰ داره ميرا: ١٠٥ دران ده: ۱۱۳ 4x 44: 3/3 در بند کولا : ۱۲۱ داغ داغان اسطلح: ٦٩ 1.4440:05/3 دریند شینوه : ۱۹۹ در بنب: ۱۲۲ دالستان: ۱۲۱ در ييب شهاب الدّين : ١٧٤ داماد کلا: ۱۲۲ درجور: ٥٥١ دامسر : ۱۲۰

درخی: ۱۱۷	دره ملك سليان: ١٢٨
دردین : ۱۱۹	درّه و یه : ۱۲۸
درزي : ۷۰	دروار : ۱۲۱ ، ۱۲۲
در زی ده: ۱۰۷	دروازهٔ استرآباد: ۵۰
درزیکلا: ۱۲۱،۱۲۰۱۱۷۱۱۹۰۱۲۱۱۱	— يارفروش : ۳۲ ، ۵۱ ، ۵۰ ، ۵۰ ،
درزی کلای اخونه : ۱۱۸	107
درزی کلاِی حاجتی نصیراً ؛ ۱۱۸	- يسطام: ۲۷، ۲۲، ۵۰۰
درزی محلّه : ۱۱۹	— تلبکسر: ۳۹
درزین کلا : ۱۱۸،۱۱۳	 چهل دختران: ٥٤ ، ٧٧
درکا: ۱۲۳، ۵۷	— چ يل در: ٤٥
درکایی : ۱۱۳	– دريا : ۱۳
درکا دشت: ۱۱۹	- دنگوان: ۷۳
درکا <i>س : ۱۹۹۰</i>	— سېزىشېد: ۷۲
درکاسر : ۱۳۱	- ميد: ۲۵
درکلا رود : ۱۹۲	— طهران : ۳۹
درگاه : ۲۱	— فرح آباد: ٤٠
درلېش : ۳۹	— قوجرد : ۷۳،۷۳ ، ۱۵،۸۵
قرم : ۱۲۳	— کرهستان : ۲۳ ، ۶۳
درمانعرك : ١٧٤	- گرگان : ۳۳ ؛ ۹۲ ، ۳۳ –
درمه کلا ۱۱۳۰	– گيلان: ۲۳ ، ۲۰
د ڙ. پش تان : ١٣٠	– لارجان : ۲۳۹
درّه قدمگاه: ۱۲۹	— مازندران: ۲۳،۷۲،۷۳۰
در م گز: ۱۲	— ملزُّ مجد الدُّ بن: ٥٤

دزگران : ۱۰۷	دروازهٔ اور : ۳۹
درٔ منوچهر : ۲۹	درویی : ۱۲۲
دزنی کتامه : ۱۱۹ ، ۱۱۹	دروك : ۱۲۳
دمته : ۱۱۷	درون کلا: ۱۱۸
دشت : ۱۰۷،۲۷ ، ۱۲۱	درویش علم بازی : ۱۲۱
دشت رباط : ۱۵۱	درویش محلّه : ۱۱۹
النشت مسر: ۱۱۹ ۴۱۳۴۶	درويشه خاك : ٤٤ ، ١١٨
دشت کلا: ۱۲۰	دريا پسته : ۱۰۹۴۱۷
دشت میان : ۱۲۲	درياسر: ۱۵۳،۱۱۳،۱۷۲
دشت ناظر : ۱۰۹	دريسانك : ۲۹
دشلي : ۸۶	دریك : ۱۲۰
دعوی مرا : ۱۰۹	درین : ۱۲۰
دلاباد : ۱۹۲	دزا : ۱۲۱
دلارز: ١٢٥	در آبد: ۱۱۷
دلاًك : ٧٠	دزادون : ۱۲۱
دلم: ١٥٤	دران : ۱۱۰
41716	دزين: ۱۷
دلوکلا : ۱۱۷ ، ۱۱۸	دزتنکا : ۱۰۳
دنی چای : ٤١	دودارا ؛ ۱۲۰
دلير : ۲۷ ، ۲۸	دزد <u>ا</u> ث : ۱۰۹ ، ۱۰۱
دلیرکان : ۱۱۱	دزدکه رود : ۲۸،۲
دماوند: ۲ ، ۲۱ ، ۲۳ ، ۱۳۳ ، ۱۵۰ ،	دزدکه روی سر : ۱۰۹
174	درگاه: ۱۲۷

دهون : ۱۱۸	دمرو: ۲۸
دوآب: ۱۱۹، ۲۱، ۲۱، ۱۱۹، ۱۱۹، ۱۱۹،	دنجه کلا : ۱۲۲
177 : 170	دنکلان: ۷۰، ۲۰۰
دوآب بالا : ٤٧ ، ١١٥	دنکی : ۱۲۲
دوآب برزندی : ۹۵	دنگپایه : ۱۱۳
دونيره : ۱۱۳	دنگسرك : ١٢٠
دوجز : ۱۲۹	دنگله ده : ۱۲۲
دوچان : ۲ ، ۲۷ ، ۸۰۱	ده جولی : ۱۲۹
دوجي : ۹۸،۹۳،۸۱	ده چو: ۱۰۷
دوخر: ۱۲۹	ده دره : ۱۰۳
دودان: ۱۳۱	ده دو : ۱۲۴
دودانکه: ۱۵، ۵۱، ۵۷، ۹۲،	دهستان: ۳ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۸ ، ۹۲۰
174 , 145	10.6 144
دودرجن : ۱۲۹	دومرا ۱۱۲۴
دود محلّه : ۱۱۳	ده فلول : ۱۱۵
دوران : ۱۵۳	دهك: ۲۶
دورانه سر: ۱۲۷ ، ۱۲۵	ده گری : ۱۰۹
دوراه اسطله : ۱۹۹	ده ملاً : ۱۱۹
دورود محلّه : ١٢٥	ده میان : ۱۱۵
دوروک : ۱۲۹	دهنهٔ تنکران : ۱۰۰
هوز: ۱۱۰	دهنه فارسیان وفیرنك : ۲۰۰
دوزين: ١٠٠	آب دهنهٔ کتول : ۸۱
دوست کوه : ۱۸ ، ۱۸	دهنه حرکان : ۱۰۰ ، ۱۹۱

دویلات : ۱۱۱	دوسکر :۱۰۸
دياجم : ١٧٤	دوغ الوم : ٩١
دېاريان : ۱۰۳	دوقبران : ۱۲۷
دی در ه : ۱۲۹	دوک : ۱۲۱
ديدوان : ۱۰۳	قلمه دوک ; ۱۹۲
ديزان : ۱۰۸	دوكل : ١٧٤
دیفری : ۱۱۲	دوکه بن : ۱۲۹
ديلارستاق — ديله رستاق : ٤٠ ،	دوگور : ۱۵۳
110	دولادار : ١٥٤
دیم: ۱ ، ۱۱ ؛ ۲۷ ، ۲۸ ، ۲۸ ، ۲۸ ،	دولار : ۱۳۰
£ 177 £ 104 £ 10+ £ 12 .	دولت آباد: ۵۳ ، ۱۲۲ ، ۱۲۲ ، ۱۲۲
٠٢٩، ٢٢٩ ع ٢٧٩ع	دوله رودبار: ۱۱۷
دیلمان : ۱۱، ۲۵، ۱۱۹ ۱۱۹ ۱۹۱	دولّر : ۲۸
127 6 184 6 180 6 189	فومركلا: ۱۲۲
دیلم رودبار : ۱۲۴	عون : ۱۹۰ ه ۱۹۲
ديلسنان : ١١٧	دونا : ۱۰۸
دىلى: ٧٧	دونج کلا : ۱۱۳
دم نب دم	دونسر: ۱۱۷
ديم توران: ١٢٠	ىرنگ : ١٣٠
دېمرون : ۱۰۵	دونگا : ۱۱۳
117:403	دونگیی : ۱۰۹
ديمو : ١٠٧	حرمزار: ۱۰۷،۲۳،۲۱،۱۹
۔ دینارجاری ۱۰	104.114

دینار کفشین : ۱۰ ذاغ مرز: ۱۷ ، ۲۷ ، ۱۸ ، ۸۵ ، ۸۵ ، دینارکوتی - دینارگوشی : ۱۲۱ 17+67167+ دیناره جاری – دینار جای : ۲۰ دکیر کلا: ۱۲۱ دينان : ١١٤ رار: ۱۵۳ دينه حال : ٤٨ رادكان: ٥٩ ، ٢٩ - ٢٢ ، ٢٩ ، ٢٩ دينه سر: ١٧٤ در: ۱۲۲ ، ۱۶۱ 12461776108-101 دازی: ۱۲۰ 174 (11 : 142 راست آب یی: ۲۲، ۱۱۰ در شد کلا : ۱۱۹ کوه د يوتنگه : ٥٦ راست آب کوچک : ٤٢ دىوچال : ۱۲۰،۱۱۷ رأست بي : ۲۳ ه ۲۳ داست کوی: ۳۹، ۳۵ دودشت: ۱۱۹ واش : ۱۵۳ دودلا : ۱۱۸ راميسان: ۲۹، ۲۹، ۸۵، ۱۲۸، تله دو سفید : ۲۴ ديرسياه . ١١ 171 دان: ۲۰ ، ۲۰ دوشل: ۱۷ دوکلا: ۱۲۱، ۱۲۰، ۱۲۱ وانكوه: ۲۰۸،۱۷،۸۰۲ ،۱۰۹، ديوكوتي: ١٢٠ F78 6 F 77 6 170 ديوليلم : ١١٦ رانوس: ۱۰۹ رانوس رسناق: ۲۰۹،۳۰ راه پشته : ۱۵۱ ، ۱۵۱ راه دارخانه: ۱۲۱ داغ رود : ۲۶

- 2 171 -

ر زېت : ۲۰۵	troint: Why
114: 65),	الرياط: ٩٣
رزکی بسته :۱۱۳	رباط ابن طاهر : ۹۳
ر زء کنار : ۱۱۸	— ابوالعبّاس : ۹۲
رزی : ۱۲۸	– نائن : ٥٠
ابستم حاجتی علی: ۱۱۷	- تجو : ۷۹
رمشدار: ۱-۲۷، ۲۲ و ۲۲، ۲۷،	رياط حفض : ٨٠ ۽ ١٥٧
61/461/161-864-48	- سنيد: ۹۹ : ۱۲۹
c 124 t 144 t 144 t 140	- عشق : ١٥١ ١٥١
2 107 4 100 6160 6166	— قرابل : ۱۵۱ م
\00	– قزلق : ۷۹ ، ۱۹۴
دمشمداركلا: ۱۹۲	–گزینی: ۹۲
رستم رود : ۱ ۱۱۱،۳۱ م ۱۵۵	— نقسی : ۱۰۴
دستم زمان كفشكر: ١١٧	ر باطو : ۱۲۸
دستم کلا: ۱۲۵۴ ۲۷۰	رياط وزاره : ۸۰
دستم گلای ساولت : ۱۲۷	دبيم كلاته : ١٢٧
رستم کلای عبابس بیگ : ۱۲۷	رجبلي : ۸۲
ریکت: ۱۷۴	رجه: ۱۹۵
رسو: 🗚 🕳	ر جو : ۱۰۷
رسول : ۱۲۲	رچه کلا: ۱۱۳
رسول آباد : ۱۲۹	رح کلا: ۱۱۱
ر-وم رودبار : ۱۲۲	وداكلا:
رسیا: ۱۱۹	رزان: ۱۰۷،۱۱۱

رشت: ۱۱۸: ۲۳:۱۲، ۲۳:۲۹ ، ۱۳۰۹۹ و تکریز: ۱۱۸ ٥١٥-٧٢ع، ٢٩ ع ١١٩ روكلا: ١١٩ وشت آماد : ١٦ 170:10: روارنده: ۱۱۳ زشتى: ٧٠ رواركلا: ١١٩ رشان : ۱۹۳ روار محلّه : ١٠٦ رضا کلا: ۱۱۸،۱۱۷ رضا محلّه: ٥٠٥ جبل روينج: ٢ سادات رضي الدَّ يني : ١٤٤ روچينه : ۱۰۷ رضی عمله: ۱۰۶،۱۸ د ودیار : ۲۱ ۱۲۴ ، ۱۲۴ ، ۱۲۹ ، ۱۲۹ ، رضه کلا: ۱۱۹ 978317061W. رعبت خيل: ١٢٥ روديار اعلى: ١٣٣ رفيم آباد: ١٠٥ رودبار الموت : ١٩ رکآب دارکلا: ۱۲۱ ١٣١ : ويري -رکاشته : ۱۰۹ - دشت: ۱۱۳ رکاج کلا: ۱۱۸ 111144: - علما: ١١١ ه رکاوند: ۱۲۱،۱۲۵ رکن: ۱۱۸ رودبارك: ۱۲۸ ، ۱۸۰ ، ۱۲۲ رکز. دشت : ۱۳۱ رودبار کش ۱۱۳ رکز، کلا: ۱۲۱ رود ارکنار : ۱۰۵ رمدان — خامه وندانی: ۷۰ ر وصاركي : ١٠٦ رمه أن خيل: ١٧٥ ر ودباري : ۲۲ 10461.461464: 4 روديشت: ۲۰۱۰،۲۰۱۹ ۱۰۷۴ ۱۹۳۱ رمنت: ۱۱۸ 1414 114 4 114

رونج کلا : ۱۱۰

روهان : ۱۲۱ م ۱٤۸

رویان: ۱۹۵، ۲۰۸، ۲۰۸، ۱۹۵،

11134413 331 3 V31 a

102 : 10 : 124

روین – روئین : ۱۳۱ ۱۹۲

دى: ١٣١ ، ٨٩ ، ١٤١ ، ١٣١ ،

104 6 105 - 104 6 144

ريتو: ۱۲۲

وبزاو: ۲۲۱

و مؤسره : ۱۲۲

ریکند: ۱۲۰

ريته: ۱۱٤، د ۱۱

وینه کی ؛ ۳۹

زايلستان: ۱۰

زارم زود : ۸۵۸ ۲۲۴

زارم رودي : ۲۰

زاغ ده : ١١٤

رودېشت پاينې : ۱۲۱

رودنی : ٤٩ ء ١٧٠

ر ودخانه : ۲۰۹

رودسر: ۱۹۹،۱۷۴۱۹۱۸ ، ۱۹۹۹

رودعه: ۲۹،۹۱

رودکش: ۱۱۳

رودكم : ٦٦

آل دوزافزون: ۱۲۳ ۱۲۳۰

روزکی : ۲۳

روزكاده ؛ ١٧٤

زوس: ۱۹۳

روسها : ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۲۰ ۱۹۱۰ ریزوشم : ۱۲۳

روسیه: ۹۸،۱۰۰ ۹۸،۱۰۰ ع ریک ن

روشن آب : ۱۲۲

روشن آباد : ۲۷، ۲۰، ۲۰، ۲۱۹ ، ربک جشمه : ۱۳۸

2011171

روشناخره: ۹۰

روشنائی محله : ۱۲۸

روشندون : ۱۱۸، ۱۱۸

روشن کلا : ۱۳۷

روعد -- روغد: ۱۵۰،۸۲

روك: ١٦٢

روكتم : ١٧٤

ز رشک حال : ۱۰۳ ، ۱۲۲	زاغ رود — انظر ذاغ رود
زرشك خوني : ۱۰۳	زاغ سراً : ١٥٦
زرشوران : ۱۱۷	زاغ مرز — انظر ذاغ مرز
زرکیا : ۱۱۰	زاهه: ۷۰
ذوكر : ۱۱۷	زاهه کلا: ۱۱۸
ددگران : ۱۲۷	زاهد محلَّه: ۱۲۲
زرگرباغ : ۱۲۰	زآیکمان : ۱۳۲
زدمش کوه : ۱۲۸	زاينه. وود : ۱۳۰
آل زرمير : ۱۲۳ ه ۱۶۲	زیج : ۱۹۲
زرمی خواست ؛ ۱۳۱	زيله: ١٦٣
زرو : ۱۵۳	زرا محلّه : ١٦٦
زروجان : ۱۲۱	زرداب: ۱۱۳
زر بن آباد : ۱۲۳	زرد سر : ۱۰۳
- ik: 171	زد د کمه : ۱۱۱
زُرِين ده : ۱۲۲	زرد کیله : ۳
زرین کلا : ۱۲۰،۱۰۹	رُردُل ۽ ١١٥
زر بن کلاته : ۱۲۹	زرده بان : ۱۱۵
زد بن کل: ۸۱، ۸۲، ۱۲۸	زرده کوه : ۱۵۷
زغال جال — ذغال چال : ٥٨ ،	ؤرهوا : ۱۶۲ م ۱۹۶
زآکوار: ۱۲۹	ز دووان : ۱۶۳
زکبن محلّه : ۱۰۹	زر <i>دی : ۱۹۰</i>
زلان کونی چل: ٦١	ز ردی چال : ۱۲۱
زلم : ۱۳۳	زرزمین : ۱۱۰

آل زيار: ۲۲ ، ۸۰ د ۱٤٠ زله بان : ۱۲۷ زيار : ۱۹۳۴ ۱۹۴۴ ۱۳۳۴ رُمان جوب : ۲۰ ، ۲۰ زمين کين : ۱۰۷، ۲۳ 17461446144646464: 516; زيارت ير : ١٠٩ زن بيني : ١٧٤ ز بارت خواسته رود : ۲۷ ، ۱۲۸ 74 604 : 45 زندان چال : ١٧٩ زیارت خاسه رود : ۱۲۷ زندانه کوی : ۳۹ وَ مَاوِتُ سِيدُ عُمَّدُ كَادِ يَعِيصِالْحَاقِي: ١٠٨ ز مارت کلا : ۱۲۶ زندرستاق : ۳۰، ۲۰۹ زنکیان : ۱۱۶ رُ مارت معروزان : ١٣١ وتكت: ۱۲۳ زیت - زید: ۱۲۰،۱۳، زنکې: ۷۰ رياب: ۲۱۲ ه ۲۴ ه ۲۱۸ - شاه عجلَّه : ۱۰۵ زياني: ۷۷ - کلا: ۱۱۳ زير بند سهل يل: ١٢٣ زير ماركوه : ١٠٦ ، ١٠٦ ۱۳۲ : ۱۳۲ 141 (YA (Y) : TE -زيروان: ٢٦ ، ١٢٥ ، ١٦٥ زیکش: ۱۹ زوات : ۱۰۸ زوار: ۲۱،۱۹۱ ۲۹،۲۰۱ 144:45 ز عاشد: ١٢٩ زوارده : ۱۹۷ زوار کیلہ: ۱۵۰، ۱۵۴ ز شوان ۽ ١٣٧ زوار عمله : ١٢٢ رُ ينوند : ۲۹ زوين : ۱۹۲ زیادی : ۲۱ سابق محلّه : ١٧٤

ز يادلو: ٢٧

سادات: ۱، ۲۱، ۲۹، ۲۹، ۷۱، ۷۱، ساری صو: ۹۹

۳۷۹ ۲۸ ساریه: ۲

سادات عله: ۲۰۹،۹۰۱ ساس: ۱۰۹

۱۱۷ آل ساسان ۱۰۰، ع

سارستان : ۱۵۰ ۱۹۹۸ مساسی کلام : ۱۹۹٬۶۸٬۶۳

ساولاه : ۱۱۹

سارم: ۱۰۹ سالا: ۱۲۹

ساده: ۱۱۸ مالده: ۱۱۹

سارو: ۱۲، ۱۲۰، ۱۹۱ سالارود کلا: ۱۱۷

سار وَى : ١٥٧) ١٥٧ مانوس – سانوش : ٢٧

ساروج علَّه: ١١٠ سالوعلَّه : ١٨

ساروچشمه:۱۲۷ مالیان: ۱۹۵۵

ساروغانی : ۱۱۵ سالیان ته : ۸۶،۸۱

ساروكلا: ١٣٠) آل سامان: ١٣٠ ، ١٣٨

سارویه : ۲۶ سامته : ۱۳۵

ساری: ۱-۲۰۲۸ ۱۰۶ ۱۳-۲۸ سامراً: ۵۷

44-143 133033 ABA Wec: FOO YO & PY O YY

٥٠-٨٥، ١٠٢، ٥٠، ١٠٢، ساور عليا : ١٢٧

۵۰۱، ۱۲۰ - ۱۲۹، ۱۲۹ - ساور کلا: ۱۲۸

۱۲۹: ۱۲۹: ۱۶۲: ۱۶۲ و ۱۸۰ سایر: ۱۲۹

۱۰۱، ۲۰۱ - ۲۰۱۱ ۲۹۱، سنز مشهد: ۲۰

٥١١ ١٦٦٤ سنزميدان: ١٦١ ١٣٢ ١٣٨ ١٣٨٠

ساری رودنی : ۱۲۱،۰۹ ۱۲۱ ۱۰۷،۳۹

سرنوک: ۲۱، ۱۹۰

سرتنزي: ۱۵۲

سرتیکه: ۱۲۲، ۵۷

سرجه سرا: ۱۵۳

مبرسك: ٤١

-رخان: ۱۱۸

مه خان کلا: ۱۲۷

سرخان محله: ۸۱

مرخ چاده : ۱۲۷

مرخ چشه : ۱۲۸

سرخ دشت : ۱۶۱

مرخ دیم : ۱۳۰،۱۳۱ :

مسرخ رباط: ۱۱۰،۲۴،۱۱۰

مترخزود : ۲۱ ۴۱ ۴۷ ۴۷ ۱۱۳۴

سرخک: ۱۱۰،۱۱، ۲۰۱۱

سرخ کلاه۱۱۸۰

سرخ کمر: ۱۳۲ ، ۱۵۷

سرخ کیریه : ۱۵،۷۱

سرخ عمله : ۸۲،۸۱

سک رود : ۱۱۸

سيانلو: ٧٩

سته ده: ۱۱۹

مجه علّه: ١٩٠

سختسر: ۱۹،۱۹،۱۹،۱۹،۱۸، مرحاتوند: ۱۵۲،۱۶۹

۱۰۲،۲۱،۲۲،۲۲، ۱۰۳،۱۵۱،۱۰۲ میرحلت : ۲۰۲،۲۱

حة أنو شروان : ١٥

سه یی: ۱۲۲

سه سکنسر: ۱۵۳

سان: ۱۲۹

سدن رستاق : ۲۷-۹۷،۷۸،۷۰ سرخانی : ۲،۲، ۱۸ ، ۲،۲ ، ۲۹

177 : 170 : 1 . 0

سراب: ۱۲۳

مواب گوم: ۱۰۹

سرای محله: ۱۲۵، ۹۷، ۹۳ سرخ ده: ۱۲۳

سراج کلا: ۹۲۰، ۹۲۰

سرادار کلا: ۱۱۹

سراست: ۱۹۰

سريدال – سريدار: ١٩٧

سرود: ۱۰۹

سرنخته : ۱۲۸

سرتكوسرا: ١٠٦

سرتنگ : ۱۶۳ ، ۱۹۹

سرگنجه کیله : ۲۷

مىرلمنىكا: ١٠٦

سرعمله: ۲۷-۲۹ ۱۱۵ ، ۲۵

سرمود: ۱۲۳

184 : 45 m

سرتو: ۱۳۲

سرهلاله : ۹۵

سرهنگ کویی : ۱۱۳

سروك: ۲۲۲

سروكان حاجتي كفتكر: ١٧٣

سروكلا: ١٢٠

سرومه میان : ۱۱۸

سروی : ۱۱۰

سروي ده : ۱۰۹

سرويته باغ: ١٣١

111:15

سرياني : ۱۲۷

سريجان: ١١٣٠

سطل کیا : ۲۸

سمادت آباد : ۱۰۹

سرخه حال : ١١٥

سرخه ده: ۱۲۲

مرخه کلا: ۱۱۳ ، ۱۱۹ ، ۱۲۱ سرما خورده : ۱۲۷

سرخوای : ۱۹

سرداب رحه : ۱۵۶

سرداب رود: ۱۰۲،۱۰۱،۲۷،۹ مرنگ: ۱۲۹

سرداب سے : ۱۵۴

سردایه: ۲۰۷

سرداد: ۳۱

سردای محله: ۱۱۳

سرجروازه : ۲۹ ، ۲۲۹

سردشت: ١١٥

متر دو ۵ ۱۰۸

سے دورقادی : ۱۱۸

منوبی : ۱۱۹

سرطاق : ۲۸ ، ۱۲۵

سرقلمه : ۱۰۳

104:15

سركام: ١٢٤

سرکت: ۱۲۲

سرکلا:۱۱۹،۴۱۲۹،۱۱۹ سرین:۱۱۹

سركيله: ١٥٥

سركل جاك : ۱۵۳

سلطان آباد : ۱۲۷

سلطان دوس: ۱۱،۸۵

سلمان على كذا سلطان : 20 ، 20 و 10

سلطان کلا : ۲۶ م

سلف: ۱۰۷

سلم: ۲۰۷

سلم رود : ۲ ، ۱۹ ، ۱۹۱

سلم رود سر : ۹۰۲

سله مال : ١٥٣

181: X5 L

144: 1

سلياكيتي : ١١٠

سلبم آبلد : ۱۰۸

سلم جرام: ۱۲۱

سلم شيخ: ١٢١

سلمان آباد: ۲۱، ۱۰۰، ۱۹۲

ملمان داراب: ۲۰ ع

سلمان کلا: ۱۱۷

ا ۲۲۲ : منسله

174: 376-

سعامك : ١١٤

سعه آباد: ۱۰۱، ۱۲۸،۱۲۲،۱۰۳، سلطان آباد لمسرى: ۲۶ ع

سعد الدّين كلا : ١٩٤

سعد دو : ۱۰۹

معيد آباد: ۳۰ ، ۱۵۰ ، ۱۵۰

سعد عله : ۱۲۲

176: 344

معيدوها: ١٥٢، ١٥٢

التمدي: ١٦٥

سفيدآل : ۱۵، ۱۱۰ ، ۱۵۷

سفيد تبيثه : ۱۸ ، ۱۹ ، ۱۹۱

مفيه چاه : ۹۹

سفنداد دشت: ۱۱۱

منيه رود: ۱۹۱۱

سفيد طور: ١١٧

سفيدكوه : ١٢٣

کرچې: ۱۱۱

سلاخ: ۹۸

آل سلجوتي : ١٣٣

سلده : ۲ ، ۲۱ ، ۳۷ - ۲۰ ، ۲۱ ، ۱۱۰ سلمان محله : ۱۲۳ ، ۲۲ ، ۲۲۳

سلستى كوه - سلسك كوه : ۱۲۲ سيا : ۱۰۹ ، ۱۰۸

سلش: ۱۲۱، ۱۲۱، ۱۳۲

سنكتو: ۱۲۱

سنک چال : ۱۲۳

سنک جال دادملا: ۱۹۷

سنک حالك : ۱۲۷، ۱۲۷

سنگ خواست : ۱۵۱،۸۰۰

سنک دوین: ۱۲۷، ۱۲۸

سنكر: ۹۷ ، ۹۷ ، ۱۵۱

سنكر احد على خان : ١٢٧

سکر ته: ۱۹

سنگر حاچی ل : ۱۲۹ ۸۳ ، ۸۳ و ۱۲۹

سنگر سوات: ۸۷

سنگر کبود جامه : ۱۲۹ ، ۱۲۹

سنگرمال: ۱۰۷

سنگو نیم مردان : ۹۹

سنگروج : ۱۲۵

سکست: ۲۰۱۱

سنگسرا: ۱۰۹،۱۰۷،۲٤،۹

سنگسرك : ١١٥

سنگ سوداخ : ۷۹

سنگ کلان : ۱۲۹

سنگ نشات : ۱۹۹

مشکی تو : ۱۰۹

278- 570 \$ 100 : pho

سام کوه : ۱۸

مير: ۹۱

معسكنده: ۸۰، ۲۰۰

علقان: ۱۲۱، ۱۲۲

144

معندك: ١٧٠

سمنگان : ۱۰۸

معه جول : ۱۲۳

1.9: 298

سنتي: ١٧٢

ستّو: ۲۰۷

سنعه خيل: ۱۲۲

سنک : ۱۲۳

سنك امام: ١٢٦

١٧٤: ملك ١٧٤

سنگ بن ۱۲۱:

سنک بست : ۱۱۳

سنک تاب: ۱۱۰

سنگ تنه : ١٦٠

سنگ تعِن : ۱۰۹

سنک نواشان : ۱۲۱

سنگه بن: ۱۹ سواسيه : ٩١ سنگه بوش: ۱۱۹ سوامره: ۲۶۱ سنگين ده : ۱۱۱ سويردة: ٥٠١ يت : ٤٧ سوتک: ۱۰۷، ۲۱ ستى: ٧٩ ، ٧٣ ، ٧٩ سوتكلا: ١١٧ سه پشته چل: ۲۱ سوله : ۲۹ ، ۱۸۸ ، ۲۵۱ سه يل: ٢٤ سوته أغوز : ١٧٤ سه دله : ۲۵ سوته خيل: ۲۵ 174: 1:4 140:00 40.0 سه روز بالا : ۱۲۱ منوته متر : ۱۹۷ ، ۱۲۷ سكنيد: ١٥١ : ١٥١ سوته کلا: ۱۲۳، ۱۱۳، ۲۳ سرته نداف: ۱۲۳ 110: 140 سيمار: ١٥٠ سوجوال: ٩٩ سيمان كلا: ١١٧ مبوحلا: ١٧٤ سه هزار: ۱۰۷، ۲۳،۲۱ ، ۱۰۳ ، ۱۰۳ سوخته سرا ۱۲۸ سوخته کلا: ۱۱۷ سه هير: ١٢٩ سوخرانیان : ۱۳۳ ، ۱۳۶ سوأت : ٤٢ سواد رودبار : ۱۱۹ سوراخ ما زو: ۱۱۲ سواد کوه: ۲۳،۱۵،۷،۳،۲ سورنج: ۵۷ ۲۲ ، ۱۳۵ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۵ ، سورتیس : ۲۸ ١١٥، ١١٥، ١١٦، ١١٩، سورك: ٩٩،١٣، ١١٩، ١٢٠٤، 144 (141) 441) 441 سورکا: ۱۲۰ 170 6 1=Y 6 182

سیاه درگا: ۱۱۹ سوره بن: ۱۱۹ ساه دره: ۷۰ سوری : ۱۹۳ سیاه دشت : ۱۳۲ سوريم : ١٢٠ سأدده: ۱۱۷ سو زديم : ٦٤ ساه دستاق : ۲۱ ، ۱۰۶ سوك : ١٠٧٠ ساه رو: ۱۰۹ 110:00 سياه رود: ۲، ۲۱، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۲، سوواشي: ١٥٧ سياركلا: ١١٢ 1011174 . 0 --- 24 + 24 سیاه آب: ۷۰ ساه رودبار: ۲ ، ۲۷ سیاه رودنی: ۱۳۲ سياء أقار باغ: ١٣٣ سیاه سنگر : ۱۱۰ 40: Yl . . . سیاه کتو: ۱۱۴ سیاه بلوی تمار : ۱۲۳ سیاه کمو بند: ۱۱۵ مياء بند: ۱۰۷ ، ۱۰۷ 104: 100 سياء بيشه : ١١١ سام کلا: ۱۱۱ سیاه بره : ۱۲۳ سادكلاعله: ١١٩ سياه يلس: ١١ سیاه کله رود : ۱۸ ، ۱۵۳ سیاه بله سرا : ۱۵۳ سياه كود: ١٧٤٠ ، ١٥٣ سیاد تاو: ۱۳۷ سیاه کاو : ۱۵۳ سیاد جو : ۲۷ ساء که : ۱۵۳ سياه جال: ٤٩ ساد که: ۱۵۳ مياه چنار: ۱۲۲ سياه لم: ١٨ سیاء خان بی : ۲۹ سياه لن : ١٥٣ ساه خانی : ۱۹۳، ۱۹۳

سیاه مرکوه: ۱۷۸ ، ۱۲۸ سیر جاوان: ۱۱۳ ساء مشند ؛ ۲۵ سيرچاري : ۱۲۷ سياه واشه : ١١٥ سي رستاق : ٩٩ سیاه ورز: ۱۰۷، ۲۲، ۲۱ سیرگاه :۱۰۷ سیاه وش کلا: ۱۲۵، ۱۲۷، ۵۹ سیر م کلا: ۱۱۱ سيستان : ١٠٩ ه ١٠٩ سيب جال: ١٢٩ ه ١٢٩ سيستاني : ۷۰ سيب ياغ : ١١٩ می سنگان: ۳۰ ، ۲۹ ، ۳۰ 114: --سف ذرکی: ۱۱۰ مسين : ١٠٩ سکارود: ۱۵۱ سيي : ١١٦ سکره رود: ۱۵۳ ستك: ١٠٩ سينا : ١٢٩ حکانی: ۱۰۹ سيد آباد : ۱۰۷ ، ۱۲۱ ، ۱۲۱ سيه رود : ۱۰۵ سيّدخيل محلّه : ١٧٤ سي هزار : ۱۰۷ سية عزيز كشتب: ١١٨ سيه سر: ١٠٥ سيّه كانبي: ١١٨ حيور: ١٧٤ ب کلا: ۱۲۸،۱۷۱،۱۱۷،۱۷ سپومک: ۱۲۹ ستدک محلّه: ۱۲۳ سيووجه: ١١٥ سيِّه كود: ١٧٤ 0+02961931467: 00000 ۱۳۲: ماد ۱۹۱۰۱۲۰۰۱۱۷۰۱۱۶ شاد کوه: ۱۳۲ شارک : ٤٢ سە مىران : ۱۲۷ شارمام - شارمان : ١٩٠ سير: ۱۲۲،۱۰۷

شاه زاد: ۱۲۱ شاسب بر: ۱۱۴ 114:45:16 شاسان: ۹۰: ۱۹۲ شاه سقيد كوه : ١٥٣ شاطرسکنید : ۸۵ شاطر لنگه : ١٦٠ شاه سهار : ۲۰۷، ۲۴ ، ۲۰۷، ۲۰۷ شاه کلا: ۱۱۳ شالا: ۱۲۳ شاه کلای کلیم : ۱۱۳ شال تية : ٢٢ شاه کلا محاله: ۱۱۸ شالكه: ١٠٦ شاه کرتی: ۱۱۹ شال محلّه: ٢٠٠ شاه کوه: ۳، ۲۵، ۵۹، ۸۷، ۲۹، شالي کلا: ۱۱۱ 174614.681 شام: ۱۱، ۱۱، شاه کره یالا: ۱۲۹ ۲۹۹ شامساني : ۷۹ شاء کوه يائين : ۲۰ ، ۲۲۹ شانناش : ۲۶ شاء کوء ککشان: ۸۱ شانه توأش : ۲۲ تا ۱۰۷ و ۱۱۷ شاه کوه وسارو: ۷۸ ، ۸۰ ، ۲۰ ، شاه آماد : ۱۹۹ شاهان دشت : ۱۱٤ 144 . 147 الم كله: ٢٤ ، ٢٧ ، ١٦١ ، ١٦١ شاه پسند: ۱۰۶ شاه مازي بن : ۱۹۹ شاه کوه : ۱۲۶ شاه حسین حیدر در با آبادی : ۲۳ شاد عملّه: ۱۲۱ د ۱۲۱ شاه مر اد کیله : ۲۸۴۶ شاه درکه: ۲۰ شاه مراد محلّه : ۱۰۲ شاه دز: ۳۰ شاه ده : ۲۰ ، ۲۲ ۱۲۹ شاه رود: ۸۵ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۵ ، ۷۸ - شاه میرزاد : ۱۲۲ شاء نجّار : ١٠٩ 1746146641

شاهی کلا: ۱۱۳ شعبودشت: ۱۳۳ شنال تيه : ۲۲ ، ۸۵ شاور: ٥٩ ، ٧٨ شب خس کع: ۱۰۹ شنه کلا: ۱۱۹ شفيع آباد : ١٧٨ شب خس کوتی : ۱۰۷ مُكُون كلا: ۱۰۹ ش کلا: ۱۱۹ ، ۱۲۴ شکرکوه : ۱۰۸ المجر : ١٥٣ شرامه کوتی : ۱۱۳ شل: ۱۲۳ شران : ۱۲۹ شلاب: ۱۳۲ 144:12 شرز: ۱۵۰ شكره: ١٣٢ 154:50 شلفين : ۲ ، ۲۷ شرزك: ١١٩٠ شلمان : ۱۷ ئىرف : ٩٣ شلوزاني: ٧٧ شرف آباد ؛ ۱۳۱ شليار: ۲۷۶٦ شرفق: ۱۱۲ شلير كنده: ١٧١ شرف دادكلا: ۱۲۱ شليك: ١٢٢ شرف ده: ۱۱۱ فير, آباد : ۱۲۷ شرم کلا: ۱۱٤ شروین کوه : ۱۵۰،۱۲۹،۱۲۹ مهشیر بر : ۱۲۱ شمشيرزن: ۱۱۸ شری : ۱۰۷ شریعت آباد : ۱۰۹ شعم جازان : ۲ ، ۲۰۹ همع جاوود : ۲۸ شنا: ۱۰۵ شمله دون: ۱۲۱ شش رودبار: ۱۹۶ شصت کلا: ۱۳۱،۱۰۱،۷۱،۷۰ همن: ۱۳۳ شهر نو: ۱۹۲،۹۱

شهر یار: ۱۵۲،۱۲ م

شهر یاردژه :۱۲۳

شهر ياركنامه: ۹۲۰

شهر يارڪوم : ۲۲ ، ۱۳۴ ، ۱۳۴ ،

144

شهزاد کلا: ۱۲۰

شهمار: ۱۵۰

شهديرزاد: ۲۲: ۲۲ ، ۲۹

شهناكلا : ١١٣

شهنه کلا : ۱۱۲

شويسند: ١٠٤

شوراب: ۱۲۱ ، ۱۲۴

شورآب سر: ۱۹ ، ۹۲ ، ۱۰۹ ،

1016 140

شورج: ۲۲

شورمىتان: ۹۱۲

شورچشنه : ۱۲۷

شورك : ١١٩

شوركلا: ۱۱۷ ، ۱۲۷

شورکله :

شودگوه : ۱۱۹

شورماست: ۱۱۵

شمهار: ۱۵۰

شموشك : ١٢٦

شي کلا: ۱۱۹

شتكلاء: ١١٤ : ١٩٣٠

شهاب: ۲۳

شهاب الدّين كلا: ١١٨ ، ١١٧

شه دله : ۲۵

شهر آباد : ۱۹۲

شهراشوب: ۱۲۲

شهریت : ۱۲۸،۷۹

شهربند: ۱۱۱

شهر تجری : ۱۱۸

شهردشت : ۱۲۳

شهر دوین : ۱۲۹ ، ۱۳۲

شهرخواست: ۱۲۰ ۴۶۹

شهرستان د ۱۰۷ د ۸۹ د ۲۰۷

شهر ستان تپه : ۱۲۷

شر ستانك: ٧٧

شهر متأنه مرز: ۳۳

شهرك: ١٦٤

شهر کلجود : ۳۰

شهر کلا: ۱۱۱،۱۱۰

شهرك نو: ۱۹۲

کیای شیرایه: ۱۱۲ شوريان: ١٣٩ شعرابه کلاته : ۹۹۳ شوش: ۹۰ شوک آباد: ۱۲۸ شيريني: ٢٩ شيرحان: ١٥٣ شوندشتى ، ٢٠٠ شيرج خيل: ١٠٧ شوندي: ١١٦ شيرج محله: ۱۰۷ شوبلاشت : ١٧٤ شيرخان ليو : ٦٠ شيام: ١٢٣ شيرخواست : ۱۳ شب ابندان: ۱۲۰ شردارين: ٦٩-شنت: ۱۲٤ شیرداد کلا: ۱۹۹ شيخ : ۱۱۷ شيخ الاسلامي : ١٠٩ شيرداري : ۲۲۵ شيردر و: ١١٦ شيخانبر: ١٧ ، ١١ ع شيرسوار كلا: ١١٧ شبيخ ذكيا : ١١٨ شيرش: ۲۶ شیخ رود ، ۳۱ ، ۳۱ شبركتا : ۱۲۲ شيخ صيقل : ١٩٠ شير کرز: ۲۰، ۱۰۷ شیخ طاومی : ۱۵ شيخ قلى كلا: ١١١ شيركلا: ۱۲۴،۱۱۲،۱۲۴ ۱۲۴، شيرگاه: ۲۲،۲۳،۲۳،۱۹۹۰ شيخ كەير: ١١٩ شيخ يحكه: ۱۱۰ : ۱۱۹ : ۱۲۰ 171 شيرعله : ١٨ شیخ موسی : ۱۹۹ شيونگ : ۲۷ ، ۱۲۷ شدان: ۱۲۹ سادات شیرنکی : ۱۲۷،۷۲ شيرآباد: ۲۸، ۱۱۲ ، ۲۸

شمراز: ۱۷ ، ۲۷ ، ۳۱ ، ۳۳ ، ۳۳ ، شمع رود : ۲۷ ۱

معرای کاوپیجان : ۷۱

مدر آلا: ٢٧٦

صرین کلا: ۲۱، ۲۱، ۲۹، ۲۹، ۳۱

صفارود : ۲ ، ۱۸

مغاري : ۱۳۳ ، ۱۳۷

۱۱۷ ، ۱۲۷ ، ۱۰۱ ، ۱۰۱ ، ۱۰۳ ، ۱۰۳ ، ۱۰۲ ، ۲۰۱ ، ۲۰۱ ، ۲۰۱ ، ۲۰۱

AA3741 3 PT 4 7313

مني آبد: ۲۲ منى علَّهُ : ١١٦

ملاح الدِّين كلا: ٢، ٢٩، ٢٩،

صلاح الدين عماء: ١٢٠

ملي: ٧٠٠

سلحدار كلا: ١١٧

منعم : ۱۱۷

صندوقه : ۱۰۱ ، ۱۹۳

مبورت : ۱۱۷

موفى محلّه: ١٠٥

صول: ۸۸ ، ۱۶۹

مسيتل اقابايا بيك : ١١٠

صيقل دوست غل : ١١٠

شده و ک : ۱۱۹

شيره زيل وند : ١٤٦

المريد الماء ١١٥٠

شعروان محلَّه : ۱۰۷

شيروج كلاته : ۱۱۷

شعرود: ۲۰،۲۰،۱۲۰،۱۲۰ منوح: ۱۳۹

شيزد: ١٥٣

شيعه : ۱۶ - ۲۲ ، ۲۲ ، ۲۹ ، ۲۹ ، ۲۹

شيطان محلّه: ٦٢

شيل دره : ۱۲۴ ، ۱۲۴

شيمرود: ۱۹، ۱۹۱۸

شبه رود : ۵۰۵

مادقانلي : ١٧٤

صادتلي: ٨٢

صاری صو : ۹۱

صَلَحْ آيَاد : ١٩٠

١٥٤ : ١٠٨ : ١١٤ م

سأحق ويشكلا: ١٢٠

معرای شاه حسین ۲۰ ۲

طغه ده : ۱۲۰ 174 : XS all ضیارود : ۱۱۴ طرقیعی محلّه : ۱۱۸ طغان : ۱۱۸ طلاعت: ١٢٨ طابران: ١٦٥ طلان: ۱۰۹ طالبو : ١٧٧ طلوت: ١١٩ طالش: ۱۲ ، ۲۲ ، ۲۲ ، ۳۴ طلور: ۲۲، ۲۲۱ طالش محلَّه : ١٠٦ طيران: ۲۱،۲۱،۲۱،۳۲۱ 1046 124 6 111 176:110697 طالقاني: ۲۲ طوا: ۱۲۷ 174: 54 طوس : ۱۳ ش آل طاهر: ۲۱، ۲۰، ۱۳۲، ۱۳۲ طوسان: ۱۹۰ متوسكلا : ٩٥ طاهر ده : ۱۲۰ طولنسره يي : ۱۱۷ طيرسا : ١٢٧ طبرستان: ۱–۲۹،۱۶،۱۳،۳ مطوله کلا: ۱۱٤ ۲۱۷ - ۲۳۰ ۱۱۷ طیبار: ۱۱۲ ۲۰ ، ۸۸ ، ۸۸ ، ۲۰ ، ۲۱ ، طیرته رود : ۱٤٦ ۱۲۹ - ۱۲۱ ، ۱۳۴ ، ۱۳۴ ، مليغوري : ۹۱ 1164: 164 - 16. 1 1WA 4 104 4 104 4 10+ 4 18A علير آباد: ١٢٧ 177 6 107 6 100

عراق : ۱۰ ، ۱۱ ، ۲۰ ۲۵ ۲۵ ۲۵ ۲۵۲ غرب : ۲۲ ، ۲۷ ، ۲۷ ، ۸۸،۹۹۸

170

عرب خيل: ۱۱۸ ، ۱۱۱ ، ۱۱۱

عروسي كلا : ١٢٨ عرَّ الدِّينِ لو : ٧٦

11.647.4164:03:

عزيزك: ١٢١ ، ١٢١

ع: بزكلا: ١١٩

عدم ت آباد : ١٠٦

عطايان : ١١٣

عقبل: ۷۹،۷۰

علازمان : ۱۲۸

علمدارده: ۱۲۶

علم ذه ١٠٩١

عَلِكُوهُ ! ١٧٤

علوقن ٢٧٦١

علو بان : ۱۱ ، ۷۷ ، ۲۷ ، ۱۳۳ ، ۱۳۹

عابدين خطير: ١٢٣

اعشه ي ۱۵۳:

عاشه كركيل دا : ١٢١

عباسا: ۱۱۰

عَيَّاسَ آبَاد: ٢ ، ٢١ ، ٢٩ ، ٢٩ ، ٢٩ ، عزَّت : ١٠٩

١١٥، ١٠٨، ١٠٥، عز خورده: ١١٠

171

عباس خطیری : ۱۲۲

عيّاس عل كش: ٤٩

عباس کلا: ۱۱۰،۱۰۷

عبد أنه آباد ؛ ١٠٦ ، ١١٠

عبد الله عله : ١٢٣

عبد اللم : ١٢٣

عبد الملكي: ٦٠،١١، ١٢، ١١، ٢٠ علامن: ١٢٨، ١٢٨

عبد الملكي كيله : ٢٠٠٠ علمداري : ١٧٤

عبد المناف : ١١٠

عدةً بند: ١٤

عبَّهُ خلِّيخان: ١٠٩٠ علم کلا: ١٠٩

عَمَانَ سرا: ١٠٦

عثمان کوه : ۱۵۷

غبول ده : ۱۱۱

علوی کلا: ۳۰ ، ۱۰۸ ، ۹۰۹ ، عمر کلانه: ۱۰۵ عوغلي محلَّه ؛ ١٠٥ 114.114 عوانة كوي : ۳۸ على محلّه: ٣١ على آباد : ۲۹، ۲۷، ۸،۷،۲ عيب چين : ۱۲٤ ۲۹ : ۲۹ : ۲۰ : ۲۰ : ۲۳ : ۲۳ : ۲۲ : ۲۲ : ۲۲ : ۱۰۷،۱۰۵،۸۱،۷۹ عیسی رود : ۱ ۱۰۸: ت ۱۲۸، ۱۲۸، ۱۲۸ میشه بن ۱۸۰ عين المم : ١٥٨ 174 6 107 6 10. على آباد بزرك : ٢ ، ٢٨ ، ١٠٩ على آماد مير: ۲۸ على آباد اصغرخاني: ۲۸، ۱۰۹ غريب: ۲۰ غريب آباد: ١٢٨ على آياد كيله — دنباله : ٣٨ غريب محلَّه : ١٧٥ على الأبهي : ١٠٦ ه ١٠٦ غز : ٩٠ على جنكل: ١١٣ غلام: ۲۰ على دراز : ١٠٧ على زمين : ١١٧ غلامه راه : ۱۳۰ على كلاوه : ۳۹ غلابي: ۷۴،۹۳۲ على كنده : ٥٩ ، ١٢٠ غليرينه: ۷۷ غبات كلا: ١١٣ علمه کلا: ١١٦ على وك -على وأك ; ١٢٠،٥٠ عمارت سر: ۲۲ عمارت موسى خان : ۸۵ حيل فادوسيان: ٢

فارس : ۲۷

عمر آباد : ١٥٥

فره زن ۱۰۸۰ قارستان : ۸۳ فارسیان فیرنگ: ۱۲۹ ، فریکنار: ۱۸۲، ۱۲۹ فريم: ۲۱۷۰، ۱۲۵، ۱۲۵، ۱۲۵، ۱۲۵ فارسيان وقانجي : ٨٣ فتح فضلب : ١٦٥ فرعان : ۱۲۸ ننوک : ١٠٦١ فرعون: ۱۱۲ مَنْكُوه : ١٠٨ نسد: ١٧ غر عماد الدّين: ٧٨ ، ٨١ ، ١٢٧ حقيه: ٣٣ قبه آباد : ۱۰۸، ۱۰۹، ۱۰۸ 117:12 عَبِهُ عِمَّاهِ : ١٠٥ فو کش : ۱۱۳ فلأح: ٥٠ فراوه: ۹۲ فرج آباد : ۱۰۸ فلاس: ١١٤ قرح آیاد : ۲۰۱۳،۷۴۳، ۲۰۱۴، ۲۰۱۰ ظرد: ۱۹۵ ۷۷ - ۲۹، ۵۵، ۲۱، ۹۲، نازی کلا: ۱۰۹ ۱۰۰، ۱۱۹، ۱۲۰، ۱۹۹ نلک ده: ۱۰۷ فرخان فيروزكوه : ٢ قلمه فلول: ١١٥ قليمرز: ١٠٩ ١٣٩ ١٠٩ فرسب: ۲ ، ۱۵۷ ذہ، کلا: ۱۱۱ فدرسک: ۲۸، ۷۹، ۸۱، ۲۸، ۲۸، فرشوادگر: ۱۵۰،۱۰۰ 1744144410644 فرغانه: ١٥٣ فندري نماور : ۱۱۷ فنک حال: ۱۱۷ فرغول: ۹۲ فرم : ۱۱۸ فوتم: ۵۰ : ۲۰ ؛ ۱۳۱ فرس آماد: ۱۹۰ قوجرد: ۱۲۷،۸۵ فوزه کلا : ١٢٦ 110:00

نوكلا: ١١٧ قیلاه رودبار : ۲۱ ع فولاد کلا: ۱۱۱ فيل زمين : ٤١ فولاد محلَّه : ۸۸ ، ۱۲۲ ، ۱۳۰ ، فيول : ۱۱۱ 174: 141 فومش کنار : ۱۱۷ نتک: ۱۲۲ قاچار : ۱ ۱۲۵ ۱۲۵ ، ۲۹٬۷۹٬۷۹۸ فينسك آمكر: ١٣٢ F1061786A7 فيرنگ : ۱۲۹ ، ۸۳ تماجار : ۱۱۳ فیروز آباد : ۱۰۸ ، ۱۱۶ آب قاجار: ۸۱ فيروزجاد : ١٤٣ قاجار خيل: ٤٩، ٢٠٠٤ قادار آباد : ۱۲۸ فيروزجاه : ۱۱۷ فلدر كلاستي ١١٨٠ فيروزخسرو: ١١٤ فیروزکلا: ۳۰، ۳۱، ۲۰، ۱۱۳، ۱۰۹، ۱۱۳، ۱۲۲، ۱۲۳، ۱۲۲ فیروز کند: ۵۰ ، ۱۹۲ قادی کلامه : ۱۳۱ نیروزکنده : ۱۲۰،۱۵ قلدی کیاب : ۲۲ ، ۱۲۵ قیروزکوه : ۱ ، ۲ ، ۷ ، ۳۳ ، ۶۲ ، کادی محلّه : ۱۹۷ ، ۱۲۶ ۲۵، ۱۰۹، ۱۱۹، ۱۲۸، ظرلق: ۱۲۷ آل قارن - انظر قارنوند 101:141 آب فیروزکوهی : ۵۰ ع جيل قارن: ۲۲ د۲۱ ۱۳۴ ، ۱۵۰ قارن آماد: ١٢٥ فيروس: ۱۳۰ قارن آباد دشت : ۱۹۹ نيس آباد: ١٢٧ تكونونات : ۱۳۲ ، ۱۳۲ ، ۱۲۹ ، ۱۵۰ ، ۱۵۰ ، فكارود : ۲۰۰۲ نیکنده : ۱۱۵ 170 : 107

قاری آب: ۹۳،۸۱ قرادوين : ۲۳ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۸ قارى تلعه: ١٦٣٠ قراخيل: ١١٨ قاري کلا : ۱۱۸ قرأسانلو: ۲۳ تر أسنكر: ٩٩ قاسم آباد: ۱۸ ، ۱۲۲ ، ۱۵۳ قاضي محلّه: ١٠٧ قراصود: ۱۵، ۲۷، ۷۰، ۲۷، ۲۷، ۸۰، ۸۰، ۸۰، ۸۰، ۸۰، ۸۰، ۵۰ قالي ماف ؛ ١٩٠ 44 642 6446 47 6 40 4 41 قر اطغال: ١٦ ، ١٤ ، ٢٤ ، ١٨ ، ١٢٥ ، قائحي: ۲۲، ۱۲۲، ۱۲۲، 1406141 قانيخىز: ٩٨ ، ٨٨ قراكل: ۱۲۲ قای : ۱۰۱ قرآكلا: ١١٧ قىران: ١٣٦ قرا کلاته ؛ ۲۵ تحرخاتون : ۸۸ قرائحة: ١١٢ قبرسفید : ۷۹ قر اول جای : ۸۹ قىماق: ١٥٢ قراوای تیه : ۸۷ تنارمه : 376 قرسل : ۹۹ فجزر: ۲۸ قرن آباد : ۱۲۷ آب تجق : ۹۱ قدمكاء: ٢٤ قرنجيان : ١٢٨ قلىعگاە خىلىر: ۲۹،۳۹ قرنگوم : ١١٤ قرنگی امام: ۹۳،۸۵ ، ۹۳،۹۳ قرا آغاج: ١٢٧ قريب محلَّه: ۱۲۳، ۱۲۳، قرا باغ: ۲۸ قرائية :۲۷ ، ۲۰۲۱ ، ۲۷۵،۹۷ ، ۱۲۵،۹۷ ، قريه متصور : ۲ قر قلمه : ۱۲۷ قرا جنگل: ٦٦ قرل اروت : ۹۲

قلمه يوزية ٢٤	قزل الان : ١٤ ، ٢٧، ٨٠،
toy: amy -	AY—A 0
بلنگان : ۲۰۰۰ ·	قزل أمام : ١٩٣
— بوران : ۱۲۸	قزك رباط : ۹۲
— تنبت برژین : ۸ ۸	قزلِق: ۱۶۲،۹۲،۹۲،۲۹۱
- حسن: ۱۲۷	قزلى : ۲۲
- حسين آباد: ١٧٥	وَرِينَ: ۲۱ -۳۰ ه ۲۳ - ۱۲۴ - ۱۲۳ م
— خندان : ۷۹ ، ۱۰۷	701 3 85 3
- دارا: ۱۹۰، ۱۲۰	قشلاق : ۱۲۹
- درگاه ؛ ۱۱۴	تصاب بیستانی : ۱۱۷
— ديو سفيد : ٤٣٠	قصاب عمله : ١٧
— روسیان : ۱۲۰	قصاکب میان ده : ۱۹۷
زردی : ۲	قصران : ۱۵۰ ، ۱۵۵
— زيترناء : ١٢٥	قصر ټور : ۱۹
- سر: ۲۰۹ ، ۱۲۴ ، ۱۲۴	قطری کلاده: ۱۳۱ ۱
- سرا: ۱۲۹	قىقار: ٦٣
- سيله بالان: ١٢٧	قازم کلا : ۱۱۷
ے علی نقی بیک <i>ان</i> ۳۰	1746 1446 1176 107 : adi
كانة: ١٠٠، ١٢٨	قلمه اولاد : ٣٣
ے کبین <i>–</i> کبین ۸۱ م	 اولاد ديو سفيه ۵۳۶
– کن : ۶۶۶ ۱۱۰ ۱۱۸۰	 ایلکلدی خان ۱۳۰۰
- كورود: ١١٥	- ين: ١١٤ · · ·
- کردن: ۱۹۳، ۱۹۳،	- باین: ۱۲۰ ۱۲۰

قلمه ماران : ۱۲۸ ، ۹۹۲ · ۹۹۲ · قوی اوسلّو — قوی حضارلو : ۹۲ ، 1775,48 6 A+ 1 3,20 --- غرؤ: ۱۱۲ ل - مور: ۲۹ کابولج: ۱۰۹ - نامہ آباد: ١٢٥ كارچه كلا: ١١٣ ـــ خاون: ٨٤ كاردكر : ١١٠٠ -- وليج: ١٠٩ - اليشرود: ١١٠ قلندرعيش: ١٢٦ - خطبر: ۱۱۷ فلندر محله: ١٢٦ - کلا: ۱۱۲،۱۱۲ – قل آباد : ۲۰۷ ، ۲۳۷: 1.7674: 05 -قل تية : ١٢٩ - عاور: ۱۱۸ قلي داغ : ٩٩ کرکند: ۲۵۱۸۲۵۲۱۱۱۱ قللا: ۱۲۸ 170 ني کلا: ۱۱۹ کارو: ۱۱۵ قنات بازيد: ٢٩ : ١٩٤٤ 14:63 قسه: ۱۳۰ کاذر:۱۱۳ قرانلو - قرائل: ٢٠١ ٨٢ - 11m; pitant قورق: ۱۲۱،۴۲۱ كاسة كر علّه : ١٠٩. كوشجى - ١١١٨٥ كاشغ : ١٤٢ قوش کاری: ۲۸ ۱۹۹۱ ۱۲۸ کاشی دار: ۸۱، ۱۲۹ قولي تيخود : ١٥٧. كاشير كلا: ١١٧ تومس: ١ سكاظم آباد د ١٠٠٠ ١١٠٠

کبود جاله : ۱۲۹

کودچشه: ۱۲۸

كبود كلا: ١١٢

كبود كلاية : ١٠٧٠ ه

آب كبود والد: ٨١.

الكيم: ٧٤ ، ١٥٤

کو: ۱۰۸.

کور برون : ٦٧

کورچال: ۵۰،۱۱۷:

کي: ١١٤

کت چشبه : ۱۲۵ ه ۲۲۱،

کت رم: ۱۲٤

کت کلا: ۱۰۶

کته کردن : ۱۱۰

کتم بسته: ۱۱

کت عله: ۱۲۰

کته بشت: ۱۱۳

کته خواست کونی ۱۱۳،۱

کته رودلم : ۱۲۳ :

کنه سرکلانه ۱۰۸

٠٠٠ ١٩٣١ ١ ١٤١ ١ ١٤٠ كنول: ٢٧١ ٨٧١ ١٨٩٩٨

raige yearthar!

کاظم بیکی: ۱۱۹٬۴۲۰

. کاظم رود : ۲ ، ۲۵ ، ۱۵۱

كاظم كلا: ١١٩ ، ١٠٦ و ١١٩

کاغذلی : ۸۲

كافر دوين ١٢٧٠٠

كافية مانى : ١٢٣٠

کاکان: ١١٦

کا کہ ۔ کا کوان : ۱۰۱، ۱۰۰

12. (184:56)

كاليوش: ١٧

كاليج: ٢٠٩،٣٠

كام: ١١١

كام كلا: ١١٣

کلوان آهنگر : ۱۱۷ ، ۱۱۸

كاودان: ١٣٠٠

كاوردان : ۱۳۰

کای: ۹۱

كارياكلا: ١١٩

كيونردون ١١٣٠

کونرگا ده ۱۱۳۶:

كبود جامه : ۲۷ ، ۲۸ ، ۲۸ ، ۱۲۵ كنه كن : ۲۲ :

" - 1444104 + 10 +

كجين الغلوكجين که مینو: ۱۲۵ 1086 18:52-5 كراب: ١٢٣ ات: ۲۰ ه ۱۹۳۶ ۳۲۶ ۳۳۲ کجور: ۳، ۲۱، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۷ کوات کتی - کوات کتی: ۹۰۰ کر اس : ۱۲۰ كرامك و ١٧٤ Z.K: 1793,7893,139 كر بلاي على كشت : ٥٠٠ کرت کلا: ۱۱۰ کت کور: ۹۳ 12776 كرجيان: ١٠٥ ١٠٥ م 147 4402 : 104 کرجی کوه ؛ ۱۰۵ کر جک : ۲۲،۳۲ کیه رودسر-نکنیه زوی سر ۱۰۹۰ کرد : ۱۰۹،۱۰،۸۲،۱۲،۱۱ م : \ 44 23 F - 3 CTLC : 111 3.741 3 KY1 3 104

کتول: ۱۱۰ 🕆 کتیا: ۱۱۰ کیج: ۱۹۲ كبه : ۲۷ ، ۲۵۱ کج: ۱۹۵،۱۵۱، ۱۲۵ ۱۱۱۰-۱۰۸:۱۰۵ ۱۳۱۰ م کراچی: ۱۳ 104 67 88 6 144 108:4 25 کجید: ۱۱۶ کچ : ۱۹۹ كَبِي: ١١٢ كَجِبُ عِمَلَةً ؛ ١٢٥ کیکن: ۱۰۷ کیل ده: ۱۱۱ 101:45 کیه رسناق : ۱۰۹ د ۱۰۹ کید رود: ۱۰۹،۳۴۰ کیا : ۱۲۶ کچه رودبار : ۱۱۲ 👚 کیه قراشور : ۲۰۰ - 1117-15-145 101:325

كركت عله : ١٠٦ کرد امیر: ۱۳٤ کرک چشیان : ۱۱۱. کدان: ۲۳ 134: 25 235 ۲۸ د ۲ : ۲۸ ۲۸ کرکره جال: ۱۰۷ ک د ل ۱۱۹۰ کرک دود سر: ۱۰۹ کردخیل: ۱۷۲ ککیا: ۱۲۲ کود دشت عله: ۹۳۳ كركم : ١٣٠ کود رودیار: ۱۹۷ · کرکه پلی دشت : ۱۱۹ کرد شاه رودبار: ۱۷۰ 106:55 11.0169168114:355 کرکو رود - کرکو روسر : ۱۵۱ .14.6 114 6114 کود محله: ۲۹ - ۸۹،۷۰ - ۱۰۶ کا نرود: ۸ کر کودن : ۱۵۵ 177 : 150 : 174 ٧٦ : ١٥ كرد ملا بغوب ١٩٠٠ کرمنر – کرمتو: ۱۲۸ کردی جال :۱۰۸ کومزد: ۱۱۹،٤۲ کویل کلاد ۱۱۹ كري: ۲۷،۷۷ کرزمانسر ۱۰۸۴ کرسم : ۱۲۶ کر کتار: ۱۹۷ 1.7.41:05.5 کرسی: ۱۱۱ کوا: ۱۲۰ -111: 1/2 00 كوكلا: ١١٨ کف: ۱۱۵ كيم آبد: ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ، ٨٥ ، ١٠٥ اکک: ۱۰۸ کک: ۸۱ 101 = 177 = 101 کریم کلا: ۱۱۸ كركام: ١٢٢

سكل: ١١١

2K: 211, 121, 121, 121

SK4: 01: 14: 171

کلانه اسي : ۱۰۷ 🕆

كلاته خيج: ۸۳،۸۰

کلاجان : ۱۲۵

کلامه: ۱۱۲ ·

كلادوش: ١١٤١

(108'6187 + 104'6 YV = >>Y

:130:*

کلارآبد: ۱۰۱،۱۰۱

كلاردشت . . ۲۲ و ۲۷ و ۱۰۸

كلارستاق: ۲۱ ۸ ۸ م ۱۸ ، ۲۱ م

4 41 i 40 6 44 6 44 6 44

1 101 1 14A : 1.Y : 1.0

کلارسی : ۱۱۸

کلادم : ۱۲۳

كلارودبار: ١٧٤

كلارودي - كلاروبي: ١١٧،

10+ + 114

كزونك : 41

کت: ۱۲۲.

كىليان: ١٥٧، ١١٦، ٤٣١ كلايي دره: ١٢٣.

کنوب: ١٣٤

کش: ۱۶۲ .

كشاجاك: ١٤٠ع

کتابه: ۲۱

كشتل: ۱۱۹ ۱۱۷ ۱۱۹

كشنل هزيز علدار: ١١٨

کفته :۱۲۷۰

كشفل: ١٣٠

كشكا:١١٧

کشکوه: ۱۰۵

كشنا يد: ١١٩

ک : ۱۹۳

کشیر: ۲۲، ۲۲

كفار الكا: ١١٤

كفا كلرى: ١١٠

كترخان : ۲۱ ، ۹۷

کنترکار: ۱۲۰

. کنترکل: ۷۸

كنشكركلا: ١٢٠، ١٢٠

کنشگیری: ۱۲۵،۷۱،۷۰،۲۷ کلاره چه: ۱۲٤

کلاره کلا: ۱۱۹ کلاریجان: ۲۲، ۱۱۹

كلازل: ١٥٧ كلياشا: ١١٤

کلاسنگیان : ۱۲۵ کاتله سر : ۱۵۳

کلانت : ۱۲۶ کلانت : ۱۲۹

كلاك: ١٠٧ ، ١١١، ١١٧٠ ، كلار ، ١٧

٠١١ ، ١٢٥ كان ١٦١ كان ١٠٠

ا کلاکرد: ۲۹

کلاکیا: ۱۲۰

کلاگرکلا: ۱۱۹ کلاگر محلّه: ۱۲۳،۹۶ کلر: ۱۲۰

كلاعله: ١١٧ . كله: ١٠٨٠

کلاه سر: ۱۰۰ کلینکیدا: ۱۲۲۱

كلامو: ١٧٥ كأنكرود: ١٠٩

کلان:۱۱۳ کشکسر:۱۱۲

الملائدية: ٢٧ ، ١٥٣ كانو: ١٠٨

کلانسون: ۱۱۹، کله چاه: ۱۵۳، کلایه: ۲۱۹ کله سرا: ۲۰۹

کلایه بن : ۱۰۵ کله ی : ۱۱۹ کلب : ۲۰۱ کلودشت : ۳۰

کلب: ۱۰۹ . کلباد: ۲۰ ، ۹۸ ، ۹۸ ، ۹۳ ، کلورا: ۱۲۳

۱۲۰ کلرد: ۱۲۰

کلبت :۱۱۷ ، ۱۱۷ کلوده : ۱۱۷ ،

كل يىلاق: ١٧٨ 344: -کلان: ۱۲۸ کال خان : ۱۲۷ کال غریب: ۱۲۷ كل كلا: ١١١٠ ١١١٠ كال كلاة: ١١٢ 112.117:XX: کم چاك : ١٠٨ کر: ۱۱۰ کرین:۱۲۳،۱۰۸ کربند: ۱۱٤ 🕝

کودشت: ۱۵۷ کورود: ۱۹۰، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۱۹۰ کرکلا: ۱۲۶

کرو - کزود: ۱۱۳ ، ۱۱۹ ، ۱۱۲

کنان: ۱۳۰ کند: ۱۱۹

کندین : ۱۱۶، ۲۲

کنودشت : ۱۳۷

کیمنان : ۱۵۰

کنارسر: ۲۶،۱۰۱،۱۰۹،۱۰۹

کلورد: ۱۲۱

كلوروديي : ۲۰۹،۳۰

174:345

كاوسا: ١١٧

کلوکن : ۱۲۸

کلوکای : ۱۲۶

کل: ۱۲۲،۱۱۷

کلیای خطیر: ۱۲۳

کلیب: ۱۵۷

کلیت: ۱۲

کلت: ۲۲ ، ۱۲۵

کلیع: ۱۲۱

کلیج کلا : ۱۲۱ ، ۱۲۷

کلدبر ۱۶۰

الله : ۱۲۲

كليرد: ١٢١

سکی دو - کی دود: ۲۱،۹۹ کشیان: ۹۲۰

کلیس- در بند کلیس: ۱۵۷

کلیشم: ۱۰۷ س ۱۰۷

کلیک: ۱۹۰۰ .

۱۱۸: کیا

کلیکان : ۱۱۳

کلیم خواجه : ۱۲۲

کمورود: ۱۱۵	کناره: ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۹، ۲۲۷
کرود: ۲۰ تا ۲۶ ؛ ۲۶ · ؛	کنداب: ۱۲۶،۱۰۳
کهایرد : ۱۱۳	کند آباد : ۱۱۲
کهنه دشت : ۱۱۸	کندر: ۱۳۰
کهنه هون ته ۱۱۴٪	کندسان : ۱۰۶۰
کهنه ده : ۱۲۲	كنالو: ١١٤
کهنه کلباد : ۱۲۵	کندلوس: ۱۰۹
کهنه کوه : ۱۲۵	کنده خر: ۱۲۱
کېنه کون : ۱۲۵	کنه، سر: ۱۰۹
کهو: ۱۱	كنده كلا: ١١٩
کهیر : ۱۰۹	کنه وان : ۱۰۸
کوبیج کلا:۱۱۳	كنزكلا: ١٠٩
کوپ: ۱۱۰،۳۳	کنس: ۲۹،۲۹
سکوپاسوا : ۱۱۷	كنسانه بند: ١١٠
آب کو پان : ۷۰	کنسه با ۱۱۶۰
کوت: ۱۲۶	کنسه رود : ۲ ، ۳۱ ، ۱۵۵
کونره : ۱۰۶	کنسه مرز: ۱۱۶
کوتل: ۱۰۸	کنس : ۱۱۱
کوتل جان نما : ۳،۷۰	كَنْكُرْجِ عِمَلُهُ: ١١٢
🗕 ىوك : ٧٩	كَنْكُلُ آب رجه: ١١١
— قلمه سن: ۱۰۳	كنكل جاه : ۱۵۳
— کش: ۶۱،	كَنْكُلُهُ جَالَهُ: ١١٠ ٪
– ويجينو: ٧٩	كنيم : ١٧٤
	i

کوتی ایراهیم کاردگر: ۱۳۰۰ كوشك جلوه لي : ١٥٦ کوشک دشت: ۱۵۹ کوئی سر: ۱۲۲ 🕝 **کوشک**سرا: ۱۲۰: کونی میردشت : ۱۲۲ كوشكك : ١٠٩ ، ١٠١ كوچانى محلّه: ١١٩ کوشک نداف : ۱۲۳ كوچسفهان: ١٦٠ کوشه زر ۱۱۳۰ کوچک : ۹۸،۸۲ كوفه: ١٦ کوچه يوسي: ۲۵۶۹ كوكباغ: ١٣٠ کوچه کازران : ۲۳ کوکنه: ۱۱۳ 40:035 كوكلايه: ۲۰،۰۲۰ کورجو : ۲۳ کوکو و دسر : ۱۰۳ کودفیل: ۱۰۲ کورشید: ۱۰۸ 170 : 1EA : YS كورشيه رستاق (۲۹، ۲۹، ۱۰۸، ۵۰۸ ، كولايي : ۲۷ كولائج: ١٥٢ كولاويج: ١٣٠ ، ١٤٨٠ کوره سر: ۱۵۳ کوری: ۱۱۰ کولدین : ۱۲۳ كوديا: ١١٦ کولسان: ۱۹۹۳: كولكسرا: ١٠٩ كوزا: ۱۲۱ کزک: ۱۱۴ کولنگه: ۱۰۳: کوسان: ۲۲ ، ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۵ کوله در م ، ۱۳۰ كوسركنده: ١٢٠ 🕟 کومیان : ۱۲۸ 😗 کوسکوه: ۲۰۱۹: 👸 كونجى الأنا ٩٣٠٩١ كود اصطيل: ١١٥ كش: ١٩٩ ١٣٠

ڪيا کلا: ١٠٥، ١٠٨، ١٠٨٠ 141:114:111 كاكلاته: ٥٥١ کیان : ۱۹۰ کوهسار : ۸۲،۷۸،۵۷ کیت: ۱۲۲ ۱۰۰ ، ۱۲۴ ، ۱۲۹ ، ۱۲۱ کیج : ۸۰ کرهستان: ۲۷، ۲۰۷، ۲۷ اندرون تنگه : ۱۲۳ کید : ۱۰۵ كيسليان: ١٥٧ کیسنا : ۱۷٤٪ کسه: ۲۵ كيش كلا: ١١١ کیکلایه: ۱۸،۱۷ کیکه بن: ۱۱۰ 🕆 1.9: 55 کیلان : ۱۱۲ كلارجان: ١٣٠ كلنكور: ١١٤ کینج ۱۰۹۰ كِتْخُوارِيَّة ١٣٦٤ که وز: ۱۰۷ كيوان بؤم : ١٣٠٠ کآمبر: ۱۲۳ -کوان کوه : ۵۷

کوه بژم: ۵۱،۷۰ کوه بینار : ۱۳۰ کوه پر: ۱۰۹،۳۰ کوه تیزیرو : ۵۷ 👉 - دو بزم: ۱۹۵۰ - گرنام: ۱۲۳ کوه مرد : ۱۵۷ كوه عبد اللعي: ٧٥ كوه قد مكاه : ١١٦ کوه قروق : ۳۱ کوه نیل : ۱۹۲ کوهي خيل: ۶۹ كوغير علَّه: ١١٧ سكويتر: ١٠٧ -کویج: ۱۳۰ کویر: ۱۵۹ کیا: ۷۰ کیاده: ۱۲۲

كاوكوه: ١٢٦٠ . دَ کھوستر (34 1444ء سگاولنگر: ۱۱۹:

کیوسیّه : ۱۳۵ کر: ۲۷

ك

کناب: ۱۱۸

محتابسرا : ۱۱۰. محاریام: ۱۲۴

كاذركاه: ١٥٦ کنه پشت ۱۰۹:

کته رودبار: ۱۲۳ كازه عله: ١١٩

محته کش: ۱۲۳ سکالش بر: ۳۷

کچه سر: ۲۷ محالش بل: ۱۱۲

کیبان: ۱۰۱ كالش كلا: ۱۱۳، ۱۱۳

کوک: ۲۲، ۲۲، ۱ ۹۷

محالش علّه: ١٠٥ 🕟 سى كوك شاه: 23

کامیش بنه : ۱۹۲

مح آکوه: ۱۰۰ کاوانی محله : ۱۲۷

کرامجان : ۱۰۸ کاویر: ۱۰۷

آل گاو ره : ١٣٤ سران: ۲۰۹،۳۰،۲۸

كراني عله : ١٧٧٠ : محاويا: ١٢٦

کرپ: ۹۳،۹۱ محاورد : ۱۲۲

کرجی: ۱۳۶۱ ۱۳۶ محاوزن - انظر محوزن

کاوزن محله : ۱۱۷ محرجي کلا: ۱۲۱

گرجی محلّه : ۹۲ ، ۱۲۰ ه كاوزنه كلانه : ١١٠

کرجیه سرا: ۱۰۹ محاوسالار: ۱۲۳

كاوستك : ١٧٦ گرداب: ۱۰۵

كرد آسياب : ١١٥. گاوکل : ۱۵۳ 🗧 🕝

مرا: ۱۲۷ منح ماوك: ١٠٧ کرمدشت: ۲۸ ۵ ۲۸ محومرود: ۱۰۲، ۱۲۱، محرمرود بي: ١٢٣٥ ٤٠ محمستان : ۱۲۱ گرمسر محلّه : ۱۱۳ · كرمش كلا: ١١٨ کرمیج کلا: ۱۱۸ م می کلا: ۱۱۷. ۲۷،۷۲ - ۹۶،۹۶ - ۹۰۱۰ کرنام: ۹۲۳ ٠١١، ١٣١٤٢٣١، ١٣٧٠ كره: ٢١ ۱۲۱ ، ۱۹۱۸ ، ۱۹۱۱ ، سکروس : ۱۳ ١٩٠٠ ١١١- ١٦٠ عمدا كريل: ١١٥ ١١٠ ١٦٠ ١٦٠ ١٧٨ 14 + 6 34 4 44 41-4644644644-44:5 14061.2 كولنك: ١١٤ كزاف رود: ۱۰۹،۱۸ 111:45 گزنه موا : ۱۲۹،۱۱۰

کود زمان : ۱۳۰ سکردشی: ۱۲۱ 🎽 کرد: ٦ سگردکوه : ۲۰ 104: 535 کردن بری : ۱۱۸ محرشب : ۷۰ مح لسيه سر: ١٥٣ کرفنگ : ۱۲۹ 1.4: 25 کرنا: ۲۱۱،۷۱،۵۳،۱۵،۷۲۲ کرنا: ۱۱۴

کرک یا : ۱۲۶ 🔞 · کرک تاج : ۱۲۴ · مرکزود: ۱۰۵ 101:50 مح ماب دشت: ۱۲۴ گرماب رود-گرما به رود: ۴۱۳ کردره: ۱۰۶ 🕟 گرما**ن سر : ۱۹۵**۳ م

بر ۱ و د د ۱۰۷ و ۱۲۹ ه ۱۲۹ و ۱۲۹ و ۱۲۹ و ۱۲۹ و ۱۲۹

محل سرا: ۱۲۹ ز :

کل مغید : ۱۷

کل کل: ۱۲۲

محلندرو:١١٠

محله بوسی : ۲ ۲۵٫۳

كله جال: ۱۲۸

محله کوه : ۱۰۰

كلاكيم : 11 🕝

كاد: ١٢٥ ، ١٢١

كالنوء ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ، ١٥١

مجلوكي ز ۱۲۲ .

170 6 74, 1 0A E. M. 1535

* XE 1 Y4 & 1 07/

114 6 EV. idd5

کلیج: ۲۲، ۲۹، ۱۶۲ ۱۶۳

مكليجان: ١٦٦ ١٠١٠ ١٢٠ ١٠٠٠

124

کلیجان رسناق : ۱۲۰،۱۰۸

سکلین خوبی ۱:۱۰۱

، گناهتی : ۱۵۷

کش تبه : ۱۹۸ (۹۱ ۱۹۳ ۱۹۹

*1 - - 644

کسکری عله ۱۸،۱: 🗅

كشاهه : ٦١ 🔞

آل کشنت : ۱۳۴

ککیه : ۸۶ .

کل افشان بر ۱۲۰ و ۱۲۱

مكل باغ : ١٢٧ ا

كل بلغجه : ١١٦

کل بن : ۱۲۷ ·

كلبًا نكاه: ١١١

کلیا یکان : ۱۲۱، ۱۳۳، ۱۷۸۱،

117

كليشته: ١٠٧

كلتية : ٨٥ ، ١٢٧

کلجاری: ۱۲۳

ATA: Mines

آب کلیشه: ۸۲

. مجمل جيني : ١٣.٧

کل خانه : ۲۱

محل خانه سر : ۲۰۷

کل دست : ۲۹۳

مكاردك: ١١٥،٤١٠

کزای : ۱۲

كلزرود 7 10.4%

کوا: ۱۲۳ کوا زونو: ۱۲۱ سخواسل : ٦١ کودر: ۱۳ ، ۱۳ مكيد ناظر: ١٣٠ كوراب جود: ١٦ کوراب کسکر: ۸ كوران تالار : ١١٩ مخور داعی : ۹۰ کود سرخ : ۸۹ گورشبرد-گورشجرد-گورشیر-کورشیرد ؛ ۱۰۸ کودک : ۱۱۳۰ كورك سنيد : ٩٩ کوربجان: ۱۵۷ كور زندين خبل ميكودنذ بن العايدين ه ۳.خيل: ۱۹۵ کوزن : ۲۰ ، ۱۲۷ ، ۲۰ ، ۴.۶. رکوسری : ۲۰۶۹ . کشراره: ۱۲۳۰ کشراره مکوشواره کوه : ۱۳۰ 4 AV 4 AT 2 AY 4 18 : UNG . 160644646464

كبيش كلا: ١١٩ کنبد جاردر (۱۵۹ کنید بیجارداد: ۲۹ کنبدسلم وطور : ۵۱ 6 ۵۱ کنید سه تن : ۳۸ کنید شمس طیوسی : ۳۸ محتبار قانوس (۸۳ ، ۸۵ ، ۹۱ ، ۹۱ ، 177 + 55 + 47 + 48 كنيه محدآمل: ۳۹. محند ناسر الحق : ۳۸. کنچرود: ۲۵۶۲ كنج كلا: ١١٧ كنيج كرداب: ١٢٢ کنجو دورُ : ۱۱۸،۱۲۰ كنجياه: ١٣٠ كنداب: ٢٥ گنداب رود : ۲۸،۲۸ م كندك علّه: ١٧٤ كندل ته: ١٠١ كدلك: ١٧٤ متحنديل: ١١٠ کنکر: ۱۰۸ کند: ۱۲۸

گیلانه جوی ۲.۱۵ 🕟 کیل جاله سر ۵۴۰ کیل خواران : ۹۹ ، ۱۲۰ ، ۱۲۲ كلك: ١١، ٣٠، ١١ كلكعان: ١٨ كيلكش عله: ١٢٣ مجيل كلا: ١٠٩ ، ١١٧ ، ١١٨ کیل نشین : ۱۲۰ کیله دون ؛ ۲۰۰ که کلا : ۱۰۸ ، ۱۲۱ مركة علّه: ١٠٦ مکیله رود: ۱۹ محلود: ١١٦ کیلیان: ۱۵۷ مجودره: ١٦

محوکله شود: ٦١ 17:55 147: 25 كوليج - انظر كليج كونى عله : ١٢٧ محوهر باران: ۲، ۱۹۰ کوهو ده : ۱۲۲ 🔧 كونى كله: ١٠٦ كيا بندان: ١٥٧ كيسا: ١٠٥ محيشه دمرده : ٢٦ مكيل: ١٥٠ كيلاباد: ١٢٠ کلاس: ۱۱۴ محيلاموش: ١٦

174 4 1 - 1

كيلان : ١٦٠١٥، ١٥، ١٥، ١٥، ١٦٠

٨١->٣٠ ٢٦ ، ٢٠ ٢٠١١ لابيج : ٢١

1.4: 1-7: 27 : 161-1 79: 144: 11-

ع ۱۰۵ - ۲۰۳، ۲۰۳ - ۱۰۶ الت كنار : ۱۰۰

١٠٦: عَلَمَ ٢٠١٤ و ٢٠١٠ عِلَمَ ١٠٦٠

ا کلانا اد: مدر .

. كيلان ده : ۱۸۱

لار: ١٣١٣٠١ و٤٠٠٠٠١١

YOF

لارجان: ۲، ۲، ۲، ۱۵، ۲۰ ۲۰ ۲۰ ۲۰ ۱۲ لاله رود: ۱٦

۱۲۰،۷۵،۱۰۰،۱۲۰،۵۱۰ لالم : ۸۰ ما ۱۲۰،۱۵۰ لایک : ۱۲۰ ۱۲۵

لاهجان : ۱۹۱۸، ۱۲۱ م۱۰۱ 177 . 104

لارقعم ان: ٣٤ ، ٣٤ FYE : FYT 1 57.

لارك: ١٧٤ 100:

> لاركوه: ١١ لاريج: ١١٠

Yed: 171: Ly لاويجر: ١١٠

148 : 4X 114: 75: 511

لاریم : ۲۰۱۹ ، ۲۰۱۲ ، ۲۰۱۹ ، ۲۹ و ۱۷۵ سنه : ۱۲۲

لياوك : ١٠٨ 104 171

لارى غله: ١١٧ له رودبار: ۲۵۳

لاغرزمين: ١١٨ ليه سر: ۲۰، ۲۰۵

> لاشك: ١٠٩ لبوت : ۱۵۸

لاشكنار: ١٠٩،٣١ الرا: ١٣٠

لتنگان: ۲،۹،۲۸، ۱۰۹ لاک آبندان: ۱۱۹

> لاكت تاش : ١٧٤ لته بند: ۱۱۵

لاكت نواش : ١٣٤ لنه يشت: ١١٥

لاک تراشان: ۱۵۳، ۱۲۰، ۱۲ نامی کومه: ۱۲۵

لاک دشت : ۱۲۰ 100:

144: 77 119: 14

لالآياد: ۲۶،۸۶،۸۴ از:۲۱

لعلكياده: ١١٢ قلمه لوز: ۹۳۰ لغرت : ۱۵۸ لززنه: ١١٦ لرستان : ۱۲ لغور: ٤٨ ، ١١٨ ، ١٣٣ ، ١٤٧ ، لکان: ۱۰۹ 170 : 107 : 107 لم که سری : ۱۱۱ ، ۱۱۱ لغورک: ۱۱۸ لوکم : ۱۰۸ لک: ۱۱، ۲۲، ۲۲ لکتر: ۱۰۹، ۱۰۵ 174644 201 لکري: ۱۵۳ 1.0: -- .] لکه دوزی: ۳۲ لوه کوه: ۱۲۹ لله باغ: ۱۲۸ لار: ۱۵۳ لله برچين : ۲٤ لاربن: ١٠٦ لزرجان: ١٨٠ لله دوين: ۱۲۵،۸۰ اله مرزجل: 11 ازور : ۱۳۰،۱۰۹، ۱۳۰ 177 : 170 : 14 لزورک : ۱۱۹ لله کنده : ۸۱ 1.9:27 ته ونگه: ٦١ لسني: ٦٣ للوك: ١١٨ لسن : ١١٤ 1.9: 1 اشتر: ۱۰۰ لشكوك: ١٠٧، ٢٤: كالم لراسك: ٢٥، ١٢٥ لم ١٥٧ نش کنار: ۱۰۹ 144:27 لك: ١٧١ ، ١٢٥ ، ١٢١ ، ٥٥٦ لشاوار : ۱۱۶ السكلاء ١١٩ لشه لزود : ۱۳۱ 178:35 للذن كما سكلا: ١١٨

لموک : ۱۲۱ ٔ	لوسان: ٤٩
لنجرود : ٦٤ع	لومسر : ۱۰۴
१४० : नर्ग	لوسكنده : ١٢٥
لنه اسپو : ۱۲۳	لوشگان : ۲۱
لنەر: ١٣٠	نوشلونی : ۱۱۱
لتدرود بأر : ١٧٣	لوط : ۱۱ ۲
لندک: ۱۲۴ ، ۱۶۷ ، ۱۲۳	لوات : ۱۲۲
لتذه كوه : ١٧٦	لولدم: ١٠٦
انكج: ١١٤	نوليان ۽ ٥٥
لتكران : ٦٣	لولی محاّه : ۱۰۷
لَنَكُو رَحَانَ : ١٣٠	لومن دون : ۱۹۰
1.7:1.0:30:11:15	لولگ : ١١٦
لكرود: ٥٠ ١٧، ١٧٠ ، ٢٤ع	لوندر: ۱۲۱، ۱۳۱، ۱۳۱
لنگود: ۱۰۹،۱۱۰	ليارسنان : ۱۷
لحاش : ۱۱۳ ء د ۱۱	لياسي : ۲۱
لمير: ١١٥	ایتکوه: ۱۱۳۰۴۰
نوبا: ۱۱۲	ليچم: ۱۳۰
لوبيوو: ۱۹۳	ليرود : ۱۲۸
لوتيا : ١٣٨	ليسه كو : ١٢٦
لوجناء : ۱۲۳	لیکانی : ۱۲۹
لوديان : ٥٩	لیکش: ۱۹۰
لورا : ۱۱۰	ليلامر: ١٣٦
فوران : ۱۱۳	ليلان : ١٥٣

مارکونی : ۱۱۳ ليلم دشت : ١١٨ مارکبو ده : ۱۰۹ ليلا كود: ١٧ مارم: ۱۲۴ 141:75.7 10: 36 ١٠٥ : خالط مازندران: ١- ١٥ وغيره لعرز: ۲۰ مازندراني : ١١ ۽ ١٧ ۽ ٣٠ ۽ ٣٠ ۽ لتموجو: ١٨ 17- 6 10Y 6 Y. لمونجو : ١٠٩ مازوارم : ۱۲۸ لحوتِده : ١٧٤ مازوین : ۲۰۷ ، ۲۰۷ ابند: ۱۱۹ ازوکش: ۱۲۸ ليوار: ٦٩ مازولنگه: ١٠٥ لوان: ۲۷ ، ۲۷ ، ۲۵ مازی بن: ۱۲۹ ليوجان: ١١٤ مازی کلام: ۱۰۰ مازي کاه : ۲۸،۲ • مازيه جال : ١٠٩ ++: 416 مازیه میر: ۱۰۹ ماچك يشت: ١٢١ ماس : ۱۵۷ ماخواران: ١١٤ ماسال: ١٠٧ ماسور آباد: ۱۹۲ مادو رستاق : ١٧٤ داران : ۲۳ ، ۲۰۷ ماشخ : ۱۱۲ ماران کلا - ماران کلانه: ۱۳۷، ماشو کلا: ۱۲۳،۱۱۷ مافروز جک : ۱۲۱ 144 ۱۱۸ ماوان کوه : ۲۰۸ ، ۱۰۸ و ۲۲۸ اقلاصان: ۱۹۲

متكازين: ۱۲۳ ماکر آن : ۱۲۰ ما ک کلا: ۱۱۸ ١١٦: الأعته ،الكه دشت : ۳٤ متوزيج: ١١٣ مالکي: ۱۹ ، ۳۷ 14. 4 119 4 28: 36, 2 محاق محلّه: ١٢٠ ١١٠: ١١٠ مامطير: ١٠٥ ع ١٩٧ ، ١٩٧ ع ١٩٥ مجل: ٨-١ مجلس مآهر: ۹۰ أملاك وأدوني: ١٣٠ عِمد آباد: ۲۷ ، ۲۰۹ ماندر: 110 مچوري: ۱۳۰ مأنهين: ۲۹،۲۲، ۲۹ عل الثلاثه: ٢٧ مأني زركه : ١١٧ علَّهُ آب دنگ سر: ٣٦ 140: 16 - او محله : ١٥٧ مأهانه سم : ١١٤ ، ١٤٤ - آسيت تکيه: ١٥٧ ماء فيروز محله : ١٢٠ - اسي کلا : ۲۹ اهيه مر : ١١٤ - آستانه: ۲۰۷ ماهيه سر دز: ١١٤ - استر آبادي عمَّه : ١٥٧ ماوچکوه : ۱۹۸ - آسیاب سر: ۳۱ ماه راء النَّم : ١٥٩ - اصفائي عله: ده ماماک : ۷۰ - افغان: عه مايان: ١٧٨ - آقرود: ۱۵۷ ماسئان : ۲۰۹ مبارك آياد: ٨٧٥٠٨٠٠٨٠ - امامزاده عبه الله: ٥٤ -- امامزاده مجي : ٥٤ 44 47: Jesta -المتجى: ١٧٤

_	
عَلَّهُ سِسرتكِهِ : ١٥٧	عَلَهُ آهَنكُرُ عَلَّهُ: ١٥٧ ، ١٥٧
— پا ي چ نار : ؤ ه	- اوجابن : ۱۵۸
— پای سرو : ۷۳	– اوردشت : ۱۵۲
پائين بازار : ۳۹	– اوصانلو: aa
 پل بيور : ۴٦	 باب باقر ناظر : ١٥٧
– پناکلا: ۱۵۷	- باجلو: ١٥٦
 پنجشتبه بازار : ۱۵۸ 	- بادحيل: ٨٨
— نمجن جار : ۱۵۲	– بازار محله : ۲۱
– نوک عاله: ۱۰۸	- باغبان محلّه: ١٥٧ ، ١٥٧
– تکیه ار باب : ۱۵۸	— باغ شاء : ٢٤ ، ٢٧
ـــ تکيه خان : ۲۳	– باغ شاه کونه : ۵۰
- تکیه دوشنېي : ۷۳	س بای خیل : ۲۸
– تکیه هباس علی : ۷۳	- بخشى محلَّه : ١٥٧
– نمیشکانه خیل : ۲۸	– بربری خیل : ۳۱
چاڻه باغ : ••	- بربری علّه : ۳۷
—چاه سر : ۳۹	— باوچ : ۷۳
— چشمه سر : ۹۴	— بلوچى خيل : ee
چمندیان : ۲۳	– بنگشی خیل : ۳۹
- چنار بن : ۱۵۹	– ڄار آباد : ٥٥
ـــ چهار نکيه : ٥٠	- بياكلا: ١٥٧
– چارشتبه : ۱۵۷ ·	– پيج ٺاجي : ١٥٧
حجارشنبه پیش: ۱۵۸	- بيد آبد: ١٥٧
– چوبلق محلّه : ۱۵۷	– بيرامتر : ١٥٥ ه ٥٥

محآة سرچشمه : ۷۳	محلَّةُ حاجتي جعفر : ١١٨
– سرحام اقاحسن : ١٥٨	– حصیر فروشان : ۱۵۷
– سوخته تُکِيه : ٧٣	— حزه کلا : ۱۵۷
– سيّد جلال : ١٥٨	– خش واش : ۱۵۲
سية زين العابدين : ١٥٨	– خیابان حرم : ۱۵۷
– شاه : <u>۱۸</u>	- دباغان : ۲۲ ، ۲۰ ع
– شاه پسنه : ۸۸	– دَبَّاغُ خَانَه بِيشِ : ١٥٧
شاهزاده حسبن: ٥٤	- درب شهدا : ۱۵۷
— شاھۇنگى : ١٥٨	 درب نو : ۷۳
– شاه غازي بن : ١٥	- درزی کونی : ۱۵۷
101:36:1-	– درزی عمَّه : ۱۵۲
– شپش کشان : ee	- در سجه: ۵۱
شعر ياف محلّه : ١٥٨	– درویش تاج اله آبن : ۱۰۷
– شكرآباد: ٥٤	– درویش خیل : ۱۵۷
– شمشيرگر محاه: ۱۵۸	– درویش محلّه : ۳۹
– شوننشتی – شاهان دش	— دوچناران : ۷۳
#1	- ديو محله: ١٥٧
- شبركش : ۷۳	راضية كلا: ١٥٨
-شيشه کر: ٥٥	- رودگر محله: ۳۹، ۱۵۷، ۱۵۷
– عرب خيل : ١٥٧	زرگر محلّه: ۱۵۸
- عطَّار محلَّه : ١٥٧	- سېزدشېد : ۷۳ ، ۳۷ع
 طالش محله : ٦٤ 	- سبزمیدان : ۱۵۸،۵۶
طوق دار بن: ۱۵۸	مسر پیو : ۲۳ مسر پیو : ۲۳

محلَّةُ مسجه جامع : ١٥٧	مُحَلَّهُ ۚ فَرَّ اشْ مُحَلَّهُ : ٦٤
- مشائها : ١٥٦	- تادرية محله : ١٥٨
— ملاً مجد الدِّين : ٥٥	- قاضی کوئی : ۱۹۸
– میان دسته : ۱۵۷	- قراكلا: ١٥٨
- سان قطع : ۱۵۷	تساب کلاِ: ۱۵۸
– ميچكاه محآه: ۱۵۷	— قليجلي محلّه: £٥
– میشجه کران : ۷۳	— کاردی علّ : ۱۵۲ <u> </u>
— سیدان : ۷۳	- كاسه كر محله: ١٥٧ ، ١٥٨
- ميرزا كوچك : ١٥٧	– کردخیل ؛ ۱۸
— مېرسە روژد : ئاھ	- کلاج ، شهد : ۱۵۷
– میرکری : ۲۳	اه۷: عهشه عنه 🗕
— ميرمشهد ; ۶۵	— کو دہ مسر: ۱۵۷
– تغیب کلا : ۱۵۷	— کوه صهرا : ۱ ۸
— ئىلېندان : ١٥٤ ، ٢٧ ، ١٩٩	– کوی خیل : ۹۸
- ننطى محلّه: ١٥٧	– كالشخيل؛ ١٥٦
— تقارچيان : ٧٣	– گالش محلّه: ٦٤
– مَنَّاشُ عَلَّهُ: ٦٤	— گاو بندان : ۲۳
– نیاکی : ۳۹	– محرجي عملة : ٣٦، ١٤
هارون محله: ۳۲	– گریلی محلّه : ٦١
— ھافتی ۽ ۳۹	– مگلشن: ۱۵۷
- حنكاكلا: ١٥٧	- محورك: ١٥٦
- هزارين : ۱۵۷	- ليك علَّه: ١٥٧
— هیمه دوزان : ۲۳ —	- مراد بیك: ۱۵۷

مدرسهٔ دروازه تو : ۲۳	محاً» بهودی شحاً» : ۱۵۸
– روحیه : ۱۵۸	* 175 * 1 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 5 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1
- زين الشَّرف : ٢٩	177 6 147 6 147 6 147
- سادات: ۲۳	محد حسين آباد: ٢٥ ١٠٥ ١٠٥٠
الار: ٩٧	101
– سليان خان: ١٥٩	عمد کیا: ۱۹۰
- سيّد امام خطيب: ١٥٦	محودآباد: ۲۱، ۲۲، ۲۱، ۴۵، ۵۵،
- صدر: ۱۵۷	144 + 1/6 + 1/4 + 64
10v: u)le -	مداناو : ۱۳
- عادیه: ۲۴	عسوس : ۱۱۳
 قادرية: ١٥٧ 	مقومة : ١٠٧
— قَهَّارِيَه: ١٥٧	مدرسهٔ از پاپ : ۹۴
– کاظم یکی: ۱۵۷	احد ملاّ صفر على : ١٦٠
- كلشن : 1 8	– آنانحسن:۴۳۴عع
 مادر شامزادد: ۱۵۹ 	- اماء عبد المام
- محمّد تقى خان : ١٧٥ ١ ١٣١ع	- حلجتي ابراهم : ١٥٧
- سجه جامع: ۱۵۹	- حاجي سيد حسن مولانا :
 میرزازکی: ۱۵۷ 	107
– نوابيّه: ١٥٩	– حاجي محمّد تني خان : ٧٣
مدو: ۱۳۰	- حلبتي محمّد صالح: ٣٣
مرأتع: ٩٢٠	 حاجي الأرضا : ٧٣
مراد چال : ۱۰۷	– حاجي مصطفى خان: ١٥٩
مراد چشمه : ۱۲۸	 حار الشَّمَاه : ۲۳

1+A: mlunga

مرشتاوند: ۱۵۳

سادآت مرعشي : ۲۷ ، ۳۱ ، ۴۱۱ ،

124 . 154 . 144

مرغانه يد: ١٦

مرکوره: ۱۲۱

مركاو: ١٧٢

مرمت: ۱۲۰

مرند کشل: ۱۲۳

مرو: ۱۵۳

مروردي : ۲ ، ۲۸ ، ۲۹ ، ۱۰۹

104: 101

مریج محله: ۱۱۲

مريجان: ١١٤

مريد جر: ۱۱۴

مری کنده : ۱۱۸

مربم آبلد: ۱۲۷

مزدران: ۳

مززد ۲۸۱ ۱۹۱

مزدشت : ۱۰۷

مزوعة : ۱۲۸

مراوه تية : ٩٩

سانات مرتضائی: ۱۲۲ مرسنگ: ۱۲۸

مرج: ۱۱۱

مردمان کلا: ۱۱۸

مر د مؤمن ۱ ۷%

مردو: ۱۱۰

م دین کلا: ۱۱۱

مرزان آباد : ۱۰۷ ، ۱۲۷

مرزان ده : ۱۰۸ ، ۱۱۱

مرزان کند : ۱۰۵

مرزان کیلہ : ۱۵۴

سرز قال : ۱۱۸

مرزبان: ۲۶۲ ، ۲۵۲

مرزبان آیاد : ۱۳۰ ، ۱۳۰

مرز بان کلاته : ۱۲۸

مرزکنار : ۱۱۸

مرؤناک : ۱۱۹ ، ۱۲۹

مرزن کور : ۱۱۲

مرزه بند : ۱۱۵

مرزود : ۲۲۰

مرزون آباد : ۱۱۸

مرزون كلا: ١١٣

مرس: ۱۹۰۸

۲۳: لهیشان ۲۳	مزرعة سيّد أسد : ١٩٩ع
ييسر: ٧٣	ەزرك: ١٣٠
– پلی صرو: ۲۳	مزرک: ۱۰۷
– يناه بيكى: ٣٣	مزرلات : ۲۲ ۲۲
ا بناء کلا: ۱۵۸	،زنگ: ۲۲، ۲۷
- I KLKy: 401	مزيدة ١١١
- جامعُ استرآباد : ۲۷ ، ۷۳ ،	مسجد آخوند : ٦٤
18416431640148	- ارباب: ۲۹
٤٣١	١٥٨: ١١٠ -
– جامع اشرف: ٦٤ ، ١٦٠	 استرآبادی محله : ۱۵۸
آدل: ۲۲ م	افاشيخ حسين اندلبت: ١٥٨
17.	— أقا عباً سي : ٣٩
- جامع يارفروش : ١٩٠٤٥ -	- اقاعبدالسكريم: ٣٦
۱۷،۱۵۸	 الأمير مومن : ۳۳
– جامع رانکوه : ۲۲ع	– آکبریّه:۳۳ع،۵۷a
 - دشت: ۱۵ ع 	–
- ساری : ۱۰۵ ه ۱۰۰ -	اماء ي : ١٥٩
104	– اوجا بن : ۱۵۸
- جامع لاهجان: ١٦٠ ،٧ع	ايرانها: ٣٩
- باد ۱۵۲ د ۱۵۲ د ۱۵۹ -	 بازار: ۲۹،۷٤ع
- حلجي الأمحدي: ٧٣	– باشي: ٦٤
- حاجي تبريزي: ٧١ : ٢٩٩	— باغ پلاکٹ: ۱۳
– حلجي جنفر: ١٥٨	— باغ شاه : ۲۰۰

مسجه مىراب دنگ : ٦٤	مسجد حاجبي حسين : ١٥٨
 سرچشبه ۱۳۳۰ 	- حاجي سية حسين مولانا :
- سريد: ۲۷	104
— سليمان خان : ١٥٩	- حاجي علي : ٧٣
- نيد: ۲۹،۷۱،۷۷ -	🗕 حاجي فرج : ٩٥
101: lin —	- حاجتی عجمّه حسن معار: ۷۳
- سيف الاسلام: ١٥٨	– حاجتی محمّد خان : ٦٨
- شاهزاده قاسم : ۷۳	- حاجي محمد رضا : ٧٣
– شاه غازی: ۱۵۹	– حاجی محود اقا: ۷۳
- شيخ عبد الأصول: ١٥٨	— حاجي مصطفى خان : ١٥٩
شیرکش: ۲۳	- حاجي ميرزا هدايت: ١٥٨
 طشته زنان : ۳۳ 	 حصیر فروشان : ۱۵۸
- aku : 101	 عار الشقاء : ٦٤
— على خان : ۲۳	 دباغان: ۲۰،۷۳ ع
 قاچارها: ۲۲، ۱۶۹ ع 	 - در نسجه ۱۹۹۱
– قادرية : ١٥٨	 دروازهٔ فوجرد: ۷۳
ادی:۳۷	 دوچناران : ۲۳
– قراكلا: ١٥٨	- ديليها: ٧٧
– قسأبكلا: ١٥٨	– زرگر محله:۱۵۸
– قارن : ۱۵۸	رضًا خان : ١٥٩
– کاسه کچران : ۲۳	- روحية: ١٥٨ ١٣٦
– کاظم بیگی : ۱۵۸،۱۵۰	ــ ساغری سازان : ۲۰ع
313	ــ مالار: ۳۹

مسجد نقار چیان : ۷۳	کوچک : ۲۳	مىجد
— هاشمی : ۳۹	سحرج : ٦٤	
	کرچی علّه : ۳۹	_
مسله ذرًين كول: ١٦٠	گرذین: ۹۰	-
مسكان: ١٣٠	کلشن: ۲۱، ۲۰، ۲۰، ۲۷،۰	
مسکویا: ۱۳۱	107:107	
میکر: ۷۰	محمَّد باقر خان : ٧٣	-
مگران : ۱۲۷	مشهدی جمّد خراسانی ۱۵۸۱	
كر محلّه: ١٦٧	مصلّی: ۲۹،۷۴،۷۳ع	_
٠٠٠ : ١٤	مقيره: ٧٣	-
مسیٰ محلّه: ۱۱۹	ملاً حسين على : ١٥٨	-
شان کیله: ۲۸،۹	ولاً عبَّاس : ٢٥	
مشاتی : ۱۲۵	ملاً على : ٧٣	_
مشبوكلا : ١٣٣	ملاَّ مجيد : ١٥٨	_
مُسْتَكُ قطب الله بن : ١٣٨	ملاً ميرزا حسين : ٧٣	-
مشتکان : ۱۱۳	ميخچه کران: ۷۳	
مشخی کلا : ۱۲۲	ميرزا محدعلي: ٣٦	_
شک آبد: ۱۳، ۲۰۰ ۱۲۱	میرژامهدی اشرفی: ۱۹۰	_
مشكان: ۱۳۰	میرکریمی : ۷۳	-
مشكزار: ١٠٣	ناصر خان : ٦٤	_
شکلا: ۱۰۰	نخيب کلا : ۱۰۸	_
مشکین دشت : ۱۱۱	نملبتدان : ۲۳	-
مشل آباد : ٣٥	نىل بىكى: ٧٣	

مشلک: ۲۵،۲۸، ۱۹۱ مثان ده : ۱۱۱

شيد: ١٦٤ منيل: ١١ ٠٣٠ ٥٣٠ ١٩٥ ٢٠٠

مشيد سيز: ۱۱۸

مشهد سر: ۲۲ م ۲۷ م ۲۰ م ۱۳۵ م ۱۳۹ م ۲۶ م ۱۹۰ م

١٢٦ : ١١٦ ، ١١٦ ، ١٥٠ منيد آياد : ١٢٦

مشهد گنجو روز : ۱۱۷ ، ۲۸ ، ۱۱۸ متری کلا : ۱۱۷ ، ۱۱۷

مضيي: ۱۰۱ ، ۱۰۲ مشهد مصريان: ۱۰۱،۷۲

مشهد ميريز رك : ۳۷ ، ۳۷ مقسى سرپيج : ۱۲۹

مشهدی سرا : ۵۰۱

144: -

ممر: ١١٥

مصقل آياد: ١٦٢

معث: ١٢٥

مسلّى: ١٧٤ ١٧٩ ١٧٤ ١٧٤ ملاّ أميره: ١٧

معينب محلَّة: ١٣٣

مظفّر: ۱۱۷

مظفّر کلا: ۱۱۸

محاف : ١٠٩

معصوم آباد: ۱۲۸٬۱۲۷٬۱۲۴،۳۳ ملاخان: ۲۳

سلم: ۲۰

معلّم کلا: ۱۲۰،۱۱۲

سادات مفیدی : ۷۹

متصود لو: ۷۷ و ۷۸

متيم: ١٦٠

1.4: 29 1

ملاً: ١٠٩

الأحلجي محلّه: ١٠٥

Nate: 43873 843 1883

F7 - 177 - 14A - 14.

ملاح : ١١٦

ملاخيا : ١٧٤

ملاده: ۲۲۱

ملامتكا: ١١٥ ملارد: ١١٤ انظرمارد ملازم : ۱۱۲ مار: ۱۲۳ ملاً صادق : ١٠٠ 144:194 ملومه رنگ : ٦٦ 47 6 14 6 A 64 6 1 : 14 ملت: 24 ملاً على: ٧٩ ال كند . ١٢٠ ملا قليج خان : ٩٩ ملا کلا: ۱۱،۹۱۱،۱۱۳،۱۱۲، مله دره: ۱۱۵ مناره شور - كلدسته ميدان شير: ملا كيل : ٢٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ ١٩٠ 119:45 %. 4.4: *** ملخ آباد : ۱۵۷ منحل: ١٢١ منحلدة ١٠٦ مارد : ۱۹۵ انظر ملارد 119: 04 مندور: ۱۱۱ ملک: ۱۳۱ مغل در ه : ۱۲۳ ملک آباد: ۱۲۰،۱۱۵ ٠٠٠ رود : ١٥٣ ملکلار: ۲۰۹،۲۹،۲۹،۱۰۹ منز ولک : ١٣٦ منشلك : ١٠٦ چشمه مل جوب : ۱۸ منصور کنامه: ۱۱۸ ملكشاه محلَّه: ١٩٩ مَــكول: ۱۳۰ 119 6 114 : 36 36. منکي جال: ۲۶ مَلْتُ مُحَلَّهُ : ١٧٣

مك خيل: ١١٩

نة: ١٣٠

مليار: ١١٤

منكل: ١١٤

سوچه کلا: ۱۰۹

ندچي : ۲۹ ، ۲۰

5 44	ŧ -
موزک چل : ٦١	، منوّل: ۱۰۹
٠وزورج: ١١٨٠٤٤	ميتر کلا: ۱۲۵ ، ۱۲۱
دومی آباد : ۱۰۹،۸۰	میدی آباد: ۱۲۹
وسی کلا : ۱۲۱	مهديان : ٧٠
.وغان : ۲۵،۸،۷	مهدی خیل : ۱۱۳
مولود شانه : ۱۹۱	مهدی میرا ؛ ۱۹۱
مومه دسرده : ۲ ، ۲۵	119: 26:40
مؤمن آیاد : ۱۲۷	مهر بان : ١٦٦
،ون: ۱۱۶	مهرجين : ۱۹۲
میارکلا: ۱۱۵	مهروات :۱٦٥
١٩٤ : ٨٣ : ٧٩ : ١٠٠٨	مهرون کلا : ۱۲۲
میان آباد : ۸۱ ، ۱۳۷	مهری : ۵۰
میان بیزم : ۱۰۷	١٣٠ : مينيه
ميان بنه: ۲۵ : ۲۵ : ۲۸ ه ۲۸ ا	میکتان: ۱۱۶
میان بشته ۲۷:	مهلستان : ۱۱۸
میان چاه : ۹۳۰	مواضع : ۵۷ ، ۱۲۹
میان دشت : ۱۱۹	موجه کوه : ۱۱۸
میان دیج محلّه : ۱۰۵	مور : ۲۹
میان دره : ۲۰ ، ۱۲۲ ، ۱۲۲	موردستان : ۱۵۰
میان دورود: ۱۲ ، ۹۲ ، ۹۲ ، ۹۲ ، ۹۲ ،	مورستاق : ۱۵۰
6 184 6 144 6 147 6 14.	مور پدار : ۲۲۰
144	موز : ۲۹،۴۳
	موزائدرون ؛ ۳

میانده: ۱۳۴ ، ۲۹۰ ، ۲۰۷ ، ۱۰۷ ، میدانک : ۱۲۳

۱۱۲،۱۱۰ میران: ۲۵۲

میان سرا: ۱۰۷ میران آباد: ۱۱۵

میان سی : ۱۲۱ میراناده : ۱۱۷

میان شهر : ۱۰۹ میرانه رود: ۱۲۵

میانکه: ۱۰۹

میان کلا: ۲۲ ، ۱۲۵ میر بان: ۱۹۹

ميان کله: ۸۱ ، ۸۹ ، ۲۰ ، ۲۱ ، مير رود: ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ ، ۸۱

٧٢ ، ١٣١ ، ١٦٠ ، ١٦١ ميزاده : ١٣١

سان کوه : ۱۰۷، ۱۰۷ معرزاد محله : ۱۱۷

مبان کی: ۱۰۸

مبان لدک : ۱۰۷ میر شریف : ۱۰۳

مبان محلَّه : ۲۰۷ ، ۲۵ ، ۲۰۷ میرشمس الدَّین : ۲۰۷

میان پورت: ۱۲۹ میرعلم ده: ۱۱۳

ميج: ١٠٥

ميجران: ١١٣ سادات مير كال الديني: ٧٦

مبجكر: ١٠٧ مبرك علَّه: ١٠٩

میخساز: ۱۰۹ سادات میر مجیدی: ۷۹

میدان تابان : ۱۰۹ میر محله: ۱۲۸،۱۲۷،۱۲۸

ميروند آباد . ١٣١

میدان زودبار باقلی بزان : ۱۵۹ میره : ۱۱۱

ميدان سر: ١١٩: ١٢٤ ميرود: ١٥٤

میدان شور - میدان شور آجوری: میروزان: ۱۳۱

5 49 6 47-YE

ميشر: ۱۳۱ ناردس: ۲۸ ، ۲۹ ، ۳۴ ، At نارنج باغ : ٨٥ ، ٥٩ ، ٢٢ ، ١٢٧ 177: 424 نارنج بن: ۲۰۹،۱۸،۹ ، ۱۰۹، ميشه كلايه : ٦ ، ١٩ ناريج بندان : ١٠٦ معان : ۸۱ نارنجه کرتی: ۵۹ سكا علَّه: ١٢٣ مى كلا: ١١٩ اروران: ۱۱۷ 111:50 ناسرود: ۱۹۲ ناصر آباد : ۱۱۸ 140: 14 ملافاد : ۸۰ 111:35 mbi ميل داد كان: ١٠٧ نامر وند : 177 : not 170 : 104 104 : 141 : 140 : ainli ميمجي خيل : ١١٦ نينس کلا: ۱۱۸ ناموس ده : ۹۱۲ میتک: ۱۱۱،۱۰۹ نانوا كلا: ١١١ ميوت كشن: ۸۷ تاوس : ۱۳۱ نانج: ١١٠ ن نعِيّار: ٧٠ عمارده: ١٠٩ 1.47 76 ناتل: ۲۷، ۱۱۰ – ۱۱۱، ۱۹۰۰ نجار کلا: ۲۷، ۱۰۸ ۱۲۸ ۱۱۲ ۱۲۱ 1-9: 9-170 : 102 ناتل رستاق : ۱۹۲، ۱۱۰، ۲۳ سنجي کوه : ۱۵۳

ناتل كنار: ۱۱۲،۱۱۰،۳۲ تفجيركلايه: ۱۷

117:35 8 نشتارود: ۲ ، ۲۰ ، ۲۰ ، ۲۰۹ ندا كوه: ندف خيل: ١٢٢ ندک : ۱۰۵ نشكحان: ١٠٦ رسال : ١٢٩ نشل: •٤ ئودن كلا: ١١٤ نشو : ۱۰۹ اردى محلّه : ١٠٥ نشون کلا : ١١٩ نصرآباد: ۱۳۷، ۱۰۹ ، ۱۰۹ ، ۱۳۷، ۱۳۷، نوس: ۱۰۷ نصرت آباد : ۱۷۸ 144: 4; نعبرت سنک : ۱۳۱ رُصِو: ۱۲۸ ، ۲۲۸ را نوکس جاد: ۱۹۲ نصف جان: ۱۱۱ نرکن جال : ۱۲۸،۱۱۷ نسيركلا: ٢ رُکن کوئی: ۱۲۲ نصرىحلَّة : ١١٩ تلا: ٢٦ 1.0:47 نظ آماد: ۱۰۷ تريمن صو: ١٩٢ زوار: ١٦٣ 1-4: 10 تعلندان : ۱۲۲ 176 : 144 نمذكلا: 23 ندل: ۱۱۰ نسبت آبلا: ۱۱۱ نسن: ۱۱۱ افطر: ۱۲۸ نب زود: ۱۸ نفظ چال : ۱۹۸ ، ۱۹۰ نسه کلا: ۲۰ ننمه جاک : ۱۵۳ نسيه محلّه: ٢٠٥٤٧٠ ننطه کوتی : ۱۳۱ نشال: ۱۹۷ تَمَارِجِي محلَّهُ ; ١١٩ ، ١٢٢ 1.7470478671: 12

نها بد ساری : ۸۸ غد برت: ۱۲۱ نها به صول : ۸۸ تقره بمجار: 14 ع تهرمان: ۷۰ تقلم مان: ١١٥ 11266-11 قلدسم : ١١٥ نوارته: ۲۵۳ نقي آباد : ۱۲۸ 114: Xil. تمس دئنت: ۱۱۸ نوج: ۱۱۱۰ قيب كلا: ١١٧ نکا: ۲۰،۲۱ - ۲۵،۲۲،۸۷۱ نوچین: ۱۲۹ ۲۰۱۱ ، ۱۲۰ ، ۱۲۰ ، ۱۲۰ ، نودره : ۱۸ نردشت: ۱۲۲ P 7 E 4 137 نکران: ۱۲۶ ica: 7/ 1 A/ 1 AY 1 PY 1 YA 1 تكارستان: ١١٧ * 1786177 41114 44 44 1 نلقشر: ١٧ ATLANTA ITA تودد اسمسل شان : ۱۲۸ ه ۱۲۸ 11+ : ske نوده حلتي شريف : ٨٣ نمارستاق : ۲۲ - ۱۱۰ نودهک: ۱۲۰۱۱۸۱۱۷۱۱۸ ۱۲۰ 144 : 44 : SE تمک آپ رود - تمکاوه رود : ۴، ۱۲۱ ، ۱۲۵ ، ۱۵۹ ، ۱۹۰ 177: 36.05 641 644 644 641 64 ١٥١ ۽ ١٠٠٨ ۽ ١٥٠ - أنوده ميرسمد الله خان ۽ ١٢٨ أوده تظام الدين : ١٢٧ تمک جاد: ١١٥ 114:14 177:453 الدي كلا: ١١٩ 184: 43 171 (1.1 × 1.7) 171 نأ.: ١١٥

نور: ۳، ۲۷، ۲۷، ۲۲، ۲۲، ۲۷، آنوهیا: ۹۱۱

110:111:3 . 1.0 . 27 : 47 - 4.

١١٠ - ١١٧ ١٢٩ ، ١٣٠ على تاردرد : ١٥٣

۱۰۵، ۲۰، ۲۰ نیاسه: ۲۰، ۲۰، ۲۰

نورامكتُ كلا: ۱۱۰ نیافت: ۵۷ ، ۱۲۲

نورود: ١٦ نياك: ١٦٤

نورودبار: ۱۵۱،۲۹،۳۹ نیاکی: ۲۹

نورود سر: ۲۰۱۹ ۲۷۱۹ ۱۹۹۱ نیالا: ۱۳۴

نوروز آباد: ۱۳۱ نیشل: ۱۰۸

نورى: ۳۹ نيج: ۱۱۰

نوری بن : ۱۲۱ تیج کوه : ۱۲۴ ۱۱۰ ۱۱۰

نوسر: ۱۱۱ نیوس : ۱۰۹

نوشا: ۱۵۳ نیرگان: ۱۲۸ ، ۱۲۸

نوشروان: ۱۱۷ نیرنگ: ۱۰۹

نوشروان پوستانی : ۱۱۷ م ۱۹۷ م ۱۹۵ م ۱۹۵ م ۱۹۵ م ۱۹۵ م ۱۹۵ م ۱۹۹ م ۱۹۵ م ۱۹۹ م ۱۹۹ م ۱۹۹ م ۱۹۹ م ۱۹۹ م

نوکناه: ۲۰۱۸-۲۲-۲۹۱۸ نیرین: ۱۱۹

الما ۱۲۵ مروران : ۱۱۱ نیزه و ران : ۱۱۱

نو کنده داروب : ۱۲۸ نیس الوار : ۱۰۸

تُوكنده كا : ١٣١ نيسه رود : ١٥١

تَوكُوه: ۸۱ نیشاپور: ۳

نومرو : ۱۲۸ تیشابوریّه : ۱۲۵

نوهل: ۷۹ ، ۱۳۷ ، ۱۳۷ نیشاور: ۱۳۱

نیکنام ده: ۱۱۱ عرلت : ۲۲ و ۷۹ نیله کوه : ۱۲۸ هرات يو: ١٠٥ نل: ۱۹۳ هرسان: ۱۰۸ ، ۱۳۰۸ هر ده رود : ۲۶ نيم : ١٧٤ نينجاتي: ١٢٥ 1+A: X602,A نيم مرحال: ٨٥ : ١٩٢ ، ١٩٢ هردورود: ۱۱۰ اهرس: ١٩٧ نيبه ور: ١٠٩ هرسه حال: ۱۲۹ ۵ ۲۰ ۱۳۰ X هرسي: ۱۰۷ آب هارون : 33 111:40 هار ون کلا : ۱۱۳ 141:4,0 هرمزد کوه ۲: هار ون محله: ع هاسیت آباد: ۱۲۰ هرميتا: ١٧٧ هاشم آیاد : ۹۲۵ هره يي : ۱۱۲ هره سنگ : ۱۱ هاشم رود : ۲ ، ۳۱ هاشمي : ۳۹ 44: 44 هبراثان: ۹۲ 44:40:14-41:43 هنزنن : ۹۲ * /W. * TA * FF * EL -- F. ١٥٣ : ٨٠٠٨ 177 4 104 4 107 هنگایشت : ۱۱۸ هرهزی : ۱۱۳ هزارتيره: ١٠٩ هجي: ١١١ المجير كالا: ١١٩ عزار جريب: ۲۲۵۹ ۱۵ ۲۲۵ هجرأن : ١١٥

104 - 07 1 07 1 04 1 ET

- 147 4-

١٢ ، ٢٨ ، ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ، ٢٠ ، ١٥ ، ١١ علوسان : ١٠٠

١١٢١ - ١٢٠١١ - ١٤٠١١ علوبه مسر: ١١٣

۱۲۳ ، ۱۲۳ هادیو : ۱۲۳

هزراچم : ۱۰۸ هلی چال : ۱۱۶

هزارخال: ۱۰۸ : ۱۱۰

هزاره: ۷۸ مل کلا: ۲۱ ۲۹ ۴۹

هشتادتن : ۱۵۵ هلی کنه د ۱۹۹

هشنادیل: ۱۱۲ هلی یشت : ۱۱۹

هشتیکه : ۲۷ ، ۱۲۵ میلاد هندوستان : ۲۷ ، ۱۹۵۷ ۱۵۰۲۱

هفت آن : ۴۳

هذت تنان : ۱۹۶ مندومرز : ۱۰۹ هذت حشیه : ۲۹ ۲۹ ۱۲۳ هندوکلا : ۱۹۳ ۱۹۳

هذت چشمه : ۱۲۹ مندوکلا : ۱۶۱ ۱۳۳ هندوکلا : ۱۹۳ ۱ ۱۳۳ مند د. ۱۳۰ مندوکلا : ۱۳۱ ا

هنت لب ۱۲۳۰ هنگو: ۱۵۷ هنته جال : ۱۱۵ هنگو: ۱۰۹

مكا: ۱۱۸ هني: ۱۱۳

هلاوان : ۱۲۵ عود کان : ۱۱۳

هليه: ١١٤ هوسم: ١

هلست کش : ۱۱۶ مولاً : ۱۲۲ ۱۲۰ ۱۲۲

هل کش: ۱۱۹ هولاد: ۱۲۹

هلهٔ کلا: ۱۰۱ میان: ۱۹۳: ۱۹۳

علویشته : ۱۱۰ هیرت : ۱۰۹

هلوچال : ۱۲۳ هیکو : ۱۲۲

هاودرآه : ۱۰۷ هیمه جان : ۱۲۳

هی هی کیان : ۱۱۹	واوسر: ۱۲۲
هيولا : ٥٨	وباد: ۱۳۲
_	وريام : ١٢٤
و	روت : ۱۳۲
واتأشان : ۱۱۱ ، ۱۹۲	ورچشمه . ۱۲۹
واجي: ۱۰۸	ورد داونه : ۲۰، ۱۶۰
واچک: ۲۰،۲۰	وردگر : ۱۵۷
وارفو : ۱۳۲	وردعة ; ٥٧ 4 4٢١
وأرعى : ١٣٤	ورزن: ۲۹ ، ۱۱۱ ، ۱۹۵ ، ۱۹۳۱
وازک: ۱۰۹	ورزته : ۱۱۷
وازم کوم: ۱۳۲	ودسک : ۱۱۵
وازوار: ۱۰۹ ، ۱۲۲	ودسن : ۱۲٦
وازی : ۱۱۰	ورسوكلا: ١٣١
واسكس: ١٣٠	ورکا: ۱۱۵،٤٠
واكتان: ١١٤	ورکارده : ۱۱۳
والأرود — ولاروژ : ١١٦	وركه: ٠٠
وال فوش کېری : ۸۱	ورکی: ۱۲۱
والمان: ٨٤: ١٢٩	ورگه خوسه : ۹۲
وامنان : ۲۲۹ ، ۸۸ ، ۱۲۹ ، ۱۲۹	ورمزآباد : ۱۲۲
وانكس: ١١٣	ورمه زار: ۱۲٤
وانه : ۱۱۸	ورنا باد : ١٥٤
.واهه : ۱۰۸	ورثه : ۱۲۱
وأودره : ۲۳	ورندان : ۱۲۰

ولاسان : ١٤٦	وري: ۱۹۲ ۱۹۲
ولاميره: ١٧٤	وريان: ١٣٢
ولاش آباد : ۱۳۷	وری کتام : ۱۱۸
ولاشان : ۲۵۱	و زدول : ۱۹۲
ولاشت: ۱۳۲	وزرا : ۲۷
ولاشكي : ١٣٦	وزرا محلّه :۱۱۳
ولاشكرد : ١٦٥	وزملا : ۱۲۳
ولاشبت : ١١١	وزمه : ۲۲۱
ولين — انظروله بن	وزوار: ۲۲، ۹۲۱
ولتور : ۱۲۰	وزيه مال: ١٠٩
وقد : ۱۰۸	وستون : ۱۲۲
ولسپ: ۱۰۹	وسسكر : ١٦٢
ولفراً: ١٢ – ١٢٥ : ١٢٥	وسعلی کلا : ۱۱۳ ، ۱۲۰
ولم: ١٣٥	وسم : ۱۳۳
ولم رود : ۲۳	وسوا : ۱۲۴
وأه : ۱۱۰ م ۱۱۱	دسیه کش : ۱۱۹
رلته : ۱۳۳	وشکن : ۱۰۹
وله : ۱۱٦	وطن : ۱۲۸
وله بن : ۱۳۳۲	وطنا : ۸۳ ، ۲۲۵
وله جوی : ۱۳۲	وكسر: ١١٦
وله مازو : ١٢٥	ولار: ۱۲۸
وله موزی : ۳۰	ولأرود - ولاره رود - والاروز:
ولو : ١٢٥	117

ولويي : ۲۲ ، ۱۱۲	وله : ۲۳۰ ۱۳۳۰ ۱۵۷۱
ولوكش: ۱۱۹	ونه بن : ۱۹۵
ولول : ۱۰۸	ونوش — ونوشاء، ونوشه ده :۲۹:
ولونه: ۱۱۹	144 6 1 • 4 6 41
ولويمه: ۱۲۲،۵۷	وهي : ۱۱۳
ولي آباد: ۲۰۱۲۷۰۲۴ ۱۵۱۰ ۱۵۱۰	وبره گردن: ۱۰۹
ولي مرز: ۱۰۷	ويسر: ۱۰۹
وليجه : ٥٩	ويلير: ١١٤
وليسه ده : ۱۱۳	ويليرد :
وليك: ١١٤	ويه: ۲ ۲ ۲۲۲
وليك آبكه: ١٣٧	وينآ باد : ۱۳۲
وليكان: ١٣٧	وينه بن: ١٧٥
ولیک بن : ۱۲۳	ويوا : ۱۲۳
ولیک چال : ۱۳۳	
ولیک دون : ۱۱۸	ى
ولیگان: ۱۰۹، ۱۱۰	ياجيني : ١٣٦
ولين آباد — ولينوا : ٥٩	يارم ئبة : ٩١
وماد: ۱۳۴	بازر رود: ۹۲
ولداد أميه كوه : ١٥٦،٤٧	يازين : ١٠٥
ونداد غرمزدكوه : ١٥٠١٢	باس تپه : ۱۰۰،۹۷
ونداهزه کوه : ۱۲۹،۲۲	ياسل: ۱۱۱
ونده جال : ١١٥	اسمین کلا: ۱۱۳
ونشت : ۱۳۴	ياحمين كلا شايخ : ١١٣

بكلك حاحي: ٩٩ هٔ عمن کلاورزی: ۱۹۳ یکه مازور: ۸۵ ، ۸۶ ياغ دشت : ١٠٧ بكورليو: ٦٠ ياغي الم : ٩٩ ياغي كلا: ١١٨ يلايان : ١١١ ياغي كورك : ١٦٠ يلده چشمه : ۱۰۰ يتر: ۲۲۱ ، ۲۷ ، ۱۱۱ ، ۲۷ ، ۱۵۷ ينا: ۲۲۳ یلی چشمه : ۹۱ 111688 : 2016 بانسر: ۷۹،۵۷،۵۹،۵۱،٤۱ بهشتم: ۱۱۰ مودي: ۱۳۴۱ ، ۵: يانسر وكيو: ١٢٣ 140 : 422 يتيم كش: ١٥٣ 178.1.1-18.74: -يورت اقارضا : ١٢٦ 1.4:6 - چنازه: ۱۲۷ يخدم : ١٧٤ نخکش: ۱۲۰، ۹۲،۵۷،۵۱ - خان احد خان : ماه ردان آباد: ۱۹۵،۱۵۵ - خانارخان: ۱۱۵،۱۱ 110121200 -بزدري : ۸۲ - شارک: ۱۲۹ یزدی : ۲۰ يسانى: ۲۲،۷۴،۷۴ م س خاه : ۱۱۵ يوسف آباد: ١١٢ 1747 يغوب پيشعر: ٨٥ يوش : ۱۱۱ يعقوب لنگه : ١٦٠، ٩٠. یوقاری باش : ۸۸ کنوت: ۲۰ یوتائیان: ۱۵۰،۱۱





INDEX OF NAMES WHICH DO NOT APPEAR IN THE PERSIAN INDEX

Animili, 150
Arii, 150
Asith, 161
British Muscum, 100
Cadnall, 150
Daine, 07
Darcion, 162
Derbices, 141
Dom Cramecks, 46, 49
Ectatana, 131
Eugenis, 167
Gelae, 113, 150
Hyrcaniana, 138, 150, 151, 153
Kramonvodsk, 164
Labos, 158
Labos, 158
Labos, 158
Labos, 158

Margiani, 140
Margiani, 10
Melisupol, 69
Melisupol, 69
Milan, 10
Sinva, 172
Oresi, 161
Paracheathean 150
Parchia, 88, 150
Paracha, 68
Flangead, 68
Flangead, 68
Flangead, 69
F

INDEX OF NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OTHER PERSONS

Aganus, 153 Alione de la Fuye. Colonet, 134 Anel, Chade, evil derme, ibr Assermant, 153 Baker, V., erii Bartier de Mernard, C., roii, 154 Bauer, will Bell. Dr C. M., RPT Berchem, Max, wii, 88, 101 perreem, on a seri, oe, 103
Riarenberg, og
Bode, van, srii, y:
Repowde, E. G., avii, a, 14, 41, 133, 135,
141, 151, Persian text o
Brydges, Sir Harford Jones, avii
Ruhee, D: F. A., svii
Chardin, Sir John, svii, 49
Chardin, A., avii Choucke, A., avil, 159 Cunca, Hon. George N., 200 Darmonteter,]., svii, 1, 100 Demorpay, G., svii, 12, 108, 110, 122 Diet, Ernst, zvii, 88, 102 Dorn, B., zvii-zviii, 1.3, 18, 68, 118, 134, 150, 158, 160 User, B. and Mind Muhammad Shall'.
xviii, 152
Lirouin, Ed., xviii
Eastwick, E. B., xviii, E5
Eichwald, Ed., kviii Ethé, saib Falconer, W., xxi Verie, H., xviii Fortes, G., artill, 54, 68, 131 Fortescoe, Captain L. S., april Prante, J. B., arill, 4, 5, 5, 8-11, 54, 155 Gameiger Khan, 7 Cimelia, Sam G., sriff, 46, 54, 65, 69, 66, 130, 154, 156, 150 Greeningle, Dr C., xix Hannische, Dr J. C., xix Hamilton, R. S., xxi Harrway, Jones, xis. 37 Herodottis, sai, 88 Holmes, W. R., xix, 6, 17, 161, 183 Homostre de Hell, X., xix, 101 Hubrt, CL, sta, 143 Jaubert, P. Amedee, exi Kardapus, 133 Khanikoff, B., sin Lafont, D. F., Prelace, az-sec. 10 Les, Sir Richard, aziil

Le Strange, Coy, six, 2, 2, 27, 41, 41, 57, 33, 90, 92, 150, 162 Lipanimil, 151 Lovett, Ool. C. Benesford, 211, 31, 74, 28, 216, 161 Mackensie, Captalo F., ti, 13, 17, 18, 20, 33, 37, 39, 64, 151, c53-135, 1,47 16. Malcoto, Sir John, xix Marguari, J., Rik. 1, 27, 30, 53, 41, 88 Mode, Count, 6: Melmaok G. kir. 19, 39, 41, 54, 110; 150, 156, 159 Mordtmann, A. D., 258 Morgan, J. de, wie, 48, 67, 85, 109, 164. Moses Xoosaac'l, etc. Mamiriew, Mr. 43 Napier, Hon. G. C., 20, 160 Normald, A., veril Nord, Captain J. B., ox O'Denovan, E., sa Dishuven, Justus vs. 3 Ouseley, Sir William, ca Poslawski, General, az Paschin, Captain, ec. 67 Querry, A., 3x, 141 Rabbo, H. L., xx-20, 10, 11, 13, 31, 30, 46, 14, 54, 55, 66, 77, 94 Rawlinson, George, Lci, 88 Rehalsek, E. axi Rolling Charles, and Schindler, A. H., asi, pr Spidlitz, 201 Shell, Sir Justia, 10, 13 Shell, Lady, 221, 11 Steples Rane, 45, 16, 49, 160 Seahl, A. F. von. xxi, 116, 141, 141 Stickel, J. C., xxi Strado, uni, 88, 92, 130, 152 Stuart, Lieneral Charles, 201, 37, 43, 55, 162 Subkhal Jesus, 163 Sykm, Brigadier-Genoral P. M., ext, 38, 91, 162, 151, 161 Thomas, apentle, 153 Tiridates, 163 Todd, E. d'Arcy, 121 Trend, Calonel, exi Vetnorlich, Calonel, 64, 67, 94, 160 Wella, Lt.-Col. H. L., 2001, 29, 151 YME, Cal. C. E., XXII, 94

La dynastie des Bévands du Mazandéran. (In preparation)
La dynastie de Pádousbán du Mazandéran. (In preparation)
La dynastie Ziyáride du Gourgán. (In preparation.)
Histoire d'Astarábád de 750 à 1317 de Phégire. (In preparation.)
Notice généalogique: famille Pagès. (In preparation.)
maison de Voisins. (In preparation.)
famille Belliand. (In preparation.)

WORKS BY THE AUTHOR AND D. F. LAFONT

famille Rabino. (In preparation.)

L'Industrie Séricicole en Perse, Montpellier, 1910.

La Culture du Riz en Guilan. Extrait des Anendes et l'École Notionale d'Agriculture de Nontpellier. Montpellier, 1911.

Culture du Tabac en Guilan. Extruit du Progrès Viticote. Montpellier, 1911.

Culture de la Gourde à Chaliau en Guilan et en Maundéran. Revue du Monde Musulman, Vol. XXVIII, Sept. 1914, pp. 232-236.

Gulture de la Canne à sucre en Mezandéran. Loc. cit. pp. 237-243.

Contribution à l'étude de la Flore du nord de la Perse. (In preparation.

A Journey in Mazanderan (from Resht to Sari). The Geographical Journal, R.J.S. Nov. 1913, pp. 435-454

Rulers of Lahijan and Fürren, in Cilan, Persia. J.R.A.S. Jun. 1918, pp. 85-100.

Rulers of Glián. Rulers of Gaskar, Tol and Naw, Persian Tálish, Túlani. Shaft, Rasht, Kübdum, Küchisfahan, Daylaman, Ranikúh, and Ashkawar, in Glián, Persia. J.R.A.S. July 1920, pp. 277-295.

Lus Provinces Caspiennes de la Perce. Le Gujian. Rouse du Monde Mutul man. Vol. XXXII. Paria, 1915-1916.

Les Provinces Caspiennes de la Perse. Le Guilan, Illustrations. Paris, 1917. Les Anciens Sports au Guilan. Revue du Monde Musulmon, Vol. XXVI.

Coins of the Shahs of Persia. Denominations of Persian Coins. Low 114-127.

Queiques Pièces Curienses Persanes. Loc. ett. pp. 128-132.

Une ignitative de réformes en 1875. Tangimát-i-Hasaneb. Loz. Al. pp. 133-139.

Une Chenem guilek. Lor. all. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 222-229.

Kermanchah. Lac. cit. Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 1-40.

La Réorganisation des Habous au Maroc. Loc ett. Vol. XXXIX, pp. 53-97.

Une Lettre Familière de Fath Ali Chuh. Loc. et. Vols XI-XII, pp. 131-135. Hamsdan. Loc. et. Vol. XIII, pp. 221-227.

Le Kourdistan. (In preparation.)

pp. 97-110.

Lettres inédites de Dupleix (en Persan). Loc est. Vol. 1911, 184 excison, pp. 168-172.

Les Tribus du Louristan.) Collection de la Revue du Monde Museiman-Médailles des Qadjars.] Paris, 1916.

To'ribh-i-Gilin unt Daylamistan of Zahleu'd-Dim. Persian Text, followed by the Letters of Khan Ahmad Khan Guani. Resht, "Urwatu'l-Wuthqa Press, 1328/1911.

Jaráyid-c. Irán. In Persian. Rasht, 'Urwatu'l-Wuthqd Press, 1329/1911.

Faman. In Persian. Rasht, 'Ucwain'i-Wodiga Press, 1330/1912.

Cane de la Province du Guilan, d'après les notes de reconnaissances exécutées par M. H. L. Rabino, Vice-Consul d'Angleuerre à Recht, de 1906-1912, et d'après les renseignements donnés par l'Agence à Recht de la Société Lyonnaise Séricicole et Soies d'Extrême Orient, dressée et dessinée par le Capitaine Faure du 3° Zonaves, publiée par la Société Lyonnaise Séricicole et Soies d'Extrême Orient, Lyon, 1914.

Contribution à l'histoire des Saadiens. Archives Berberes. Paris, 1920.

La Réorganisation des Habous au Maroc. Gasette des Tribunuss du Marre. Casablanca, 1922.

Situation légale des Détenteurs de Biens Makhzen dans les Villes de Maroc. Le Caire, MDCCCCXXIV.

Les dynasties Alaouides du Mazandéran. Journal Ariatique, Avril-Juin, 1927, pp. 253-277.

OTHER WORKS BY THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK

- Report on the Trade and General Condition of the City and Province of Kermanshah. 1903. Dipl. and Cons. Reports, Misc. Series, No. 500.
- Report for the year 1902-5 on the Trade of Kermanshah. Dist and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 3013.
- Report for the year 1903-4 on the Trade of Kermanshah and Olerrica. Dift. and Cont. Reports; Ann. Series, No. 1189.
- Report for the year 1904-5 on the Trade of Kermanshah. Dipl. and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 3420.
- Report from March 20, 1903, to March 20, 1907, on the Trade of the Consuler District of Reals and Astarabad. Diff. and Cons. Reports. Ann. Series, No. 3864.
- Report from Murch 21, 1907, to March 20, 1903, on the Trade of the Persian Caspian Provinces (Consular District of Reslit and Amarabad). Diff. and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 4308.
- Report from Murch 21, 1909, to March 30, 1911, on the Trade of the Persian Caspian Provinces (Consular District of Resht and Astarabad). Dipl. and Cass. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 4028.
- Report on the Trade and General Condition of the City and Province of Astambad. Diel. and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 438t.
- Report for the year 1910-11 on the Trade and General Condition of the City of Barfurush and the Province of Mazznderus. Diff. and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 4813.
- Report on the Production of Rice in the Provinces of Chilan, Masanderan and Astarabad. See Sound of Frade Journal, April 25, 1907, p. 185.
- Silk Culture in Persia. Bonral of Trade Journal, June 4, 1907, pp. 455-459.
- Mineral Prospecting in Persia. Dipl. and Cons. Reports, 1910.
- Openings for British Trade in Morocco (French Zone). Board of Tradsfournal, Dec. 1917-Jan. 1918.
- Notes on Lur-i-Kachik and Pusht-i-Kuh and Fish-Kuh Tribes. Gove Central Press, Simila, 1906.
- Gazetteer of Kermanshah, Govt. Cantral Press, Simila, 1907.
- Report on Kurdistan. Gort, Monotype Press, Simia, 1911.
- Coins of the Shaha of Persia:
 - Silver. From Ismail I Sefavi to the reform of the Currency by N4dir;
 1499-1737 A.D. Numismatic Chronicle, Fourth Series, Vol. VIII, London, 1908.
 - II. Silver Coinage from the reform of the Cutroncy by Nadir to the accession of Nastroid-Din Shahi; 1757-1848 A.D. Lea al. Vol. 11, London, 1981.
 - 11t. Addenda. IV Copper Comage: 150x-1879. Los- ale Val. xv., London, 1915.

166 Notes

and his son Mahdi Khan on behalf of Karim Khan.—Husayn Qulf Khan Qájar, independent.—Zaki Khan on behalf of Karim Khan —Murtada Qoli Khan Qájar, independent.—Ágá Muhammad Khan Qájar, independent.—Khan Abdál Khan on behalf of Ágá Muhammad Khan Qájar.—Ágá Muhammad Khan Qájar, independent.—Then follow the givernors regularly appointed by Ágá Muhammad Khan Qájar and his successors.

- (134) The following are the only names I have found: Navir 'Alawi, came to meet Ami. Marind b. Sultin Mahanid Chance of at Annal in 426/1525.—Mahdi 'Alawi surrendered the castle of Alamit to the Assassins in 483/1000—Kiyá Buxurg, Da'i ila'i-Haqq Hádi, helped Sháh Gháxí Rustans with 5000 Daylamites in 521/1127, when Sultán Marida, the nephew of Sanjar the Saljóq, invaded Márandarán.—Kiyá Bururg, Da'i ila'i-Haqq Ridá b. Hádi, to whom the Ispahbad Ardashir (568-602/1173-1205-6) assigned the district of Daylamán.—Sayyid Husayo-i-Nésir buried at Rúclisat.
- (135) I attribute to Abil'l-Fadl the noin struck at Amul in 543/954-5 with the name of Rukmi'd-Dawis Abil 'All Dawsy's and the reverse and that of al-Unitability on the obverse, which is in the possession of the British Museum.
- (176) "Whenever the Ispanhad Farrukhán went on a hanting expedition in this direction, he used to stay a few days there to drink and make merry at Tanparast noder Tardowini, where the ruins of the palace of the lepathada Farrukhán and Khurshid are still visible. He presently asked and obtained in marriage the Masmughán's daughter, for whom he built a residence in this place, which he connected by a canal with the sea; but later he was offended with his father-in-law, beheaded him, and annexed all his domains as far as Dárán." See Ibn Islandiyán, p. 101. The district of Miyanddrud extended from the Darkalárúd to the river Mihrahán, which became known as Mirbán. It was part of Sári, the eastern limit of which was Qarátughán. See Zahlau'd-Dín, Hislary of Missandarán, p. 42. Mihrawán was a district situated in a plain in the mountains at to fortanks from bári. It contained a town of the same name. The Mihrawán-river, Jdy Mihrawán, is certainly the present Niká river, and Dú-Áb must bave been a village at the junction of the Asp-n-Naysa and Sar-Tang streams, south of the present bridge of Nika.
- (12) There was a place near the Harhar river known as Darbandsi-Shimih, so called because Báharh, when fleeing from the men sent in pursuit of him by his father Minuchihr, the Marzuhau of Láriján, leaped his horse into the river, which runs like a mill-race at this spot.
- (128) Bulunaoahir was founded by Ardashir Bábakán. It was known later as Karjiyán. See Handu'lláh Mustawfi Qazwini, Faribh-l-Goelda (Cibb facsimile), p. 105, i. 5.

Notes 165

Governors of the Qajars: Fath 'All Khan (later Shah) to 1206/1791-2. Muhammad Zaman Khan 'tzeu'd-Ulnid died in teog/1814 -- Muştafa Khan is replaced in 1238/1822 by Badl'u's Zamán Mírzá Sáhib Ikhtiyán.—Ardashir Mirza Mulk-Ara, 2250/1835.—Fadl 'Ali Khan, 1251/1836.—Imam Quli Khan Qajar and his son Abhas Khan Bayglar Baygi-Sulayman Khan Khan-Khanan, 1256/1840.—Muhammad Naşir Khan,—Muhammad Tagi Khan, Zahiru'd Dawia - Abbas Khan, Bayglar Baygl - Shahrukh Khan - Amir Masa Khan.-'Abbie Khan, Bayeler Boygi.-Algued Mirot.-Muhammad Rahlm Khan of Bujnird. His brother Jaffar Qull Khan likhanl replaces him in 1273/1856-7 and dies on the return from an expedition against the Turcomans.—'Abbás Mirzá Mulk-Árk.—Muhammad Vali Khán Qájár, 1277/1861.— Anusharwan Khan, 'Aynu'l-Mulk 1250/1863-4-Muhammad Vali Khan Sanlár, 1281/1864-5,--Mirzá Muhammad Khán Sipahaálár, 1283/1865-7, is replaced during the same year by Hajif Kayumarth Mirad.—Anusharwan Khan, Pridadu'd-Dawla, Khansalir, -- Primadu'd-Dawla son of Pridadu'd-Dawls, 1885/1868 o. Tie is followed by Sulayman Khan Sartip, Sahib Ikhtiyar, who built the bridge over the Gurgan at Aq-qal'a .- Husayn Qull Khan is appointed in 1292/1875 but dismissed shortly afterwards and replaced by Sahih Ikhtiyar.-Jahansus Mirza, 1193/1876.-Muginti Khan Mirpanj, 1396/1879.-Mustall Qull Khan is replaced by Habibu'llah Khan, Saidu'd-Dawla, in 1298/1881.—Yar Muhammad Khan, Sahmu'd-Dawla of Bujnurd, 1303/1886.—Vajflurlikh Mirza, Sayfu'i Mulk, 1305/1888.—Muhammad Vali Khan Tunakabuni, Napru's Saljana, 1307/1889.—'Abdu'llah Mirza, Hishmatu'd-Dawla, Nasro's-Saltana, 1309/1891-2.-Mirza 'Abdu'llah Khan, Intigamu'd-Dawle, 1310/1893.—Kaydinarch Mizza, 'Amidu'd-Dawle.—Vajthu'llab Mirra, Amir Khou Serdar, 1312/1895.—Jahansus Mirra, Amir Nuyen, 1315/1808.—Sa'du'd-Dowla, 1316/1808. Ahmad Khan Qajar, 'Ald'u'd-Dawla, 1317/1900 - Hajif Muhammad Sadiq Khan Shambiyatlu, Amir-i-Tupkhana, 1318/1901.—Hajji Sulian Muharomad Mirza, Sayiu'd-Dawla, 1322/1904.— Muhammad 'All Khan, Sardar-Afkham, 1322/1904 - Nuntatu'llah Miras, Amir Khān Sardār, 1324/1906.—Nasru's Saljana, 1325/1907.

- (121) The Qarinward was one of the seven most honourable stocks of Saranigu Persia, the members of which were called the Akiu'l-Enymals by the Arab historians.
- (122) Abii Khuzsyma sented garrisons at the following places: Tamisha; Rūdhār, 2 farzakār from Tamisha; Kūsān; Asrāmīl; Sāmta; Kūsān; Zīrwān in Panjāh Harār; Dū-Āb; Mihrawān; Aşram; Audatra; Awsarzīn; Awsarābād above Paricha; Rawā; Sārī; Aratā; Chapukrūd; Khurramābād; Chamenū; Farim; Yazdānābād; Kūlā; Māmit; Sāliyān near Lafūr; Nishāpūriyya; Tāberān; isfandiyār; Taricha; Fath Faslab; Jābarān; Masla (Mītā) Zarrinkoī; Āmul; Gilānābād above Rānikūb; Pā-yi-Dasht; Halāwān; Nātīl; Bahrāmīih; Qarātughān of Bālārāh; Walāshjird; Kajū; Jūrishjird-i-Sa'ldābād; Kalār, the beginning of Daylam; Kūhustān-i-Dū-Baaham; 25-Sa'ldī.
- (123) Subsequent governors of Maxandarao were: Mirrh 'All Asgbar on behalf of Nadic.—Muqim Khan on behalf of 'Adil Shah and Ibrahim Khan.—Muhammad Khan Qawanla on behalf of Muhammad Husen Khan Qajan.—Najar Khan on behalf of Karim Khan.—Muhammad Khan Dadd of Sawadkub

Sadiganif pass. A path leads from Nawdih to Mayama on the Tilprin-Mashhad road, passing up the Khurmalo defile and emerging on the Zardwit plain.

(119) Ardashir Bábakán, says Mashidi, diséded Mátandarán between four Irpahándi, under whom was a Marsuhán. The Múbad Ways and Rámin governed Rhurásán and Mátandarán on behalf of Birl son of Gúdara b. Balásh of the Ashghániyán dynasty.

(130) Rulers and Governors of Astarábád : Tughá Timúr ruler of Astarábád was murdered by Yahya Karabi, and 'All Bull-Oalander was appointed governor of that province by Pahlawan Hasan. Amit Vali, son of Shayku Hindil, independent ruler 754/1353. He submits to Timur in 784/1381 and is put to death two years later. Pir Padshah b. Luqman b. Tugha Timur 786-809/1384-1406. Shamsu'd-Din 'Ali b. Jamshid-i-Qarin 810/1407-8. Amil Hindika 840-853/1436-7/1449-1450. Baha IJusayn who was appointed governor at the death of Habur was slain in battle near Nasa in 862/1457-8. Mirza jalalu'd-Uin Sultan Mahmud un behalf of his father Sultan Ahu, Se'id 864-5/1469-1. 'Abdu'r Rahman Arghun on behalf of Mirsh Sultan Husayn 861/1450-1: Amir Shavkh Zahid Tárumi 873/1468-0. Ho is succeeded by Hasan Shaykh Thuur. Khwaja Ahmad Findariski on behalf of Shaybak Khán 914/4508-9. Zaynal Khán 933/1526-7, Salawid governor. 'Abdu'l-Artr Sulfan on behalf of his father 'Ubayd Khan of Khwaram use/1528-9. He is replaced by Rinash Bahadur. Sulian Muhamman Dhill Qadar h. Amir "Ala'u'd-Dawle, Şafawid governor 937/1531. Şadru'd-Oln Khan Ustajlu in 944/1537 8. He was followed by Shali 'All Suljan Untails who died in 957/1550. Kachal Shah Vardi Suljan Ustajih was replaced in 062/1554-6 by Gülecha Suljan Qajan Ibrahim Khan Dhatt Qadar 905/1557-8. Khalil Khan was governot later than 973/1565-6. Murtada Quli Khau Parnak and Badr Khán Afshár were at various times governors of Astarabad during the reign of Muhammad Khodabanda and at the beginning of that of Shah 'Abbas I. Consequent upon a general rising of the province Uliyar Bayg Aymir was appointed governor by 5hah Abbas. He was followed by his son Muhammad Yar Khan who was stain by the Turcomans and replaced by Qilli Khan his brother. Farbad Khan was then given Asterabad, which after his death was entrusted to Husaya Khan Ziyad-uglu Qajar. Allabyar Khan governor of Astarabad died in 1007/1508 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Yar Khan. Faridon Khan Charkas died in 1031/1621-2 after having governed the province for it years. Khusraw Khan. Husayn Khan Bayglar Baygl died in 1051/1641-2 when Mibrab Khan was appointed in his stead. Hajif Minuchihr Khao is replaced in 1071/1660-1 by Jamehid Khao. In 1086/1675 Muhammad Khan is governor. Later Fath 'All Khan Qajar seized Astazabad which be held until 1139/1726 when he was put to death by Shah Tahmasp 11 at the instigation of Nadic. Rahlm Khan Girayll on behalf of Nadir was followed by Muhammad Hussyn Khan Qajar, and Muhammad Zaman Bayg the latter's son, who was governor in 1157/1744. Balia Sadio, for a very short period, on behalf of Muhammad Hasan Khan Qajar. Muhammad Husayo Khán Ofjár on behalf of Nádie. Muhammad Hasan Khán Qájár, independent 1100/1747. Husayn Qull Khan Qajar, independent. Aqu Muhammad Khan Quinz, independent 1770.

Khurmatrid to the gardens of Gurgan. This information is at variance with that stready given on page 91.

- (110) Garangi Imám, in Turcoman, means black finder. There are two other shrines held in equal veneration by the Instrumenta, via.; Qiril Imám, or the Red Imám, near Qári-Qalia in Russian territory, and Aq Imám, or the White Imám, on the summit of a hill near the village of NOI, in Findarisk. These three Imáms are said to have been himbers.
- (211) The Jahánanma peak (S300 ft.) is the highest point between the ridge of Sháhkúh (13000 ft.) and Nixwár (13000 ft.) far away to the west, the highest point of the range save Damdward. The mountain is formed of sandstone and limestone and its slopes are covered with a thick forest of oak. The plateau is 6500 ft. high and is crossed by the road from Astarábád to Chahárdín viá the Sandága Pass.
- (112) Chahardih (6500 ft.) is a group of four villages in Dánghàn, 12 mìles south of Chashma 'Ali. The four villages are disposed in a cleate', their names being Kasha, now known as Kharabdih as it was destroyed by an earthquake, Zardawán, Warsan, and Qal's.
- (113) "Above Shangaldih a torrent procipitates itself down the side of a conical red rock crowned with the ruins of an old castie, ascribed to Janishid." Stuart, Journal of a Residence in Persia, p. 284-
- (114) Bard is on the southern slopes of the range of mountains which forms the border of Marandaran, and to the west of Damphán at b furnakhs from that city. The Sar-Tang valley runs porth-west to south-east from Badda to Foliad Mahalla. On the north of this valley is a gorge called Tang-i-Shūrāb Lovett has on his map to the north of the Sar-Tang mountain, Walna, Tiima, Kirst, Hawat, Qal'a-sar, Rúz, Sóri, and Baddla. Qal'a-sar is situated on a low hill on the east side of the Sar-Tang valley. It contains at least 80 houses and from 300 to 400 inhabitants. There is a good deal of cultivation about, every favourable apot being under the plough.
- (115) Chahárbágh (7100 ft.), in a valley bemmed in by the Lara and Landa mountains to the north, and by the Sháhkúh range to the south.
- (115) Quality: a reined village and pass 14 miles from the town of Astardhad on the road to Shahrdd. Regarding the pass Lovert gives the collowing account: "the actual ascent begins at an elevation of \$453 ft. from the wide commons of Ziyarat. The murch from Ziyarat to the pastures of Alf-shad, three miles from the water-shed (7000 ft.), is very long; and it is best to break the journey at Buland Sutata. At an elevation of 4700 ft. a stratum of gypsum is suct with; and a little higher a small serai caffed Rubát-i-Queloq. Buland Sulála, where there is a spring, is reached at 5200 ft. Just before reaching the summit of the pass another rubát is reached, very useful for travellers during the winter, when great cold and deep show prevail."
- (117) Ziydrat: a village about 15 miles south of Astarábád. North-east of it is the Qul's Gardan peak, 5000 ft.; south, the Siyáhkhánt, 7200 ft.; south-west, the Landa peak, 5000 ft.; and east, the Zabala peak.
- (118) Three openings lead from Nawdih to the Yamut plam, the southernmost by Kliándůx, the middle one is called Qaratappa, and the conthern one the

Shaghil Tappa is a mound near a stream. Close to Chahir, the rhief centre of Gurgán, as the Gúkkin country is called, are the important cuins of Shahrak (Shahr-i-Naw and Shahrak-i-Naw). He camped at Khár, close to which lie the ruins of Paras, 4 mites from Gunbad-i-Qábús. See P. M. Sykes, "A Sixih Journey in Persia," J. R. G. S. January 1011, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, pp. 9-14.

- (104) Sykes claims to have identified Qal's Marsin with the second Parthian capital which was founded by Tiridates and termed Dars—the Darsim of the Greeks.
- (105) 'Awst informa us that the Kabudjania were a tribe that resided between Astarábád and Khwaragm. They had a city named Shahr-i-Naw or Shahrak-i-Naw, the ruins of which are still to be seen in the Cokkin country. Timur in 792/1390 marched from Gurgan to Samalqán by way of Shahr-i-Naw and Hurhábád. Kühsár was part of Kabudjáma, as the village of Dilábád (the present Tilawá) in Kühsár is mentioned by Dawlatsháh as being to Kabudjáma. Gulpáygán was very probably para of Kabudjáma. Mustawil says that Kabúdjáma included the whole of Gurgán after that district had been completely devastated.
- (106) In 761/1360 Abû Bakr Shasmani was governor of Shasman on hehalf of the Sarhadais. He is said to have built so Mongol soldiers into the walls of the eastle which he had vected here. Later, Timur built a palace at this place and there spent the winter of the year 795/1362.
- (107) The following are the names of some of the villages of the former district of Gurgán: Abhandán; Barkán): Jarkán; Júghán; Júwángán; Másdrábdd; Rushin; Rúk; Rúln; Zabah near the city; Zúlin; Sulaymánábád near the city; Salina, described as 120 miles from Sárl by the mountain road and of which the inhabítants were mostly from Gurgán, only a few families being from Taharistán; Firúzkand; Kash (Kaj or 122), 12 miles from Gurgán, on a mountain; Maşqalabdd; Mánlasán; Milir Jamín; and Misha, all near Gurgán; Wazdúl; Wasaskar, 28 miles from Gurgán and belonging to Júrdiatán; Násir er Násirdáh; and Hyán. Bayhaúf in 426/1035 mentions Muhammadábád near Gurbáni-Qábás.
- (108) The Bay of Astarábá d is described by Mustawst under the name of Nim Mardan. "The settlement here was very populous in the 8th (14th) century and was a harbour for ships from all parts of the Caspian. The port was but three leagues distant from Astarábád, and the town behind it which carried on a brisk trade was called Shahrábád" (Le Strange, p. 375). It succeeded no doubt the port of Abasyda when the city of that name was submerged at the beginning of the 8th (14th) century. There exists at the present day a rained village called Aminábád-j-Nim Márdán. It is part of Kurd Mahasia.
- (100) The Rhurmarild, which joins the Gurgán near the ruins of the ancient city of Gurgán, is formed by three streams: that of Pisarak in Hájjilar, which rises in the Kúh-i-Nill and is known as Chihilgish or Chibility; the stream (Tara?) which runs down from the Chinashk and Qánchí or Fársiyan valley; and the Niryd, which, according to local tradicion, was the property of Nariman, the ancestor of Rustam, whence its came Narimand, which has in tourse of time become Niryd, a name also given to a mountain in this ricinity. A canal brought water to olden days for a distance of four miles from the

Notes in

- 193) At 'Abbásábád, 6 miles from Ashraf, there is a royal residence of Sháh 'Abbás little known to travellers in this part of Persia. There is here a large artificial take which feets the Sarú and Sháhkíla streams.
- (94) Machenie mentions the following villages between Pasand and Khurshidkala: Khaifikhayi, Rikawand, Kaitik, and Qara-Payan.
- (95) At that time there were three islands, a large one, which, already in 1840, had become part of the peninsula of Miyankala, and two smaller ones. The Russians called the larger island Orest, and the two others Eugenia and Ashik.
- (96) In his history of Mazandaran Zahiru'd-Din mentions Tamisha-i-Koti-Ba-Nasran and Tamisha-i-Ba-Nasran.
- 197) There was formerly a village called Alward Kiya, east of Kharaba-Shahr. Some of its inhabitants were killed by the Turcomans and the others dispersed, some settling at Sarkela, x offer distant.
- (98) The village of Shantala whence Mindchilar, rourt poet of Falaku'l-Ma'il Mindchilar, who aurvived till 1041 A.D. or later, takes his name, no longer exists.
- (99) We know of the following histories of Astarábád and Gurgán: History of Astarábád by Abú Ba'ld 'Abdu'r-Rahmán b. Muhammad al-Idrísi (died 405/1014-5); History of Astarábád by Ibn al-Kázini Hamta b. Yúsuf as-Sahmi al-Jurjáni (died 427/1035-6); History of Jurján by the same author; and History of Jurján by 'All b. Ahmad al-Jurjáni al-Idrísi. All these histories seem to have been lost.

Zadracana, according to Arrian, was opposite the waggen-track across the range and is possibly Astarábátt, which is situated to the south of the best and easiest pass across the great Alburs range. The termination curve is probably the same as the Persian gord.

- (100) Muhammad Kátibi Turshizi, a contemporary of Báysunghur Mirzi, was buried at Astarábád outside the shrine of Imámzáda Ma'you, which was known by the name of Nuh-Gárán. See Dawlatsháh, Memnira of the Poett, ed. E. G. Browne, p. 350.
- (101) It was the custom for every new governor to change the copper currency of his producessor, which suffered forthwith a depreciation of 50 %.
- (102) Astarábád may be railted the cradic of the present dybasty of Persia. Fath 'Alf Khán, who was put to death by Sháh Tahmásp II at the instigation of Natir, was from Astarábád, and his son Muhammad Hasan Khán made it his capital (1752-1760 a.t.). Husayo Qull Khán, after his father's death, retired to Rámiyán, where he was practically independent for six years, when he was murdered by his two men at Surkhdásht. Agá Muhammad Khán was born at Astarábád in the humae of Sayyid Right Muffell, which has since been known as Mawlád-Khána.
- (103) Sylves relates that from Bujuird he went to Samaiqin and camped at Shahilbad, the chief place of the valley. Proceeding he reached the valley of Chalibash. Qurappydin, some five miles from Dasht, is on the edge of the forest. From Dasht he marched down the Dahana-i-Gurgan and camped at Ishaqi, half-way down the pass. Near a place called Tang-i-Rah is the site of what appears to have been a foreses. It is called Takht-i-Sulayman.

- (\$3) To these should be added the Läyandurud, a small but is on the banks of the Nika river. This river is practically dry below the Pul-i-Nika, but further down it springs forth again and is known as the Läyandarud. It falls into the Caspian in three branches, the most westerly being named Muhammad Kila and the middle one Caspian Baran.
- (84) This stream is no doubt the Dar-Reid (Dará-Raid) mentioned by Napier as 64 miles west of Puli-Niká. Markensie mentions Nawdiliak as a village of 40 houses inhabited by Giraylis and Mésendaminis and situated near the road between Darábkalá and the Indimedial of Niká.
- (85) The spits of land between these arms are from west to east Naftachal (i.e. Namad-chal); Shaiitlangs; Januakuti; Ya'qüblangs; Miyangule; Yaghi-günik; etc.
- (86) This fort was built to prevent any surreptitions occupation of Miyanhala by the Russians. It was commenced about 1860 and completed about 1821.
- (87) Napier says the length of the peninsula is it formicks, which is recknied as three stages from Qulta Palangán: Zardl, Muqím, and Sartúk. At Qulta Rúsiyán, four miles west of Sartúk, along the shore, is a spot marked by the ruine of a Russian fort, which is either the place where Stenka Razin in 1668 made his tast stand before leaving Pervia, or the fort erected by Count Voinovitch in 1781. Dorn says the name is Urús Qulta and that the place was formerly an island.
- (88) Chahár-Imám is identical with the farifa or barbour town of Chármán or Chahármán, formerly called Shármán ur Shármán, where Walásh siew Báw.
- (89) At Dhághman we were told that Surkhdim was the name of certain pastures near which were two mounds, Sangtappa and Badiyántappa.
- (30) The village of Kariu on a stream of the same name is a miles west of Auhraf. For Islandiyar mentions that Kariu was at the foot of the castle of Ab-Dara. This exists is no doubt identical with Qal'a Dara and Diri-Dara. Near Qul'a Dara was the village of Marzubanabad. It is said that Turi-Núdhar, who was commandet of the troops of Kay Khusraw, built a town in Panjab-Hazar, in the locality known as Kusan, and named it Tusan. The site of a castle built by him was still visible in the time of 1ho Islandiyar, at a place called Liunan Dun. Kuyus, the grandfather of Baw, had founded a fire-temple here. Kusan in the 9th (15th) century was the residence of the Babulkani Sayrias.
- (91) Gmelin says that Northern Porsus does not produce oranges and temous and that the trees were at Ashraf were probably imported from India by Shah 'Abbas. It is known, however, that sweet oranges from Marandaran are mentioned in the time of Nusc b. Ahmad the Samanid (died 330/041), whilst Baybaqi speaks in 426/1036 of the numerous drange and temon groves to be seen in Marandaran.
- (92) To these may be added the reined mosque of Miris Mahdi Ashrafi and the madrata Ahmad-i-Mulla Safat 'All. In the Manjid-i-Jami' there is an edict of Shah Sultan Husayn dated Shawwal 1 too. It is practically identical with those found in the Manjid-i-Jami's of Lahijan and of Acous.

Notes 159

- (74) Farahábád, törmerly known as Tabána, was frunded by Shah 'Abbás in 1020/1611-tm.
- (75) Mackenzir says that on leaving Farahabad the road lay along the left bank of the Tiffo. To this eight was flamidabad which was inhabited by Kurds of the Jahánbaygiú tribe, to his left a place called Súta and another called Islandin where there was a mound or tunulus. Fix then came to the village of Abmál and the mahadle of Akand.
- (76) In the shrine here is buried Sulfan Muhammad Táhir, son of Músi Kárlm. An inscription, dated \$75/1470-1, places on recent that the building was created by Amir Muriada al-Husayol (son of Sayyid 'All and grandson of Sayyid Ramálu'd-Din, the son of Mir Qiwhion'd-Din of Amul), and after him by his son, Mohammad, and then by the latter's sons, 'Abdu'i-Karim and 'Abdu'e-Ruhim, and was completed under Amir Radfod-Din al-Husayoi. The name of the widd is Mawland Shamar'd-Din, son of Nasmi'llah al-Murahbar.
- (77) Zahtru'd-Din mentions the shrine of Italen Dadras which was near Sari on the way to Amul. The shrine was on an island and could only be reached by bouts.
- (78) I believe Sih-Guobad to be identical with the Guobad-i-Chattár-Dar or "four-deored dome," which, according to the Islandiyar, steed opposite the palace of the Bawnods and was included by King Ardauhit in his private garden. It was originally built by Minschihr, but fall into dilapidation in the time of the Ispahbad Khurshid Gawbara. It was then repaired, and was so strong that it was impossible to detach a single brick from the fabric.
- (79) The mosques of San are: Manjid-i-jama with madram; Sulayman Khán with madram; Dar Manjid; Imámiyya with madram; Ridá Khán; Sháh Ghári; Chál; and the madrasar Mádar-i-Sháhaáda and Nawwábiyya. Melgouof mentions the mosque and madrasa of Hájil Munjala Khán. The Takiyas are: Chábár-Takiya outside the Bárfurúsh gate; Takiya-i-Naw, or Bísartakiya; Shukrábád; Na'ibandán; Mír Manhhad; Muhammad Taqi Khán; Bayrámtar: Sháh-Ghási-bun; 'Abbás Kháni; Shipishkushán; Mullá Áqá Bábá; Hájil-Ahád; Maḥalla-i-Işfaháni; Sar i-Darwáza-i-Astarábád; and the Takiya-i-Anbár-i-Naw.
- (80) Zahiru'd-Din mentions that Sayyid Ramalu'd-Din, who was ruler of Sad from 703-795/1361-3-1293, and who died in exile in Mawara'no-Nahr, was buried at Sari, and that a fine mansoleum was cretted over his grave. Chiyathu'd-Din, his son, was buried fater in the same mansoleum. Sayyid Vahya b, Qiwamu'd-Din and Sayyid Ashraf h. Kamalu'd-Din were also buried at Sari, but their graves were not known to our informants.
- (51) Ibn Islandiyar mentions the tomb of Sindi b. Shahak, a Shifter leader under the Caliph 'Abdu'llah al-Ma'mun, which was at Sari in the place since called Ita Rapii Mashhad. Melgunof mentions the rutned shrine of Khurtam; shah in the plain of Sha'bab, to the west of Sart.
- (82) The Islandiyar memions the Mapitin, and Zahiro'd-Dlu the river, of Atrahun (Afrahun) outside the walls of Sari. Ibn Islandiyar also mentions the Maydan-i-Tapan of Sari. No one had heard of these places which belonged to the former city of Sari.

Panjshanba-Bázár; Qádinyya Mahalla; Qarákalá; Qassábkalá; Qádikutí; Radiyakalá; Rúdgar Mahalla; Sar-i-Hammán-i-Ádá-Hasan; Saba-Maydán; Sayyid Jalál; Sayyid Zaynu'l-'Abidin; Shühkalá; Shah Zangi: Shamshirgar Mahalla; Shahballa; Mahalla; Takiya-Arháb; Tüqdárbun; Turk Mahalla, Üjábon; Yahúdi Mahalla; Zarga; Mahalla

Mosques and Macherer: 'Allama with newfrent; Astana, or Aqd Shaykh Husayn 'Andalib; Astarábádi Mahalia; Chál; Gulshao; Hájii Husayn; Hájii Ja'iar; Hájii Mirzá Hidáyst; Hájii Sayyid Rasan Mawláná, with mudrara; Hasirfurúsháo; Jótna; Kázimbaygi with mudran; Mashhadi Muhammad Khurásáni; Mallá Majid; Nakhibkalá; Panákalá; Qadirlyya with mudrara; Qahlchriyya with mudrara; Qahlchriyya with mudrara; Saylu'l-Islám; Saqqa; Thiqatu'l-Islám; Ujában or Mullá Husayn 'Alí; Zargar Mahalia or Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Kasúl; and the mudrara: of Háji Ibráhim, Saili, and Mírzá Zakí.

Takiyas: Abu Mahalla; Ahangarkala; Aqa Sayyid Rebi'; Antana, Bab-Baqir; Bijinaji; Bisar-Takiya; Chaharahanhapish; Darb-Shuhada; Darwish-Khayl; Guishan, Hasir-furushan; Pilimad-i-Diwan; Lilak Mahalla; Mirza Hadi; hiurad Bayg; Nakhibkala; Nafii Mahalla; Daw 'Alan or Qarakala; Panakala; Qasyabkala; Radiyakala; Rudgar Mahalla; Saba-Maydan; Sar-i-Hamam; Sayyid Jalai; Shah Zangi; Shamshirgar Mahalla; Tindatbun; Ujahan; Zangarha.

Shrines or Imamusdar: 'Abdu'lláh, in Chaharzhanbaptsh; Abu'l-Ma'şûm, in Bab-Báqir-l-Nazir; Bibi Ániya Khatún; Haft Tan, south of tiatfurints; Ma'şûm; Qksim; Rikáb-i-Amir; Sayyid Jatálu'd-Dín; Shuhadá, in the Bidedr; Yabya, in Kásagar Matjalla.

- (yo) The port of Amul, where its river flowed into the Caspian, was the small town of 'Aynu'i-Hunm, a name generally written Ahlam. The port was of no great size. The Sayyids of Ahlam were descended from Fakhruiq-Din h Qiwamu'd-Din Mar'ashi.
- (7)) The village of Larim is at miles from the mouth of the Styatical or Larim river. The village is divided into two by a stream which is crossed by a good serviceable bridge for men and horses. Between the village and the sea above is the small Imamida Mahmid. Lights of the Jankis tribe of Sawadkith descend with their flocks and cattle to the neighbourhood of Larim in winter. Mackennic mentions that the Jankis tribe numbered 1000 houses.
- (72) Dorn mentions that a mountain path from Finiskish to Barfarush over the Tangel-Washl, or Su-Washl, passes over that part of the Albura chain known as Laput or Lafut, and he believes this Laput or Lafut to be the Labos or Labouras of the ancients and the locality whence Amir Muhammad h. Sultan Shah Lawadi and Sultan Hasan Lawadi take their names.
- (75) It was in this district at the village of Mawojkoh that Firstian spent his boyhood. Lasar, according to Enbiro'd-Din, is on the slope of the Sawadkah mountain and its inhabitants spend the summer in the paylogs of Sawadkah where their cattle and horses are sent to graze. Similarly the inhabitants of Sawadkah spend the winter at Lasar where they own pastures for their sheep. The Kiyas of Bisutia, who were notables of San, owned property in Lasar and Sawadkah and resided there. The Islandiyar mentions Firstiahad in Lasar.

Notes 157

rocky precipices at a height of 200 feet in places and had been built out from the cliff instead of cut in. At a place called Tufangd, near Wana, on the new road, a bas-relief of Nasiru'd-Din Shah surrounded by his courtiers has been carved no the rock.

In the Kitchel-Maschik wai-Mumatik the stages from Ray to Amul are given as: Bamahin, 8 furnakhs; Pulür, 2 stage; Kalezil, 2 stage; Qal'a Alhird, a stage; Farasp, 6 furnakhs; Amul, a stage;—and those from Amul to Gurgan 25: Mila, 2 furnakhs; Tilil, a stage; Sari, 3 stage; Namina, a stage; Limrask, 2 stage; Tamisha, a stage; Astarbiad, a stage; Rubaj-i-Hala, a stage; Gurgan, a stage.

- (63) Other mountains of the Lar valley are: 'Uthmankub; Yanisar; Kamardasht; Surkhak (north of Khushkriid); and Surkhkamar Mountains of Larijan appearing on the maps of Stahl and de Morgan are: Hanasan; Man; Batham; Miyanrid; Taramumaj; Küh-i-Sard; Bémsar, Burküh; Giyahondan; Gurnadasi; Malakhabád; Maryar; Siyahband; Usuoküb; Zardaküh.
- (64) In 784/1382-3 there stood a strong castle at Lár, and Sayyid Fakhru'd-Din b. Qiwamu'd-Din Mar'ashi, unable to reduce it, ordered a second castle to be constructed near it so as to dominate it. The besieged were thus swin compelled to surrender.

Wells speaks of the ruins of a small fortress or entitle which commands the passout of the Lar valley wear Wardagar, and of the remains of a stone rampart which formed a barrier right across the Lar valley at Chashma-i-Salid.

- (65) Safid-Ab is no doubt the same as Lahiru'd-Diu's Ispl-Aw-
- (66) At the Yálú gorge the Núr cuts at right angles through an enormous mass of basalt forming a rocky defile. The valley is rugged and picturesque the whole way down to Balada, and the river contains trout. At Balada the Núr, passing through a defile, turns sharply east to join the river Harbaz at Panjáh.
- (67) In Sasanian times a king named Saliyan took refuge in Taharistan and built himself a residence at a place called Kisaliyan, the meaning of Kiya in the Tahari dialect being "house." This building was still standing in the time of 1 bn Islandiyas. The castle of Gillyan mentioned by Zahiru'd-Din is a mintake; it should be the castle of Kasliyan.
- (68) I take Rallp to be a scribe's error for Kills. The pass of Kills, Darband-i-Kills or Tanga-i-Kills, led from Iraq to Kurdabad in Sawadkills and is identical with the Cadúk pass.
- (69) The names of the quarters, mosques and mudrasas, takipus and shrines of fluidurals are:

Quarters: Abú Mahalla; Áqárid; Áhungar Mahalla; 'Arab-khayi; Ástána; Astaráhádi Mahalla; 'Artár Mahalla; Báb-i-Báqir-i-Názir; Bághbán Mahalla; Biyákalá; Bídáhád; Bíjináji Mahalla; Bísar Takiya; Chahárshanba; Chóbáq Mahalla; Dabbághkhánapish; Barb-i-Shuhadá; Darzikéti; Darzish-khayi; Darzish Tájo'd-Dín; Díw Mahalla; Gulahan; Hanazkalá; Hasir-bun; Biyát Takiya; Kásagar Mahalla; Kaiáj-Mashhad; Khiyábán-i-Haram; Kúrzzar; Liluk Mahalla; Manjid-i-jáma; Miyándasta; Miyánqari; Michgáb Mahalla; Mirzá Kúchik; Murad Bayg; Nokhibkalá; Nuiji Mahalla; Panákalá;

therefore known as Kushkdasht, and the rules which were to be seen there five contains later were the rules of 'Ali b. Kema's cestle.

- (15) This old mosque contained a fountain which drew its water from the mountain of Wandad-Uromid.
- (54) Apart from the names of quarters or buildings of Amil already mentioned there were: Gazargah or the "washing-place" and Kozhk-i-Jáwali, a palace which was razed to the ground by Shah Ardashir (end of thirteenth century). There was also the Maydan-i-Rúdbar-i-Báqili-Pazan.
- (55) Gmelin, who visited Amil in 1771, says: "On superçoit qu'Aniol a été mieux fortible qu'aucune autre ville de la Perse; car son anceime est encore poorvue de bons bastlous, et ses remperts, qui la rendent presque partout susceptible de défense, sont en bon état."
- (56) This bridge was built originally by a former Shaykhu'l-Islâm of Amul towards the beginning of the eighteenth century and was rebuilt towards the beginning of the nineteenth century by Mirsá Shaft', the Warte of Masandarán.
- (57) Mahalla-i-Gürak, Dághhán Mahnila, Khushwash Mahalla, Ürdzshi Mahalla, and Gálish Khayl, which are mentloned by Melgusof, are no doubt part of one or other of the above quarters. The Mahalla-i-Tijinajdr, in which was the Masjid-i-Gulshan built by Sayyid Zabdar?, was unknown to my informants. Gmelin in 1771 says that Amul had eight quarters, namely: Masha'l Mahalla, Rüdgar Mahalla, Chinarbun, Kuhna-Masjid, Ahangar Mahalla, Kardi Mahalla, Darri Mahalla, and Bájiló.
- (58) The original mausoleum over the grave of Mir Qiwamu'd-Din was rased to the ground by lekandar Shaykhi whom Timur appointed governor after the sack of the town in 795/1392-3. Sayyid 'All, who was governor of Marandaran from 806-820/1403-4-1418, gave orders for a temporary structure, which had been crected on the emplacement of the former mausoleum, to be replaced by a domed building. The latter was either in ruins or considered answorthy of its occupant when Shah 'Abhas, a descendant of Mir Buzurg in the female line, erected the shrine which exists to this day. Sayyid 'All of Amut, who died at Zaghsara in Tunakabun in 825/1412, was buried near his father. Many other descendants of Mir Qiwamu'd-Din were buried either near him or in other burial-grounds around Amul, but their tombs are no longer to be seen.
- (59) A descendant of this darmin, Sayyid Sharafu'd-Din, was contemporary with Ibn Islandiyar and did much to check the Zaydi and propagate the Imant docurines in Mazandaran. His tomb was in the college of Sayyid Imam Khajih, opposite Mashhadisar.
- (60) In \$15/427-8 Diffs Saghir was stain at the bridge near the 'Ali-didd quarter of Amul and was buried in the bouse of his daughter in the said quarter.
- (61) This is no doubt identical with the old cupola surrounded by trees, in the centre of Amul, mentioned in the Haft letter by Alimbdel-Rasi, in which was said to be buried less, the son of Firidan.
- (69) The new road, which was built in 1878, runs along the left bank of the river Harhar. The old road, traces of which are still to be seen, ran along the

Notes

155

In 850/1446-7 the residence of Malik Uways b. Kayamarth was at Kurgó-Gardan, no doubt the same piace as Kurkú or Gurgú.

- (41) Mackengie mentions the Tirkala after the Gandabrud.
- (47) The mountains south of Chalandar are: Hashtúd-Tan; Qal'a Gardan, Chúmásán, and Talúitút. The villagers of Chalandar retire during the summer to the yaylags of Barkán and Bin.
- (43) The inhabitants of Warzan are of Turkish descent. They were turnight here from Turbat-i-Haydari by Fath 'MI Shah.
- (44) Salidabad was founded by Salid b. Dallaj, who was sent by the Caliph Mansur to reptace 'Urnar b. al-'Alá as governor of Tabanistán. Salid b. Dallaj did not remain long enough to finish the town. This was done by his successor, 'Urnar b. al-'Alá, who had been re-appointed. At the time of the general massacre of the Arabs in Tabanistán, the life of 'Urnar b. al-'Alá, who was in disgrace with the Caliph al-Mahdi, was spared. The mound at Salidabad is the site of his palace. In the history of Khwaja 'Alf Ruyáni we find that the grave venerated by the inhabitants of Salidabad was that of 'Urnar b. al-'Alá although the inscription on the surcephagus stated that it was the tomb of 'Abdu'llah b. 'Urnar b. al-'Alá h. 'Abdu'l-Muttalib, Salidabad was destroyed by the deputy of 'Abdu'llah b. Házim, governor of Marandarán.

Sa'idábád was pessed on the way from Hasankayf in Kalár-rustáq to the village of Kiyákaláta near Laktar. See also Ibu Isfandiyán, p. 39, il. 24-28.

- (45) The Sarkile and another stream are mentioned by Mackensie as between the Kulinid and the Kunusarud.
- (46) Mackenzie mentions the Tanashun stream with a stony bed, between the Soladib and Rustamrud.
- (47) This stream, which forms the boundary between the districts of Núr and Amul, is called Alishrud farther inland.
- (48) Ibn lafandiyar retaies that Minuchilit, when compelled to fice before Afrasiyah, escaped by way of Larijan to the forest of Tarolsha and thence to Rustamdar. Zahlru'd-Din surmises that the forest of Tarolsha was in the district of Ahlam.
- (49) Amula was the thingbler of Ashidd. Her father and his brother, Yazdah, came from Daylam and settled near Amul where the one founded the hamlet of Ashidd and the other the village of Yazdanahad. At Yazdanahad the Ispahbad Kliurshid hills a lofty palace on the sea shore for his first and favourite wife, Kamja Hardya. For the village of Ashidd, Zalifu'd-Din has Ashidd-custaq. See Ibn Isfandiyar, pp. 20-21 and 115.
 - (50) This is the same as the Dur-I-Jurgate or "upper gate."
- (51) 'Umar h, al 'Alá, when sent the second time to Taberistán by the Caliph, to the district of Dábd, built there a village, situated near Wanaban, which he named 'Umarkaláta, and where he credted a palace and a datate. He also built another town called 'Umarábád which was un the way from Ámui to Chálás.
- (52) Quartin was probably the name of the valley of the Jajród river. 'Alt b. Káma, the lieutenant of the Ispahbad Shahriyar b. Sharwin b, Rustam, built a castle at Quartin on the banks of the Jajród, and that valley was

- as jumla-i-Kidoumin-i-busneys i-Tunakabun, who towards the end of the 8th (16th) century made his submission with his clan to Sayyin 'Ali Kiya. Kaku Husam, bholddur and ruster of Karjiyan, is mentioned in 897/1491-2 in the Tarikh-i-Kiani, and Kaku Daray Amira in 912/1505-7.
- (33) Gmellin in 1771 says that, until the year before, Tunakábun had been for six years under Ibráhím Khán 'Amáriú, 1) was then takeu by ifidáyat Khán front Rustam Khán 'Amáriú, and, with Karim Khán Zand's approval, added to Guán.
- (34) Machenzie mentions the Ninid, the Hajii Mahaila, the Tilpurdsor, the Kahpushta and the Zawarkila.
- (35) Near Aspehin was a place called Dúládár. See ibn Isfandiyár p. 221.
- (36) The castle of Isparia is said to have been built by the tegendary Diwis-3alfd. It was repaired in 867/1462-3 by Malik Iskandar. Between it and Chalandar grew a very thick forest, called Warnábád. I have not been able to locate the exact site of the eastle of Isparia or Isparia (Isparia). From the castle of Kuyit a route to Qal'a Isparia passed Chinárbun and Cháhsar This Chinárbun was on the way from Tálagán to Sálibán. The Isparia is probably the same as the Ispaidjdy which, according to Ibn Isfandiyár, could be reached by sea in an hour from Chálús with a good wind.
- (37) Macketsie mentions the Imamrod, the Marzankila, the small bamlet of Nawdikak, the Sardábrúdsar, the Manulla of Góramaján, and the large village of Áwrang which is a mile from the sea. I take the Sardábruja mentioned by Zahíru'd-Dio to be the same as the Sardábruid.
- (38) Al-Kahira is the Kawir mentioned by Zahiru'd-Din. He informs us that Iskandar, the brother of Malik Huasmu'd-Dawis Ardashir b. Namawar, at his father's death (640/1244), ruled over Natil and the neighbouring districts, and that he himself saw the name Iskandar b. Namawar engraved on the pulpit of the mosque of Kadir, which at that time was called Kawir.
- (39) Kajia, Kacha, Kajii, Kajiiya, or Kachii was a town in the district of Kiiyin. It is in error that Barbier de Meynard says it is also called Kalir. Ibu Islandiyar mentions that Maşqala b. Hubayra, who waged war with Farrukhan-i-Buxurg for two years, was killed on the road between Kajii and Kandasan and buried in the village of Chaharai, where his tomb, during the author's time, was ignorantly visited by the common people under the felse impression that its occupant was one of the Prophet's companions.
- (40) The town of Kalár was at 3 days' distance from Ámel and 2 from Ray on the border of the country of the unbelievers, i.e. Daylam. It was the residence of the Ustundar Shabriyar b. Pádasban Gáwbara. In 780/1378-9 the matte of Kalár was in ruins. Ibn Isfandiyar mentions the village of Dilam near Kalár, and adds that no one born there survives his twentiath year.

Zahlru'd Din says that Kalat-rustaq reached the zenith of its prusperity under Naalru'd Dawlo Shahriyar b. Kay-Khusraw (717-725/1317-E-1325), who built a pulace, a town and a baznar at Gurgú, which can but be Kurkú

tioning the Caliphate of 'Ali b. Abi Talit. They were accarded and tiestroyed and their women and children sold as staves. In Assemani (T. 111, ii, p. 425) we find that the Apostle Thomas, and leter Agaens, preached the Grapel to the Hyrcanians and that still later (778-820 s.c.) an endenvour was made to bring back to Christianity those that had apostetized. Subthal Jegus was haved metropolitan of Gilán and Daylam (loc. cit. p. 478). There were two bishoprics for Daylam and two for Ray and Talaxistan. Kardagus was toshop of Gilán and of the mountains () abatha).

(24) Hamdu'liab Mustawli Qazwini in the Nushath'l-Quith says that it was built by Finia the Sasanian and that its length was 50 farmaha, whiist Dawlatshah, in his Memoirs of the Parts, states that it extended from Amul to Abiward and Marw and the other side of the Jayhun to the borders of Farghana and Khujand.

Sykes calls the great wan "Sadd-i-Sikandar" or Barrier of Alexander.

- (e5) Holmes mentions the Mantartid, Sikaratidd, and Hussynabad. Concerning the Mantartid I could obtain no information; the other two must be the Siyahkalatid and the Qasimabad.
 - (26) De Murgan mentions the Lapardithas and the Shayae.
- (27) Some of the proplets of Sakhtsan are: Agressa, Garlaspasar, Halin-Mani, Salamai, and Jandaradbar. The latter place as well as the castle of Sardabasar were part of the former district of Karjiyan.
 - (28) The district traversed by the Shirrild was known formerly as Shirjan.
- (29) Mackenzie mentions Chawnsh Mahalla up the right bank of the Awsiyanid, a few bundred pains from its mouth. No one there, however, has heard of the name.
- (30) The messing of Tunakābun is "below Tunakā." Tunakā was a city which was already destroyed in 789/1387. At that time a eastle called Diz Tunakā steed on the site of the former city. An Englishman who had seen the ruins of a city in the oak forests of Tunakābun was unable to explain to me their exact location, and I could obtain no information on the subjection the revenue list the village of Batada still appears as the chief place of Tunakābun.
- (3) Mountains of Dú-Harát! 'A'ishabar; Chákhúní; Chalaki; Daryásar; Dögür; Géwkul; Girdgü; Gücha; ibuldast; Hahana; Hiyán; Ijar; Iriya; Ját; Jildasra; Kangalcháb; Khánabun; Kulacháb; Kulmizsar; Kúrasar; Lakrí; Láknaráshán; Laylán; Niyárdarra; Núslat; Nuwárnala; Pishkáb; Kábar; Résh; Sargalchák; Sarjasará; Siyáhgala; Siyáhgaw; Siyáhguda; Siyáhkol; Siyáhian; Túlidash; Zalam; Zardaar.—Mountains of Sih-Hasár; Siyáhkóh; Tukht-i-Sulaymán; Yalimkush.—Mountains of Ishkawar; Ab-au-hárkash; Chákháol; Liúrán; Ispiyabuna; Ispiyachan; Khánakiyán; Khaska-chál; Khushkaul; Lazar; Nachikúh; Naljachák; Palimdasht; Shaji; Sháh-Sallo-Kúh or Miyánkúh; Siyáhpulasará; Tanurkash; Turangsar; Zarú.
- (32) Mulis Farish Tunakibuni, anthor of the Kitiho-Hahim Milmin and the Tukho-Hahim, two works will consulted by native physicians in Persia, belonged to the Kalimariyya clan. In the Tairikho-Rhini of 'All b. Sharosu'd-Din the Marashtawand and Chalindan claus of Tunakibun are mannoned. Jubiru'd-Din speaks of Kakib Ardashta, one of the great Kakis of Tunakibun

women to other men, even when the busbands have had two or three children by them." Strabo, B. XI, ch. ix, para I. "The Tapyri have a custom for the men to dress in black, and wear their hair long, and the women to dress in white, and wear their hair short....tis who is esseemed the bravest matrices whom he likes." Strate, B. XI, th. xi, para 8.

- (18) Fraser is not of the same opinion. He says: "It must not, however, be supposed that the Maxindaranis are a wretched, puny, and diseased-locking race, with frames enfectled and little energy sither of body or mind: this is far from being the case."
 - (19) A poet has said:

Mulk-i-Tabaristán ki dar u fisq a fujúr Shámil háshad hi hal-i, burná « dhukur Dán! si chi dár-i mumin-ash mikhwánand Dar 'aks nihand nám-i-sangi Káfún,

- (20) These Imitmedian, or Marximedian as they are called to Marxidarán, consist usually of a round, square, hexagonal, or octagonal tower, of varying beight, nurmounted by a conical roof or cupula. To this lower has generally been added at a later date an outer room used as a sort of antechamber by pilgrims visiting the shrine. Many fine wooden doors and surcophagi beautifully carried are found in the shrines of Gilán, blazandarán, and Astarábád.
- (21) Of the great ruling class of Maxandaran mentioned in the Islandiyar's bistory, such as the Bawand, Qarinwand, Surhanwand, Lieljan, Marsubia, Ustundar, Dábuwán, Kúla'ij, Walashan, Sa'idaha, Ulao-Mihan, Amir-Ka, and Kabadjama, we find no trace at present in Maxandaran. At the time of Ibn Islandiyar, the nobles of Lafar and Astarábád and the people of Qarinwand represented the descendants of Qarin, the sou of Sukhra.

The Ustundár Jaláivid-Uawia Iskandar (731-761/1333-3-1359-60) transferred to Rustandár many of the inhabitants of Qarwin as well as many of the Turkish tribes settled in Ray and Shahriyár, such as the Tabaki, Qapcháy, Kharlásh, Habrámán, Qarábáyá, Qawli-Timór, Sartíri, Sárúti, Tarkháni (descended from the rulers of Tarkhán), and Mirán.

- In 809/1406-7 Mirza 'Umar brought 2000 families of Mongols from Ray to Mäzandarán. All these tribes, however, seem to have been absorbed by the aborigines.
- (22) For this dialect see: A. Chockko, Speciment of the Popular Paetry of Persia, London, 1842.—B. Dorn and Mirak Muhammed Shall', Belträge aur Kenniniss des Iranischen Sprachen, Theil I. Macanderanische Sprache, Theil II u. 3. Lieferung, Die Gedichtsammlung des Emir-i-Passwary, St Petersburg, 1860 and 1866.—G. Melgunof, "Essai sur les Dialectes de Masendéran et du Ghilan, d'après la provanciation locale," Zeitsch des destaches Morgan, Ges., T. xvii, 1868, pp. 195-224.—J. de Morgan, "Recherches sur les dialectes de la Perse et de l'Asie Centrale," Études de linguistique publiées dans sur Mission Scientifique en Perse, in 4" (Notices grammaticules et socabulaires des dialectes mazandéranis, guilékis, talyches et kindes, aighan d'Astérabad, Juil de Kourdestan, etc.)
- (93) A Christian tribe (of Tabariatan, says Jahfru'd-Dín) called the Banu Najiya is mentioned by Ibn Isfaediyar as having reverted to Christianity

NOTES 151

conifères viennent rompre la monotonie des rochers volcaniques; au-dessous, une large zone de pâturages; enfin vers 1000 mètres d'altitude, les forêts composées d'abord de conifères et de thênes, puis de thamnes, de bêtres, de sycomores, jusqu'aux marzes caspiens où les mimusas, les buis, les arbres fruitière sauvages se mélent avec les vignes et les llabes de toute sorte." J. de Morgan, Mission Scientifique en Perse, (889-1891, 5 vols., Paris.

- (10) After the Salmrad Mackensie mentions two branches of the Szyyid Mahalla, then Sharabear, Sigarad, and Barishrad.
- (11) The Rélipushia and Zawarkila are mentioned by Mackenzie between the Tilpurdsar and harrid, also the Nirud between the Chashmakila and the Tilpurdsar.
- (12) Halmes has the Kalárábád after the Palangrad, W. R. Holmes, Sketches on the Caspian Shores, London, 1845.
 - (13) Called by Mackenzie Armanij.
- (14) According to a list which was communicated to me by the Linnaroff Fisheries the distances in surests between the principal streams and rivers from Said Tamisha to Amul are: Said Tamisha, o; Sakhtsar, 3; Salmrid, 4; Ranak, 2; Sayyid Mahalla (brackish), 5; Barishrid, 2; Nisarid, 3; Chaikrid, 1; Shirrid, 6; Awsiyarid, 2; Nasiyarid, 2; Karimabád, 1½; Magar, 2; Chashumbila, ½; Muhammad-Husayuabád or Sangar, 2; Hajji Mahalla, 2; Walf-abád, 3; Tiputdsar, 3; Isarid, 3; Nishtarid, 1; Karimrid, 10; Aspehin, 5; Kharrakrid, 2; Tilridear, 2; Gulúr, 2; Palangrid, 2; Namakábrád, 2; Nawrasar, 2; Hacharid, 3; Sardáhrúd, 2; Chálús, 5; Kurkrisar, 3; Kháchak, 4; Mashalak, 3; Khayrrid, 4; Durdak, 16; Nawridbár, 24; Barawar, 14; Alamdih, 7.
- (15) This is not quite exact. Forster, who passed through Matandarán in January 1784, says? "crossed a fortuble stream (2½ farrakhs from Sári) which runs to the left or north-west, and falls into the Matandarán river. The curriers were stopped at the passage, and ordered to convey in their horses a quantity of stones, and place them in certain swampy parts of the great road, leading from Sári to Bárfurásh, which, it is said, was first constructed by Shah 'Abbas, and appears to have been out through the forest,....Though deep ditches are extended on each side, and drains cut across, to carry off the extraordinary moisture of the soil, we proceeded with much difficulty and hazard. The carriers, at certain stations, were required to deliver their respective portions of stones, and the defaulters were detained by the officers of Government." To Forster, A Journey from Eengal to England, 2 vots., London, 1808, Vol. 11, pp. 227-S.
- (i6) Rubap-i-Ishq is in the midst of the Dasht-i-Ruba, N.W. of Sang-thwast in Khurasan. Rubap-i-Qarabil, elev. 4200, is a village 52 miles from Bujnurd on the Gurgán road to Astarabad. The village consists of to houses built near the ruins of an old stone rubat. The original rubat was founded by the Ispahbod Shahriyar b. Sharwin. See Dawlatshah's Tudakirata'sk-Shu'ara, or Memoirs of the Poets, edited by E. G. Browne, London, 1901, pp. 54-55.
- (17) "The Tapyri are said to live between the Derbices and the Hyrozni-Historians say that it is a nustom among the Tapyri to surrender the matried

NOTES

- (1) Farshwadger is probably identical with Strabo's Parachoathras. "The northern parts of this range (the mountains which the Greeks call Taurus) are accupied by Gelae, Cadusii, and Amardi, as we have said, and by some tribes of Hyrtanians; then follow, as we proceed towards the east and the Othus, the nation of the Parthians, then that of the Margiani and Aril, and the desert country which the river Sarnius separates from Hyrcania. The mountain, which extends to this country, or within a small distance of it, from Armenia, is called Parachoathras." The Gregraphy of Strabo, B. XI, ch. viii, para. 1 and 2. Polin's Classical Library, London, 1912.
- (2) According to Yaqut Talmristan extended from Temisha, 6 for table east of Sarl to Daylam. The cities of Natil, 15 for table west of Amul, Châlus, Kalar-rii-pay, Sa'ldabad, and Rayan, were in Daylam.
- (3) The restricted application of the name Mazandarán is well defined by Zahlru'd-Din when he toentions that Sháh Ghári Rustam (6th/12th century) collected troops from Gfl, Daylam, Růyán, Láriján, Mázandarán, Kabúdjáma, Astarábád, and Qasrán, and marched towards Dahistán.
- (4) Under the Mongols Macandarán was divided into seven taman: Gurgán, Múrdistán or Múrustáq, Astarábád, Ámul and Rustamdár, Dahistán, Rúghad, and Sáristán.
- (5) The great forcess stronghold of the Qárinwands in the Jabal Qárin, which they held since Sáshnian times, was at Farim, and the chief centre of population was the town of Sihmar (or Shihmar) where there was the only Friday Mosque of all this region. See Le Strange, p. 372. For Shihmar we also find Shimhar. The Islandiyar mentions Parim and Kamimada.
- (6) Yaqut mentions the town of Tamar on the Charasan border, then Sharas and Dahistan. Beyond Alded (compare Alded with Küh-i-Alded) was Wandad-Hurmard Küh and then Küh-i-Sharwin.
- (7) I enquired about a mountain of this name but could obtain no information on the subject until one day, when travelling along the beach in Ranikith, we perceived a snow-capped mountain towering above the wooded hills to the north of the road, and I taked our guide the name of the countain; he replied: "Sumam Müz." "You mean Küh-i-Samaon," said L. "Well, of course," was the reply, "in our country we call a mountain max."
- (8) Graelio in 1771 mentions 13 districts, adding Sandpay and 'Alf-ibide. Tunakabun was at that time part of Glian, and Meshbadisar part of Barthrichs. Sam. G. Graelin, Retre durch Russland sur Untersuchung der drei Natur-reille, 4 volu., 1770-1784.
- (9) "Du haut du Demavend dont les fumées volcaniques, à près de 6000 mètres, couvrent le dernier pic, quatre ou cinq régions se succèdent : Entre 6000 et 4800 mètres, il n'existe pas la moinate trace de végétation; entre 4800 et 4400, on renrontre quelques rares lichens, très petits et collés sur le rucher; au-dessous, des graminées; à 4000 mètres commencent les herbes épineuses jusqu'à 3000 mètres environ où quelques brutessailles et de petites

Hádí Kíyá b. Amír Kiyá Maláti. The latter on becoming ruler of Biyapish gave Tunakábun to his son Sayyid Yahyá Kiyá. Sayvid Yahva Kiva was succeeded by his brother Sayvid Dawud Kiyá b. Hádí, who in 833/1429 was replaced by Kárkiyá Muhammad Kiya b. Yahya. In 868/1463-4 Karkiya Muhammad Kiyá relinguished the rule to his son Kárkiyá Yahya Kiya, who was dismissed in 887/1482-3 and replaced by his brother Karkiya. Mir Sayyid. Sulran Hashim, brother of Mirza 'All of Biyaplah, was appointed governor of Tunakabun in succession to Karkiya Mir Sayyid. In 910/1504-5 he rebelled against his brother Sultan Hasan who had usurped the rule of Biyapish, and was defeated and replaced by Mir Husayn b. Karkiya Yahya Kiya. In 912/1906-7 Sultan Hashim tried to seize Tunakabun but was taken prisoner and put to death by Sadid, the untain of Sultan Ahmad Khan of Biyapish, who also cast into prison Mir Husayn and gave the command of the troops of Tunakabun to Brahim Kiyá b. Hájji Muhammad Ishkawari Sipahsalar of Karjiyan, and that of the troops of Karjivan to his own brother Bu Nasr Sultán Hantza b. Sultán Háshim was living in Tunakábun; he was killed by people of Biyapish in 984/1476. His son Karkiya 'All was killed during an insurrection in 1002/1593-4.

GOVERNOES OF KARJIYÁN (131) AND GULAYJÁN

In 820/1417-8 when Sayyid Radi Kiya, wall of Biyapish, scized Gulayján and Karjiyán, he gave those districts to Sayyid Amír Kiya b. Hádi b. 'Alí Kiyá Malátí. The latter was replaced by Shah Yahya, son of Sayyid Nasir Kiya, well of Biyapish, who was deprived of his governorship in 845/1442-3 in favour of Karkiya Muhammad Kiya Tunakabuni. Twelve years later we find Shah Yahya mentioned as governor of Karjiyan and Gulayjan. He died in 884/1479 and Karkiya Sultan Husayn, brother of Mirza 'All, well of Biyapish, was appointed in his stead. The latter died the same year and was replaced by Kiya "All Ishkawarl, whilst Mir Zahlru'd-Din, the historian, was given the command of the troops of Karjiyan and Gulayjan, a post which he held from 887 to 890/1482-1485. In 907/1500-1 Mirsā 'All gave Karjiyan and Gulayjan to his brother Sultan Hazan. When Sultan Hasan usurped the power in Blyapish in 910/1503-4. Sultan Hashim obtained from Shah Isma'll I an order for him to be placed in possession of Karjiyan, but he was defeated by Sultán Hasan and retired to Mázandarán.

(i) Lords of Gulpdygan, or Gushward,

Ispahbad Pádsháh Mubárizu'd-Dín Arjásí b. Fakhru'd-Dawla Garshasf; at the accession of Husamu'd-Dawla Ardashir (568/ 1172) Mubarizu'd-Din received an appointment at Amul, and was replaced as ruler of Gushwara, to which post Sharafu'l-Muluk Hasan had appointed him, by his cousin, Khurshid b. (Kay) Ka'ús. This caused great enmity between the two cousins.— Qarin b. Garshasi, in 521/1127, desended the castle of Ruhin against Basghash, a general of Sanjar.—'Izzu'd-Din Garshasf, Sipahsalar of Gushwara and one of the great nublemen of Tabaristán, 560/1164-5.—Páshá 'All, a grandson of Fakhru'd-Dawla Garshásí. He was appointed governor ní Rúyán and Daylaman in \$86/(190-1, and was slain by the inhabitants.—Kay Ka'us b. Fakhru'd-Dawla Garshasi, brother of Mubariru'd-Din Arjasi. He was given Gurgan by Sultan Tukush of Khwarazm.-Hizabru'd-Din Khurshid b. Kay Ká'ús, appointed governor of Gúshwára in succession to his cousin, Muhánzu'd-Din Arjásí,— Fakhru'd-Dawla; thrown into the Babul by order of Husamu'd-Dawla Ardashir (568-602/1172-1305-6).—Siraju'd-Din Zardustan b. Fakhru'd-Dawla Garshasf. He was given Chinashk by Sultan Tukush of Khwarazm. By order of Husamu'd-Dawla Ardashir, Nuşratu'd-Din Kabudjama invited him to a banguet and put him to death. The king of Mazandaran subsequently gave Goshwara to Amir Sabiqu'd-Dawla Rustain,-Taju'd-Din Turanahah b. Zardustán, ruler of Chináshk,—Ibn Táju'd-Dín Túránsháh was kept as hostage in the eastle of Aylal and put to death by Shah Ghází Rustam,—Ispahbad Rustam Búrkala was governor of Güsliwara after Amír Sábiqu'd-Dawla Rustam.

(j) Lesser Bawands and others.

Ispahbad Abú Ja'far Muhammad b. Wandarin Ráwand, whose manspleum is the tower of Rádkán which was begun in 407 and completed in 411, 1016-1020-1.—Abú Ja'far Báwand, killed by the Assassins towards 500/1106-7.—Ispahbad Majdu'd-Dín Dárá, king of Daylamán, 558/1163.—Ispahbad Kay Khusraw of Ámul, 500/1106-7.—Amír Bákálánjár b. Ja'far of Kúlá or Kúláwij, about 508/1114-5.—Amír Hasan Bahá'u'd-Dawla, governor of Ámul towards the end of the raign of Sháh Gházi Rustam (558/1163).

GOVERNORS OF TUNAKABUN

Sayyid 'Ali Kiya, of Lahijan, wrested Tunakabun from Sayyid Rikabzan Riya and gave that district to his own brother Sayyid

(d) Lords of Largine.

Façil t. al Marzuhán, 252/866.—Sahl b. al-Marzubán held Láriján. He constructed a road through the country, which, before his time, was impassable both in summer and winter.—Ahn Isháq b. al-Marzubán constructed, out of his own pocket, most of the roads and bridges of Tabaristán and Rúyán.—Muḥammad b. Façil.—'Abdu'lláh b. al Husayn b. Sahl, known as Táji Duwayr.—Ispahbad Parwiz, grandson of the Ispahbad Rustam b. Sharwin b. Qárin, was Lord of Láriján in 287/900.—Abú'l-Husám, Marzubán of Láriján, 512/1118-9. He had a son named Shiradd.—Amir Báḥarb of Garmábarád, 512.—Minúchihr, Marzubán of Láriján, a contemporary of the Ispahbad Sháh Gházi Rustam.—Báḥarb b. Minúchihr (127); he left a son Kinkhwár, a year old, and the Ispahbad 'Alá'u'd-Dawla Hasan (558-567/1163-1171-2), who was Kinkhwár's maternal uncle, took possession of Láriján.—Ispahbad Abú Ja'far Ásarb, 568/1172-3.

(e) Ispahbads of Mamfer.

Khurshid b. Abu'l-Qásim, 512-540//1118-9-1145-67 He had three brothers, Qárin Tábaryáhi, Suhrib and Shirzád.—Táju'd-Din Shahriyár b. Khurshid, 568/1172-3.

(f) Ispahbad of Landak.

Firit b. al-Layth, \$12/1118-0.

(g) Lords of Lafter.

Pádúsbán b. Girdzád, 250/864—Ispahbad Amir Mohdi Qárinwand, 500/1106-7.—Amir (Abú) Isháq, 512/1118-9.—Ali Numáwar b. Ispahbad Ziyár, 512.

(k) Lords of Kahridjama.

Rustam was contemporary with the Ispahbad 'Alá'u'd-Dawla 'Alí(512-533/1118-9-1138-9).—Pakhru'd-Dawla Garshási.—Nus-ratu'd-Din Muhammad was put to death by 'Alá'u'd-Din Muhammad Khwarazmsháh in about 600/1203-4.—Pakhru'd-Dawla Mas'úd b. Muhammad was a poet of some merit.—Rukmu'd-Din, a nephew of Nusratu'd-Din Muhammad. He joined the Mongols against the Sháh of Khwarazm in order to avenge the death of his uncle.—Nusratu'd-Din was named in 630/1232-3 by Qá'an ruler of the district extending from Kabúdjáma to Birún Tamisha and Astarábád.

BANI-KA'ÙS

1. Ká'ús b. Jalálu'd-Dawla Kayúmarth 857-871/1453-1467.—
2. Jahángir b. Ká'ús, 871-904/1467-1498-9.—3. Ká'ús b. Jahángir, heir to his father, slain in 904/1468-9 by his brother Bisutún.—4. Bisutún b. Jahángir, 904-913/1498-9-1507.—5. Bahman b. Bisutún, 913-957/1507-1550.—6. Kayúmarth b. Bahman succeeded his father.—7. 'Aziz b. Kayúmarth.—8. Jahángir b. 'Aziz.

BANT-ISKANDAR

1. Jalálu'd-Dín Iskandar b. Jalálu'd-Dawia Kayumarth, 857-881/1453-1476-7.—2. Táju'd-Dawia b. Iskandar, 881-897/1476-7-1491-2.—3. Ashraf b. Táju'd-Dawia, 897-913/1491-2-1507-8, died in 921/1515-6.—4. Ká'ús b. Ashraf, 913-950/1507-8-1543-4.—5. Bisutón b. Ashraf, 950/1543-4.—6. Kayumarth b. Ká'ós, 950-963/1543-4-1555.—7. Jahángir b. Kayumarth, 963-975/1555-1567-8.—8. Sultán Muhammad b. Jahángir, 975-984/1567-8-1576-7.—9. Jahángir b. Sultán Muhammad, 984-1006/1576-7-1507-8.

XIX. VASSALS

We have but scanty information about the Vassals of Mazandarán. Some of them belonged to branches of the ruling Houses of Báwand, Qárinwand, and Ustundár, whilst others mentioned by Ihu Islandiyár were the Nahapiks of Súl, the Nahapiks of Sári, the Suchánwand, Láriján, Waláshán, Sa'ldúhá, Úlán-Mihán, Marzubán, Dábuwán, Gulayj, Amir-Ká, Kabúdjárna, and the following vassals of the Ustundár mentioned by Zahlru'd-Dín; the Ispahbads of Kalár, Namiwand, Shirazilwand, Khurdáwand and Karjí.

(a) Lords of Tamisha.

Farshwad, about 218/833.—Hurmazd-Kama (b. Yazdankard?), about 297/909-10.

(b) The Amira Kil.

Amír Ká b. Wardásí, 312/925. Ibn Amír Ká, a contemporary of Qábás b, Washmgir.

(c) Lord of Miyandarad.

Masmughán Walásh, of the House of Zarmihr, was Marsadan in the district of Tayrana-rúd (110), or Miyandúrúd as it is now called. His daughter married the Ispahhad Farrukhán-i-Buzurg.

The rulers of the House of Fádisbán first bore the title of Ispathad, then that of Ustundár, which is said to signify "ruler of the mountains," and finally they all adopted the prefix of Maik.

1. Pádúsbán b, Gfl. 30 years,-3, Khúrzád b. Pádúsbán, 30 years. 3. Pádúsbán b. Khúrgád, 40 years. 4. Shahriyar b. Fádúsbán, 30 years.—5. Wandá Ummid b. Shahriyar, 32 years.— 6. "Abdu'lláh b. Wandá Ummid, 34 years.—? Afridún b. Qárin b, Surkháb b, Namáwar b. Shahriyár, 22 years. & Pádúsbán b. Afridón, 18 years - Shahriyar b. Pádúsbán, 15 years. Hardsandán b. Tídá b. Shírzád b. Afridún, iz years. tr. Shahriyar b. Jamehid b. Diwband b. Shirzad b. Afriddin. 12 years - 12. Shamsu'i Muliik Muhammad b. Shahriyar, 13 years. -13 Abu'l-Fadl b. Muhammad (175), 14 years - 14. Husamu'd-Dawla Zarrinkamar b. Faremurz b. Shebriyar, 15 years.-15. Sayfu'd-Dawla Baharb b. Zarrinkamar, 27 years,—16. Husámu'd-Dawla Ardashir b. Báharb, 25 years,—17. Fakhru'd-Dawla Namawar b. Nasiru'd-Dawla Shahriyar b. Baharb. 33 years.—18. 'Izzu'd-Dawla Hazarası' b. Namawar, 40 years.— 19. Shahmush b. Hazarasi, 19 years,—20. Kayka'us b. Hazarasi, died in 560/1164-5, 37 years.—21. Hazarasi b. Shahrnúsh, 26 years.—22. Ilusamu'd-Dawia Zarrinkamar b. Jastan b. Kayka'os, died in 610/1213-4, 24 years.—23. Sharafu'd-Dawla Bisutun b. Zamfukamar, died in 620/1223-4, 10 years.—24. Fakhtu'd-Dawla Namawar b. Bisutun, died in 640/1242-3, 20 years.-24. Husamu'd-Dawla Ardashir b. Namawar, died in 641/1241-6. 3 years,—26. Fakhru'd-Dawla Shahrakim b. Namawar, died 571/1272-3, 31 years, including the rule of his brother Ardashir. -27. Fakhru'd-Dawla Sháhghází Namáwar b. Shahrákim, died in 701/1307-3, 30 years.—28: Shah Kaykhusraw b. Shahraklin, died in 711/1311-2, 11 years.-29. Shamsu'l-Muluk Muhammad b. Kaykhusraw, died in 717/1312-8, 5 years.—30. Naşiru'd. Dawla Shahriyar b. Kaykhusraw, murdered in 725/1325, 7 years.— 11. Táju'd-Dawla Ziyár b. Kaykhusraw, died in 734/1333-4, 10 years,-32. Jalálu'd-Dawla Iskandar b. Zíyár, died in 761/1359-60, 27 years.—33. Fakhru'll-Dawla Shahghazi b. Ziyar, died in 780/1378-9, 20 years.—34. 'tazu'd-Dawla Qubad b. Shahghazi, 2 years,-35. Sa'du'd-Dawla Tos b, Ziyar was ruling Rustamdar in 794/1391-2.-36. Jalálu'd-Dawla Keyúmarth b. Bisutún b. Iskandar, died in 859/1453, 50 years.

XVI. DIW

Mirak Diw was wakii of Sultan Hosayn Mirza Şalawi, governor of Mazandaran in the time of Tahmasp I. He was assassinated by order of the Prince, who, however, was obliged, as a result of the disturbances that ensued, to leave Mazandaran soon after the death of the Shah.—Shamsu'd-Din Diw; it was due to his efforts on the death of Shah Tahmasp I (984/1576) that the whole of Mazandaran was brought under the rule of Mirza Khan.—Alwand Diw was ruler of Sawadkuh and part of Mazandaran. He surrendered to Shah 'Abbas I in 1007/1598-9.

XVII Murtapa'i Sayyds of Hazarjarib

*Imad became independent ruler of Hazárjaríb about 760/1359.
—'Izzu'd-Din was ruler of Hazárjaríb in 809/1406-7.—Mir Ghazanfar, 892/1487.—Hasan, 923/1517.

I find the following account of the Sayyids of Hazárjaríb in I'timádu's-Saltana's Kinibu's-Tadwin fl A hwal-i-fibūl-i-Sharasin (1311). The founder of the dynasty was Sayyid 'Imád, who was confirmed by Timár in the government of Hazárjaríb. His descendants were divided into two branches, the Radl'u'd-Dini and the Jabrá'lli. The last rules of the Radl'u'd-Dini branch was Sayyid Husayn, who was put to death in 929/1522-3 by order of Sháh Ismá'll Safawi. Of the Jabrá'lli branch, Sayyid Rúhu'lláh died in 927/1520-1, and his son Sayyid'Abdu'lláh in 934/1527-8. Between the latter date and 973/1565-6, the following members of the Jabrá'lli family ruled over Hazárjaríh: Hárún, Mu'inu'd-Din, Háshim, and Hasan.

On the death of Mír 'All Khán b. Sultán Mahmud Mar'ashi, Sayyid Muzaffar b. Husayn Murtadá'l divided Mázandarán with Alwand Díw. He died in 1005/1505-7.

XVIII. HOUSE OF PAUÚSBÁN

The members of this House ruled over Rustandár, Rhyan, Núr and Kujúr, the country situated between Glián and the district of Amul, from about the year 45 of the Hijrs (665-6) to the year 1005 (1595-6), when Shah 'Abbas did away with the various princes of this house.

After the death of Malik Kayûmarth in 857/1453, Rustandar was divided between his two sons, Kâ'ûs and Iskandar, the founders of the branches of Baní-Kâ'ûs, ôr rulers of Nûr; and Baní-Iskandar, or rulers of Kujûr.

-Kamālu'd-Din b. Shamsu'd-Din succeeded his father in 905/ 1499-1500 but was killed by Agá Rustam Růzáfzůn, who annexed all his dominions. 'Abdu'l-Karim b. 'Abdu'llah b. 'Abdu'l-Karim, 917-932/1511-2-1525-6.-Mir Sháhi bi 'Abdu'l-Karim, 932-939/1325 6-1532-3.—Mír 'Abdu'lláh Khán b. Mír Sultán Mahmod b. 'Abdu'l-Karim, known as Khan-i-Kuchik, 030-060/ 1532-3-1561-3; his daughter, Khayru'n-Nisa Baygum, was the mother of Shah Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda Safawi.-Mir Sultan Murad b. Shahi, 969-972/1561-2-1564-5. Mir 'Abdu'l-Karlm b. 'Abdu'llah Khan, succeeded his father as ruler of part of Márandarán i he took poison and died in Shawwal 972/1565.-Mir 'Azig Khan b. Mir 'Abdo'llah was entrusted with that part of Mazandarán to which he was heir, but fell from the favour of Shah Tehmasp I and was cast into prison. Sultan Mahmud b. Sultán Murád, known as Mírzá Khán, succeeded his father as ruler of part of Marandaran. At the death of Shah Tahmasp the whole of Mazandarán came under his sway. When the daughter of Mir 'Abdu'lláh Khán became Dowager Queen of Persia, she summoned Sultán Murád to Qazwin, but he refused to come, and retired to the castle of Firuzajah, The Shah's officers, who were sent to besiege the castle, gave him assurances for his safety, whereupon he agreed to come to Qazwin, but he was treacherously murdered by the Queen-Dowager's minions.-Sultán Muhammad b. Sultán Murád is only known to us by a letter written to the Queen-Dowager of Persia, from a castle in which he had taken refuge, wherein he implores her not to revenge herself on him for the death of her father (who was assassinated, by order, it is said, of Sultan Murad), as he was a child when that event took place,—Mir 'Ali Khán b, Sultan Mahmud b. "Abdu'l-Karim, uncle of the Queen Dowager of Persia. After the death of Mirza Khan, this 'All Khan was appointed by the Queen Dowager governor of Mazandarán-After his death at an early age, a period of anarchy prevailed in Mazandaran - Mír Murad b. Sultan Mahmud (Mícza Khán) was ruler of Mázandarán in 990/1382.

XV. House of Ruzafzůn

Ágá Rustam, independent ruler of Sawadkúh, 897-917/1491-2-1511-2.—Ágá Muhammad h. Rustam, 917-923/1511-2-1517. the rule of Åmul to Kiya Afrasiyab. He remained in power for ten years,—Iskandar Shaykhi b. Afrasiyab, governor of Åmul, 795-805/1393-1403-3,—Luhrasp b. Husay ob. Iakandar ruledover Talaqan, 880/1475-5.—Amir Husayn Kiya, b. 'All b. Luhrasp, ruled over part of Rustamdar and was compelled to surrender to Shah Isma'il Şafawi in 909/1503-4.

XIII. KIYA-I-JALAL

The Kiyá-i-jalál were of the nobles of Tabaristán and held important posts in Sári. At the death of Fakhru'd-Dawla Hasan in 750/1349 Kiyá Fakhru'd-Din Jalál and Kiyá Wishtásp became rulers of Sári, the former residing in that city and the latter at the castle of Túji. Kiyá Fakhru'd-Din was killed in battle near Bárfurúsh by the Mar'ashi Sayyads and Kiyá Wishtásp at the siege of Túji in 763/1361-2.

XIV. MAR'ASHI SAVYOS

The rule of the Marashi Sagrids in Mazandaran began with the rebellion of Oiwamu'd-Din against Kiya Alrasiyab Chulawi in 760/1350, and ended with M/r Murad b. M/rza Khan, who was dispossessed of his government by the Safawis towards the end of the 10th (16th) century. The rulers of this dynasty are; Qiwamu'd-Din b. 'Abdu'llah b. Şadiq, known as Mir-i-Buzurg, 760-763/1359-1361-2.-Kamálu'd-Dín b. Qiwámu'd-Dín, 763-795/1361-2-1393. He was besieged by Timur in the castle of Mahanasar near Amul, taken prisoner and sent to Kashghar where he died in 801/1398-g.-'All b. Kamalu'd-Din, 806-812 and 813-820/1403-4-1409-10 and 1410-11-1418.-Murtadá b. Kamálu'd-Dín, 812-813/1409-10-1410-11. Murtadá b. "Alí b. Kamáju'd-Dín, 821-837/1418-1433.-- Muhammad b. Murtadá, 837-356/1433-1452.- 'Abdu'l-Karlm b, Muhammad, 856-865/ 1452-1461.- Abdu'llah b. 'Abdu'l-Karlm, 865-872/1461-1467.-Kamálu'd-Dín b. Muhammad took over the government from 'Abdu'llah b. 'Abdu'l-Karim but was unable to maintain himself in Sarl.—Zavnu'l-Abidin b. Kamalu'd-Din b. Muhammad, 872-897/1467-1491-2.—Ghiyathu'd-Din Muhammad b. Jalalu'd-Din 'Abdu'l-Wahhah b. Ghiyathu'd-Din b. Kamalu'd-Din b. Qiwamu'd-Din; in 873/1468-9 he obtained from Hasan Bayg the firman of the government of Mazandarán, but we do not know whether he was ever installed at Sari as ruler of Mazandaran. - Shamau'd-Din b. Kamalu'd-Din b. Muhammad, 897-905/1491-2-1499-; 500.

XI. HOUSE OF ZIVAR

Ziyát was a descendant of Arghash Wahádán', who was governor of Glián in the time of Kay Khusraw. His family were always in Glián, although from time to time the governorship was wrested from their hands. The rule of the House of Ziyár over Gurgán and Tabaristán began with Mardáwij in 319/931 and ended with Sharafu'l-Ma'áli Anúsharwán b. Qábús in 471/1078-9. Already the year before during the mign of Gliánsháh h. Kay Ka'ús, Hasan b. Şabbátı had dealt the final blow to the fortunes of the House of Ziyár by subduing the mountainous districts.

The rulers of this House are: Abu'l-Hajjáj Mardáwíj b. Ziyár, 319-323/931-935.—Abú Tálib Washmgir b. Ziyár, 323-356 or 357/935-967.—Zahiru'd-Dawla Abú Mansúr Bisutún b. Washmgir, 357-366 or 367/967-977-8.—Shamsu'l-Ma'áli Abu'l-Hasan Qábús b. Washmgir, 367-371 and 388-403/977-982 and 998-1012-32.—Falaku'l-Ma'áli Abú Mansúr Minúchihr b. Qábús, 403-421/1012-3-1030.—Dárá b. Qábús, 403-404/1012-3-1013-4.—Sharafu'l-Ma'áli Núshirwán b. Minúchihr b. Qábús, 421-423/1030-1032; according to Bayhaqi he was poisoned by his maternal uncle Bákálánjár in 423'.—Bákálánjár, 424-441/1033-1049-50.—'Unsuru'l-Ma'áli Kay Ká'ús b. Iskandar b. Qábús, author of the Qábús-náma, 441-462/1049-50-1069-70.—Gilánsháh b. Kay Ká'ús, 462-471/1069-70-1078-9.—Sharafu'l-Ma'áli Anúsharwán b. Qábús, 471/1078-9.

XII. KIVAS OF CHULAW

The Kiyas of Chulaw were the rivals of the Kiya-i-Jalal, consequently when Fakhru'd-Dawla Hasan put to death Kiya Jalal b. Ahmad-i-Jal, he was compelled to ally himself with the Kiyas of Chulaw who murdered him in 750/1349, a deed which secured

Querry has Farliddwar. See A. Querry, Le Quient-manel, Paris, 1886, p. 16.

^{*} The date of his death is also given as 404 and 416/1033 and 1034-5. Querry teentions Sharsian Markill Islandar h. Quints at the successor of Microchibi b. Quints and excribes to that a reign of 16 years 414-441/1035-1049, inc. cit. p. 168.

^{*} Huart mys that Abu Kalanjar (Baladlanjar) b. Wilhama'l-Qahi ruled over Gungin from \$14-433/1033-1042-1. In the latter year Mardawij b. Basil was appointed Governm of Gungin by Tughrul Bayg, and Nacharwan h. Minachilin relived to a castle where he died in \$45/1049. See Cl. Haurt, Lee Eighrules. Extrait des Minachiles des Inscriptions et Belles Lattres. Tome alut. Paris. Imp. Nat. 1922.—Vigit was that Nacharwan died in \$35/1043-4 and was succeeded by his son Jamin in Histor. Professor Browne mentions that Maritid the Gharmanid took Tabatistan and Gargin from the Lipinist prince Data is Minachiles in \$46/1034-5. See A Liberary History of Partid. London, 1905, vol. 11, p. 169.

The Husaynid are: Dáil Násiru'l-Kabir Abu Muhammad Hasan b. 'Ali b. Hasan, 3 years, 301-304/914-917.—Abu'l-Qásim Ja'lar h. Násiru'l-Kabir, 306-307 and 311-312/918-9-919 and 923-925.—Ahu'l-Husayn Ahmad b. Násiru'l-Kabir, known as Sáhibu'l-Jaysb, 311/923.—Abu 'Ali Muhammad b. Ahmad b. al-Hasan, 312-3137/924-925?—Abu Ja'lar Hasan b. Ahmad b. al-Hasan, known as Sáhibu'l-Qulansuwa. 313-3177/925-929?—Isma'll b. Abu'l-Qásim Ja'lar b. Násiru'l-Kabir, 3177/929?—Abu Ja'lar Muhammad b. Ahmad an-Násir, ruled at Amul somewhere tetween 325 and 328/936-939.—Ath-Tháir Abu'l-Fadl Ja'lar b. Muhammad b. Husayn b. 'Ali, known as Sayyid-Abyad, 331?-3377/9437-949?—Abu Tálib Hárún Ath-Tháir b. Muhammad b. Husayn b. 'Ali.

Another Hasanid branch established itself in Daylam: Abû'l-Husayn al-Mu'ayyad bi'lláh Adudu'd-Dawla b. Husayn b. Harán b. Husayn, died 421/1030.—An-Natiq-bi'l-Haqq Abû Tálib Yahya b. Husayn b. Harûn b. Husayn, died 422/1031.—Abu'l Qásim b. al-Mu'ayyad bi'lláh.—Rikábzan Kiya, a descendant of al-Mu'ayyad bi'lláh, who was ruler of Tunakábun, 750-769/1349-1367-8.

Hazarfann mentions Abu'l-Qasim Zayd b. Abu Talib Muhsin b. Zayd, who rated over part of Daylam and took the title of Musaddad-bi'llah.

IX.

Asfar b. Shirtiya of Larijan and of the Wardadawand clan. beheaded in 319/931.

X. House of Kari

The House of Káki were culers of lahkawar in Gilán. At first they helped the various Dális to subdue Taharistán, but later themselves aspired to the government of that and the neighbouring provinces.

Káki b. Nu'mán, 220/835.—Káki b. Nu'mán and Firúzán b. Nu'mán, slain in 280/902.—Laylá b. Nu'mán, slain in 308/920-1.—Mákán h. Káki i he brought the whole of Tabaristán under his control, slain in 329/940.—Hasan b. Firúzán.—Nasr h. Hasan b. Firúzán, died a prisoner in the castle of Ustúnáwand.—Firúzán, died a prisoner in the castle of Ustúnáwand.—Firúzán b. Hasan b. Firúzán, ruler of Daylamán in 371/982-3.—Kinár b. Firúzán, one of the leading men of Daylamán in 388/998.

(f) Mongol governors.

Jármághún, 617/1219-20.—Jintímár, 630-633/1232-3-1235-6.

-Núsál, 633-637/1235-6-1239-40.—Gúrgús, 637-643/1239-401245-6.—Arghún, 643/1245-6.—Imádu'd-Dín Mahmúd.—Hólágú, 634/1256-7.—Amír Mú'min.

(k) Timirid governors.

Iskandar Shaykhi, governor of Amul, 795-805/1393-1402-3— Jamshid b. Qárin Ghúri, governor of Sári, 795-805/1393-1402-3. —Shamsu'd-Din Ghúri b. Jamshid, governor of Sári. 805-809/1402-3-1406.

(I) Safawit governors.

Sharafu'd-Din of Bitlis, governor of Tunakabun, 7 years, 974-981/1566-7-1573-4. Sultan Husayn Mirza b. Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda Şafawl, left Mazandiran in 985/1577-8.—Sharaf Khan, governor of Tunakabun, 1003/1504-5.—Farhad Khan, 1005/1596-7.—Alwand Sultan.—Ibn Husayn Khan Firux Jang, governor of Tunakabun, 1006/1595-6.—Haydar Sultan Qawl Hisarlu, governor of Tunakabun, 1004/1595-6, and also in 1038/1628-9.—Ibrahim Bayg, governor of Rustamdar, 1003/1594-5.—Mirza Muhammad Shafi Mirza'yi-'Alamiyan, wasir of Mazandaran, fell into disgrace in 1018/1609-to.—Mir Abu'l-Qasim Khurasani, wasir, 1018/1609-10.—Mirza Muhammad Taqi, wasir, 1021-1031/1612-3-1622.—Mirza Hashim, wasir in 1675.—Mirza 'Ali Asghar on behalf of Tahmasp II (115).

VIIL 'ALID RULERS

The 'Alid rulers first established themselves in Mázandarán in 250/864, when Hasan b. Zayd took Ámul, and name to an end somewhere about the year 337/949, when Ath-Thá'ir Abu'l-Fadl Ja'far, having quarrelled at Ámul with the Ustundár, went to Gilán where he took up his abode, and eventually died and was buried. We know that the descendants of Náşiru'l-Kabir reigned for a long while in Gilán and Daylamán, but we have very little information about them (144). The 'Alid rulers are divided into Hasanid and Husaynid.

The Hasanid are: Dá'll-Kabír Hasan b. Zayd, 20 years, 250-270/864-884.—Abu'l-Husayn Ahmad b. Muhammad, known as al-Qá'in, 10 months, 270-271/884.—Dá'l ila'l-Haqq Abú 'Abdu'lláh Muhammad b. Zayd, 16 years, 271-287/884-900.—Hasan b. al Mahdí b. Muhammad b. Zayd.—Dá'l's-Saghír Hasan b. Qásim, 12 years, 304-316/917-928-9.

(e) Mutamid (870-802-3).

Rifi' b. Harthama, 272-282/885-6-895.

(f) Sandnid governors.

Muḥammad b. Hárún, 18 months, 287-288/900-901.—Isma'll b. Aḥmad the Sámánid, 288-289/901.—Abu'l-'Abbás 'Abdu'lláh b. Muḥammad h. Núḥ b. Asad, 289-296/902-908.—Salám the Turk, 9 months and 22 days, 297/910.—Abu'l-'Abbás Aḥmad b. Núḥ, diod in Salar 298/October 910.—Muḥammad b. Ṣa'lúk, fled from Ṭabaristán in Jumádá II 301/January, 914.—Muḥammad b. 'Abdu'l-'Aziz, 40 days.—Ilyás b. Ilisa', in 301/914.—Qarátakíu the Turk.—Aḥmad Ṭawil.—Abú 'Ali b. Ahmad b. Muḥammad al-Muzaffar, governor of Gurgán, 7 months beginning in Muḥarram 328/Oct.-Nov., 939.—Subuktigin.

(3) Buwoyhid governors.

Ruknii'd-Dawla Hasan.

'All b. Káma, about 350/961-z—Hasan b. Pírůzán, gövernot of Gurgán in 337/949.

'Ashdu'd-Dawla Fandhhusraw.

Ispahbad Sharwin, 371/981-z.—Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla the Buwayhid, governor of Gurgán and Tabaristán, 7 years ending in 983.

Fakhru'd-Dawla.

Şāḥib, i.e. Isma'll b. 'Abbād, 377/987-8.—Husāmu'd-Dawla Abu'l-'Abbās Tāsh, governor of Amul and later of Astarābād, Gurgān, Dahistān and Abasgūn, died in 379 or 381/389-90 or 991-2.—Ustād Abū 'Ali Jurjāni, governor of Gurgān.—Fā'iq and Abū 'Ali Simjūr, governors of Gurgān.

Majdu'd-Dawla Rustom.

Nasr b. Hasan b. Firuzan, governor of Gurgan.—Rustam b. al-Marzuban, governor of Shabriyarkúñ.

(A) Saljily governors.

Malik Ahmad b. Sultán Muhammad b. Malik Sháh the Saljúq.
—Mardawlj b. Basú, appointed governor of Gurgán in 433/1041-2.

(i) Governors of the Shahs of Khwdraum.

'All Sháh b. Sultán Tukush, governor of Gurgán and Dahistán.— Fírúz, governor of Bírún-Tamísha.—Násiru'd-Dín Mankuli, 606/1210.—Aminu'd-Dín Dahistání, 607/1210-1. 119°/766-769.—Hasan b. Husayn?—'Umar b. al-'Alá, 7 years.
130-125°/771-776.

Mahdl (775-785).

Saild b. Deilaj, 125-128°/775-778. 'Umar b. al-'Alá, 127-129°/777-779.—Yahyá b. Mikhnág, 129-130°/779-780.—'Abdu-'l-Hamld Madrúb, 2 years.—Rúh b. Hátim.—'Umar b. al-'Alá.— Taym b. Sinán.—Yazid b. Marthad.—Hasan b. Qahtaba?

Haran (785-800).

Jarír b. Yazíd. 135-137*/785-787.—Mu'ádh, 136*/786.—Sulaymán b. Músz, 8 months, 136-137*/786-787.—Hádi b. Hání, 137-138*/787-788.—Muqátil, 139*/789.—'Abdu'lláh b. Qahtaba, 139-140*/789-790.—Ibráhím, 141*/791.—'Uthmán b. Nahík.—Sa'ld b. Muslim (or Salm) b. Qutayba b. Muslim.—'Abdu'lláh b. 'Abdu'l-Azíz Hammád, 10 months, 177/793-4-Muthanna b. al-Hajjój, 1 year and 4 months, 177-179/793-4-795.—'Abdu'lláh b. 'Qa'qá', 1 year, 179-180/795-796.—Faql b. Yahyá.—'Abdu'lláh b. Házim.—Mahmúd and Músá b. Yahyá b. Khálid b. Barmak.—Yahyá b. Yahyá?—Jahdam b. Khabbáb.—Khalifa b. Sa'd b. Hárún al-Jawhari.—'Abdu'lláh b. Sa'ld al-Jurayshi, 4 months, 187/803.—'Abdu'llah b. Málik.

Med muin (812-833).

'Abdu'lláh b. Khurdádba, 201/816-7?—Muhammad b. Khálid.— Músá b. Hafa,—Muhammad b. Músá b. Hafa.

Mu'taşim (833-843).

Bundar b. Mani, 224/839.

(b) Takirid governors.

Hasan b. Husayn, 3 years, 4 months and 10 days. Died in Dhu'l-hijja 228/Sept. 843.—Táhir b. 'Abdu'lláh b. Táhir, 1 year and 3 months.—Muhammad b. 'Abdu'lláh b. Táhir, 7 years ending in Safar 237/Aug. 851. Sulaymán b. 'Abdu'lláh b. Táhir, 3 years ending in 240/854-5.—Muhammad b. Músá b. 'Abdu'r-Rahmán.—Músá b. 'isá b. 'Abdu'l-Hamíd.—Sulaymán b. 'Abdu'l-hamíd.—Sulaymán b. 'Abdu'lláh b. Táhir; he retired to Khurásán in 252/866.

(c) Matass (865-869).

Mushih, recalled in Jumádá II 255/May-June 869.—Ahmad b. Muhammad as-Sakani.—Shári (governor af Gurgán).

(a) Saffdrid governors.

Ya'qub b. Layth, 4 months, 260/874-875.

Dawla Ardashir b. Hasan, died 602/1205-6, 34 years.— 8. Naşiru'd-Dawla Shamsu'l-Mulúk Sháhgházi Rustam b. Ardashir, died 606/1210, 4 years.

- (c) Kinkhwariyya, from 635-750/1237-8-1349, when Fakhru'd-Dawla Hasan was assassinated.
- 1. Husamu'd-Dawla b. Ardashir b. Kinkhwar b. Shabriyar b. Kinkhwar b. Rustam b. Dara b. Husamu'd-Dawla Shabriyar, died 647/1249-50, 12 years?—2. Shamsu'l-Mulük Muhammad b. Ardashir, died 663/1264-52—3. 'Ala'u'd-Dawla 'Ali b. Ardashir, died 663/1264-52—4. Taju'd-Dawla Yazdijird b. Shabriyar b. Ardashir, died 701/1301-2.—5. Nasiru'd-Dawla Shabriyar b. Yazdijird, died in 714/1314-5.—6. Shams'l-Mulük Muhammad b. Shabriyar, died in 714/1314-5.—7. Rukmu'd-Dawla Shab Kay Khusraw b. Yazdijird, died in 728/1327-8, 14 years.—8. Sharafu'l-Mulük Rustam b. Kay Khusraw, died in 734/1333-4, 6 years.—9. Fakhru'd-Dawla Hasan b. Kay Khusraw, died 750/1349, 16 years.

VII. GOVERNORS OF MÁZANDARAN

(a) Governors of the Caliphs.

Umar (634-644).

Suwayd b. Mugarran, 18 or 22/639 or 642-3.

'Uthmán (644-656).

Sa'ld b. al-'As, 29/649-650.

Muldwiya (661–680),

Maşqala b. Hubayra ash-Shaybanı,—Muhammad b. el-Ash'ath.

*Abdu'l-Mallk (584-705).

Muhallab iz Abi Şufrá, 78 or 79/697-8 or 598-9.—Qatari b. al-Fuja'at al-Mázini.

Sulaymán (714-717).

Yazid b. al-Muhallab, 98/716-7.

Mansur (154-775).

Abu'l Khasib Marxuq as-Sa'di, 140-142/757-8-759-60.— Abu Khuzayma, or Khazim b. Khuzayma al Tamimi, 143-144/760-1-761-2 (1017).—Abu'l-Abbas Tusi, 1 year.—Ruh b. Hatim b. Qayşar b. al Muhallab.—Khalid b. Barmak, 115-

 ¹⁵ years. 1bu islandiyár.
 665/1v66-7. Zahíra'd-Efn.
 According to 1bu Islandiyás, but Fahira'd-Dia gives tám a caiga of to years.

The Bawands were known at first as "Kings of the Mountains" and bore the title of *Ispahhad*. Their rule was supreme in Mazandarán for a long time, and, although they lost the plains, they always maintained to a certain extent their authority in the high-lands.

This dynasty may be divided into three branches:

- (a) Kayúsiyya, from 45/665-6 to 397/1007, when Qábús put the Ispahhad Shahriyar h. Dárá to death.
- 1. Báw, 45-60/665-680, 15 years.—2, Suhráb b. Báw, 68-00/ 687-8-716-7, to years, 3. Milhr Mardan b. Suhrab, so years. 4 Surkhab b, Mihr Mardan, 20 years,-5. Sharwin b. Surkhab, 25 years.-6. Shariyar b. Qarin b. Sharwin, 28 years.-6. Shapur b. Sliahryár; a very short reign.—7. Jaffar b. Shahriyár, died iu 250/864-5, 12 years.—8. Qarin b, Shahryar, 30 years.—9. Rustam b. Surkháb b. Qárin, died 282/895, 29 years,—10. Sharwin b. Rustam, 35 years-11. Shahriyar b. Sharwin, 37 years-12. Rustam b. Sharwin. His reign is only known to us through a coin struck at Farlin in 355/966, bearing the names of the Caliph al Muti' bi'llah, the Buwayhid Ruknu'd-Dawla, and the Ispahbad Rustam b. Sharwin.—Al-Marzubán the son of Rustain wrote the Marzubán-náma and the Nikindma, both in the Taluri dialect. Shirin, a daughter of Rustam, was the mother of Majdu'd-Dawla Rustam the Buwayhid.—13 Dara b. Rustam, 8 years.— 14. Shahriyar b. Dara, died 307/1006-7, 35 years. He had two sons Rustam and Surkháb. Qárin the latter's son died in 466/1073-4.
- (b) Ispahbudiyya, from 466-606/1073-1210, when Shamsu'l-Muluk Rustam was assassinated and the Mongols overran the country.
- 1. Husamu'd-Dawla Shahriyar b. Qarin b. Surkhab b. Shahriyar, 37 years.—2. Najmu'd-Dawla Qarin b. Shahriyar, 8 years.—3. Shamsu'l-Mulúk Rustam b. Qarin, 4 years. His son Sayfu'd-Din 'Imadu'd-Dawla Faramurx was the protector of the poet 'Imadi'.—4. 'Ala'u'd-Dawla 'All b. Husamu'd-Dawla Shahriyar.—4'. Rustam b. Dara b. Husamu'd-Dawla Shahriyar.—4'. Rustam b. Dara b. Husamu'd-Dawla Shahriyar.—5. Nusratu'd-Din Shahghazi Rustam b. 'Ali, died 558/1163, 24 years.—6. Sharafu'l-Mulûk ('Ala'u'd-Dawla) Hasan b. Rustam, p years.—7. Husamu'd-

I for infantity's tays that Miles Mantan only had a brief seign and was succeeded by his grandson Shurwin is Surichan. See Browne's this Islandings, p. 233.

IV. THE SUKHRANIYAN OR QARINWAND

This dynasty ruled in the mountains of Tabaristán for about 274 years, beginning with the grant of Shahriyár Kúh and Kúhi-Qárin to Qárin h. Súkhra, about 50 years before the Hijra and ending with the death of Mázyár in 224/839. They bore the title of Kings of the Mountains, "Jar-Shah," or "Maliku'l-Jibal" and that of Istahbad(111).

The miles of the Qarinwand dynasty are:

Odrin b. Súkhrá, 37 years; Alandá b. Qárin, 52 years; Súkhrá b. Álandá, 65 years; Wandá-Hurmazd b. Álandá for b. Súkhra), 50 years; Qárin b. Wandá-Hurmazd, 40 years; Mázyár b. Qárin, 30 years.

These are the reigns attributed to the Qarinwand rulers by Zahiru'd-Dia. They cannot be relied upon as we know that Wanda-Hurmazd died in the reign of Ma'mun (813-833), that his son Qarin had a very short reign, and that Mázyar was put to death in 839 A.D.

V. House of Danúya (the Danuwan) (also called House of Gawbara)

The House of Dábúya is said to have reigned in Tabaristán for 104 years, but from the evidence of coins' its rule only lasted 46 years, beginning with the accession of Dábúya at the death of his father, Gáwbara, in 50°/700 and ending with the death of Khurshid in 116/766.

Farrukhán and his descendants bore the title of Ispakbad. The rulers of this house are: Dábûya (or Khurshid) b. Gil. 50-66*/700-716; Farrukhán-i-Buzurg b. Dábûya, 66-83*/716-733: Dázamihr b. Farrukhán-i-Buzurg, 83-88*/733-738; Sárûya b. Farrukhán-i-Buzurg, regent for eight years during the minority of his nephew Khurshid; Khurshid b. Dázamihr, 88-116*/738-766.

VI. HOUSE OF BAWAND

The House of Baward ruled in Mazandarán from the year 45/ 665-6 when the people of Tabaristán gave Báw absolute power, even to life and death, over them, to the year 750/549, when Fakhru'd-Dawla Ḥasan was assassinated by the Chulábis.

Colonel Allotte de la Feye very kindly allowed me to examine his collection of Talentsian crims from which I gathered very valuable information.
 New Saidnian era beginning in 650 A.O. These dutes are taken from come.

APPENDIX II

RULERS OF MAZANDARÁN

1. Hause of Gushamp. II. Kayin. III. Hause of Zaomite. IV. The Silbusonpen or Questioned. V. House of Ditters (Dibusois). VI. House of Bissaul. VII. Georgeon of Missaulusta: Caliphane, Therid, Caliphane, Sainianid, Funnyhid, Saljuq, Khwararandaha, Mongola. Timurid, Salawid. VIII. 'Ald Rulers. IX. Asia b, Shroga. X. House of Kiti. NI. House of Ziyin. XII. Riyis of Choliov. XIII. Elyista Litt. XIV. Marrahi Sayyids. XV. House of Reisibia. XVI. Diw. XVII. Marrahi Sayyids of Hazarjarb. XVIII. House of Padishian. XIX. Familia: Tandaha, Asale Ka, Miyanddrid, Larijin, Mimile, Landah, Lahir, Katadijima. Gulphygin or Gushamira, Lesser Biswarts and affects. Turnshidma.

1. House of Gushbase

Gushnasp, a contemporary of Ardashir Babakan (113), ruled over Tabaristan, Glián, Rúyán, and Damawand. His ancestors had been rulers of the same provinces since the time of Alexander the Great (330 B.C.), and the sovereignty remained in the hands of his descendants until about the year 529 A.D. when Kayus the son of Qubád was sent to govern Tabaristan.

11.

Kayds, 7 years (\$29-556).

III. HOUSE OF ZARMIER

The rule of the House of Zarminr lasted 110 years, beginning in the reign of Núsharwán (531-578), who sent Zarmihr as governor to Tabaristán after the death of Kayris, and ending about 685 A.D. when Adhar-Walásh relinquished his government to Gil Gáwbára in the 35th year of the new era which the Persians had lately inaugurated.

The rulers of the House of Zarmihr are:

Zarmihr, 23 years; Dázamihr h. Zarmihr, 17 years; Walásh h. Dázamihr, 25 years; Mihr h. Walásh, 20 years; Ádhar Walásh h. Mihr, 25 years. Walásh who slew Báw and himself reigned for eight years belonged to this family, as also did the Masunghán Walásh of Miyándúrlid.

* For further information on institutional cutters of Mitanuturile, see Entered's See Advantages: For rulers and governors of Asterdadd see note track.

during the cold season the large village of the same name close to Samnan. Salash is probably the same as Zahlru'd-Din's Shalas Kúh, which he informs us was formerly called Silsila Kúh. We also have Sileiti Koh, formerly known as Silsila Kuh; Sha'hudasht [a]: Shadkan [c] or the mountain of loy, name of a locality near Gurgán: Shalábíal, on the confines of Sawadkuh where pasture is abundant and the people live by cattle-farming; Biyaban-i-Shalfb [b]; Shiman [c], a village of Astarabad; Shirriz [c], a mountain of Daylam where the Mursubila of Ray took refinge when that town was taken by 'Uttab b. Warqa: probably Shirrid; Siyahrudpay [e], a stronghold in Mazandarán which had never been taken. Kamizdasht [e] was in the vicinity of this stronghold; Surkhkamar [b], nes: Kujúr; Suráb and Surnú or Surna, villages of Astarábád; Tálániyán [a]; Tamashkidasht [a]; Tapar [b]; Tarielia or Turicha: the name was priginally Turanchar, as it marked the site of a massacre of the Turks by the Ispahbad Farrukhán the Great [a]: Tújí: on the way from Amul to Sárí one passed first Tuji and then Jamnu. The castle of Tuji, notwithstanding the desperate resistance offered by Kiya Wishtaspi-Jalal and his sons, was taken by Sayyid Kamalu'd-Din and levelled with the ground. It was rebuilt, but Timus destroyed it when he invaded Mázandarán. Sayyid "Alí b. Kamálu'd-Din began rebuilding it, but it was never completed, and in Zahiru'd-Din's time, i.e. 880/1475-6, it was a heap of mins; Ufar[a]: Walajúy[a], near Sárl: Walabun [b]: Qal'a Walabun was a castle in Shahr Dowin, built by Mu'ayyad bi'lláh and destroyed by Sháh Ardashir of Mázandarán; Wamád or Wabád [a]; Wárfú [a]; Warlyan [b]; Wazakuh [b] in or near Rustumdar; Walikan [a], a plain on the way from Sári to 'Amul; Winabád [a], a large village near Sárí; Zangi Kaláta [b], a village in Rustamdar; Záyigán [e], a castle in Mázandarán; Zinwán [a], a village a farsaká from Sárl.

For names of localities, which are presumed to be in Mazandarán or Astarábád, appearing in Greek and Latin authors, see Dorn's Rein, pp. 136-161, and A. F. v. Stahl, "Notes on the March of Alexander the Great from Echatana to Hyrcania," The Geographical Journal, Vol. 1231, No. 4, October 1924, London.

miles of grass 4] miles north of Folad Mahaila; Mila b] 3 farsakks from Amul; Mirwandábád [a], a village of Gulpáygán; Mír Wazan, name given to the various spots where the coffin of Mir Qiwamu'd-Din was laid down when on its way from Barfurush to Amul for burial. These spots were called Ziyarat-i-Mir-Wazan; Muhammadábád [b], near Chináshk; Muyassar [b], between Khayrrodkina: and Lasha-Lazair: Bazham Musa [b], a peak pear Lawandar: Naftakuti, a low mound on the mainland west of the peninsula of Miyankala: Namina, a city 30 miles from Sarl, in the district of Panjáh-Hazár; Náwasar [b]; Nísháwur: according to Dimishqi Mazandaran was also called Nishawur and was distinct from Tabaristán; Nawrúzáhád (Nawdharáhád?)[a]: we read that Masan b. Zayd, advancing from Amul, went to Taricha and thence to Jámnú, when, hearing that Sulayman b. 'Abdu'llah, the Tabirid Governor of Sarl, had sent his general, Asad b. Jandan, with an army from Sarl to a place called Dudan on the road to Toji, he turned aside and murched by way of Zarmikhwast to Nawnizabad by the village of Fotam, where his ally the Masmughan had camped: Nusrat Sang (at the death of Sultan Tukush in 506/1109-1200. Shah Ardashir of Mazandaran seized the carries of Bálaman and Juhína, the whole country from Gurgán to Ray and the castle of Firuzkish, and built the castle of Nusrat Sang in Birún Tamisha) [b]; Palang [e], a castle probably in Tunakabun; Parustaq [e], a castle in Sawadkub or Hazarjarib; Pasgab-i-Mir Marhum [e]; Pazwar, a shepherd camp in the southern border of Mazandaran. It lies north of the Khing plateau, and about 12 miles west of Fúlád Mahalla; Pir Girdú Kúb, a mountain in the Astarahad district, south of Astarahad, and a few miles north of Tash. From this peak a good view of Astarabad and surrounding peaks is to be bad; Ostari-Kalida; in the time of the tyrant Hajjaj b. Yúsuf, the Kharijites who were made prisoners at Samnan by the Ispahbad Farrukhan-i-Buzurg were brought to Mazandarán, where traces of their encampment were still visible in Ibn Islandlyár's time at a place called Qatari-Kaláda; Qidikaliya, a village of Astarabad; Rudharpich [a]; Ruyin [b], a castle in Birún Tamisha. It was taken and destroyed by the Ispahbad Najmu'd-Dawla Qarin (501-508/1107-8-1114). It is the same as the castle of Rúbin mentioned in Ibn Islandivar; Safuh [a], near Amul; Salash, 8600 ft, a pasture of a few acres between Firúskúh and Chásham in Mázandarán. It is visited annually by the shepherds of the Sangsar tribe who inhabit

Núr: Báshir [a], near Amul; Bakanda, a village on the banks of the Babul river; Blind or Machart [a]; Kub-i-Binar, a magnificent, scarned hill in Astarabad, seen to the left of the Chilchallyan pass on the road from Shahrad to Shahkah: Bundarakahi[b], in or near Shahriyar Kuh; Dular b), near the coast not far from Amul: Firtile, a village in Astarabad[c]; Plain of Ganiina and Ispid Dáristán [a]: Gawd-i-Názir, a plateau a miles west-northwest of Rúdbár un the road from Firúzkúh to Fólád Mahalla. 44 miles west-south-west of Féliad Mahalla; Girdramin [a]. 4 farsakks from Sári; Ghulámaráh, probably south of Rustamdár; Gáshwárakúh, on the Shábrúd or Dámghán bonder [b]; Harandáb, a mountain of Bariur [d]; Harjan; Harsamal [a], a formakar from Amul: Hazimazar or Hazimadia [b], compare with Ibo Islandiyar's Kharmazar near Amal; Ilyani, a narrow glen in the Astarábád district through which passes the Astarábád-Sháhrúd road, 24 miles from the latter town; Injir [a]; Jalayin [a]; Jakannamdarra, north of Chulaw where the Harbar was spanned by a bridge in 806/1403-4; Jawkistan [b]; Jind, a city in Tabaristán founded by Qubád h. Firlis h. Yazdíjírd the Sasánid i furbast, a village in the mountains of Tabaristan. The roads leading to it are narrow and difficult[c]; Jurpushta; Kalam, a castle dating from the time of Khusraw. It was in the mountains of Astarabad and was one of the strongholds of the Astassins: Kandar; Karkam [a]; Kawadan and Kawardan [c], villages of Astarábád; Kashfal, a village of Amul; Kawij; Kaywan Bazham [b]. Sultan Muhammad h. Malik ordered it to be besieged and had it destroyed; Khur subaq, a village of Astarabad [c]; Kilarjan [a]; Kimnan [a]; Kuladarra [e], on the cordines of Firtzkulr; Kulawij [b]: Kuti Ibrahlm Kardgar [e], to the east of Amul; Landar or Land, on the way from Farlm to Guipaygan, identical with Landakúh; Lankurkhán [a]; Laris, probably Lazúr, a village of the district of Amul, better known under the name of Qal'a-Lariz II was two days' distance from Anul: Latrá [a]: Licham [a]; Madd [a]; Mahastiya or Quhsibah (reading uncertain) or Tis[a]: Ma'mini villages (300 villages in the mountain and plain of Mazandarán, which Wanda Hurmard was compelled to cede to Ma'mun, the son of Hardnu'r-Rashid, were known under the name of Ma'rodol); Mankul [a]; Marzubanabad [b], a village in the plain, probably not far from Qal'a-Dárá; Maskán ex Mashkan (b), a village probably in or not far from the district of Miranrud, north-west of Amul; Mazrak; Mil or Mills, 3 or 4 square

T. KUHBAR

- (s) Chinashk: Aytarjiù; Chilin; Chinashk (4 miles from Tulhin); Darra-i-Qadamgah; Dūrūk; Garfang; Hussynábád or Síná; Káshidár; Narráb; Qishláq; Rúdbár or Chaman-i-Qishláq; Síbchál; Wálamán or Wámanán (Zahiru'd-Din mentions Walabun in Shahr-Duwio).
- (8) Qánchí: Batánjarak; Dújuz; Fársiyán-i-Qánchí; Tílawá (probably Dílábád); Zardwá.
- (c) Kühsár: 'Alí-ábád; Birin; Birinján; Birinján; Chakarchál; Chamaní; Dahana-i-Kalásangiyán; Dihjúlí; Dúkhar; Dúdrajan or Qal'a-Sayyidhá; Dúxín; Fársíyán-i-Fírang (the stream running from Pársiyán towards the Gurgán basin is called Tará); Fírang; Gulistán; Gulsará; Ishirinján; Kandakhar; Khándúshar; Khurramábád; Mahdí-ábád; Qal'a Káfa; Qal'a-sará; Qulitappa; Sálá; Sáyir; Sih-Hír; Sihrú; Shaydán; Surung; Taqí-ábád; Tarsa; 'Ubba-i-Khallí Khán; Warchashma; Zarrínkaláta; Zimsháh.
- (d). Sangar-i-Kabódjáma or Sángar-i-Hájjílar: Áhangar Mahalla; Khúrda Áymúqlí; Pisarak; Sangar; Slyúmák; Talang-sará; Tígha-Zamín; Zindánchál.

U. LOCALITIES UNIDENTIFIED OR NOT OTHERWISK MENTIONED

Abkhama, a city in the mountains of Tabaristán [a]; Andristán, near Marznák on the way to Sári [b]; Andshadádhán [a], perhaps the same as Wandshadih; Arán and Sharán, two cities of Tabaristán [c]; Ardal [b], in the district of Bábulkinár; Ardashírábád [a], where, in the 8th (14th) century, stood a palace of the Kings of Mázandarán; Ara, a small town in the mountains of Tabaristán towards Daylamán [c]. Abú Sa'd Mansúr says that it was one of the strongest and greatest fortresses in the world. The products not required locally were all exported to Awdiya. After passing the town of Ara one enters the mountains of Wandá Hurmard and thence those of Sharwin; Ashiládashí [a], near Amul in the plain of Líkání; Awájan [b]; Áwdiz, in the neighbourhood of the castle of Núr; Bahránakaláda [b]; Bálá'in [a], probably between Ámul and Sári; Báráz, a castle in or near

I (a) The infantlyis.

⁽b) Dabun'd-Din.

⁽r) Yaqat.

⁽d) 'About'-Pattab Famuel

id 'All & Showsu'd Die Lithijt.

Marzubán Kaláta; Muhibbabád; Mushtak-i-Qutbu'd-Dín now called Shawkatábád; Naftú; Qaranjamín; Rawshaná'i Mahalla; Rubátú; Talúkaláta.

Peaks and localities in the mountains of Zlyárat-i-Khwásturúd: 'Arúsíkalá; Birinjyakí; Farímán (ruins of a castle); Garmdasht (2100 ft., name of a portion of the valley south of Ziyárat); Gulachál: Kal-Yayláq: Kharů; Kurmatů; Lútiyá; Marsang: Mázúkash; Murád Chashma; Nawkalá; Nawmarů; Úlangdarra; Qulllá; Sartakhta; Shahrbut (said to be the site of an ancient city); Surkh-chashma; Takht-i-'Umar; Talábakht; Talamiyár; Táló; Zarmishkúb; Zíla.

Ruins are found in the forest of Ziyárat at the following spots: Anjüükhayi; Ispandiyár Maḥalla; Jirú; Malásh; Úlangdarra; Oal'a-Hasan; Takht-i-Díká; Takht-i-Khusraw.

R. KATUL

'Alaman; 'Alazamín; 'All-ábad formerly Qádirábad; Álústán; Baraftán (clans Palang and Dánkúh); Basísar; Chajáh; Chalí; Ganú; Gharíbábád; Ḥájjíábád; Jangaldih; Kardábád; Khárkalá; Khúlíndar; Kumálán (with the Imamzáda Dú-qabrán); Máránkalá; Máyán; Mazra'a; Muḥammadábád; Nawdih; Nírgán; Nírsú; Nusratábád (formerly Sangduwín); Píchák Maballa; Qúsh-Kuprí; Ríg-Chashma; Sáwarkalá; Siyáhmarkúh; Tábar.

S. FINDARISE

- (1) Findarisk: Ágá Muhammadábád (formerly Lalahágh); Chinú; Dárkalá; Darra-i-Malik-Sulaymán; Kalúkan; Khánhibín; Mashú; Ma'súmábád; Mázú-arám; Namtalú; Naqi-ábád; Sa'ad-ábád; Shafi'ábád; Shiribád; Zarringul.
- (fi) Rámyán: Gulchashma (formerly Darrawiya); Ispirinján; Jawzchál: Kabúdchashma; Khándúz; Kúmyán; Lírú; Mír Mahalla; Nargischál; Nawdib-i-Isma'll Khán (118); Nawdib-i-Mír Saidu'lláh Khán; Páqal'a; Pulnum; Rámyán (in a glen enclosed by two forest-covered spurs of the Khúshyayláq mountain); Razí; Sayyldkalá; Súkhtasará; Túrán; Watan.

The mountains of Rámyán are: Ásmyán, in which is Qal'a Púrán; Nílakúh, south of Chakúr, half way between which two places is the mound of Takht-i-Rustam. The mountain is variously called Máránkúh and Ílángurgán. Qal'a Márán is in the midst of meadows, and the path which leads to it is easily defensible against any number of assailants.

Astarábád); Sannákhúrda (a forest in the plain of Sáwar); Sárá Chashma; Sáwar 'Uliyá; Shaliyár; Shúr-Chashma; Surkhchádih; Sútasar; Takht-Míl; Tappa-l-Sarw (at the foot of the Quzluq pass), Turkchál; Turk-Maydán (6800 ft., 25 miles from Chahár-díli and 11 from Ziyáraf) (***;); Yúrt-i-Chinára; Zalabán.

O. ASTARÁBÁD-RUSTÁO

Áhangar Maḥalla; 'All-ábád; Alókalá, Amirábád; Atrakchél; Bágh Gulbun; Chahárchmár; Chúplánl; Dúdánga; Faydábád; Fújird; Islahánkalá; Ja'farábád; Jilín or Jirín; Karímábád; Khayrát (only a little pasture); Kumási; Maryamábád; Marránkalá; Ma'súmábád; Mir Maḥalla; Muhammadábád; Mú'minábád; Naṣrábád; Nawdih-i-Nizámu'd-Dín; Númal; Pul-Khúrda; Qarnábád; Rustamkalá-i-'Abbás Bayg; Rustamkalá-i-Sádát; Shamsábád; Siyáhtalú; Surkhánkala; Sultánábád (east of which is Sangar-i-Aþmad-'Alí Khán, built as a protection against the Turcomans); Tawshan; Turangtappa; Úrína; Walíkábád; Ziyárat-i-Khásarúd (nr); and the ruined villages of Dabbághkul; Gultappa (a former city); Kharasgilú; Maḥmūdábād; Nārinjbágh and Rawshankalá; Písh-áhang or Shúrkalá; Qal'a Siyáhbálá; Rabi Kaláta; Simárú; Tálibú or Waléshábád; Újátúk; Zahírábád.

The villages of Fakhr 'Imádu'd-Dín are: Dawlatábád or Kinára; Husaynábád-i-Malik Jafarábád; Miyánábád; Qutl-ábád; Taqartappo; Taql-ábád; and the ruined villages of Áhúsará: Anda'ábád; Chihilgisú; Gawzan; Gulbágh or Qal'a-Hasan; Haydar Mahalla and Burbar; Jahánábád; Káfirduwín; Khusraw-ábád; Máránkalá; Misgar Mahalla; Nirsá; Qiz-Qal'a; Shahristántappa; Talúkalá.

In an old Wagf-Nama dated 989/1581, now in the possession of the Shirang Sayrids who were to receive the revenues derived from them, we find mentioned the following villages of the district of Fakhr 'Imádu'd-Dín: Agra; 'Aláman; 'Alázamín; Álústán; Anda'ábád; Andashiráhád; Anúshtanga; Bawána; Dizgáh; Dúqabrán; Gáwá'i Mahalla; Girá'i Mahalla; Gulbun; Gúní Mahalla; Hájji Yádár; Kamál Gharib; Kamál Khán; Máránkaláta; Misgarán; Nírgán; Píchák Mahalla; Qará-Ágháj; Qarákui; Qárluq (upper and lower); Sangchashmá; Sangduwín; Shírang; Thúr-Kaláta; Tabarsá; Tawá; Zargarán. The following villages, said to be about 12 miles east of Astarábád, are also mentioned in this document: Amírdih; Garmábasará; Kashta;

Miyándarra; Musidábád; Náman; Naw-Chaman; Nawdíja; Pashinkalá; Qal'a-Mahmúd; Qatandar 'Aysh; Qalandar Mahalla; Qásimábád; Sa'adábád; Sadan; Sarkalá; Sayyid-Mirán; Sháhdih; Shahrásháb (fielda); Shamushak; Shúryán and Táza-abád; Tukhshi Mahalla; Túshan; Újáhun, Warsan; Yisáqí; Zará Mahalla; Zangi Mahalla; and the ruined villages of Atkaram; Bunkaláta; Ja'farábád; Khurúsábád; Qal'a (near Miltarkalá); Rawshanábád; Sadrábád; Túgilbágh; Ullifan; Waláshki; Yálini; and Yálů.

Yálú is said to have been a bulik of 35 villages, amongst others Bálájáda; Galú; Lalafan; Lamisk; Qásimábád; Sadan; Sayyid Mírán; Túgilbágh; 'Ulúfan; Yájini; anu Yálú.

The mountains of this district are: Astarakúh; Galúkán; Gáwpá; Jahánnumá; Manzúlak; Pashtó; Sháhpasandkúh; Tábkún; Tarktá; Ţulūr.

P. SUÁHKUH AND SÁWAR

Hájjlábád; Jahánnumá (Joyldg); Kundáb; Rádkán; Rásúlábád or Rubáj-i-Safid; Sháhkúh-Bálá including Yúrt-i-Ágá Ridá, Chahárbágh (114), Chálkhána, Jirin-Bírin, Yúrt-i-Shárak; Sháhkúh-Fá'in; Tásh.

Rádkán was formerly a district nontaining over 30 villages, all of which, with the exception of Kaláta, Kundáb, and Hájjfábád, are now in ruin and uninhabited. The names of these villages were: 'Abbás Khátírí; Ámadkhayl; Búdúsará; Bústamín; Chiristán; Dídarra; Dúkabun; Gáwkúh or Gúkúh; Gazanasará; Haftchashma, Hájjfábád; Haydarkhayl; Ispanjárí; Kalmishkíjá; Kaláta or Rádkán; Karkasá; Kháksardila; Khánasarí; Kúldín; Kundáb; Lisagú; Maqasi-Sarpich; Mázibun; Púlád Máhalla below Kaláta; Sarkalá; Tamartáshkhayl; Walár; Wazma; Zakwár; Zirishkchál.

Mountains and yayliqs of Shahkuh and Sawar: Ashras; Aspchar; Asp-u-Nayza; Baharak; Bahram Khan; Bandnard; Barkab; Chalasara; Chaman-i-Dara; Chandarsitkhayl; Chinarbini; Füzakala; Garmabadashi (near the Quzluq pass); Gawsang; Gurgpa; Haftchzshma; Jajugli; Julikhan; Kabudchala; Kalukay; Khushamad; Kutchashma; Landakuh; Larakuh; Lilasar; Miyandura; Miyanyurt; Naqdyurt; Nayrudbar; Pailzbun; Pailzsar; Pusht-Girdukuh; Qabran; Quzluq (116); Rusul (a green glen at the foot of the Tang-i-Shamshirbur); Ritu; Rizaw; Sangbun; Sang-Imam; Sangkalan; Sardarwaza (a hill vine miles south of

Ispíkúh; Husaynábád; Jandakuli; Kaftarkár; Kachap Maḥaila, Katchashma; Kat Maḥalla; Kuhnagún; Kuhnakúh; Kudminu; Latakúma; Masháni; Maṣaf; Furimag; Páwand; Pirkala; Ramadánkhayl; Sádát-i-Badábsari; Sangrúj; Siyáhkháni; Sútakhayl; Talíkalá; Wilů; Winabun,

M. ASHRAF

(a) Balada* with Qadiklyab* and Ra'yatkhayl*.

(b) Qaratughan*: Dawránasar*; Hájjí Mahalla*; Kalít*; Kúsán-i-Búmí*; Kúsán-i-Gurjí*; Miyánkalá* (pastures); Nawdihak* and Niká*; Nímcháy*; Qal'a-Zaynawand* and Qal'a-Husaynábád*; Qal'a-Násirábád*, Qarátappa*; Rustamkalá*, Shabzádkalá*; Shūrábsar*; Siyáhwáshkalá*, Turūjan*; Walin-abad*.

In the Tárikh-i-Khánt we find Íbráhím-kútí and Míránarúð in Oarátughán,

(c) Kulbád: Áblúr etc., Galúgá; Khurshíd: Khurshídkalá; Lawaskanda; Limrásk.

(d) Panjhazar: Awran; Baqirabad; Kalak; Pasand; Qal'apayan; Ran; Rikawand; Rubat and Khalil Mahalla; Saru and Altappa, Shahkila; Walamazu; Zirwan.

(e) Yakhkash: Awart; Bijat; Bikhbun; Chalish Maḥalla; Dalaraz; Gharib Maḥalla; Param; Shaykh Maḥalla; Shirdari; Walam.

The Ispabbad Khurshid had a general named Qárin, after whom was named the village of Qárinábád in Panj-hazár. Námina and Yahúdiyya were also in Panjáh-hazás.

N. ANAZÁN

Bághú; Banaíshatappa; Dashtkalá with Wataná and Ustúnábád; Gaz and Bandargaz; Hashtiyaka; Jifákanda; Kárkanda and Kharába-Shahr; Kuhna Kulbád; Líwán; Nawkanda; Sar Mahalla; Sartáq; Sútadib; Walaírá.

O. SADAN-RUSTÃO

Alang; Alwar; Anjíláb; Ázád Mahalla; Bákar Mahalla (fields); Bálájáda; Bánu'mán; Chahárdih; Chaqqar; Chálaki; Dankalán; Dúrůd Mahalla; Galů; Gurji Mahalla; Háshimábád; Haydarábád; Ispů Mahalla; Kafshgiri; Kalámů; Kalá Sangiyén; Kharába-Mashhad; Kuláján-i-Qájár; Kuláján-i-Sádát; Kurd Mahalla; Laladuwin; Lalafan (pastures); Lamilang; Lamisk; Mihtarkalá;

(Niyálá?); Súta Ághúz*; Túskáchashma*: Wazwár*; Walá-

- (j) Kuyúsar*: 'Alamdárdíh*; 'Alamdárpay* and Darmántarak*; Dihdú*; Daylamrúdbár*; Diyájím*; Kaním*; Kasúh*; Kharkám*; Kuyúsar*; Lamsúkalá*; Mádúrustáq*; Nawkanda-i-Dárúb*; Rízsardíh*; Shayldarra* and Kirát*; Shawilásht*; Túmlaj*; Úlít*.
- (Å) Láy*: 'Aybchín; Árazk; Kalárúdbár; Mullákhayl; Rúdbár; Sayyidkháyl Mahalla; Žiyáratkalá.
- (I) Mawazi'*: 'Alamkúh*; Ázádsafídleúh*; Darbíb-i-Shihabu'd-Dín*; Halmí*; Harla*; Kísná*; Láktarásh*; Máram*; Shabkafá*; Shùráb*; Styur*; Warpam*,
- (m) Miyánsi*: Bargirkalá*; Barúm* and Rúkatam*; Ḥaná*; Katakash*; Kaláſt*; Lárak*; Lármá*; Malwá*; Ma'sűmábád*; Miyánsi*; Nakarán*; Palúr Maḥalla*; Sirjárí*; Turk-dasht*; Úmár*.
 - (n) Payraja".
- (e) Sa'lda*: Ardashir Maḥalla*; Bálákalá*; Gandak Maḥalla*; Járchiyán*; Khûrt*; Kút*; Miyándarra*; Nim*; Qádikalá* and fields of Bardam*; Qádi Maḥalla*; Sábiq Maḥalla*; Sangá Maḥalla*; Siráj Maḥalla*; Sayyidgūr*; Súḥalmá*; Turk Maḥalla*; Wármí*; Warpám*; Yakhdum*.
- (p) Sartíka*: Ayúl*; Bulkhás*; Katáracha*; Kurdamír*; Kirát*: Qatárma*; Sartíka* or Pishirt*.
- (q) Tirkár*: Chálů*; Kháṣa-i-Ramadáni* (including Azdársíra, Gurgtáj, Láypasand, Láktásh, Shírkalá, Shít); Límündih*; Nawdih*; Núribun*; Rúzkiyádih*; Tarkám*, Uland*; Warmazár*; Waswá*.
 - (r) Wardima*.
 - (*) Wilwima* and Wari*: Wari*: Wilwima*.
 - (c) Zarimrud.

The leading of many of the above-mentioned names is uncertain. The following were also given me as being in Hazarjarib: In Dúdánga: Afráchál; Aghözgula; Angapám; Ahmadábád; Darzikalá; Dhakirkalá; Dínasar; Istílasar; Gandálak, Jamálu'd-Dín-kalá; Kamarkalá; Karasim; Katrum; Khishtistán; Khúshrúdbár; Khulrat; Kurchá; Maydánsar; Mask úpá; Muhammadábád; Mulládih; Mulají; Paráh; Parchawá, Rasgat, Sarkám; Sayyidábád; Sayyidkalá; Siyáhkúh; Súámara; Talúkalá; Zambini In Chahárdánga; Áhangar Mahalla; Báláband; Bárkalá; Bídar; Buznám; Chinárbíni; Chinapul; Chumázdíh; Dabbágh, Dúkal;

- Parakúh*; Pahpusht*; Sanguhá!*; Sangdih*; Shabrdasht*; Shabriyárdarra*; Sútzkalá*; Tabaqakalá*; Taqí-ábád*; Taláram*; Walikbun*; Walikchál*; Wáwdarra*; Wizmalá*.
 - (ii) Chahardanga*.
- (a) Achrustáq": Ahangarkalá* and Istalkhsar"; Andín* and Sáq Mahalla*; Burná*; Díwá*; Kalágar Mahalla* and Kurd Mahalla*; Khwájakalá*; Limrad*; Lawjanda*; Mashbúkalá* and Arsam*; Mutakázín*; Qarib Mahalla*; Samachúl*; Súrak*; Tárasam*; Zírband-i-Sahlpul*.
- (b) Anazánkúh*: Aftalat*; Aláraz-i-Bútn*; Aláraz-i-Shúráb*; Andarát*; Astáram*; Azrat*; Bádila*; Chinárbun*; Chinparch*; Dáwud Maḥalla*; Gatakash*; Gataródbár*; Gáwsálár*; Giwá*; Ilaftlab*; Halúchál*; Hulrum*; Istájuán*; Istí Malṭalla*; Kamarbun*; Kaláram*; Kalwaz*; Kháragat*; Malik Maḥalla*; Pársá*; Páytú*; Pitanú*; Pushtrúdbár*; Sangdih*; Shiyám*; Shildarra*; Wahl*; Waywá*; Wanasht*; Yalmá* and Kalwár*.
- (c) Bálárustán": Abidínkhatír"; Aghúzbun-i-lspú"; Astórúá-l-Gíl"; Astórúá-i-Kaíshgar"; Gílkash Maḥalla"; Kaliyá-i-Khatír"; Káfíbáfí"; Kóshk-i-Nadáí"; Kurddasht Maḥalla"; Land-Ispú" (Naw and Kuhna); Landrúdbár"; Marand-i-Kashal"; Miká Maḥalla"; Sarmard". Sarúkbun-i-Hájjí Kaíshgar"; Sayyidak Maḥalla"; Siyáh-balú-í-Tamár"; Súta-í-Nadáí"; Tímúy-laug", Yánisar-i-Bárgír".
- (d) Bard* (114): Bard* and Tilmádarra*; Agra; Bádilalubh; Siyáhpara; Surkhdih
- (e) Barkár*: 'Abdu'lláh Muḥaila*; Áram*; Bāghbán Maḥaila*; Ilyás Maḥalla*; Isma'(i Maḥaila*; Kalágar Maḥalla*; Kurd Maḥālla* or Kurdkálá*; Maydának*; Rízúsham*; Safidkúh*; Sulaymán Maḥalla*; Wasam*.
- (/) Chálů*: Chálů*; Chirkat*; Guljári*; Halwir*; Manziladarra*; Tůsa*; Úrasht*; Wama*.
- (g) Darká*: Ajúrd*: Andarácham*; Burmárúdbár*: Darká*; Darúk*: Gárpám*; Kalágar Maḥalla*; Sang*; Túlit*; Zarrínáhád*.
- (k) Ghulámí*: 'Abdu'llábl*; Ghulámí*; Kalá*; Malú*; Musayyib Mahalla*; Párch*; Shal*; Shalar*; Wimá*; Zangat*.
- (i) Kühsár*: Ágá Zamán*: Aghúzdarra*; Anármá*; Ardársíra*; Bishaband-i-Mu'ini*; Bishaband* and Karáb*; Chashmabun*; Darain* (Aghúzdarra)*; Garnám*; Hímaján*; Katarúdbár*; Kalápaydarra* (Rúdbár); Kiyásar*; Kúhistán-i-Andarún-Tanga*; Kúhistán-i-Garnám*; Níward*; Rúdbár-i-Alá*; Shálá*

to Sárl: Adrustěg; Afrábágh; Afrákútí; Anjílasán; Arata; Asadébád; Ásiyábpish; Ásiyáhsar; Atikalá; Bálákalá; Bandafurúsh: Barúhasar: Bashal: Binasúnak: Biriján: Chálapul: Chalazamin; Charahar; Chuli; Dangaladih; Daropay; Dashimiván; Dinjakalá; Hacmíná; Hasanábád; Husaynábád; Isplwáshí; Ispurle(; Jámnú (or Chamanú. Zablru'd-Dín informs us that it is a village of Sárí with a shrine where some sappids are buried and which is a place of pilgrimage. In Siyahrad, mar Jamno, in the village of Danski there was a whirlpool or eddy called Ganigardab mentioned by Ibn Islandiyar); Khanar Mahalla; Khangalli Mahalla; Kharchang; Khushksari; Kurdkhayl, Kutisar; Kutisardasht; Lúlat; Mashkulkalá; Mihrúnkalá; Nadálkhayi; Nagoárachi Mahalla; Nargiskuti; Nalbandán; Nawdasht; Nawmal; Pá'inkalá; Pichákalá; Qal'asar; Qarib Mahalla; Rustamdárkalá; Sadpay: Sa'id Mahalla; San'akhayl; Sangriza; Santi; Sarkat; Shirkata: Siyah-anarbagh: Siyahchinar: Siyahkala: Sir: Talibagh: Talfkala; Tarsikala; Walashit (with a tumulus called Tappa Murandin); Warat; Wastun; Zahid Mahalla; Zarrindin; Zawar Mahalla. 1bn Islandiyár mentions Dawlatábád near Sári.

L. HAZÁRJARÍÐ

(i) Dúdánga,

- (6) Niyast*: Ahangarkala*; Ayaksar*: Aysas*; Balarak*: Bishakala*, Damādkala* and Kuhnadih*; Dawudkala*; Dumarkala*; Gulgul*; Jafarkala*; Kalifkala*; Margaw* and Pashakala*; Mirazdih*; Nawdihkala*; Pahmawar* and Darwar*;

[!] The name is illegible in my nates,

(n) Isilward* and Shuráb*: Azdárak*; Báríkáhsar*; Bíjkalá*; Gílakalá*; Gurjíkalá*; Laylákalá*; Máfrúzjak*; Malik*; Páshákalá*; Rúdpusht*; Salúkalá*; Shamladún*; Sharafdárkalá*; Surkhakalá*; Zardíchál* (Zarwaján?); Zarrínábád-i-Bálá*.

Zahlru'd-Din mentions the village of Diradun on the Tijinrud,

not far from the village of Shurab.

- (r) Gulavján Rustág*: Ahldasht*: Amrl*: Agá Mashhad*: Bindárkhayi*; Dálistán*; Darwár*; Dizá*; Gardishif*; Garmistán*; Garmrúd*; Gulchíní*; Húlár*: Kalúrd*; Khán 'Abbásí*; Kulia* (on the top of Darband-i-Kulia, near the road to Aram, there was a palace, since known as 'A'isha Kargili Dizh, where the Ispahbad Khurshid left his wives and family when the Muslim army invaded Tabaristan, Later, when the Caliph's general Firasha invaded Tabasistan, the Ispatibad Wanda Hurmand retired to Darband-i-Kúlá and constructed near it at Gawázúnú, two great dykes, one above and one below. At the foot of the castle of Kúzá, above the village of Tálpúr, the people of Kulá, with those of Mount Qarin, built for Suhrab, the son of Baw, a palace, hot bath, and maydin, and the buildings were afterwards enlarged by the Ispahbad Sharwin, and were still visible in Ibn Islandiyar's time); Liemas; Nawdihaks; Pahnkalas; Pul-i-Gardan*; Sangtaráshán*; Salím-Bahrám*; Salím-Shaykh*; Shilirkanda*; Waraki*; Warand*.
- (f) Kárkanda*: Ábaksar*; Afrapul*; Alamshir*; Arán*; Chártábun*; Dínárgúshi* (Dínárkútí?); Dawlatábáð*; Hájji-kalá*; 'Isákhandaq*; Khúsháb*; Máchakpushit*; Tírkárkalá*.
- (g) Kiyákalá*: Az; 'Azizak; Bacha-Chálasar; Darwish 'Alambázi; Diwkalá*; Důk; Garwasdih; Jaziya-Salámikhayl; Rukokalá; Sangtú; Sihrůz-i-Bálá; Sayyidábád; Sháhzád.
- (A) Mishkabad*: Darkasar*; Kalird*; Larim*; Markura*; Pahnab*; Rudpusht-i-pa'in*; Talarak*; Warsukala*.
- (i) Nawkandaká*: Afrá-kash*; Áhangarkalá*; Lamúk*; Rikábdárkalá*.
- (f) Sári-Ródpay*: Ashraf Mahalla*; Ajwarsar*; Asárúpay* and Bálú Mahalla*; Bijlú*; Gul-afshán*; Istalkhsar*; Kalá; Najjárkalá*; Qúruq*; Rukundasht*; Sarwinabágh*; Sharafábád*.
 - (k) Sawadkuh*, already dealt with separately.
- (/) Shirgah^a: Áhangarkalá; Arainján; Búrakhayi; Cháhsar; Íwa^a; Kilíj; Manhal; Músákalá; Fúládkalá; Ráhdárkhána; Sháh Mahalla; Shirgáh.

The following villages-were also mentioned to me as belonging

Arádgala*; Bálú Mahalla*; Barárdíh*; Chúkalá* with Karámak* and Kází*; Dangszrak*; Dárábkalá*; Darín* with Máh* and Parwín*; Hásiyatábád*; Haywalá*; Islandiyár Mahalla*; Jám-khána*; Kalmá*; Kalák*; Kúkbágh*; Lákdasht*; Malikábád*; Marzúd*; Marmat*; Mu'allamkalá*; Panbachúla*, Qádíkalá*; Şahibiwishkalá*; Samiskanda*; Shahriyárkanda*; Súrak*; Tá-birdib*; Zughálchál*.

- (r) Gilkhwaran*: Bihistan*; Diwchal*; Diwkala*; Fútam*; Irinabad*; Isma'ilkala*; Júbar*; Kurdkala* and Chapukrud*; Miyandih*; Pahnkala* and Kukanda*; Sarwkala*; Sirajkala*; Shib-Abbandan*; Surka*.
- (d) Miyándűrűd*: 'Alikanda*; Báblúr*; Báykalá*; Buzmínábád*; Chamán*: Darrapushtán*; Ispúkalá*; Kalá* and Tájikalá*; Kalbistan*; Mákrán*; Niká*; Newdihak* and Gilabád*; Súrím*; Ţabaqadih*; Újákalá*; Walatúr*; Warandán*; Zayt* (or Zayd).
- (i) Rúdpay*: Ábmál*; Ákand*; Fírúzkanda*: Kalmar* or Qájárkhay!*; Máhfírúz Mahalla*; Panhazarkútf*; Saláhu'd-Dín Mahalla* and Píchskalá*; Sayyid Mahalla*.
- (f) Shahrkhwást*: 'Alíwak*; Álúkanda*; Chumázak*; Dámsar*; Darík*; Dímtúrán*; Díráz Mahalla*; Díwkútí*; Dúnak* and Samandak*; Gíladún*; Gílnishín*; Isfandán*; Kháramiyán* and Miyáncháh*; Khárík*; Múrídár*; Sulaymán Mahalla*; Táju'd-Dín Mahalla*; Tíjinak*; Zargasbágh*; Zarrínkalá*.

The following villages also belong to Farahábád: Gilchálasar; Kawsarkanda; Kumshyán; Láktaráshán; Mallgula.

K. SARI

- (a) Balada*.
- (b) 'Ali-Abid': Basar of 'Ali-Abid' (Shah 'Abids had a palace built and a garden laid out here and his famous causeway passed through the village. Zahíru'd-Dín mentions a shrine here which was a great place of pilgrimage for the people of this district. The shrine still exists): Chumézkútí'; Darzikalá' with Mujáwar Mahalla' and Iskandarkalá'; Kaíshgarkalá' with Matikalá' and Parijákalá'; Khamirkanda' and Karwá'; Kúshksará'; Qádíkalá' and Sarúkalá'; Wáskas'; Wústákalá' and Sarwkalá'.
- (c) Bishasar*: Ahangarkala*; Chabi*; Gul-afshan*; Marata*; Mila* (the site of an ancient settlement) and Parchinak*; Rikanda*; Taharam*.

haila"; Júbpusht"; Kashtalí"; Katchúb"; Kaláródpay"; Marznák"; Mírkalá"; Mírshab"; Rawshanábád"; Tulút".

(j) Sasikalam*: Aqa Muhammad; Alarudbaror Gaza Mahalla; Darwish Mahalla; Diwbandkala; Ispigarkala; Kalagarkala; Kurikala (probably the Kurikala mentioned by Zahiru'd-Din which was known formerly as Lakabbandan); Kurdpay; Matikala; Mulla Muhammad; Naqqarachi Mahalla; Qumikala; Ruwarkala; Tirkala; Turk Mahalla.

Zahiru'd-Din mentions Oarlnábád-dasht in Sásikalam. The following villages are also in Barfurnah or in the immediately neighbouring districts of Mashhadisar and Farabábád; Ahmadkalá; Andawar; Archi; Arzlo-Hájjíkalá; Asirkalá; Awa; Agarband; 'Azizkala'; Baghasht; Bala Khanasar; Balifkala'; Bamtu, Barbar(khayl; Barsamin; Bázárgáh) Chahár; Chumárán; Chumázkala; Darkadashi; Darzi Mahalla; Dashtsar, Dih Mulla; Dirazkala; Diwdasht; Durdin; Galiya; Gamishkala; Gardanbari; Gáwlangar; Gúrántálár; Hajírkalá; Halíkanda; Haliyashi; Ibn Núh: Iskanadih: Ispikaláii: Isrikalá: Janafkalá: Jana; Kalami; Kezimbaygi, Kazimkala, Kabriyakala, Kalarakala, Kharabdih, Khardamard; Khasinkala; Khushkru; Kikha; Kuch; Kuchani Mahalla: Kushnábád: Ladar: Langur: Lamiskala: Maydánsar; Maykala: Malafa: Malikakhayl: Malikkula: Malik Sheh Mahalla; Masi Mahalla; Mahdikala; Nasir Mahalla; Nishunkala; Nudikala; Pádsháhmírkalá; Parikalá; Rahkalá; Radíyakalá; Sangapúsh; Sarádárkalá; Satadin; Saras; Shabkalá; Shaftakalá; Sháhkútl; Shamikalá: Shaykh-Kadír; Shaykh Músá; Shirdárkalá; Shúrak (Sórak): Síb-bágh; Siyáhdargáb; Siyáhkalá Mahalla with Haydarkalá, Shírazak and Kundakalá; Súrabun; Talárpusht; Talikarán: Tamizmakala; Taras; Tijinak; Tirkháni: Tirinahikalá; Turágil; Ulwikalá; Walwand.

The district of Sawadkuh is often given as a subdistrict of Barfurúsh. Shirgan is sometimes counted as part of Sawadkuh.

J. FARAHABAD

(a) Balada and Dázníkanda.

(b) Andarid*: Abbandánkash*: Abbandánkas*; Asram* (Sállm of Faighána was slain by Wandá Ummid at Harsamél three fa-rakhs from Ámul, but some say that this incident took place at Asram at a place called subsequently Hihl Kiyán);

- (i) Bisha*: Amirkalá*; Árádkalá*; Bandkhúy*, Bindárkalá*; Chomázdíh*; Derrikalá-i-Ákhúndí*; Derrikalá-i-Hájil Nasírá*; Dlwdilá*; Hájjíkalá-i-Kárdgar*; Hatakápusht*; Haydarkalá*; Kamángarkalá*; Kashtali-i-Áziz-Alamdár*; Khayrábád* and Lágharzamín*; Kuhnadasht*; La'lzan-i-Kiyá-kalá*; Mákarkalá*; Manşúrkanda*; Marikanda*; Naqibdasht*; Nágirábád*; Qádirkalágar*; Qarákhayl*; Sirájakalá*; Sayyid Káshi*; Sháhkalá Maḥalla*; Shihábu'd-Dinkalá*; Úshíb*; Walikdún*; Warikanda*.
- (f) Jaial-Azrak*: Árdkaia*: Easra* Bíjá*; Bíjíkalá*; Darkhí* (Archi?); Faram*; Kalíká*; Kaiarasí*; Karimkalá*; Laylamdasht*; Marzbái*; Marzdnábád*; Míka*; Mízúraj*; Nawdihak* Qáríkalá*; Qúshchí*; Razakinár*; Ridákalá*; Rokun*; Sára*; Sardúrqád*; Sarámamiyán*; Sayyid 'Aziz Gashtasb*; Shayth Dhakiyá*; Surkháb*; Súta* and Mahalistán*; Tahnadar*; Tajri-Aspshúrpay* or Kárdgar-i-Namáwar* (near it is Mashhad-i-Saha, 12 miles from Bárítirúsh on the road to Ámul. Close by are traces of former walls and moats, overgrown with moss and bushes, which mark the site of the former Shahr-i-Tajri, a city the circumference of which was four miles. Dorn says it is in Bandpay and that on its site stands the shrine of Naw-Imám); Táju'd-Dawla*; Tughán* and Khurshíd*
- (g) Lafúr : Azádgím; Dihún; Lafúr; Lafúrak; Neftchál; Mahalla-i-Hájjí Je'far; Tangsará. Ibn Isfandiyár mentiozs Mawujakúh, a village of Lafúr.
- (4) Lálábád*: Ahmadchálapay*; Aymánábád*; Alshá*; Andakaiá*; Básyár*; Chinárban*; Chumázdúnkalá*; Darzíkalá* or Taraqchí Mahalla*; Dáwudkalá*; Garmishkalá* or Garmijkalá*; Gílkalá*; Hájjíkalá*; Ispúkalá*; Kamángarkalá*; Karúkalá*; Khása-i-Bábulkán*; Kbatíbkalá*; Lalúk*; Mardumánkalá*; or Qal'akash*; Marzkinár*; Minaskalá*; Muzaffarkalá*; Násirkalá*; Nawá'fkalá*; Ramanat* and Dáwudkalá*; Rangríz*; Rikájkalá*; Rádpusht*, or Darwishakhák*; Shamshírzaa-i-Abe'l-Muhammad Bayg*; Shamshírzan-i-Muhammad Bayg*; Shamshírzan-i-Muhammad Hádi Bayg*; Surkhakalá*; Tári Mahalla*; Yághíkalá*; Zátiidkalá*.
- (i) Mashhad-Ganjúrúr*: Abu't-Hasznábád* (with the shrine of Imámaáda Muḥammad, in which there is a wooden sarcuphagus made by order of Muḥammad Kāzim, carpenter Muḥammad Taqi b. Muḥammad Yūsuf Damawandi, inscripcion by 'Abdu't-Aziz Mahdi); Jārf* and Kāwān-Āhangar*; Armak-i-Atarödhir*; Dalwkatā*; Darūnkalā*; Ganjūrūz*; Gatāb* with Jilawdār Ma-

(c) Fézwér*: Áhángarkalá*; Armljkalá*; Armljkalá-i-Merí*; Bábá-Bayg-Kamánger*; Dalwkalá*; Darzívalá* and Muqrikalá*; Fúkalá*; Ifájjí 'Abdu'l-'Azim Kamánger*; Hájjí Se'ld Kamánger*; Kalshgarkalá*; Kalbest*; Kurdkalá*; Lárikalá*; Malikkalá*; Mírbázár*; Muzaffar*; Naqlbkalá*; Ridákalá*; Sayyidkalá*; Shihábu'd-Din kalá*; Sulaymánkalá*.

(d) Rúdpusht*: Gáwzan Mahalla*: Isfandiyar Mahalla*; Jámabázár*; Kúhír Mahalla*; Lári Mahalla*; Mirzád Mahalla*;

Oddi Mzhalla*; Sadat Mahalla*; Újábun*, Újáosar*.

(*) Talárpay*: Áhangarkalá*; Akartíjkalá*; Dasta*; Gálisb-kalá*; Ḥaiwá'i kalá*; Junayd*; Kalindasht*; Kupürchát*; Mullákalá*; Najjárkalá*; Rustam-i-Ḥájji 'All*; Rustam-i-Zaman-i-Kaishgar*; Sálarödkalá*; Sayyid Maḥalla*; Újátálár*,

I. BARFURUSH

(n) Balada* and village of Kafshgarkala*.

(6) Bálá Bulúk*: Ágá Malík Díláwar*; Áhangarkalá*; Alachál-i-Kárdgar*; Alizamín*: Bangarkalá*; Darzikalá*and Kulí* Dúnsar* and Shirsuwárkalá*; Hájjikalá*; Najjárkalá*; Núsharwán* and Alkún*; Núsharwán-i-Bústázi*; Qassáb-i-Bústázi*;

Oassáb-i-Míyándíh*: Shaykh*; Sútkalá*.

(c) Bálá-Tíjin*: Alrá*; Baykalá*; Dáykalá*; Dizábád*; Findari-i-Namawar*; Fúmishkinár*; I/ájjikalá*; Ispů* or Hájjikalá*; Iíjál-Tülkhání*; Kárdgar-i-Khatír*; Kashká*; Káwan Áhangar*; Bálá-Káwán*; Khatirkalá*; Kiyákalá*; Khúrmakalá*; Kurdbarúkalá*; Mání Zargar*; Nawkalá* and Baykalá*; Qulzumkalá*; Şan'am*; Sůkhtakalá*; Tarsíkalá*; Túlindarrapay*; Zargar*.

Zahlru'd-Din mentions Shiruj Kalata in Ilálá-Tijin.

(d) Bandpay*: Aḥmadchál*: Amirdih*; Arl*; Būrā*; Būrārūdpay* and Shānatarāsh*; Diwā* and Firūxchāh*; Diwchāl*; Dūlarūdbār*; Fangchál*; Ḥalālkhūr Maḥalia*; Guiūgāh*; Gznjkalā*; Garnīkalā*; Kārdgarkalā*; Karakinār*; Kalārūdpay* and Salīdtūr*; Kāshīkalā*; Kashtali*; Khūshrūdpay*; Kūpasarā*; Kurdrūdbar*; Māshūkalā* and Nargischāl*; Muqrīkalā* and Afrāsiyābkalā*; Nārīwarān*; Nawdihak*; Nishāl*; Pā'inrūdpay*; Pūstkalā* and Āhangarkalā*; Sahminkalā*; Sangchál-i-Dādmaiā*; Sangrūdpay* with Kārdgarkalā* and Shūrkalā*; Siyāhdih*; Sulhdārkalā*; Sūrat* and Zarshūrān*; Wartana*; Zawārdih*.

- (a) Walupay.
- (6) Alásht*: Alásht; Kúlisán; Larasha; Linad; Sabukréd; Sartn; Sawádrúdbár.
- (b) Anand: Anand; Bimdarra; Dúráh-Istala; Gulbághcha: Kákarán; Faland; Shishrúdbár; Wala; Wasiyakash.
 - (e) Clairate: Chirát,
 - (6) Karmazd*, Asal; Karmazd; Namashi*; Shirkala.
- (e) Kasliyán: Amírkalá; Atú; Bahmanán*; Kajid; Kasliyán* and Maláḥim*; Lúlak; Lúbiyúr; Matakalá; Pasákalá; Pir Na'im; Sanguishát; Sipi; Sútasara; Wakasar; Wajúkash.
- (f) Kilárlján* and Kamandayn: Awat; Dá-áb; Írathun; Kamand; Kilárlján; Mimajikhayl; Pina-eram; Talim; Zackiyán.
- (g) Zíráb*: 'Aliyakalá; Charsún; Chundilá; Díwlaylam; Kalíjkalá; Kalá; Khwájakalá; Khaliikalá; Khurmandachái; Kurdáhad; Nakhkalá; Nargisjár; Shirdarra; Surkhakalá*.

Farlján*, Shöndf*, and Fara*, and the Áhangar*, Káwá*, Khunnán*, and Máshakh clans are also mentioned in the revenue list.

The following are also given by Melgunof as in Sawatkúh: Imámzáda Hasan, Imámzáda Safíd, Ispí-Chashma. Shaykh Mahalla, Shúrkúh. I'timádu's-Saltana mentions Sarkalá and Bonkalá as villages passed on the road between Díwlaylam and the bridge of Kasliyán, and adds that the country to the west of the road belongs to the district of Dábú.

The Anasárán (Stahl has Asárán) valley on the road from Firúzkúh to Fúlád Maḥalla is, I believe part of Sawádkúh. It is cultivated in parts and the wheat crops are fine. The Anasárán pass leading from the Jashn or Jash valley to Mázandarán is reported to be rough and difficult. Salash, the Rusiyá spring, Kúh-i-Qadamgáh, and the village of Chashma are all near the stream called Kúryá on Loyett's map, which I take to be the Kumrúd. This stream receives a tributary from the south, the Jashn stream.

The Walarud (or Walarud) mentioned by Zahlru'd-Din is the stream that waters the district of Walupay.

H. MASHHADISAR

- (a) Balada* comprising 'Arabkhayl, Babulpusht, Baqirtanga, Barar Mahalla, Karimahad, Miyandasht, Qal'a, and Safi Mahalla.
- (6) Bánsarkalá*: Bahnamír*: Bíshasar*: Chumázdíh* and Gilúr*; Kalándún*; Muqrikalá*and Kabutardún*; Rawshandún*.

- jáb*; Pardama*; Sárúghápay*, The pastures are Filesara; Hahrán; Irmis; Latapasht; Nay; Nayrin; Nuqlabán; Nuqlasar; Shirasai; Siyáhkamarband; Zardal: Zarzemin.
- (d) Dayiá-rustág*: Dizán*; Fara*; Hájjidűá*, Harmún*; Jawchár*; Kaharrúd*; Kiyán*; Kurí*; Lahír*; Malamortaká*; Mándar*; Miyándíh*; Nunna)*; Sardasht*; Tína; Warká* (where was born Firidún).
- (e) Lár valley; Yürt or pastores: Chashma-i-Sháh; Chibii-Chashma; Gilurdak; Imámzáda Ibn Imám Músá; Khán Ahmad; Khánlar Khán; Kharsang; Lataband; Sihdarra; Sháh. The caravanserais of Surkhak; Bastak (8500 ft.), and Salid-Áb are on the Tihrán-Balada-i-Núr road via Lashkarak. The hamlet of Namakjáh is also in the Lár valley.

Minuchin, Marzubán of Láriján, made of Qzi'z Kuhród, later known as Kárú (compare Kaharrúd), soch a prosperous place that men of all trades from India, Egypt and Syria had settled there. The eastle was taken in 783/1381-2 by Sayyid Fakhru'd-Bin Mar'ashi and remained in ruins until rebuilt by Malik Kayumarth, Zahlru'd-Din mentions the eastle of Fulúl in Láriján and Ibn Isfandiyár the village of the same name, Dih-Fulúl. A path led from Áram in Hazdrjaríb to Pardama in Láriján via Anjadán and Ábbandánkúh.

The following are also names of localities in Lanjan: Siyûwaja or Siyâhwasha (between the Lahash bridge and Barasp on the Amul-Tibran road); Zardaban; Chashta Harun; 'All-abad and Pasangikah.

In Daylárustáq are the road-stations of Burya; Ahyú (a number of caves); and Ahmadábád.

G. SAWARKUR

(i) Rástábpay*.

- (a) Dú-áb-Bálá*: Arfadih or Arfarúdber; Gúr-i-Zaynu'l-'Abi-dín-Khayl (Gúrzaidínkhayl); Milird; Sangsarak; Surkhachál); Urím.
 - (b) Khángáh*: Anáram; Asa; Dihmiyán; Kúh-Istahi; Raja.
- (c) Khāngāhpay*: Arim; Azrūd; Bāyakalā, Fulurd; Girdāsiyāh; Kumrūd; Kumnaz; Yarnat.
- (d) Rástábpay-i-Kúchik: Azanrúd Kumrúd; Miyárkalá; Shúrmást; Tala.
- (e) Surkhrubát*: 'Abbasábád*; Atárkalá, Bimdarra; Mallyzdarra; Wandachál; Warask.

Halakash; Halichál; Halisunkash; Kamarband; Kapl; Kharkún; Khidr; Khurna; Khushwash; Kunasi; Kunusamara; Kunusapá; Kursikalá; Lankaj; Largasari; Liwaján; Mákhúrán; Mangal; Marzaband; Miyanilih; Muridchar; Nardinkalá; Palamkútí; Parasang; Pílak; Pushta; Qal'abun; Ruhkalá; Sa'du'd-Dín kala; Sagarchi; Sar Mahalla or Diyárúd; Sayyid Mahalla; Sharmkalá; Shirkalá; Takhtband; Túlakalá; Torkarán; Tuskábun; Útágsaráchál; Wákatán (mentioned by Zahíru'd-Dín); Walík; Zághdih.

In the time of Farrukhan the Great there stood a castie at Firûz-Khusraw, later known as Firûzabad, a farrakêr from Âmul. Zahiru'd-Din mentions Falás, half a farrakê from Âmul on the mad to Daylamán. He also mentions Miranúbad on the western border of Âmul, Miyanrad further east, Marándíh a village near Âmul and to the west of it, and Miranádih near which was Karkapáydasht. Of Máhánasar, which later became a stroughold of the Marashi rulers of Máhánasar, which later became a stroughold of the Marashi rulers of Máhánasar) dwelt in a place four parasangs from Ámul, called now Ási Wisha, and his palace was in a village which still exists and is called Wille. Between the villages of Kílankúr and Shirábad is a great forest, thick and high, which is still called Máhiyasari Dia and near it is a deep moat or dyke filled with water covered with duck-weed into which anything which falls disappears for ever!"

F. Lingin

- (a) Amiri* or Pá'in Láriján: Ahá*; Akhánzí; Aisam(pasturés) Anárbun*; Anji (pasturés): Bághchúpán*; Dinán; Haftachál*; Ilis; Kalpáshá*; Lashalwár; Qal'a-Dargáh*; Sháhándasht*; Shangaldih (rg); Wána.
- (é) Bálá Lánján*: Abhl*; Anrab*; Angamár, Ask*, Asú; Bandqurfa*; Barfábpay*; Bastak*; Garmábsar* and Bahmanabád*; Garmá*; Gazana; Gazának*; Gílás*; Írá*; Kandalú*; Kuflárulká*; Laszn*; Lasznrak*, Maláro*; Malikábád*; Malhár*, Mún*; Nawá; Niyák*; Pálinkúh; Polúr*; Qarangúm*; Rína* (near which stood the castle of Lawandar); Sa'amak*; Shásbpar*; Srjáhkarú; Ziyár*.
- (c) Bihrustág*: Afnasar; Báyján*; Bu'l-kalám*; Darkús*; Haftianán*; Hulba*; Kaládúsh; Khál; Kúzak; Lúshlú'l*; Lúy*; Mahmúdábád or Tallnú; Mariján*; Mihkatán*, Nawsar*; Pan-

¹ Sec Ibn Salandiyiz, pp. 37-38.

Maḥalla* or Bāmarkalā*; Sangtast*; Sarījān*; Shāhkalā* ānd Kalā Maḥalla*; Shāhkalā-i-Guizyj*; Shāhnākalā*; Sirjārān*; Sūrak*; Surkhrūd*; Tamask*; Tasīkalā*; Tulangā (formerly Tamangādih and Farīda-i-Tamangā. Near Tamanjādih was the plain of Kāzar); Tūlasarā-i-Bīnamad*; Ūjāq-i-Sādāt*; "Ulwi-kalā*; Wānītas*; Wazrā Mahalla*; Zangīkalā*, Zardāh*.

Zahlru'd-Din mentions Dunga in Dabe as the residence of Abu'l-Fadi Daba.

- (e) Dashtsar*: Absarajr*; Ahangarkalá*; Búránkalá*; Bozminan*; Chumánkalá; Fírúzkalá*; Gálishkalá*; Hárúnkalá*; Hárún Mahalla*; Hindúkalá*; Kamángarkalá*; Kámkalá*; Katapusht*; Khúrdúnkalá*; Kúhíjkalá*; Kuhnadún*; Mabdikhayl*; Mullákalá*; Páshákalá*; Ractakalá*; Rúdhárdasht*; Sharámakúri*; Surkhakalá*; Turkkalá*.
- (f) Garmrúdpay*: Áhangarkalá*; 'Aṭāyān*: Changmiyān*; Hājjikalá*; Lúrān*; Madras*; Tamask*; Wustākalá*. Garmrúdpay is probably identical with Zahlru'd-Dín's Garmábarúd.
- (g) Harbazpay*; Alamdih*; Alamtútzár*; Armakkalá*; Bánúdih*; Bíshakalá*; Chahár-afrá*; Dábaqadih*; Daríyásar*; Iskanadih*; Gálishkalá*; Gúrak*; Iram*;)awzákalá*; Kalíkán*; Kahlírd*; Mutwaríj*; Nawkalá*; Páshákalá*; Rúdpusht*; Újiibád*; Urinadasht*.
- (4) Litküh*: Akárja*; Alámasar*; Alfjangal*; Anchapul*; Angushtar* and Mushtagan*; Ankasí*; Ansári Mahalla*; Bazham-i-'Abbáskútí*; Bárkútí (Márkútí)*: Bídár*; Bútagarán*; Darándih*; Darkápay* and Warkádih*; Darmakalá*; Llarzín-kalá*; Hanl*; Ja'farkalá*; Jingár*; Halúmasar; Kabútargáldih*; Kalhúdasht*; Kárchakalá*; Kásmindíh*; Katakhwásthútí*; Kalák*; Ksián*; Kbalíj*; Khásakalá* and Darárán*; Kúkdih*; Kúshazar*; Marzúnkalá*; Míjrán*; Pardamakalá*; Qádíkalá*; Qájár*; Rawáparinda*; Razdaka; Razkíbasta*; Rúdbárkash*; Ródikash*; Sardáy Mahalla*; Sarlangkútí*; Sháhíkalá*; Sháh Mahalla*; Sháh Zayd*; Sútakalá*; Tíjinjár*; Tíjinjár-i-Láriján*; Walisadih* and Yásmínkalá*; Yásmínkalá-i-Shávakh*; Yásmínkalá-i-Warzí*.

The following are also in the district of Amul: Abu'l-Hasanábád; Afrásará; Afrátakht; Ahákalá, Almudábád; Alarb; Awurtasht; Bajakalá; Bakhtiyárkút; Barjandih; Báryárkalá; Chandar Mahalla; Chawari; Chawsar Mahalla; Dangpáya; Dútira; Dúd Mahalla; Ijbárkalá, Iskú Mahalla; Ispanat; Ispani; Ispiyárbun; Farrásh; Garmsar Mahalla; Ghíyáthkalá; Ifájji-ábád; another village called Nigaristan, both mentioned by Ibn Islandiyart. Zahiru'd-Din mentions Tamishansar, east of Kacharūdoar near the Amul border, and Kamā) kalāta, which was the residence of the Shirāya Kiyās. When the rule was wrested from the hands of the family of Mu'ayyad bi'liāh, his descendants went to reside at Shirāya-kalāta, where they remained until Sayyid Rikābran, Kiyā's grandfather, rebelled and seized Tunakābun and part of Daylamistān including Shirrūd and Dù-Hazār.

After having conquered Rustamdár, Sayyid Fakhru'd-Dín b. Qiwámo'd-Dín Marashi chose Wátáshán in Nátil as the seat of his government and, collecting men from Sárí and Rustamdár, had a deep most dug round the town, and built a residence and a bath for himself, and a bázár and a mosque for the people.

In the Tarikh-i-Khani mention is made of Qal'a Dak which was in ruins and repaired by Aqa Rustam of Mazandaran. This Dak is probably identical with Dan in Natilkinar. We also read of the castle of Dama, a stronghold of the rulers of Nat.

E. ANUL

(a) Balada*.

- (6) Ahlamrustáq*: Áhan Mahalla; Ahlam*; Ázádmán*; Búndih*; Charindih*; Dárkalá*; Gálishpul; Harapay; Junikála; Karchak*; Kaládih; Kalúdih*; Khishtsar; Khúrdúnkalá*; Kliápay; Mahmúdábád; Mír 'Alamdih; Muláram; Námúsdih; Qal'amarz; Sharuftf* and Parchindik*; Shúrustáq*; Siyárkalá*; Súrákh Mázú*; Talíkæsar*; Tarsf-Áb*; Tijinak*; Túlíndih*; Yúsufábád.
- (c) Chuláb*: Banafa; Chamabun*; Dawránsar*; Jángudár Mahalla*; Kaluband* and Lúbá*; Kandábád*; Kangaraj Mahalla* and Ispúrdasht*; Lahásh*; Míla* and Shahnakalá*; Miyánrúd*; Namaló; Párádúna*; Parasp (a roadside station); Páshákalá*; Tiyáf; Tíbár**; Újákalá*.
- (d) Dábô*: Áhangarkalá* and Kabúdkalá*; Askárkalá*; Bánsarkalá*; Bárík Maḥalla*; Bínamad*; Dífari*; Díhsará*; Díma*; Díma*; Díma*; Díma*; Gámishbuna; Gílkalá*; Hájjíkalá*; Hashtádíl*; Húdakán*; Ispáhíkalá*; Izbárán*; Jarín*; Kachap*; Kalúsá*; Kamángarkalá*; Kárdgarkalá*; Kulangsar*; La'ikiyádih*; Maríj Maḥalla*; Marzangūr*; Mu'allamkalá*; Mulläkalá*; Qarákalá* and Qará

¹ I'm laterallyar, p. so.

Kamáikaló*; Karátkútí*; Karkchaspán*; Kurdábád*; Marzándih*; Mahdísará*; Mughándih*; Nánwákalá*; Nayzawarán*; Nawdíh*; Sáldih*; Sangchálak*; Sangíndih*; Sáraldih*; Sayyidkalá*; Shaykh Qulikalá*; Siyáhkalá*; Wátáshán; Yalápán*, Also'Arabkhayi; Farsikalá; Ispikalá; Jaliikul; Kurdíikalá; Largsari; Mardínkalá; Ni'matábád; Nişíján; Shahrkalá; Shálikalá; Shaluband; Sharaídib; Sirakalá.

- (i) Rüdbár-i-Suliá*: 'All-ábád* and Ḥashwá*; Bútadih*; Daliigán*; Fúládkalá*; Gílándíh*; Harat*; Kachaldíh*; Kacha-gáh*; Kíshkalá* and Sarí*; Mashkindasht*; Nay*; Saliddár-dasht*; Tarmarar*; Tújánbkalá*; Úchkádíh*. Rúdbár-i-Sulii formerly included Tákar and Míng and apparently the whole upper valley of the Núr river.
- (j) Rúdbár-i-'Uliyá*: Chál* or Chal; Dúwllát*; Mazid*; Tákar*; Waláclud*; Zardkamar, also Fiyúl; Ítá; Íwa; Kal; Núj.
- (k) Tatarustág*: Ágá Sayyid Níki (in ruins); Karsí; Kiyákalá (mentioned by Zahiru'd-Din); Razán; Rustamrůd*; Tatarustág*...
- (/) Úzrúd*: Angarúd*; Gulbángáh*; Hajay; Kám*; Kalák*; Khajirkalá*; Míng*; Níknámdíh*; Nisin*; Núhyá*; Píjdíh*; Píl*; Úrsúsí*; Úz*; Úzkalá*; Walama*; Yásil*; Yúsh*. Zahlru'd-Dín mentious the mountain of Kangal-Áb-Raja on the way between Amír Mankás in Kujúr and Míng in Rúdbár-i-'Uliyá.
- (m) Yálúrúð*: Khatír*; Kúshkak; Marj*; Míra; Palang-Darwáza; Warran*; Yálú*.

On the way from the castle of Núr to Tálagán was a place called Siyahbisha. One day's march, or five leagues, to the west of Amul, in the plain near the coast, was the town of Natil (which Zahlm'd-Din calls the capital of the plain of Rustamdar), and a like distance further to the west of this was Chalds. Laytham the Daylamite had built over the Shimrod, which flowed east of Natil, a bridge which was known as Pul-i-Laytham. Near it was buried Bakr b. 'Abdu'l-'Aziz b. Abi Dulafal-'lill who was appointed in 279/892-3 governor of Ruyan and Chalus by Sayyid Muhammad b. Zayd, and who, on his arrival at Natil, was poisoned with some sherbet. The country around Natil was called Natilrustag. Above the village of Khusrawabad, which in Zahiru'd-Din's time was called 'Aduldih and belonged to the district of Natilrustan, there stood a large oak tree at a spot called Shah Mazi-bun. Under this tree Afranyab pitched his tent for 12 years until he concluded peace with Minuchihr, the son of Iraj, the son of Firidun. Near Natil was a village talled Mandor, and in the same district was ábád; Furanábád; Gulandarů; Kürutkalá; Likash (in Růyán, where took place the fatal combat between Rustam and his son, Sohráb); Pá'(neará; Saraway; Siyáhsangar; Walama.

Zahíru'd-Dín passed Ábbandánkúh, Khúratáwarúd, and the village of Waligán on his way from Hazárkhál to Láwij. In 867/1462-3 he went from Glán along the sea-shore to Kúrshídrastáq, whence by way of Kunusánaband he reached the castle of Kujúr. He mentions Gáwzanakaláta between the Khayrréd and the Namakáwarúd, the village of Amira Mankás, and the castle of Lúrá which was built by the Assassins on the summit of a mountain. Demorgny gives Şálihábád as the chief place of Kujúr.

D. NUR

- (a) Balada*,
- (b) Kamarröd*: Bardún; Başûhîrkalâ*; Kamar*; Kuliyak*; Sarâst*.
 - (c) Kúp*: Halúpushta*; Kúp*.
- (d) Miyanband*: Balwij*; Dirazdih*; Gatabaar*; Katiyá*, Khatibkalá; Máliyakalá*; Miyanrúd*; Núrámak-kalá*; Qefakash*; Qálibáf*; Sangtáb*; Zarkíyá*.
- (/) Nayjküh*: Maḥall of Bandpay*: Gamasarā; Îl*; Katalagardan; Katúl* and Alwá*; Kangalachāl; Khudādād; Kūri*; Langūr*; Nayj*; Rūdbārak; Tīrānkalā.

The following claus are assessed in the revenue list of Ná'íj*, no doubt the same as Nayjkúh; Akhí-Nápulár*; Akhí-Paydarra*; Ankatárúdí*; Barnájí*; Dúz*; Haddád*; Haydariyya*; Kalwad; Kárdgar*; Kárdgar-i-Alíshrúd*; Kurd-i-Mullá-Ya'qúb*; Kurd-i-Sháhrúdbár*; Láwíjí*; Sayf-i-Zargar*; Şayqal-i-Aqá Bábá Bayg*; Şayqal-i-Dúst 'Alí*; Sháh-Husayn-i-Haydar Dariyá-ábádí*; Shaykh-Sayqal*; Wází*; Yabshum*.

- (f) Namarustáq*: 'Abdu'l-Manéf; Amra; Dárkinár; Kafakalarí; Nasal; Namár; Pulúriyya; Sihlur; Saja Mahalla; Shaykh Mahalla; Suwa:
- (g) Natilkinar*: Afrásiyábkalá* and Rúnajkalá*; Aňárjár*; Darásta*; Dárjár*; Gandiyáb*; 'Izkhurdih*; Júrkalá*; Khákistarkhűní* or Galínkhúní*; Kíkabun*; Natil* and Hardúrúd*; Shahrkalá* and Dún*; Suladih*. Also 'Abbásá; Dárkandán; Khariya; Mardú; Saliyákútí.
- (#) Nátilrustáq*: 'Abbáskalá*; Abdáldíh*; 'Abdu'lláh-ábád; Áhúdasht*; Annádih*; Bághbánkalá*; Chumástán*; 'Izdih* (comprising Bázáreár*, Ulká Maḥalla*, and Sárúj Maḥalla*);

Muhammad Kiyá Dabír Şáliháni, but the inhabitants called him Sultán Kimdúr); Sháhnajjár; Sarwidih; Wallgán; Washkan.

(c) Bandpay*: Bandpay; Najjärdih; Nasrabad.

- (d) Chalandar*: 'Alfabad; 'Alfabad-i-Asghar Khani or Tasa-abad; Amafdih; Anarwar; Chalandar; Chalan; Duzdak or Duzdakarûysar; Hawdkût!; Mulkar; Sangsara.
- (e) Fírúzkalá* and 'Ulwikalá*: 'Atamkalá; Fírúzkalá; 'Izzat; Kábúlaj; Lashkinár; Minúchihrkalá; Miyának; Miyánshahr; Mullákalá; Munawwal; Fímat; 'Ulwikalá; Wázak; Wázawár or Waziyamál.
- (f) Girán: Allábád or Allábád-i-Buzurg; Bintásí?*; Dihgiri*; Habiháhád or Khwáchak; Halúsán; Hasanábád; Husaynábád; Khayresar; Kúlksará*; Kurkrúdsar*; Majídábád; Mósá-ábád*; Nírang*; Pálójdih*; Sa'd-dili; Sangtijin*; Sharl'atábád; Shu-kríkalá*; Táza-ábád.
- (g) Kacharustáq*: 'Alamdih; Bázigarkalá; Buljakán; Fall-marz; Falzikalá; Hasanábád; Hindúmarz; Husaynábád; Kacharúd or Kacharúysar; Nawdih; Siyáhrú, Zarrinkalá.
- (A) Kálíj*: Bún; Dankúh; Dajaj; Kálíj; Kásagar Mahalla; Kulangrúd; Lazír; Nashú; Pasparas; Qal'a-sat; Sangnú; Táchakí; Turkdih; Tuská. On the way from the castle of Najú (Nashú) to that of Kalár was Qal'a Walíj.
- (i) Kalúrúdpay*: Hazártíza; Kahír; Náranjbun; Páshákalá; Şaláhu'd-Din-kalá*; Wanúsh or Wanúshdih (formerly Ranafshagún).
- (j) Khayrrudkinár*: Ábbandának; Aspsumdih; Darzíkalá; Khayrrudkinár; Latangán; Márgirdih; Marurdí; Se'ádatáhád; Shabkhuskaj; Sham'járán; Sultán 'Ali Kiyá Sultán.
- (é) Kúbpar*: Aldarra; Awil*; Báfchál*; Bálu*; Chár*; Chúran*; Hayrat; Kunnizkalá; Kúshkak*; Láshak*; Láshakinár; Nimawar; Pásang*; Saműr*; Walasp; Wisar.
- (1) Panjak-rustāg ; Bastam; Bindar; Chatam; Dasht-i-Nāzir; Firuzābād (at the foot of Kuh-i-Palar); Hasanābād; Kiku; Munjir; Nayras; Samā.
- (m) Ránůs-rustěq*: Ástánakrúd*: Dawangasí; Gatapusht*; Gílkalá*; Kandalús with Míkhséz and Mullákalá; Khúshal*; Kinj*; Kiyákalá; Kůsh; Laktar; Largán*; Lazúr; Míng; Mullá*; Nal*; Níjkůh*; Paydih*; Ránůs*; Sás*; Sítuk; Útáqsará.
 - (n) Zandrustáų.

The following names also appear on de Morgan's map: Amir-

garán; Gílakalá*; Gurámaján*; Hardakalá*; Imámrúd*; Isíankalá; Kalnú; Kapar; Katasarkaló*; Kaláján*; Kharáh; Kulama; Kurdíchál; Lapáwak* or Farajábád; Largum; Marzándíli*; Najjárkalá*; Páykálá; Píshambur; Rúdbárak; Samá; Sardib* (or Pírdih); Sarká; Shagarkúh; Síbdíh*; Tabkalá; Túlichál; Tursú; Újábayt; *Ulwíkalá*; Wáha; Walad; Wali-ábád; Walwal.

- (c) Kalárdasht *: 'Abbásábád; Áhangarkalá; 'Ayshabun; Akbadár); Alifkalá; 'Arabkhayl; Búrasar* (on the Búrrúd stræm): Díráz-Zamín; Dármúshkalá; Dújamán; Dúsagar; Faqíhábád; Ilesankayf* or Pá-Tákht; Ízád*; Karímábád; Kark*; Láhú*; Majal*; Maká*; Marsadih; Míyándih; Míyánkí; Mulammadábád (in ruins); Namakábrúd; Nís-alwár?* (Písh-Alwár); Nawdihak; Nawrúdsar; Salímábád; Túydarra*: Wájí; Zawát.
- (d) Kúhistán*: Western: Bíjnů; Dalír; Fashkůh; Îlat; Kútil; Maras; Nátir; Palatkůh; Tuwár. Eastern: Alamul*; Aland*; Angūrán*; Avír; Dónà; Haraján*; Hazárcham; iliká; Ín*!; Jiríndih; Kamarbun; Kandawán(a caravanserai); Makárůd; Wall-ábád.

Kiyákálá is also in Kalár-rustág, and Zahíru'd-Dín mentions Samangán, a village of Chálús.

The yaylog of Plyázachál was between the village of Dízán in Tálagáti and that of Almir in Kalár-rustág. Demorgny mentions Fírúzábád as the chief place of Kalár-rustág.

C. Kojúr

- (a) Balada* and Kürshidrustaq* (written by Ihn Isfandiyár Gürshbard, Gürshjird; Gürshir; Güshird, and Jürlshjird. Zahiru'-d-Din mentions the village of Kürshid).
- (b) Angás?: Angás; Angil; Badi'khayl; Chumúrkúh; Parazan; Gangar; Haxárkhál (where stands the shrine of Sayyid Táhir and Sayyid Muhammad built by Malik Kayumarth of Rustarodár who was subsequently buried in it in \$57/1453); Kháchak; Kumchák; Naytal; Píchalú; Sálihán? (here stood the shrine of Sayyid Muhammad b. Ibráhim, a man of great piety, asceticism and virtue. The people of Rúyán, groaning under the tyranny of Muhammad b. Aws, came to this sayyid and begged him to receive their oaths of allegiance. He referred them to his brotherin-law, Hasan b. Zayd, who later became ruler of Múrandarán. The tomb of that holy sayyid was known as Ziyárat-i-Sayyid

I For a description of Physicalia) see Zainter'd-Dru, History of Sillan, p. 148.

Khúbánrazgáh; Khurramábád; Lashkarak with the ruins of Qal'a Khandán; Mazardasht* (comprising Kabúdkaláya*, Karaf, and Shabkhuskúf); Mazarak; Mázúbun; Mír Shamsu'd-Dín; Miyánkúh; Miyán Maḥalla; Miyansará; Nazarabad; Paskaláya; Qawí-Hisárlú*; Rúdpusht; Sabz Maydán; Salaf*; Sangarmál; Sangsará; Shithsuwár; Shírajkhay); Shíraj Maḥalla; Shírakraz; Shírwán Maḥalla; Siyáhwaras or Sádát Maḥalla and Kiyawaz; Tílpurdasar*; Túshkún*; Walf-ábád; Walfmara; Zamínkín.

The revenue list of Tawábi' comprises the yayldas of Dü-Hazár, divided into Dú-Hazár and Sih-Hazár. Dú-Hazár: Aghúzdárbun; Ágá Sayyid Qásim; Asal Mahalla; Balas; Barasa; Uhálakúh; Gulistán; Gulkhánasar; Halúdarra; Ishkarbun; Jazmá where is buried Abu'l-Qásim b. al-Mó'ayyad bi'llah; Karkarachál; Kilishum; Kúhistán; Lát; Maurasa; Miyánkúh; Naras; Píladárbun; Sárdábá; Ustúj; Yághdasht, Sih-Hazár; Áb-i-Garm; Arúd; Dákúh; Dáriján*; Gáwhar; Gulzarúd*; Khániyán; Mirán*; Miyánrúd; Píchabun; Qádi Mahalla; Salambar; Shahristán; Sír; Yai.

In the old chronicles Sik-Hazár is written Si-Hazár. The cautle of Si-Hazár was rebuilt in 916/1510-11 by Sultán Ahmad Khán of Láhiján. It had twelve towers and took three years to rebuild.

The following names are also mentioned as those of villages in Tonakábun: Aghúzdárkalá; Alpara; Bálán; Bürdatán; Falakdíh; Gulpushta; Kachkan; Kaláta-Ispí; Lúlí Mahalla; Miyánladak; Paramaz: Qal'a Pushta; Rajú; Rújayna; Siyáhband; Súlak; Sútak; Takala; Tamíjána; Tárík Mahalla; Túszkalá, Túszkulám. In the Táríká-i-Ehám we find Shahristán of Tonakábun. Zahíru'd-Dín mentions the castle of Karzmánsar somewhere between Karjiyán and Namakábrúd. The mountain district of Tanhlján was probably in Tunakábun.

B. KALAR-RUSTAQ

(a) Bírán Bashm, subdivided into Bírán Bashm and Miyan Bashm. Bírán Bashm: Aghúrdárbun; Asawlat; Bábádih; Banafsha; Barár; Chinas; Garkalá; Garmáwak; Harsí or Haris; Kalák; Kawitar; Khushkdarra; Marzánábád; Michakar; Murádchál; Razán; Sayyidábád; Shahristán; Sharí; Síragáh, Miyán Bashm: Díbehar; Másál; Sannar; Tódi.

(d) Dasht: 'Abbáskala; Ábrang; 'Alfábád*; 'Alfdiráz*; Awljdán*; Bazársar; Darárkash; Dárkalá*; Darzidih; Dímů; Dízdíně; Dízdín

- Husaynábád; Palangkalá; Parchawar or Kúrzayl; Sarlangá; Sartakúsará; Sayyid Mahalla; Shálaka; Shál Mahalla; Shírkalá; Umíchkalá; Ziyáratbar. The poplágs of Langá comprise: Bábrúdbár; Gazdarra; Gúllgala; Kalasará Kalb; Kúskúh; Maziyachál; Maziyasar; Nashkaján; Rikápushta; Síchkání; Tahyán; Wiragardan.
- (d) Nishta*: Subdistrict of Nishta: Chikadih; Faqihabad; Hangaw; Izrud*; Kazimkala; Khushkbur; Luladih; Makarud; Marankuh; Nishta or Nishtarudsar*; Palangabad; Palasara; Pasanddih; Pishdakuh; Qal'a; Ruwar Mahalla; Sibun; Ţalish Mahalla; Tubun. Subdistrict of Zawar*; Alukala; Habibabad; Hasanabad; Intimarabad; Ishratabad; Katkala; Kutara; Maxubun; Palatkala; Qulf-abad; Rudpusht; Sarburd; Ţalish Mahalla; Zawar.
- (e) Sakhtsar*: Ákhúnd Maḥalla; Dariyápushta; Futük*; Halakalá; Kandasar; Karkat Muḥalla; Lamtar; Lát Maḥalla; Lazarbun; Ma'áf*; Manḥala; Manshalak; Miyánband; Nárinjbun; Purdasar; Pusht-i-Júb; Radi Maḥalla; Ramak* or Garmrúd with Saráb-i-Carm and Salmrúdsar; Rúdichána; Sádát Maḥalla; Shaykhu'l-Islámf*; Shúrábsar; Ţálish Maḥalla; Tangdarra*; Tóbon; Turkrúd; Túsastán; Uskanakúh; Zakín Maḥalla; Zír Márkúh.
- (f) Sarhadd*, subdivided into Rūdbárakí* and Kalárábád*. Asgharábád (on the site of the village of Tamúshkalá which was destroyed by the troops of Sa'du'd-Dawla in 1890 at the time of the rebellion of Sayyid 'Alamgir, a chief of the 'Ali-Háhí sect); Charat; Dániyál; Garjiyasará; Gulúr; Jamshidábád; Jísá; Kalárábád; Khájakasar; Khushámíyán; Náranjtandán; Palatkalá; Sistán; Táza-ábád; Tílkinár; Tílrúdsar; 'Uthmántará.
- (g) Siyáh-rustáq* (in the district of Ráníkúh in Glián; it is given as part of Tunakábun as it is under the Jurisdiction of the Sipahdár-i-A'zam to whom it belongs); Bálá Mahalla*; Bíbálán*; Da'wisará: Gizáfrúd*; Istalkhbijár*; Kalmázíhun*; Lát*; Limúnjú*; Máyistán*; Mírak Mahalla*; Pata or Púdih; Sáram; Sháh Murád Mahalla*; Siyáh-rustág-i-bálá*; Siyáh-custaq-i-Pá'in*; Talábun; Talám.
- (#) Tawábi**; 'Abdu'lláh-ábád; Aghúzkalá; Akbarébéd; Akúlasar; Asiyábsar; Gila Mahalla; Gulayj*; Habashabur (comprising Aghúzdárkútí or Amínábád, Barashabur, Habashabur, Karakúh or Amírábád, Shántarásh, Táza-álád or Nasrábád); Hajjí Mahalla; Hasankaláya; Istalkhsar; Kárdgar Mahalla; Kinársar;

APPENDIX I

VILLAGES AND LOCALITIES OF MÁZANDARÁN AND ASTARÁBÁD

A. Thuadaisem. B. Kalki-vindag. C. Kujdr. D. Núr. E. Árund. F. Lábijan. G. Sawadkuh. H. Mashiballisti. I. Bárfurásh. J. Faraháltád. K. Sári. L. Hazárjarth. M. Ashraf. N. Amerin. O. Sadan-rustáq. P. Sháhkuh and Sawar. Q. Astanibád-rustáq. P. Kalill. S. Findarisk. T. Kálisar. U. Localilles unfoculified on not otherwise mentioned?

A. TUNAKABUN

(a) Balada* Balada*.

(b) Gulsvian*: Akhond Mahalla: 'Altabad: 'Amoghli Mahalla: Barashi *; Bársir Mahalla; Bòrámsar; Chalúsar; Chinárbun; Fagih Mahalla; Garakúh: Gulayján*; Harátbar (a gálizhnishin); Karátkutí; Karlmábád; Karjíkúh* (whence the former district of Karjiyan probably took its name. Shah Yahya, governor of Tunakaban and prother of Sultan Muhammad of Lahijan, died in 884/1470, and was buried in Karjiyan at a place called Siyasar. Zahlru'd-Din also mentions Shivarid or Siyarud and Wachak in Karjiyan): Kashkuh; Khalkhall Mahulla and Taza-abad; Kukalaya; Lashtu*; Latkinar; Limak* with Asiyabsar and Galish Mahalla; Marzankand"; Marulanga; Miyanrod; Mulis Hajji Mahalla; Nasiya Mahalla; Raff'ábád; fields of Razpat*; Ridá Mahalla; Rúdbárkinás; Shirrúd* (divide into Shirrúd comprising Charwarsar, Gurgrod, Kulámasar, Lapasar, Niyasa, and Shushta; and Chalkrud comprising Ahmadsara, Basalkub and Larasar, Kaláyabun, Mázíkulám, Miyándaj Mahalla, and Nurdi Mahalla); Súff Mahalla; Sulaymanabad; Wachak (where was buried in 323/1420 Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Hay, son of Nasiru'd-Din b. Kamalu'd-Din Marashi); Zangi Shah Mahalla.

Ishkawar* is included in the revenue list of Gulayjan. The yaylays of Ishkawar are: Akana; Ist; Kayd; Kalaya; Laj; Mij; Nadak; Nama; Suparda; Tamal or Tumul; and Yazin.

Zahlru'd-Din mentions the village of Dimrun in Gulayjan.

(c) Langa*, including the subdistricts of Jirband* and Júrband*: 'Abbasabad; Ardarud; Aspehin*; Ayúb; Bá'új Mahalla*; Dárasará; Galakúh; Girdáb; Gísá; Haydarábád; Kázimkalá; Kharibasar; Kurdkalá; Mashbadisará; Mashkala; Muhammad

¹ Names meshed with an exteriok appear in the official revenue list.

completely hidden from view. At Afrá-Humára a giant palattree, or sycamore, which stood in solitary splendour on a small mound, had recently been ringed by some ruthless woodsman. We next saw the spring of Sháhpasand, or Shápasan as it is called locally, and came on to the plain about a miles from Gaz. The forest here is called Bandbun. Further on we crossed Sháh 'Ahbás's causeway leading from Nawkanda to Kurd Mahalla. We entered Gaz soon after and proceeded to Bandargaz, whence we sailed the next day for Kraznovodsk and Baku.

has a good mosque and a takra built by Badiu'z-Zamán Mitzá, Sáhib-I khtiyár, a son of Muhammad Quli Mitzá Mulkárá and a grandson of Fath 'Ali Sháh. The mountains around Rádkán are: Mishkzár on the north, Zirishk-Khúni on the south. Diyáriyán on the south-east, Zirishkchái on the east, and Khákistar Dala on the west.

According to native information Rádkán is 32 miles from Astarábád, 16 from Kurd Mahalia, 20 from Gaz, and 4 from Barkalá. The distance from Astarábád was given as follows: Astarábád to Sa'dábád, 4 miles; Sa'dábád to Jahánnumá, 14 miles; Jahánnumá to Rubát-i-Maqasi, 8 miles; and thence to Rádkán, 6 miles, thus giving a total of 32 miles.

January 2nd, so miles. On leaving the caravanseral we ascended the hill-side by a steep path known as Kûtal-i-Qal'a-sar. At the top of the knimi were a few stone walls, the remains of the former village of Sarqal'a. We passed the stream of Dihdarra, at a point where once there stood a village of the same name. The caravanseral of Barkalá could be seen at our feet on the road from Ashraf to Rádkán, surrounded by well-cultivated fields and patches of forest and woodland.

The path we were following led us to Kundáb, a village of some 30 or 40 houses, the majority of the inhabitants of which spend the winter in the plain of Astarabad. We next saw some ruined houses known as Bálá Barkalá, a ruined hamlet formerly belonging to Barkalá, a village of Hazárjaríb. From here we continued uphill to Lawsar, a spot on the divide at the summit of the pass to Bandargaz. The forest, which is very thick on the northern side of the mountain, begins here. The road down the page was simply abominable, consisting of a succession of holes, full of water and mud, formed by the constant passing of horses and mules over soft and slippery soil, so that the animals have to slide down from hole to hole. We passed places called Ablu, Mir-Sharif, and Kulanga, and went down a steep descent into the wooded glen of Awdarra, through which flows a small stream. This glen is said to be half way between Radkan and Bandargas. We came to a place called Kúkúwarsar, and then to Didwan, where, as the name indicates, there is a fine view of the plain of Ashraf, Anazán, and the Turcoman steppe far away to the east. The plain is covered with forest, with a few scattered, cultivated apots, that mark the vicinity of villages, which, however, are consists of extensive caves excavated in the clayey soil of which the sides of the mountains are composed, and can accommodate about 30 horses; it is used by small charconders plying between Chahardih (111) and Astarábád. We soon reached the Chamani-Sáwar, a fine grazing-ground about two miles wide, where many of the inhabitants of Astarábád spend the summer months in tents or in small stone huts.

An hour and a half's ride from Magasi brought us to the carayanserai of Rádkán.

The Mil-j-Radkan is a round, brick-built tower, about 40 yards high, with a conical spire. The outer circumference is an athird and the inner 161: the inside diameter measures 61 dhird. The tower stands on the side of the mountain and is visible from a great distance. An inscription runs round the top of the tower, and another once existed over the door, but has been removed or destroyed, an act of vandalism attributed by the inhabitants to a former Russian Consul. From the inscription over the door, a sketch of which is given in Hummaire de Hell's " Voyages en Turquie et en Perse, 1856-1860," pl. LXXXV, we learn that it is the mausoleum (quer) of the Ispahbad Abu Ia'lar Muhammad b. Wandarin Bawand, date Rabif II, 407/Sept.-Oct. 1016. The inscription round the top says that the shrine (mashbad) was built under the Ispahbad Abu Ja'far Muhammad b, Wandarin Bawand and that it was begun in 407/1016, and completed in 411/1020. A third inscription comes immediately after the second and states that the building was completed in a 11 A.11, by Ahmad b. 'Umar'.

Another tower stood to the west of this one, but nothing now remains of it except the foundations, the bricks having been used in the construction of the takya of Radkan.

I find in Ibn Islandiyar's history of Tabaristan a "Qasr-i-Dádagan" which was midway between Tamísha and Sárl and was founded by Ispahbad Khurshíd's father. This, however, cannot be a copyist's error for Qayr-i-Rádkán, as the situation given does not tally with that of Rádkán, unless we substitute "on the mountain road" for "mid-way."

The village of Rádkán lies hidden by trees above the Niká stream on the side of the mountain to the right of the road. It

i See Pensi Diez, Chunialninin Baudentiniler, mit einem Beitrage von Max Berchem, Berlin, 1918; Ed. 1, 191, 36-39 and 87-100.

one of the district governors of Astarábád. The Gükláns number about 2000 familles.

According to Turooman tradition the Guklans at the time of the Mongol Invasion were called Qav, from Oav Khan, son of Gun Khán, son of Ughuz Khán, son of Qará-Khán, the first Khán of the east. During the reign of Sultan Similar they removed to their present country. After the destruction of Mashhad-i-Misriyan and the dispersal of its inhabitants, some Igdir and Bahlaka Yamuts settled near its ruins and had to drink water from the marshes, as the Atrak had been diverted near Chât by an exceedingly solid dam, in the construction of which much lead and pitch had been used. Whilst engaged in vain attempts to destroy the dam, the Turcomans saw a man riding a lame horse of the colour known in Persia as kahad (grev). The stranger advised them to light a mighty fire behind the dam in order to melt the lead and pitch, and then to loosen the stones with their spears so as to allow the water to find a passage, when it would have no difficulty in carrying the dam away. The Turcomans always referred to this man as "he of the lame grey horse" Kaklangalli, which was abbreviated into the present Guklan.

Dec 31, 18 miles. We left Astarabád for the Jahánnumá pass and Rádkán. We followed the foot of the hills until we reached Sa'dábád, a prosperous looking village of 200 houses. After the Sa'dábád stream and the Kinársar pasture-grounds, we passed a mound called Gundul Tappa on our right, and entered a magnificent forest. We next crossed the deep, boulder-strewn bed of the Ablá stream, and later the Áb-i-Chárwá and the Shastkalá stream. The ascent of the pass was most precipitous and led in aigzags up to an outcrop of rock called Sandúqa or Gachyán, the most dangerous part of the ascent. As it was snowing we had perforce to apend the night in the yaylág of Jahánnumá, which is on a plateau at the top of the pass and consists of some 45 wooden buts, where the inhabitants of Sa'dábád spend the summer (111).

January 1st, 1910, 14 miles. Our progress over the snow-covered plateau of Jahannuma was very slow. After two hours we descended abruptly over frozen and extremely slippery ground to a valley, which led us to the Maqasi stream and a little further on to the Rubat of Maqasi, said to be 8 miles distant from Jahannuma and 32 miles from Astarábád. The Rubat, or station,

Turcomans received great provocation from the Atak villagers, who often stole their horses and cattle, whilst the governors of Astarábád made an excuse of their so-called punitive expeditionato impose heavy fines on the tribesmen and enrich themselves at their expense.

It would be easy for the Persian Government to pacify this province, as the Turcoman of to-day is much more inclined to agriculture and to settle down than was his father, whilst by the conversion of many of his camping sites, such as Gamish-Tappa. Khwaja Nafas, Unchalt, and Bash Yuzkha, into permanent settlements through the erection of wooden shanties and stores, he has rendered himself far more liable to punishment than when he fixed under tents, which at the first sign of danger could be removed northwards towards the Atrak.

The Gükláns occupy a small tract of country at the head of the Gurgán river, stretching from Yás Tappa on the southern bank of the Gurgán river, on the west, to the source of the Gurgán at Yalda Chashma (Yalli Chashma) and to the Dahana-i-Gurgán at Tangirán, on the east, or, roughly speaking, from about longitude 55° to 56° east. The streams watering the Göklán territory in the Gurgán plain are the Áb-i-Hájjílar; Kacha-Qaráshur, running down from Qal'a Káfa and Dúzin; the Áb-i-Báynal from Wámanás; the Áb-i-Chagar-Baygdalí from the Dahana-i-Fársiyán-u-Fírang; and the Áb-i-'Ubba-i-Khalli Khán from the Dahana-i-Tangirán.

Gukláns are cultivators and not nomadic in their habits; they trade with Russia in cattle, sheep, and silk fabrics. They grow the mulberry tree and rear silkworms. They also grow some opium, to the use of which they are much addicted. They are not as industrious as the other Turcomans, and their manufactures consist only of felts, a few coarse rugs, and some silk fabrics.

The sail is excellent and requires no irrigation, but, owing to the want of population, miles and miles of fertile land lie waste.

The Gukians live in constant dread of the Yamuts, but those of the Khwaja section, by reason of their sanctity as descendants of the Prophet, are never molested by the Yamuts and go unarmed to sod from the tribes as they like. The Gukians are also on bad terms with the Kurds of Bujnurri, the Hajjilar of Kabudjama, and the other inhabitants of the neighbouring district of Astarabad. Raids and counter-raids are of frequent occurrence. They are lightly taxed, and the revenue is collected by a Sankarda, usually

- (a) The frontier post of Marsiva Tappa on the southern bank of the Atrak, 72 miles porth-west of Bujnurd and, according to native information, 28 miles west of Bayram Ulum.
- (b) The frontier past of Yaghi Ulum, 8 miles north-west of Bayram Ulum.
- (i) Cháilí, 32 míles from Chikishlar and as many west-north-west of Gunbad-i-Qábús.
- (d) Sangartappa, near the mouth of the Atrak, to miles north-north-east of Taza-abid.
- (e) Téza-ábád, 10 miles north of Gumish-Tappa. It has eight or nine houses belonging to Turcoman fishermen, and a small lauding-stage.
- (f) Qarasangar, north of Kurd-Mahalla and 2 miles north of the Qaraşa (sometimes called the Sojawal), between Sangar i-Nim-Mardán and Mullákila.
- (g) Althu Tukhmaq, about 2 miles from the sea, and 8 miles from Unchall.
- (h) Gürak-I-Safid, a miles from Gamish-Tappa and as many from the coast.

The relations between the Yamuts and the Atak villagers are as a rule anything but friendly, and although the chircular are supposed to be responsible for most of the raids, yet the Atabay and even the Ja'farbay chumdr often take part in these forays, and the villagers of Kurd-Mahalla, whose only neighbours are Ja'farbay, have to be constantly on the look-out to frustrate the attacks of their hereditary enemies. Not a day passes but what bloodshed occurs, or some plundering foray or retaliatory expedition is undertaken; and the reports of the British Agent at Astarabad during my six years of office at Resht were one long record of morder and robbery.

To guard against those raids many of the Atak villagers pay a Yamut chief an annual quantity of rice, in return for which he is bound to protect them and to make good any losses they may suffer at the hands of the Yamut. This arrangement is termed stikkly.

It is riangerous for a Persian to venture alone on the plain lying between the Atrak and the Gurgán, or for a Turcoman to approach Astarábád. The old hatred between Persian and Turcoman, or, in this case, between the followers of 'Aif and those of 'Umar, has lost none of its ficreeness. I must here mention that many inhabitants of Astarábád admitted to me that the

The chirwi keep usually to the north towards the Atrak, and often pass into Russian territory, but they return to the Gurgan and Atrak districts to reap their grain and store it underground.

Apart from barley and wheat, which are largely grown in the Turcoman country, wool and a small quantity of opium are also produced. Yamat carpets are chiefly manufactured by the charmal or nomads. A giller or floor rug called palds is manufactured by the Jaffarbáy, Atábáy, and Dáz women. In business, so great is the honesty of the Turcoman trading along the coast, that he can buy large quantities of goods on credit from Mashhadisar and Bandargaz traders without giving any signed document whatever. He always meets punctually his engagements.

The Yamuts number about 7,000 families, of which one third are nomadic and the remainder settled. The Jafarbay are the sallors, fishermen, and traders of the tribe, and are the most well-to-do. Then some the Atabay, Daz, Dawaji, Ilghi, etc., and finally the wild lawless, and poor slidered of the Qanyukhmaz and Igdir sections, who have nothing but the bare necessaries of life in their camps. The Daz section cherish a legend, according to which they are descendants of a royal family. They are also considered by their neighbours to be the noblest section of the Yamut tribe.

Turcomans relate that the founder of the Yamút tribe had two wives, a legitimate one, who bore him a son named Sharaf, and a concubine, by whom he had two boys, Chúni and Qujuq. The father on his deathbed left one of his two horses to Sharaf, and the other to Sharaf's two half-brothers. Chúni, however, refused to allow Qujuq to share their common borse, but Sharaf took pity on the boy and mounted him behind him. Thus did Qujuq become attached to Sharaf. The Yamúts are descended from these three boys, and the Sharaf are accordingly considered of higher birth than the Chúnf. The Salákh, who are subdivided into Bayrámshálí, Awgaz, and Salákh, and now reside mostly in Russian territory, are accounted Sharaf as they are closely related to the Qujuq.

The various Yamút tribes are settled from west to east in the following order: Ja farbay, Atábáy, İlgi, Dáz, Dawaji, Rakka, Bahlaka, Radráq, Aymir, Küchik, Salákh, Qujuq, Qányukhmaz, Ígdir.

The following are some of the permanent settlements of the Yamuts which have not been mentioned:

able in cash and a half in live-stock. The girl's weight in silver has been paid more than once. After the marriage ceremony the bride remains one, two, or three days with her husband. She then returns to her father's tent to learn all that a Turcoman woman must know, that is, weaving, sewing, cooking, etc. After a few years she returns to her husband. If the husband dies, she returns to her father's tent, but now, should there be a suitor for her hand, it is no longer 300 but 600 thindus that he would have to pay to the father, and a girl who has buried two husbands may fetch as much as 1,500 tilmans. Were to the widowed man who. having lost his wife, cannot afford to pay the price to marry again, for amongst Turcomans a bachelor weds a spinster, and a widower a widow. Such a man is called a salith, and it only remains for him to take his rifle, mount his horse, if he has one, and join parties of marauders, until the proceeds of these forays enable him to remarry.

The Yamin territory is bounded on the north by the Atrak, on the west by the Caspian, on the south by the Atak villages of Astarábád, i.e. the districts of Sadan-rustág, Astarábád-rustág, Katúl, Findarisk, and Sangar, the edge of the forest everywhere marking the border, and the open plain beyond being in the undisputed possession of the Turcomans, and on the east by the Harhar and Yastappa (Hyastappa?) and a strip of neutral ground, which intervenes between the Yamut and Güklan settlements.

The country near the Gurgán is exceedingly fertile, but that on the southern banks of the Atrak, on account of the saltness of the soil, is unfit for cultivation, although affording good pasture. There are everywhere signs of a former civilization, as well as traces of canals and cultivation, and in good hands this district might be one of the richest in Persia.

The Yamuts are divided into chamus and charact. The chamus, or the cultivators of the tribe, are practically settled and move their camps but rarely and in a limited circle. The charact, or nomada, change their camping ground according to the season of the year and the pasture obtainable for their cattle, flocks, camels, and livinges. Being unattached to the soil and living for the most part at a distance, the charact are mostly independent and pay little, if any, tribute.

The Yamuts have their camps on the banks of the Gurgan, and in winter remove to the edge of the forest about 8 miles south of the river.

town. Accused of intrigues in favour of the ex-Sháh, he was, hy order of the new Cabinet, sent to Tihrán. He died on the first stage, and his death was attributed in official circles to want of opium, whilst rumour had it that he had been strangled not far from the Qualuq pass and buried at the caravanseral of Rubat-i-Saffd.

In a small work by Nastru'l-Kuttab dealing with the Gurgan plain I find the following letter addressed by the Ihlishamu'l-Wizára, a former Persian Commissioner at Gunbal-i-Qábûs, to the Persian Government: "Probably no one will believe me, and what I say may east doubts on anything I may say in future, yet it is my duty to inform the Persian Government that the Yamút and Gúklán are loyal subjects of H.I.M. the Sháh and are always ready to serve him. If they have such a bad reputation, it is due to the fact that they have never had a representative at Court to remove misunderstandings, Governors and persons in authority, in the interest of their own pocket and to increase their reputation, have always represented some section or other of Turcomans as being in open rebellion, and the Persian Government has immediately sent instructions for the punishment of the rebels. I myself have often seen innocent tribes ruthlessly plundered. The chiefs and grey-beards more than once informed me that they dislike becoming Russian aubjects, but that the governor of Astarábad forces them to rebel. Thus the Gúklán are represented as having refused for the third year to pay their taxes and as having thrown off their allegiance, yet they have often informed me that they were ready to pay these taxes and were well disposed towards the Persian Government."

Naşiru'l-Kuttab continues: "Turcomans despise Persians for calling at every moment on God or the Prophet to witness the truth of what they say. A Turcoman never swears by God and he will seldom take an oath. Such is his respect for the name of the Almighty that he will often abandon a claim of, say, even ten camels or one hundred sheep, rather than support it by oath. He will also, when brought before a court of inquiry for raids and murders, tell the truth even to his own disadvantage. It would be difficult in the whole of Persia to find a good Muhammadan who would do such a thing."

The age for marriage amongst the Turcomans is usually 15 or 16 for boys, and 9 or 10 for girls. The price paid amongst the Jafarbays for a girl is about 300 thindns, of which a half is pay-

The intertribal feuds which prevail amongst the Turcomans are due to this want of a central authority or of some supreme chief to keep the various sections under control.

The degree of influence or authority of the Fersian Government extends to the imposition of tribute, but leaves the movements of the people free, and does not admit of the punishment of offences by the supreme power. This authority is submitted to or resisted at the caprice of the people or their leading men, and is increased or diminished as the action of the local governor is strong and resolute or weak and vacillating.

The tribute is paid to certain agents, or sarkardas, appointed by the Central Government, who are responsible for its collection as well as for the quota of horsemen which the various sections of the tribe are supposed to furnish when called upon to do so.

The post of agent became practically hereditary in certain families, so that the holders of those posts soon abused their position and entered into partnership with the Turcomans to plunder the unfortunate villagers of Astarábád. They supplied rifles and ammunition and, being also in command of the Astarábád militia, effectively contrived to thwart all punitive expeditions undertaken by the governor of Astarábád.

It was under directions from the torkardas that, after the bombardment of the National Assembly, the Turcomans advanced towards Astarábád, burning the villages that lay on their route. That the town was not sacked was solely due to the efforts of the Russian Consul and of the Russian Commissioner, who brought about the immediate withdrawal of the Turcomans.

When the ex-Shah was deposed, the inhabitants of Katul plundered the house of their governor, 'All Muhammad Khan, Musakharu'l-Mulk, who was sarkardo of an important section of Yamuts and had acquired great wealth. The governor fled to the Turcoman steppe, and three persons, sent by the Local Assembly of Astarabad to induce him to return to town, failed to do so, Their visit, however, said a Persian newspaper, was not without result, as the Musakhar died the very same night.

Mír Sa'do'lláh Khán Findariski, Sálár-i-Mugtadir, was undoubtedly the most influential district governor and sarkaraia of the province of Astarábád. On hearing that the Nationalist troops had entered Tihrán, he fled to the Atábáys, where he remained many months until, receiving assurances as to his personal safety, he, unfortunately for himself, decided to return to

tappa had been an island until quite recently before his visit (1814-5), and Voinovitch also mentions that he saw an island at Gumishtappa. We were told that there were 1000 families of Turcomans at Gumishtappa. It has already been mentioned that Gumishtappa is situated on the banks of the Gurgán's original channel, about 14 miles from where it flowed into the sea. In 1307/1889-90, during his governorship of Astarábád, Nasni's-Saltana (later Sipahdár-i-A'zam) constructed a dam across the Gurgán to divert the river into its former course. Two thousand men were employed in driving poles into the river and throwing earth over them, but the dam was swept away on the day of its completion. The site of the dam is still called Band-i-Amir. The inhabitants have since dug a canal from Khwaja-Nifis to Gumishtapoa, but levels were unfavourable and the canal is now day. The presperity of Gumishtappa has diminished in consequence, and I believe that the people would have deserted it altogether were it not for the expense of moving their shops and sheds.

A ride of 5 miles due south over flat country along the canal brought us to Khwaja-Nifis on the banks of the Gurgán, 2 miles from the sea. It consists of 550 houses. We rode to Toba-Band, so called from its being near the site of Nesru's-Saltana's dam. We crossed the Gargán by the Unchali bridge, and an hour later regained the left bank by means of a good wooden bridge, and reached the house of Mulli Qilli Khán which is about 10 miles from Khwaja Nifis, 9 from Astarábád and 6 from Rásh Yúzkha.

Den 29th, 9 miles. We crossed the Qarasi by a wooden bridge called Yaklak-Hájjí, the Sháhmarz ditch and then a small cributary of the Qarasi, called Yaka-Mázó, after a solitary walnut-tree which stands here. Leaving Qal'a Malumid south of us, we reached the Russian telegraph line, whence it is 4 miles to the Fújird gate of Astarábád.

The Persian Turcomans belong to two great tribes, the Yamut and the Güklán, which are divided and subdivided into clans, and sections of clans, and these again into smaller divisions. They have no constituted authority, although each section has an agranged or "grey beard." His position, however, confers no authority and is simply attained by virtue of his age, experience, and personal influence.

^{*} See Col. C. B. Yang, Minimum and Litter, Lumion, 1900, 191, 110-161, and H. L. Raldon, Diplomator and Consular Report, Annual Series, No. 1381, pp. 14-35-

CHAPTER XI

Gumbad-i-Qalnis to Unohali. Unohali. The Band-i-Amir. Shwaja-Niha-Petalan Turcomana; intertribal feuda. Authority of Persian Covernments Strikandas. Disishame'l-Windra's account of the Europeanas. Masriage. This yamus. Country. Chambir and Chirol. Cultivation and industries. Business honesty. Sharefund Chirol. Permanent actilements. Relations with the Alabitlagets. Raids. Possible patification. The Guklán. Country. Relations with the Yamid and other neighbours. Trudition as to origin of mane-Amerabad to Radkán. Kaital of Jahánnamá. Caravanersi of Radkán. Tower of Rádkán. Insoftitions. Descent to the Caspian.

DEC. 26TH, 27 miles. Leaving Gunbad-i-Qâbús we passed the Qarangl Imam shrine and crossed the stream by a wooden bridge. Next we reached the deep Tagll-Qarású stream and came to the hill of Aqnáwur on the left bank of the Ruwanch! Mullá stream, which we crossed. To our right stood the hill of Tanduril. The path now led across the Albakull stream. Our next obstacle was the dry stream or canal of Karatkán, on the banks of which grew pomegranate and other thorny bushes: to our right were some marshes fed by the Chakdali stream, two arms of which we crossed before reaching the main branch which, although dry at this time of the year, has a very deep bed. An hour from our starting-place we came to the Qásh-Kuprl stream. Farther on were some large mounds called Allahkarak, which mark the boundary-line between the Dáz and Dawaji settlements. We spent the night at the camp of Táqdári Dáz.

Dec. 27th, 17 miles. We crossed the Qarl-ab, then the Agirajar stream and later the muddy Gurp stream. Passing through the ruins of Mubarakabad we reached the Russian Astarabad-Chikishlar telegraph line, which is the boundary between the Ja'farbay and their neighbours, the Arabay. After an hour's ride we came to a walled enclosure, called Qal'a-i-ligaid Khan; another three miles brought us to the Gurgán, over which was a substantial wooden bridge of planks, and soon after we entered Unchall, the most important Turcoman settlement we had yet seen. It numbers in summer 300 tents and there are here 40 funts, or wooden shanties, with stores attached.

Dec. 28th, 25 miles. We proceeded over a flat and swampy plain to Gumishtappa, 10 miles from Unchall, on the old branch of the Gurgán.

In his Voyagus in Turcomunic et à Khiva, 1823, Moraview informs us, that, according to the Turcomans, the hill of Gumish-

the former town of Gurgán. To the north-west of the town was the citadel which included a palace, bazaar, and bath, the latter in a fairly good state of preservation. The citadel stood on the right bank of the Qarangi Imám or Khurmárúd stream, a tributary of the Gurgán, which was formerly spanned here by a brick bridge, traces of which could still be seen. Stone channels carried water to the city, from the Gurgán and the Qarangi Imám, which formerly flowed at a much higher level than they do now. Outside the city of Gurgán stood the abrine of Qarangi Imám (110), an old, damed mausoleum mostly under ground. The distance from the top of the dome to the floor, where stands the tomb of the saint, is about 15 yards. As there is no inscription it has been impossible to identify it. It is generally believed to be the tomb of Imám Yahyá b. Zayd, who was slain in battle outside the city in about 125/742-3, and whose body was buried by his enemy, Abú Muslim.

Before closing a chapter dealing chiefly with the province of Gurgán, it may be of interest to give a short summary of the little that is known about Dahistán, formerly a part of Gurgán, which was so completely desolated and laid waste by successive invasions as to be still, at the present day, without a fixed population, cultivation, or settlements of any description, being only visited for brief periods by wandering nomadic tribes.

Dahistán is believed to be the country of the Dahae? It lay four marches from Gurgán city and had but small villages and a sparse population. The chief settlement was Akhur which Muquddasi refers to as a city surrounded by 24 villages, the most populate of all the Gurgán province. To the eastward of Akhur was ar-Rubát on the desert road to Khwárazm. Yáqút mentions the villages of Khartir, Farghúl, Habaztan, and Habrathan, but adds no details. Four stages from Dahistán, on the road to Khwárazm, stood the city of Afráwa which is supposed to be identical with the modern Qizil Arwat, a corruption for Qiril-Rubát, "the Red Guard-houses."

From Gurgán to Dahistán it was 23 fariakks, the stages being Yézar-Rúd, 9 farsakks; Muhammadábád, 7 farsakks; Dahistán, 7 farsakks. From Dahistán to Paráwa the stages were: Rubát-Gazini, 7 farsakks; Rubát-i-Abu'l-Abbás, 9 farsakks; Rubát-i-Ibn-Táhir, 7 farsakks; Faráwa or Alráwa, 7 farsakks.

¹ See Col. P. M. Sylves, "A sixth Journey in Presis," J.R.G.S., Vol. NEXVII. January, 1971, p. 15.

1 See Strates, B. Ki, Chap. VOI, para, 1, also Chap. 12, para, 3.

See Strange, ep. 479-486.

Serapion states that the town of Abasgin stood on the banks of the Gurgán river, near where it flowed into the Caspian (101).

The most important river of the province is that generally called by its name, the Gurgán river; Muqaddasí refers to it as the Tayfurl, whilst he makes no mention of the river Atrak. In the 8th (14th) century Mustawli gives the name as the Abi-Jurján, and says that it rose in the valley of Shahr-i-Naw, and flowed through the plain of Sultán Duwin and past the city of Gurgán, entering the Caspian near the island of Abasgún in the bay of Nim-Mardán (168). According to this writer, the stream was deep and almost unfordable throughout its course, so that travellers were often drowned in attempting to cross it; in flood-time its waters were carried off by channels and used up in irrigation, though much always ran away to waste.

The Gurgan rises at the foot of the Quil Dagh, at a point where three streams flowing from springs unite, the Yalli Chashma, another stream if miles higher up, and the Dilma half a mile beyond. The river next receives the united waters of the Kay and Is-hagi streams on the left, then the Şarişa on the right and the Ab-i-Shur 12 miles lower down on the same side. Near the rulns of the former city of Gurgan, the river receives from the south the Khurmarud (109), also called the Nawdih or Sumbar. Other tributaries from the south are the Kuwanchi Mulla, probably the same as the Quijuq, the Aqrikul (3 miles from Yarimtappa), the Albakuli or Almakanli (6 miles from Yarimtappa), the Albakuli or Almakanli (6 miles from Yarimtappa), the Chaqalli, the Qushkupri, the Aqirajar, and the Gurp streams. According to von Bode the Is-haqi Şu, also called Qarawul Chay and Dugh-ulum, receives on the left the Suwasina and on the right the Qarasil.

The Gurgán river has a course of over too miles. Its mouth was formerly near Básh Yúzkha, a little to the north of the Qaráşú, and in 1854 the Persians tried unsuccessfully to divert the river to its former course. After that the river continued to flow in two channels, the principal one to Gumishtappa and the other to Khwaja Nifis, until about 1886 when the former branch ran dry.

There are five bridges across the river, one of wood at Gunbadi-Qábús, one of stone at Áq-Qal's, and three other wooden ones at the camp of Mullá Qillj Khán, at Unchall, and at Khwája-Nifir respectively.

We went to visit the extensive mounds which mark the site of

Shilt Ardashir of Mazandaran rebuilt the walls of the city by order of Sultan Tukush, but destroyed them again shortly afterwards

In the 8th (14th) century, when Mustawli wrote, the town lay for the most part in ruins, never having recovered from the ravages of the Mongol invasion. He praises, however, the magnificent fruit grown here, and, in addition to the varieties enumerated above, mentions the jujube-tree as bearing so freely here that trees which were only two or three years old gave good fruit twice in a season. The population was entirely Shi'ah in his time, but was not numerous. In the year 795/1393 Timúr, who had devastated all Mázandarán and the neighbouring country, stopped at Gurgán and built for himself here on the banks of the river the great palace of Shásmán, which is especially referred to by Háfiz Abrú¹(166).

I find that there was a mosque at Gurgán called Garaín. In addition, there was a quarter of the town near the rampart called Jamájú (written Jamáján), and another near the Bábu't-Táq was called Shúsh. Allusion is also made to a gate known as Bábu'l-Yahúd. Dá'fl-Kabír was buried outside Gurgán in the village called Rawshanákhura, and the headless body of Sayyid Muhammad b. Zayd, who was defeated and killed in 287/900, two miles from Gurgán, was buried in a place which became known as Gúr-i-Dá'í, the Propagandist's grave.

The port on the Caspian for both Gurgán and Astarábád was Abasgun, given as one day's march from the latter and three from the former city (ManInI says 16 miles from Astarábad and 56 from Gurgán), but the site would appear to have been submerged during the 7th (13th) century, soon after the Mongol invasion. Istakhri and Ibn Hawqal, writing in the 4th (10th) century, describe Abasgún as a considerable market for the silk trade being the border station at that time against the Turks and Ghuzz, and the chief port for the coasting-trade with Glain. It was protected by a strong eastle built of burnt brick, and there was a Friday mosque in the market-place. Muqaddasi writes of it as "the great harbour of Gurgán," and the Caspian itself, according to Yaqut, was often called the Sea of Abasgun. In history Abaseun is celebrated as having been the final refuge of Muhammad, the last reigning Khwarazin Shah, who, fleeing before the Mongol hordes died here miserably in 617/1220. 1bn the Great. In 92/716-7 Yazid b. Muhailab defeated Súl the Turk, ruler of Gurgin, and took his capital. Leaving 'Abdu'llah h. 'Amar there he advanced towards Tabaristán. 'Abdu'llah was attacked by the inhabitants and had to ratire to a fortified place until relieved by Yazid, who had been compelled to pay a large sum to the Inpublish of Tabaristán to be allowed to retire with his army. After a siegeof seven months, the maraubax of Gurgán, who had retired to a mountain fastness, surrendered and was put to death, and Yazid ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants of Gurgán.

Ibn Hawgal in the 4th (10th) century describes Gurgán as a fine town, built of clay bricks, and enjoying a far drier climate than Amul for less rain fell in Gorgan than in Taharistan. The city consisted of two parts, one on either side of the Gurgin, which was here crossed by means of a bridge of boats. Gurgán was more properly the name of the eastern half of the town, whilst on the western bank lay Bakrabad, the suburb; the two parts of the city together, according to the description of Ihn Hawgai, who had been there, were nearly as large as Ray. The fruit from the gardens around was abundant, and silk was produced in great quantities. The main quarter of Gurgán, that on the eastern bank, Mugaddasi calls Shahristan; it had hamisome mosques, and markets where the pomegranates, olives, watermeions, egg-plants, oranges, lemons, and grapes of the neighbouring gardens were sold cheaply, notwithstanding their superlatively fine flavour. The town was intersected by canals, spanned by arched bridges or by planks laid on boats. A maydda, or public square, faced the governor's palace, and this quarter of the town had nine gates. The defect of Gurgin was the great heat of its climate, whilst flies were very numerous as well as other insects, especially bugs of a size so large as to be punningly referred to as "wolves" (gargds). Bakrábádh, as Muqaddasí spells the name, was also a populous city with its own mosques, and the buildings occupied a considerable frontage along the western bank and extended back from the river no small distance.

When Qazwini wrote in the 7th (13th) century, Gurgan was famous among the Shl'ahs by reason of the shrine called Guri-Surkh "the red tomb," which was said to be that of one of the descendants of 'Ali, whom Mustawii identifies as Muhammad (died 203/818-9) son of Ja'lar as Saidiq, the sixth Intern. Mustawii reports that the city had been rebuilt by the grandson of Mainshah the Saljag, and that its walls were 7000 paces in circumference.

cumserence 210 sect; inner circumserence 95 sect; height of tower 168 feet; height of roof 42 feet; the total height of the tower, therefore, is equal to its outer circumference!

The Gurgan plain is very hot in summer, but in the afternoons there is usually a breeze from the north, so that on the whole the climate is healthy, although insects, and especially sand flies. cause one much annoyance. The winter is mild, and a few pieces of fuel are sufficient to warm a tent. There is little if any, snow, Torrential rains are of frequent occurrence except in summer. From February to April the plain is covered with narcissi and other flowers. Game is found in plenty.

Gurgán, the Vehrakána of the Avesta, and the Hyrcania of the Ancients, consisted for the most part of the broad plains and valleys watered by the Gurgan and the Atrak. It was at first considered part of Tabaristan (Sykes says that Gurgán corresponded with ancient Hyrcania and Parthia).

For conturies after that Gurgan was held to be a province by itself, though dependent on Khurdsán, but, after the changes brought about by the Mongol invasion, it was annexed politically to Mázandarán. It comprised Tamisla, Astarábád, Abasgún, and Dahistan. It is no longer mentioned under the Safawis, when the authority of the governor of Astarabad seems to have extended no farther than the Gurgán river.

Muqaddasi writes that Gurgán, being rich in streams, its plains and hills were covered with orchards producing dates, oranges and grapes in abundance. His mention of dates is no doubt due to a mistake; khumed in Mazandaran is the name of the wildpear and not of the date.

The capital of Gurgan was the city of the same name, founded, so we are told, by Gurgin, the son of Milad. Its early rulers bore the title of nahapits of Súl. In the year 18/639 Surrayd b. Mugarran conquered Bastám, and wrote to the King of Gurgán (a name which the Arabs changed into Jurján), Rúzán b. Sál, inviting him to make his submission. This Rózán did, agreeing also to pay a yearly tribute to the Araba,

Masqala b. Hubayra took Gurgán on his way to Mázandarán, but he was killed after waging war for two years with Farrukhán

PP-78-74

^{*} See E. Dien, Churmanische Bounierkmäter, mit einem Beitruge von Most unt Berchen, Berlin, 1918, Bd 1, pp. 39-43 and 100-106.

For Hyreania see Strabo, B. Ni, ch. Vii, para, a and 3; theo kawlinson, Hallery of Mercaletan, London, 1836-1860, vol. IV, p. 100. For Guigin see Marquait, Inc. Ac.,

We crossed to the left bank of the Gurgan by the Muyut-Gashan ford and stopped for the night at a small 'ubba or camp of Bahlaka chirusac.

Dec. 23rd, 24½ miles. For three miles we followed the left bank of the river, then crossed to the right bank at the Sangar-Suwát ford. An hour before reaching Gunbad-i-Qábús we passed a mound (Qaráwáy Tappa) standing at an angle of the Qizil Álán wall, at a point where the bricks of the latter seemed to me to be of a more recent date than those we had hitherto seen. Away to our right could be seen Bíbí-Sharwán, a mound about 4 miles west north-west of Gunbad-i-Qábús, which bears the name of a wife of Núsharwán. Crossing by a wooden bridge the Gurgán river, which flows here between very steep banks, we reached Gunbad-i-Qábús, which is about 50 miles east-north-east of Astarábád, about a mile away from the river, and 2 miles north-east of the ruins of the former town of Gurgán.

The Gunbad, or dome, of Qábús is a ten-sided brick tower on a mound 60 feet high. The tower is circular at the base and has a conical mod. Its shape somewhat resembles that of a lighthouse. There are no signs of any steps either inside or out. The door faces east and there is a small window in the roof. In the centre of the floor is an oblong opening now filled with earth, in which no doubt was placed the coffin of Oahus b. Washmelr, king of Jurian. The tombstone has disappeared. An inscription runs round the building above the door and is repeated under the eaves of the roof. Its translation is: "In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate. This is the lofty Palace of Amir Shamsu'l-Ma'ali, Amir son of Amir, Qabis son of Washingir. He ordered it to be built during his lifetime. Year 300 lunar and year 375 solar." Report has it that the tower was half cut through by Nadir, who, weary and thirsty after a long day's march, decided, ou perceiving the tower, to rest under its shade. but was so incensed at the distance he had to cover before reaching it that he gave orders for it to be destroyed to prevent others being deceived in like manner. According to another version, a Guklan chief, under the belief that a treasure was hidden in its roof, ordered the tower to be undermined all round. so as to bring it down, and only desisted from his barbarous design when informed that the tower would probably kill all the workmen in its fall.

The following are the measurements of the tower: outer cir-

At 64 miles from Astarábád we crossed by a brick bridge of many arches the Qarású river, or Siyáhbálá an it is called by the Persians. This river rises in the mountains to the south of the district of Katúl, about 30 miles east of Astarábád. It flows at first in a north-westerty direction, and then west for 40 or 50 miles, finally falling into the Caspian 6 or 7 miles south of Khwāja-Nifis.

The site of the former citadel of Mubarakabad is marked by low mounds. At its northern extremity on the bank of the Gurgan are the ruins of the fort of Aq.Qal'a, through which we passed in order to reach the four-arched bridge over the Gurgan.

According to local tradition, Aq-Qal'a was known in the time of Qábús as Íspí-Diz, a name which the Turcomans translated into Aq-Qal'a. The fort of Aq-Qal'a was built under Náviru'd-Dín Sháh to keep the Turcoman country under observation, but the soldiers stationed here were practically prisoners within the walls of their fort, and could not even ensure the safety of their communications with Astarábád, although within sight of the town.

Mubarakábád was first founded by Sháh Tahmásp I the Safawi, who instructed the governor of Astarábád to remove to the new city so as to be able more effectively to guard the province against the incursions of the Turcoman tribes, who ower allegiance then to the King of Khwaratm. In 1007/1508-9 Sháh 'Abbas I came to Astarábád and gave orders for the fort to be rebuilt. Its walls were completed in 12 days. He then transferred a large section of the Qájár tribe to this city where they remained until compelled to abandon it on account of terrible brawls which broke out between the Yūqáríbásh and Ashághíbásh sections of their tribe.

Shortly after Aq-Qal'a we reached the Qizil Alán wall, which was first erected by Alexander the Great as a protection against the incursions of the wild tribesmen of the east. It was rebuilt by Núsharwán, the Sásánian monarch (530-578 A.D.), and consisted apparently of a deep moat, behind which was a solid wall of masonry with guard-houses at more or less regular intervals. A low embankment with a mound here and there is all that can now be seen of this formidable rampart which ran from near Gumish-Tappa to Gukcha in the Güklán country. In some parts there seems to have been an inner moat or canal backed by a second wall. On the other side of the river was Sállyán Tappa.

CHAPTER X

Astarthall to Gunhal's Caba's Sulpin Dowin. Stahmare. The Queisa. Aq-Qui'n. Founding of Mohirakahlad. This Adm wall. The Gunhad, or dome of Quoda. Climate of Carpin. City of Quegin: its crims. History. The Hawral's description. Mastawit's description. Absorbin. Min-Marshin. Former villages of Carpin. The river Gurgin. Rains of Gurgin. Shine of Quanny Imain. Dubition: Inid waste by macocaive invasions, desolate and uninhabited as the present day.

DEC. 22ND, 244 miles. We left Astarabad by the Fújird gate and proceeded north-north-west to Aq-Qal'a, to miles over flat country. About a mile from the town-gate we passed the shrine of Karlmábád to the left of the road, and, shortly afterwards the ruined villages of Ja'sarabad and Amirabad on the right and left of the road respectively. On a hill to the left stands the tomb of a Turcoman chief who died 40 years ago. It goes by the name of 'Imárat-i-Músá Khán. Beyond and on the same side of the road are the mound and shrine of Ya'qub Payghambar, "the Prophet lacob," and beyond these Auzakalam, a hill near which flows the Yaka-Manu stream. On the right are the hills of Point, Shigháltappa, and Báitappa, and further on Gultappe and Sultan Duwin, the latter a favourite winter-residence of Mirza Abu'l-Oásim Bábur. Four miles from Astarábád we crossed the Shahmara, a ditch, now nearly filled up, which, we were told, runs from below the Qarasu to Ramiyan, and serves as a boundary between the Turcoman settlements and the Atak villages of Astarabad. It was probably dug by order of Amir Nisam, the first Prime Minister of Nasiru'd-Din, who caused towers to be built at regular intervals in the jungle from Astarabad to the sea, and garrisoned each with a detachment of to men. The tower of Khwaja-Nifis in particular was, so Eastwick informs us, a great check on the Turcoman marguders, but when the Amir was put to death (in 1851) all these places went to ruin.

We had now left the settled country of Astarabad and entered the steppe, where the only landmarks are mounds of varying heights indicating the sites of the numerous settlements which at one time dotted the Gurgán plain!

^{&#}x27;Many of these mounds are marked in its Morgan's man. Sac J. its Morgan, Coren des Rives Méristimates de la Mir Caspienne, Mission Scientifique en Perse, Paris, 1896.

are tall, robust, and healthy looking,—in every respect a finer looking race than the inhabitants of the dry highland glens about Nárdín.

Kabúd-Jáma (105), now known as Hájjilar, is described by Mustawii in the 8th (14th) century as a district producing much silk, and abounding in corn land and vineyards. It had been a very rich country, but was entirely ruined as a result of Tírnúr's march into Mázandarán at the close of the 8th (14th) century. The city of Rú'ad or Rúghad, which is also mentioned as passed by Tímúr on his invasion of Mázandarán, probably belonged to the Kabúd-Jáma district. It was, says Mustawii, a fair-sized town, being 4000 paces in circumference, and standing in the midst of many fertile lands, where much corn and cotton, besides various fruits, were grown in abundance.

Muqaddasí says that travellers going from Bastám to Gurgán eltyaerossthe mountain pass stoppedat Juhayna, which is described by Ibn Hawqal as a fine village on a river. Juhayna, which is often mentioned in local histories, must have been a castle of some strength as it was the reluge of the rulers of Kabud-Jáma when attacked by the governors of Khurásán or the Ispahluds of Mázandarán.

There are three castles of Chinashk: Sibchal, Walamda (Wamanan), and Kashidat. The first two are not very important, but Kashidar, which stands on the crest of a mountain now called Dashif and below the Qal'a-i-Tanbat-Barzin, was of very great strength. It is impossible to say which of these three castles of Chinashk is the one in which Qabus b. Washingir was imprisoned after being dethroned.

The castles of Humayun and Kajin or Kachin were apparently in or near Kühsar. Kachin remained in good repair from the time of Shapur Dhu'l-Aktaf until the time of the Ispahhad Ardashir b. Hasan (568—602/1172—1205—6), who ordered it to be destroyed lest it should fall into the hands of Tukush b. Il-Arsian.

ábád and Kabód-jáma, on the éast by Nárdín, on the south by Abr in Bastám, Kaláta Khij, and Mayáma, and on the west by the yaylágs of Katúl.

The Kühsár attream rises in the Wamanan mountain, which stands between Kühsár and Gulistán of Nárdín. It waters many of the rice fields of Sangar-l-Háljílar, and forms to the cast of Gunbad-i-Qábus marshes which drain towards the Gurgán river. The Khurmárúd rises in the Abr mountain of Bastám; it then passes Nawdih-i-Isma'll Khán and Nawdih-i-Hájjí-Sharíf, and reaches Wataná 10 miles from its source. Four miles further on it divides into two branches, one flowing south (called Abi-Waṭaná), and the other flowing cast towards Fársiyán and Qánchí. Eight miles below Qánchí the eastern branch passes Chináshk, and then reaches Wamanan and Gulistán of Nárdín. Here it divides into two further branches, one of which flows south of Wamanan and joins the Ab-i-Tílawá, which runs down from the Zardawá mountain. From the junction of these two streams to Kaláta-Khíj of Bastám is about 16 miles.

I have seen the Khurmárúd called Firang and found mention of the Chilchá stream.

Kúhsár comprises four mahaltr: Kúhsár, Chináshk, Qánchi and Hájjílar. The inhabitants are a fine, hardy race, chiefly Girayll Turks, and the climate is said to be very good. Thanks to its mountainous nature, Kúhsár is comparatively secure from Turcoman raids. The principal villages are Dúzín and Qal'a-Káfa, but the governor of Kúhsár, being also governor of Findarisk, resides in the latter district at Shírábád.

The Hajjilar, who have given their name to the small district they inhabit, are remnants of the Girayil tribe, and inhabit the precipitous glens descending from the plateau north of the Gurgán river. Nasíru'l-Kuttáb relates that Muhammad Hasan Khán Jáláyir made himself master of the Gurgán valley, and declared himself independent. He retired to the castle of Máránkúh (104), whence he defied the troops sent against him by the Sháh of Persia. One of his confidants, a certain Hájji, was bought over by the Persians, and betrayed his master, receiving as a reward Máránkúh and the neighbouring district. The Hájjilar villages are inhabited by his descendants, whence their name of Hájjílar.

The people of Chinashk and Qanchi, though living in a narrow, pent up, abundantly watered valley, and cultivating little but rice,

The inhabitants are mostly Giraylis and are a fine, hardy race, of good physique, and for the most part well armed.

Findarisk', which includes the small district of Ramiyan, is bounded on the west by the Surkh-Mahalla stream, and extends to Sangar-i-Kabúd-jáma, east of which lies the Gúklán country. On the north it borders on the territory of the Aymír, Kúchik. Quiuq and Tátár Turcornans, and on the district of Kúhsár on the south. It measures 36 miles from east to west, and 32 miles from north to south. It includes the whole belt of forest as far as Nawdih, and the lower slopes of Khúsh-Yayláq.

It is traversed by several large streams, all tributaries of the Gurgán: Ab-i-Findarisk, which flows down from the Dárkalá gorge and joins the Gurgán at Band-Aymér; the Ab-i-Shirábád, also called Chaqallí, which passes through the village of Khánbibín and the plain of Qarátughán, and then crosses the Qujuq territory; the Áb-i-Rámiyán, which waters the greater part of Findarisk, and flows east of the Qujuq territory; the Áb-i-Alláh Quit and the Khurmárúd, which are to the east of Rámiyán, and flow through the Qányukhmaz and Qujuq territories; and the Áb-i-Sangar-i-Hájjílar, which flows through the Qányukhmaz territory. There are two other streams, the Áb-i-Gulchashma and the Rúd-i-Marzar, about which I have no information. The Údarwa Rúd must be one of the streams mentioned above under another name.

The level ground in the valley is cleared and closely cultivated, but dense forest encircles the clearing, meeting above and below it. The men are fine, active, well armed, and skilled in woodcraft; they are more than a match on their own ground for any overventuresome Turcoman on raiding bent. I was informed that there were many Kurds, Daylams, and sayyids in Findarisk. The inhabitants of Ramiyan are divided into seven clans: Yazdari, Rajabli, Sádiqli, Kághadhli, Qawánli, Báy, and Bayglari. The principal village of the district is Zarringul, but the governor resides at Shirabád. The hereditary Aháns are descendants of Mir Abu'l-Qásim Findariski, known as Mir-i-Findariski, a celebrated physician and philosopher who died in Isfahán in 1050/1641.

The district of Kuhsar' is described as a fine plateau lying to the south-east of the butth of Findarisk, about 30 miles in length and 10 to 12 miles in width. It is bounded on the north by Shir-

^{*} Villages of Findersh; see Appendix L. s. * Villages of Kühsér; see Appendix I, r.

Sháhrid at the junction of the two roads from Astarábád—the one via Ziyárat, and the other over the Qualuq pass. Near Tásh the Sháhkúh has the local name of Sháhkúh Gukshán.

Astarábád-Rustáq' lies to the north and east of the town of Astarábád, which forms its western limit. It extends to the village of Mir Mahalla on the east, on the north to the river Qarásó, on the further bank of which tiwell the Atábáy Turcomans, and to the Qualuq pass on the south. From east to west it measures 12 miles, and from north to south 20 miles. There is some open ground and pasture land towards the Qarásá, but the greater portion of the district is forest. The surface of the country is slightly higher and less swampy than the bulish to the west.

The num buluk, or so-called "half district," of Fakhr 'Imido'd-Din, is now accounted part of Astarabad Rustaq. It is bounded on the east by the Karak stream, on the west by that of Mir Mahalla, on the north by Qari-ab and Ilghartappa, and on the south by the mountains of Nawkuh and Lalagandu. It measures from north to south 24 miles, and from east to west 12 miles. It was formerly a flourishing and independent district, but most of its villages have since been destroyed by the Turcomans. The inhabitants are mostly Turks, amongst whom are a considerable number of savrids. The governor resides at Miyanabad.

The district of Katúl' lies to the south-east of Astarábád and to the south of Astarábád-Rustáq. It extends from the mountains to the open plain held by the Turcomans. It is bounded on the west by the river Karak and the plain of Kumálán, on the east by the stream of Surkh-Mahalla (which separates it from Findarisk), on the north by the Dawaji territory, and on the south by Mayghán in Hastám. It measures about 10 miles from east to west, and 30 miles from north to south. The country is covered with forest for the most part, but has several grass-covered plains.

The Wál-i-Qush-Kupri, called by the Turcomans Qaraşu, rises in the mountains behind Katul, and joins the Gurgán near Sáliyán Tappa. It is formed by the following streams: the Áb-i-Dahana-i-Katul, also called Karak or Áh-i-Bakhshan; the Áb-i-Surkhán-Maḥalla, which runs down from the Zarringul gorge and waters part of Findarisk and Katul; the Áb-i-Kabud-Wál, which rises in the forest of 'Ali-ábád, and the Áb-i-Qájár, which rises at Baraftán in Katul.

Villages of Assarshoo-Russiq; see Appendix I, o.
 Villages of Karal; see Appendix I, S.

in the Juwayn plain. The stages according to Muqaddasi were: Rubăț-i-Ḥalṣ; Gurgán; Dinărjāri; Amrůbáw (Amrůbalů); Ajgh (now called Ashk); Sangkhwäst; Isfarā'in. An alternative route from Astarábán to Gurgán went via Rubáṭ-i-Wizára, whilst a third passed through the forest and was called Hashtádil (1912).

(f) From Bastam to Gurgan the stages according to Hamdu'llah Mustawsi were: Klj (Kalata-Khij) passing Nardaban Paya on the way, 28 miles; Milabad, 24 miles; Musa-abad, 20 miles; Gurgan, 20 miles. Total 92 miles.

From time immemorial Astarábed has been exposed to the attacks of the tribes settled to the north of the province.

To protect Gurgán and the surrounding country. Anúsharwán built the great wall of Qizil Alan. With the invasion of Persia by the Caliphs' armies a new danger threatened Gurgán, and the city of Astarabad was more than once looted and destroyed by the contending parties. The province fared no better under the Ziyarids and the Buwayhids and was overrun by the Mongols when they invaded Mázandarán. During the reign of the early Salawis it was for some time under the rule of the Uzbaks. Shah 'Abbas the Great rebuilt Mubarakabad, which had been founded by Shah Tuhmasp, and there stationed a strong contingent of Objars. These, however, soon entered into friendly relations with their neighbours over the border, and it was amongst the Turcomans that Muhammad Hasan Khan, father of Aga Muhammad Khán Qájár, always sought refuge when in difficulties. As a reward for the assistance they had always given him and his father, Aga Muhammad Khan allowed the Torcomans to remove from the barren banks of the Atrak to the rich plain of Gurgán, and gave them as mysil the villages on the banks of the Oarasú, such as Újábun, Qal'a Mahmód, Laladuwin, Haydarábád, Atrakchal, etc., since when a continuous state of war has existed between the wild tribesmen and the inhabitants of the Atak villages, that is, the villages along the Astarabad border, facing the Turcoman steppe.

The district of Shahkuh and Sawar includes the whole mountainous tract south of Astarábád as far as Shahrud and Bastam. It has now only a few inhabited villages, but there were over 30 at one time, and its green valleys bear ample evidence of former cultivation.

Tash, the principal village of the district, is about 20 miles from Villages of Smitkill and Savar: see Appendix 1, s.

The language and dialects spoken in this province are Persian, Turki, Torcoman, Tát, and Mázandaráni. All the inhabitants are Shraks with the exception of the Turcomans who are Sunnix.

The roads in the plain are swampy, and those in the hills story and abrupt. Shah 'Abbas's causeway, which traverses the whole province, is still used by charmadars between Bandargas and Astarabad, although it is much out of repair.

The principal passes over the mountains are:

- (s) From Gaz to Shahrud, via Kutal-i-Duk, to Barkala 12 miles, Yanisar 16 miles, Mulla 'All 16 miles. Tajar 20 miles, Shahrud 16 miles; total 80 miles according to native information.
 - (b) From Nawkanda to Radkan and thence to Shahrud.
- (c) From Gaz to Ustůněběd 6 miles, Rězikán 20 miles, Sháhkáh 20 miles, Bastám 28 miles, according to native information.
- (d) From Astarábád to Sáwar via the Jahánnumá pass, which I believe to be the same as the Sar-Darwáza pass, and thence to Chahárdíh.
- (e) From Astarábád to Tásh, via Ziyárat; Ziyárat, 11 miles; Siyáh-khánpay, Shahrbut, Lara mountain (9200 feet), Chahárbágh valley, Sháhkúh-Bálá (8200 feet), 16} miles; Chalchaliyán pass and Tásh, 14 miles; thence to Sháhrúd 19} miles; total 61 miles.
- (f) From Astarábád to Shábród via the Quzluq pass. By way of Númal to Khayrát (1040 feet), 10 miles; Garmdasht, Rubát-i-Quzluq, Buland-Sufála (5200 feet), 13 miles; summit of Quzluq pass (7200 feet), Chahárbágh (6700 feet), ruins of 'Allábád (7300 feet), Jilínbirín pass (8000 feet), to Haft Chashma, 10 miles; Qabr-i-Safid, Kútal-i-Wíjmanú (9000 feet), Tásh (7700 feet), 9 miles; Rubát-i-Tajar, Kaláta (5510 feet), Sháhrúd (5000 feet), 191 miles; total 631 miles.
- (g) From Astarábád to Jájarm: Nawdíh, 13 miles; Kinára, ruined, 2 miles; Pichák Mahalla, 11 miles; Katúl, 3 miles; Namtald, 8 miles; Findarisk, 2] miles; Rámiyán 114 miles; Nawdíh, 124 miles; Abr-Rúd stream running down from Abr, 8 miles; Pársiyán-i-Qánchí, 11 miles; Chináshk (whence a pathleads to Bastám), 10 miles; Gulistán, 2 miles; Túlbín, 3 miles; Nárdín, 8 miles; and over the Sang-i-Súrákh pass to Jájarm, 10 miles. The pass from the Nawdíh valley to Jájarm or Mayana is said to be the easiest of the whole Alburz range, from Tihrán to Herát
 - (A) From Astaráted to Gurgán, the Gurgán defile to Isfara la

CHAPTER IX

Province of Astarifield: liquis. Description. Districts. Population. Roads. Attacks of tribes. Civil Alan. Castle of Muhamkahid. And Muhamkah Khan and the Torrousaus. District of Shahkith and Sawar. District of Ananin-Russing. Bulble of Fakla 'Imadu'd-Din. District of Katol. Ulsarict of Pintlarish. District of Kubato. Hejjillar. Kabidjams. Castles.

THE province of Astarábád lies in the eastern portion of Persia, between latitude 36° 45' and 37° 20' and longitude 54" and 56°. It is bounded on the north by the Gurgán river, on the south by the Albura mountains and the Sháhrúd and Bastán districts, on the west by the Caspian and Mázandarán, and on the east by the district of Jájarm and the Khánáte of Nárdín.

The greatest width of Astarabad, from the Qarású to the borders of Sháhrúd, is about 40 miles, and its greatest length, from Jar-i-Kulbád to the limits of Kúhsár, about 100 miles. Like the other Persian Caspian provinces, it consists of a plain running east and west with a mountainous district bordering it to the south. The plain is covered with magnificent forests through which flow numerous streams, and maintains a uniform width of about 10 miles as far as Nawdih, about 50 miles from the western border. The mountainous section includes the upper course of the Niká river and the mountains of Sháwar, Sháhkúh, Jahánnumá, and Gáz.

The province is divided into seven districts: Anarán, Sadan-Rustáq, Sháhkúh and Sáwar, Astarábád-Rustáq, Katúl, Pindarlsk, and Kúhsár.

The eastern auties are inhabited chiefly by Girsyll Turks, whilst the villages of Sangar-i-Hajjilar are owned by the Hajjilar, a tribe said by some to be a branch of the Giraylls, and by others to be of Baluch origin.

In the western districts the population is mostly Tajik with a few Qajar families and some Maqquidius, the latter having originally come from Qarabagh. At Zangi Mahalla and Muhammadabad (near Astarabad) the villagers, at one time, were chiefly Hazara Barbars, immigrants of an early date. Though inferior to the hardy mountaineers of the eastern districts, the inhabitants have a certain reputation for courage and fighting.

For further information regarding the Province of Astaclind see Cal. C. Berestoni Lovett, Report on Asiathlida, March 1885, Consular Reports.

Kurramis have found their way here from the north-western provinces of India, and belong to the Túrl, Shilawráni, and Ziráni clans.

A lew families of Daylamia are still to be found here,—descendants, no doubt, of the supporters of the early 'Alid rulers of Mazandarán and Gurgán.

Lastly, there are the Ziganas (gipsies), known here by the several names of Juki, Ghalbirband, or Chigini; they are black-smiths and farriers and are noted thieves. They may number between 50 and 100 families.

⁴ For farther information concerning Assarbbid see H. L. Rabino, Dialontatic and Counts Report, Annual Series, No. 4384.

work in the same shrine states that 'Abbas Khan, governor of Astarabad, repaired the building; the date being given in a chronogram,

The governor's palace is in the southern corner of the town and was built by Aqa Muhammad Khan Qajar; an inscription over the principal entrance, dated 1200/1791-2, relates that all the buildings erected by Aqa Muhammad Khan and situated near the prison, ander, were made unaff and dedicated to the twelve Institute.

There are numerous pious foundations to ensure an adequate supply of water for the wants of the inhabitants of Astarábád; thus Ghulam Shah Gukcha Sultan in 060/1552-3 gave a quantit to the people of Astarábád, whilst Khusraw Khán in 1042/1633 assigned the revenue of a quadit (now ruined) which passed through the Maydan-i-Shur-Ajuri, for the upkeep of certain religious buildings. The most important foundation, however, was that made in Rabl' I 941/1534 by Khwaja Saylu'd-Dawla wa'd-Din Muzaffar b. Khwaja Fakhru'd-Dunya wa'd-Din Ahmad al-Tabakchi, by which he left 3 sang of waterout of 181 sang of the Zivárat-i-Khwasta-Rúd stream to the city of Astarábád, directing that it should flow from house to house and thus benefit all the inhabitants alike. Unscrupulous Sayvids and Mallas have since appropriated these water-rights, with the result that, in summer, the poorer inhabitants are put to much inconvenience through lack of water.

The population of the town is very mixed and consists of Sayvids, or descendants of the Prophet, Rumts, or natives of the province, Qdjdrs, Turks, and some Haluchis and Kurramis.

The Sayyida belong to the Mir Majidi, Bani Karimi, 'Aqili, Mir-Kama'u'd-Dini, Dirazgisu, Mard Mu'min, Shirangi (from the village of Shirang in Katul), and Mulidi clans.

The Qajárs, who were brought to this part of Persia by Chingiz, are now much reduced in number. They aggregate no more than 400 families belonging to the following claus: Qawanlo, Dawallo, 'Izzu'd-Dínlo, Qarásánlo, Shámbiyátí, Ziyádlo, Karlo, and Sipánlo (102).

The Turks consist, apart from the Qájárs, of Hájjílar Giraylis from Kabúdjáma, and of Maqsúdlú Kháns from the neighbouring districts.

The Balüchis have dwindled down to a few families. Some

oil for the lights of his own mosque, and 5 handrdinders and 4 mans of oil for the 4 other mosques, the keeper of the Musallá 1 timán 2 month, and the unitadháhin of the minaret in the Maydán-i-Shúr 12 handráthárs a month.

(f) The taxes of Kiltwall (keeper of the castle), Qurugold Girl (guard of the royal preserves), and Rahtardshi (repairs to roads) levied by former governors are abolished by order of Shah 'Abbas II, date Sha'ban 1055/1645.

(g) Hunters, fishermen, falconers, and artisans engaged in work connected with those callings are, from the beginning of Bars II, exempted from certain taxes which they formerly paid, date Juraida II 1047/1637.

The other inscriptions we found in Astarábád were: an inscription in the Madrasa-I-Muhammad Taql Khan, giving in a chronogram the date of foundation, 1245/1829-30; an inscription in the Imamzada Chaharshanba stating that the shrine was built in 1224/1809-10 by Nazar 'All Khan; an inscription over the entrance of the Abanbar of the Takva-i-Dabbaghan, giving in a chronogram the date of the building of the cistern by Hajji Muhammad 'All, 1070/1601-2; an inscription over the door of the minaret in the cemetery of Saba Mashhad, known formerly as Maydan-i-Shor, to the effect that the Minaret was erected in 1055/1643-6 under 'Abbas II by Hajji Mugri son of Hajji 'Ali Juriani; an inscription in the Imamzada Murad-Bakhsh recording that a certain Ghulam Shah Gukcha made a gandi waef for the benefit of the inhabitants of Astarabad, date 960/1552-3; an inscription in the Takya-i-Dabbaghan, dated 1155/1742-3. stating that Mirza Muhammad Baqir made way a house attached to the takya and half a gandt in Haijl-abad known as Qanát-l-Bázid, the revenue derived from them to go towards the upkeep of the taking and the expenses of the keeper; and lastly, an inscription recording that the same person had assigned the revenue derived from a quadt in the village of Gawzan for the expenses of the passion play in the takva.

On the frame of the inner door of the Imamzada Núr is carved an inscription stating that the door was made by Hájii Muḥammad by order of Amir Jalaiu'd-Din Bayazid al-Jaliii al-Ḥusayni in Rajah, 857/1453. A similar inscription, written by one Yúsuf, son of Shukri Darbandi, exists in the Imamzada 'Abda'llah to the effect that the door was made by the order of Kayfarin Shah b. Shamsu'd-Din in Dhu'l-qa'da 873/1469. An inscription in planter-

The minhor, or pulpit, is of wood mosaic and inlet work and bears two inscriptions. The first states that the mosque was begun under the rule of the King of Kings of the Arabs and Persians, Mu'inu'd-Din, Abu'l-Qasim Babur Bahadur Khan, by Baha Husayn, a descendant of Abi 'Abdu'llah, and completed during the reign of Shah 'Abbas-i-Salawi by Quibu'd-Din Ahmad b. Mulla 'Ali al-Astarahadi. The inacription is dated 15 Sha'ban 1018/1609. The second inscription, dated 1 Dhu'l-qa'da 1157/1745, places on record that the mosque and pulpit were restored under Nadir, Emperor of Persia, India, Turkestan, and Turán, by Hájji Qurbán Áqá, steward of Muhammad Husayn Khan Qájár, governor (Bayglar-Baygi) of Astarabád.

The other inscriptions are on slabs of stone and are to the following effect:

- (a) Restoration of the mosque under Nádir, by order of Muhammad Husayn Khán, Bayglar Baygi of Astarábád, by his steward Hájji Qurbán, 1157/1745.
- (b) Farmer of Shah 'Abbas directing that the inhabitants of the village of Yasaqi (Jama'at-i-Yasaqi) who, instead of paying a poll tax, were assessed collectively at a sum of 4 thindus and had in consequence abandoned their village, should in future be taxed in proportion to the number of sheep and cattle they owned.
- (c) On the arrival of Sultan Muhammad Dhu'l-qadar, son of Mir 'Ala'u'd-Dawla, as governor, the inhabitants complained that they could not afford to change the copper currency. This custom, therefore, was abolished, and the person who brought this about was Khwaja Sayfu'd-Din Muzaffar Tabakchi (101). Date 1 Jumádá II, 937/1531.
- (d) Farmen of Shah Abu'n-Nasr b. Shah Isma'll II, abolishing the tax paid by slaves on receiving their freedom, 1029/1520.
- (e) Wagf-Nama, dated 25 Dhu'l-qa'da 1042/1633. Khusraw Khan, Governor of Astarabad, directs that the revenue derived from a caravanseral and part of a quadt, both in the Shur-Ajuri square of Astarabad, should, after deducting the cost of their maintenance, be spent on the upkeep and lighting of the 5 mosques, Jami', Musalla, Bazar, Hajji Tabrizi, and Safid, the fountsin of Musalla and Panj Imam, and the Minaret on the Maydan-i-Shur, the keeper of the Masjid-i-Jami' receiving a monthly allowance of 12 hazarabuder and 104 muss of sesame

former Gurgan gates to the north, and Dankawan, which is not used. A great portion of the ground within the walls is taken up

by gardens, fields, and waste places.

The town has three quarters: Na'lbandán with its subdivisions, Mikhchagarán, Shirkush, Bágh-i-Sháh, Balúch. Pá-yi-Sarw or Himadúzán; Maydán with its subdivisions, Takya-i-'Abbás 'Ali, Darb-i-Naw, Takya-i-Dúshanbi, Mir-Karimi, Dú-Chinárán, and Gáwbandán; and Sabz Masbhad, formerly known as Súkhta-Takya, including Sar-chashma, Sar-Pir, Dabbághán, Takya-i-Khán, Naqqárchiyán, and Chamandiyán now ruined. The population is about 10,000. There are 40 mosques and takyas, 11 shrines, 3 theological schools or colleges, 13 water-cistems or dbanbárs, and 14 public baths.

The mosques are: Na'lbandán, Jámi', Bankashíhá, Ágá Mír Mú'min, Hájjí Muḥammad Hasan Mi'mar, Hájjí Muḥammad Ridá, Gulshan, Dú-Chinárán or Muhammad Báqir Khán, Bághi-Sháh, Salid, Shírkush, Míkhchagarán, Pá-yi-Sarw, Na'lbaygi, Mír Karími, Hájjí 'Alí, mosque near the house of the Kalántar, Kásagarán, Sháhzáda Qásim, Bágh-i-Palang, Mullá Mírzá Liusayn, mosque near the house of 'Abhás Quli Ágá Ghulám-Báshí, Hájjí Ágá Muḥammadi, Mullá 'Alí, Daylamíhá or Maqbara, Muṣallá, mosque and takna Bí-Sar, Imám Hasan, Sar-l'ír, Sar-Chashma, Mullá 'Alí, Dabbághán, Qárií, Kúchik, Naqqárchiyán, Hájjí Maḥmūd Ágá, 'Alí Khán, Qájár, Panáhbaygi, and Darwáza-i-Fújird.

The shrines are: Rúbandbarú near the Bastám Gate, Muhsin known as Chahárshanba, Sháhzáda Qásim, Qadamgáh-i-Khiḍr outside the Mázandarán Gate, Panja-i-'Abbás 'Alí, Nuh-Tan (160), Dúshanba in which are buried two sisters, Radiyya and Mardiyya, Bíbí Húr, Bíbí Núr, Murád Bakhsh, 'Abdu'lláh outside the Füjird Gate, Núr or Sháhzáda Is-háq, and Bíbí Sabz in which is buried a daughter of Imám Músá Kázim.

The madresas are: Dáru'sh-Shifá, Hájji Mullá Ridá, Sipah-sálár, Hájji Muhammad Taqi Khán, Ágá Muḥsin, Imadiyya or Darwaza-i-Naw, Sádát, and Hájji Muḥammad Sálih.

The Masjid-i-Jámi', or chief mosque, of Astarábád is remarkable for the number of inscriptions it contains. It has a large inner court with a big tank of water. The Militab surmounted by a high dome is to the east and not in the proper direction prescribed by Shi'ah tradition, a fact due to the mosque having been originally intended as a place of worship for the Sunul sect.

of a village named Astarak by Yazid b. Muhallab, an Arab chief, who commanded the troops of Sulayman, seventh Umayyad Caliph.

Abo'l-Fida asserts that the name of the town is derived from that of a man named Astar, whilst in the Jami'-i-Anbiya its origin is ascribed to Astara the wife of Shahzada Kay-Khusraw.

No histories of Astarábád and Gurgán (90) have reached us and the general histories of Persia contain but little reference to these cities. The information we have is, therefore, very scanty and incomplete.

Colonel Lovett says that "the site of the town has been selected owing to the natural advantages it possesses as regards water-supply-and situation between the passes leading south and the aid towns north of the Atrak, long since in ruins, such as Mashhad-i-Misriyan for instance."

Writing in the 4th (10th) century. Muqaddasl describes Astarabad as a fine town having the best climate of all the surrounding region, and producing chiefly raw silk. In his day the fortress was already in ruins, for the Buwayhids had ravaged all the country during their wars against the Ziyarids; Muqaddasl adds that the Friday Mosque built at the time of the first Moslem conquest was still standing in the market-place near the city gate.

Amir Wali (754-784/1353-81) had a moat dug round Astarábád, and Pirak Pádsháh (786-809/1384-1406) built a wall round the town and a castle for its protection.

Astarabad' is situated about 3 miles from the hills and about 20 miles east-north-east of Bandargaz in an elevated position, and is of irregular form. It is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch, with round towers, formerly tiled, at intervals. The wall has a circumference of about 4 miles, and is so much out of repair that the Turcomans are able to enter the city during the night without difficulty. Near the middle of the eastern wall of the city stands the ruined fort of Muhammad Husayn Khan Qajar, who was governor of Astarabad in the time of Nadir. Being suspected of nursing an intention to revolt, he was ordered by the Shah to demolish it.

There are five town gates, all in a more or less dilapidated condition: Bastám to the east, Chihildukhtarán to the south, Mázandarán to the west, Sabz-Mashhad or Fújird (probably the

¹ Long. 54" \$5' 26" east, lat 36" 50' 52" north, elevation 377 ft.

from the Qur'th. The wooden sarcophagus over the graves was the work of Ustad Hajji' Abdu'llah, and bore the date 879/1474-5; the caligraphist's name was Nipam. The door of the inner chamber was the work of Ustad Kazim b. 'Ali Nishapuri, and was dated 1 Sha'ban 877/1473. The outer door was made by Ustad Nasru'llah in 865/1460-1.

From Rawshanabad we followed the small stream of Kalshgiri also called Shastkala (16) and reached the village of Kafshgiri which numbers some 250 houses.

Dec. 17th, 9 miles. We left for Astarabád about 9 miles distant. We saw to our left the village of Lamisk, with the Imamzada Panj-Tan, a square building with two rooms. An inscription above the inner door informs the faithful that the shrine known as Panj-Tan was repaired in 1223/1808 by Mullá Shams 'Alf of Lamisk. The inner door is of carved wood, but of much inferior workmanship to what we had hitherto seen. It bore an undated inscription which stated that the door was made by order of 'Alf b. Shamsu'd-Dín and was the work of Ustád Muhammad b. Yadgár Sárawí, resident at Husaynábád. Inside, a large, plain, wooden sarcophagus covered 5 graves.

After Lamisk we passed a spot known as Ṣaḥrā-i-Gāwpichān, then the villages of Zangi-Maḥalla and Ujābun, and, when close to Astarābād, we beheld to our right a high mound, apparently the remains of some ancient fortress, which is called Qal'a-Khandān or, sometimes, Khal'at-Pūshān. It lies to the south-west of the town, and its slopes and summits are covered with brushwood, chiefly wild capers. It is approached by a winding path, and rises about 50 or 60 feet above the small and tortuous Khwāja Khidr stream which flows past at its foot. Between the Qal'a-Khandān and the city stands a small building called Qadangāh-i-Khidr.

Astarábád was known under the early Safawi monarchs as "Dárn't-Mulk"; its present title of "Dárn't-Mulminin," or "Abode of the Faithful," is probably due to the great number of Sayvids, or descendants of the Prophet, residing there.

Ibn Islandiyar relates that the mule-herds of Gurgin, son of Milad, and founder of Gurgan, used to graze their charges on the ground where now stands Astarabad, and that the town sprang up to meet their needs, and took its name from their mules, astar. When Gurgin destroyed the town of Gurgan, its inhabitants removed to Astarabad.

According to another version, the town was founded on the site

Mullákíla, about 3 miles distant, to the north of the Qaraşú river; it is much frequented by Turcoman boats, which bring naphtha and salt, and carry away charcoal and wood.

The inhabitants of Kurd Mahalla are divided into 31 clars, namely: Ahangar, Ardashir, Gharib, Kashir, Mayak, Mu'allam, Sistani, Záhid, 'Aqili, Dallák, Ghulám, Khishan, Mazandaráni, Najjár, Sulbi, Záramrúdi, Alwand Kiyá, Darzi, Habashi, Kiyá, Mabdiyán, Pás, Turk, Zangi, 'Arab, Garahási, Hussyni, Minúchihri, Misgar, Rashti, and Yazdi, of which the two most influential are the Kiyá and 'Anili (Sarvids).

The district of Sadan-Rustág lies to the west of the town of Astarabad, extending from the sea to the foot of the mountains, It is bordered on the west by Anaran and the Caspian, on the east it reaches the Mázandarán gate of Astarábád; on the north it is bounded by the Slyah-Ab, a tributary of the Oarani, and on the south by the Katal-i-Jahannuma, which leads to Hazarjarib. It measures about 20 miles from east to west, and half that distance from porth to south, and consists of a forest-covered, swampy tract, where cotton, rice, and grain are cultivated to a considerable extent. The district is exposed to the raids of the Jaffarbáy Turcomana, who have their encampments on its northern border, and not a week passes without two or three men being killed in encounters between villagers and raiders. The inhabitants are Oajars, Sayrads, Tats and Girayli Turks. The principal streams from east to west are: Kharaha-Shahr, or Alwand Kiya, Kurd Mahalla, Alwar, Miyandarra, Valú or Shastkala, and the Ab-i-Konani.

After Kurd Mahalla we found ourselves once more on Shah 'Abbas's causeway. Half way between Kurd Mahalla and Kafsh-girl there was a deep myine, called Slyah-darra, and beyond it the road continued over the Rúd-i-Bálájáda, through wheat fields belonging to Chahárdih, to the village of Alwar. We next crossed the Dangalán stream and passed the village of the same name on our left, as also a small hill, behind which could be seen Shahdih.

After negotiating the dry bed of a torrent we reached the Imainsaida of Rawshanabad, where there is a large cemetery. The shrine has a dome, which was formerly covered with blue tiles, and now affords a resting-place for large numbers of pigeons. It contains the graves of Ibrahim and Muhammad, brothers of Imain Rida. The doors were of oak, finely carved with inscriptions

² Villages of Sadat-Rustin; see Appendix I, 6.

hot season. There is a shrine called Safid-Chah, where people usually spend a few days every year.

Dec. 16th, 16 miles. Our road lay along Shah 'Abbas's causeway. Beyond the dry bed of a torrent called the Rüdkhána-i-Gaz, where Gaz ends, we passed the Liwar stream which flows through Watafrá, forded the Sar Mahalla, passed the village of Bághú, and crossing the Miyanrúd (which, I believe, is the same as the Karkanda stream), reached an Imamsaido of some pretensions, built on a spot called Kharába-Shahr, or "the mined city," and surrounded by an extensive cemetery.

An inscription over the door of the *Imamudda* stated that it contained the tomb of Imamudda Qásim, and that the edifice was rebuilt, by order of Muḥammad Quli Bayg, under the supervision of Shaykh, by *Ustād* Niyarak the carpenter. The inscription is dated 1124/1712.

From a close study of the history and topography of Mazandarán, i am of opinion that here stood the former town of Tam(sha (96), the residence of Firldun, the rulns of whose palace were still visible in Ibn Islandiyar's time at a place called Bá-Nasran, as also the domes and cupola of his bath, with the remains of the most which he caused to be dug from the mountain to the sea. This most was to protect Mazandarán against the invasions of the Turin tribes, and the country east and north-east of it was known as Biron-Tamisha (i.e. outside Tambha). According to Zahlru'd-Din, Blrun-Tamisha is the same as Astarábád. The walls of Tamisha were destroyed by order of Mazyar b. Qarin, but were rebuilt at a later period. The date of the destruction of Tamisha is not known, although there are reasons for supposing that it took place at the time of the Mongol invasion. The Ispahbad Bahram (512/1118-9) besieged his nephew, Rustam b. Dara, for a whole month at Tamisha, and eventually set fire to the forest to compel him to surrender. Rustam held out until the fire reached the gates and houses of the city, and then fled to Si-Rustan and Panjah-Hazar.

About 100 yards beyond Kharába Shahr is the rivulet of Alwand Kiyá (91). We next crossed the Khushkafal, the wide, dry bed of the Shirdárbun stream, and the Shishdáng rivulet. Kurd Mahalla, which we pass, is the chief place of Sadan-Rustáq. It is of some importance, containing 700 houses, and is situated half's mile to the north of the road in the midst of a dense forest about 16 miles from Astarábád. It has a small port, known as

obtained from the College of Arms at Petrograd armorial bearings for the new city.

Aga Muhammad Khan, however, refused to allow the occupation of Ashraf by the Count, who was, therefore, compelled to change his plans and build instead a fort at Qaraduwin near Galuga, purposing thereafter to establish a permanent settlement on one of the islands (65) of the bay, which was to be called Melitonis, "Isle of the Bees." How Aqa Muhammad Khan invited the Russian commodore and his officers to Astarabad, and there detained them in prison until they sent orders to the squadron to demolish the buildings which they had erected, is related by Forster, who passed through Mazandaran shortly afterwards."

Gaz lies about 2 miles from the shore of the bay of Astarábád; it belongs to Anazán, and consists of 9 mahallas: Kóykhayl, Tamiskánakhayl, Bádkhayl, Kurdkhayl, Báykhayl, a second Kurdkhayl, Mahalla-i-Sháh, Kúh-Ṣahrá, and Sháhpasand; the last named is in the forest and no longer inhabited. It has about 450 houses. Until some five years ago (about 1904), most of the inhabitants owned horses and worked as charwaddes between Bandargaz and Astarábád. They had found, however, that the cultivation of cotton was more remunerative, and they had, therefore, sold their horses.

Anazán* lies to the west of the province of Astarábád, and extends 10 miles from north to south and 12 from east to west. It is bordered on the north by the Caspian, on the north-east by the Yamût country, on the east by Sadan-Rustáq, from which it is separated by the Kurd Mahalla stream, on the south by Sadan-Rustáq and the Hazárjaríb district of Mázandarán, and on the west by the Jar-i-Kuibád. It is thinly populated, covered with forest to a greater extent than any other portion of Astarábád and Mázandarán, and watered by numerous small streams, which rise in the mountains to the south of the district and flow in deep and muddy beds. These streams are the Nawkanda, Jifákanda, Gaz, Walafrá, Sar Mahalla, Sartáq, Kalafrá, Hághú and Kárkanda. The villages are completely buried in the forest, upon which the cultivated clearings have made little impression. Most of the inhabitants remove to the yayldar of Hazárjaríb for the

Fuston, A Journey from Brugul to England, vol. 1, pp. 235-227. See also Dorn.
 Reist, pp. 137-140.
 Villages of Ansada; see Appendix I, N.

CHAPTER VIII

Esy of Astarábád: Conn Volnovisch. Streams, Azháráda, Gsz. District of Anazán: description. Cas to Kefshgirf: Kharaba-Shahr. Tainisha, Kurd Mahalta. District of Sadan-Kurda, Streams, Sarine of Rawshandhad. Kafshgirf to Astarábád. Astarábád. origin. Chronicles. Muqaddail's description. Situation. Walls. Ciates. Town-quarters. L'ublic haidings. Masjidé-Jámi'. Insaniplini. Governor's palace. Inhabitants.

THE Ray of Astarábád forms one of the most sheltered road-steads in the Caspian, being protected to the north by the Peninsula of Miyánkala (called by the Russians Potemkin) and the Ashúráda islands. It is some 42 miles long, and its greatest width in the eastern portion is about 8 miles. Its depth decreases rapidly towards the western end, and the Bay itself, I was told, had greatly diminished in area during the last 60 years. From Puschin's account the following rivers and streams flow into the Bay: Qarásá, Baghú or Siyáhjú, Sar-Mahalla, Walafrá, Gaz, Hashtyaka, Jifákanda, Mazang, Nawkanda, Najjárkalá, Líwán, Jar-i-Kulbád, Khurshídkalá, Siráj Mahalla, Kalákíla, Shāhkíla, Multákíla, Kazímkíla, Qarátappa, Bahrám 'Alí kíla, Surgunjakíla?, Chahár-Imám, Kaftar-khán, and Kupúr-Burán. All these streams rise in the range of mountains to the south; the only two of any size are the Oarásá and the Bághů.

Ashuráda, or the island of Ashur, is composed of three islands, the greater, the middle, and the lesser. The lesser, which is the most easterly of the three, is now the largest, and has 10 to 15 fishermen's huts on its western extremity. The middle one is uninhabited, whilst on the so-called greater, which is really the smallest, is the Russian Naval Station. It was in 1841 that Count Mede, Russian Minister in Persia, obtained from the Shah permission for Russia to occupy the islands of Ashurada and use them as a Naval Station with a view to putting a stop to the piratical expeditions of the Turcomans. Already in 1781 Count Voinovitch had been sent in command of a Russian squadron to found a settlement on the south-eastern coast of the Caspian. He chose Ashruf for this settlement, and so certain was he of success that he changed its name to Melissopol, "the town of Bees," and

from the base of the mountains through the forest and over the marshy plain to the shore. This rempart was raised a few years before Gmélin's visit (1771 A.D.) by the governor of Mázandarán, Műhámmad Khán uf Sawádkúh, to prevent the Turcománs from overrunning Mázandarán. There were 9 forts in the line between the mountain and the sea.

About 4 miles from the Jar-i-Kulhád we reached Liwán, then Tulúr, and finally Nawkanda. Nawkanda, the chief place of Anazán, is a large village said to contain 600 houses. The inhabitants are divided into 12 clans: Mimichihri, Kard, Bú 'All, Naṣar, Mullá Khán (to which belong the Khans of the village), Mazandarání, Jahánsháh, Kashir, Shírbati, Áhangar, Shuháb and Qájár. Tulúr and Mazang are part of Nawkanda. The inhabitants of Tulúr belong to 4 clans: Áhangar, Rúdgar, Minúchihri, and Kalákurd; those of Mazang to the Hájjí-Bágh, Lur, Sádát, and Súrtijí clans. The forest of Mazang is very fine and is called Malúmarang, that between Nawkanda and Kurd Mahalla is known as Ozrájangal.

A path leads from Nawkanda to Waxwar and thence to Radkan, a distance of about 10 miles,

Dec. 15th, 4 miles. Crossing the rivers Nawkanda and Jifákanda, we reached Bandargaz (sometimes called Kinára), the port of Astarábád, after an hour and a half's ride through rice and cotton fields'.

^{*} See Report on the Trade and General Condition of the City and Proximit of Appendidd, by R. L. Rabino, Diplumatic and Consular Report, Annual Series, No 1981, pp. 7-8.

to the right a white Imamedia, that of Aqi Sayyid Hasan in Pasand, whilst on our left lay Ran. Then on the road-side was the Imamada Dukhtar-i-Imam. The next villages were Walamuzi and Limrask Here on the banks of a small brook about 12 miles from Ashral is the Imamada Buland Imam. An inscription dated 873/1468-9 states that the door was made to the order of Sayyid Zaynu'l-Abidia b. Sayyid Isma'll by Husaya b. Ustad Atimad Najjar of Sari. We passed the village and stream of Siraj Mahalla, the large village and stream of Talinu, and after passing through the village of Tirtash, situated on the slope of the hill, came to Khurshidkala which is 16 miles east of Ashraf and belongs to Kulbad (94).

The small district of Kulbád extends about 1 farsakli from Buland Imám on the west to the Jar-i-Kulbád on the east; it numbers some 10 villages. The country here is comparatively open and well cultivated; the mountains are covered with forest whilst the plain has been cleared to a great extent and the seashore is entirely free of forest to a breadth of several miles.

The next village on the road was Galúga, a large one, numbering 600 houses with 5 mosques or rakyas, to wit: Masjid-i-Mullá 'Abbás, Takya-i-Ágá, Masjid-i-Hájji Faraj, Takya-i-Qúpchí, Masjid-i-Gulshan; and 4 baths. The inhabitants were Imránlú Turks with 9 clans, which give their names to the different quarters of the village.

Blarenberg informs us that, according to the inhabitants, twenty years before his visit in 1836 A.D. the sea covered the whole of the beach here and reached the mound of Qaraduwin, near which Muhammad Hasan Khán Qájár was slain and where Count Voirrovitch built a fort in 1782.

There is a mountain path from Galúgá to Sháhrúd, the distance being: over a pass 5000 feet high, 5 miles; Barkalá, 3 miles; Rádkán, 4 miles; Asp-u-Nayza, which is 2 miles south of Hájjíábád, 8 miles; Tang-i-Lúdyán gorge, 2½ miles; Burzanday, 6½ miles; Dů-áb-i-Burzanday, 1½ miles; Sháh-Kůh-Pá'in, 2½ miles; Chalchalyán pass, 8 miles; over the defile of Gandáb to Rubát of Tásh, 7½ miles; Kaláta, 14½ miles; and Sháhrúd, 5½ miles; total 65½ miles.

After Galuga we continued our way for some time through a jungle of all kinds of forest trees and bushes to the Jar-i-Kulbad, which serves as a boundary of the province of Mazandarán. It is a high green rampart of earth with a moat east of it which runs

4 madrasa, 5 warm baths, 5 mosques, 5 lakyas, and 1 liminishda. To-day it has 7 quarters, viz.: Naqqásh Mahalla, Báxár Mahall, Gurjí Mahalla, Farrásh Mahalla including Chashmasar and Bágh-i-Sháh, Tálish Mahalla, a second Tálish Mahalla or Gálish Mahalla, Girayli Mahalla. The total number of houses is said to be over 1000, but many of the inhabitants only live here during the winter. There are 3 bazaars, 150 shops, 4 caravanserais, 6 baths, 10 mosques, to wit: Jámi', Báshí, Gulshan, with a madrasa, Chál, Ákhúnd, Dáru'sh-Shifá, Gurjí, Sarábdang, Arbáb with a madrasa, and Násir Khán (ps), 6 takyas (Báshí, Bázár Mahalla, Qatigáh, Gurjí, Arbáb, and Násir Khán), and 3 déanbárs or water cistems.

Ashraf and the surrounding country are irrigated by the Barxú stream, the Sárú stream which runs down from 'Abbásábád (53), and the Khalil Mahalla and Rubát rivulets which rise in the mountains of Yakhkash. The fields in the immediate vicinity of the town are watered from springs and reservoirs. The plain of Ashraf is especially pleasant in spring when the numerous pastures, such as Basú (Barsú?), Súzdím, Palhamkúti, Jangdín, Wargakhúsa, etc., are carpeted with every variety of wild flower.

The road from Ashraf to Shahrud has five stages: Galoga, Niyala, Radkan, Tash, and Shahrud. The distance is given by natives as 27\formal farsakles. From Ashraf to Niyala the road follows a branch of the famous causeway, after which the country is very mountainous; the road, however, is said to be fairly good on the whole.

Shahkila, the port of Ashraf on the Ray of Astarabad, has so houses.

On the south the district of Ashraf is bounded by the mountains of Hazárjaríb, on the east by Anazán, on the west by Miyándúrúd, and on the north by the Caspian Sea and the Bay of Astarábád. Ashraf comprises the following buliks: (a) Balada; (b) Qarátughán; (c) Kulbád; (d) Panj-hazár; (e) Yakhkash!

Dec. 14th, 144 miles. We followed Shah 'Abbas's causeway and after crossing an old bridge over the deep, dry bed of a torrent, we came to a hill about a mile out from Ashraf where there was a village of some 40 houses called Altappa. The next village is Sarú which has a shrine where Imamzada 'Abdu'llah is buried, consisting of a tower surmounted by a cone, with a square, tile-roofed, outer room adjoining. After Sarú we saw about one mile

^{*} Villages of Ashraf; toe Appointly I, M.

to build a large city or a fortified palace. He wished nature alone to afford him the innocent and rural pleasures which he purposed tasting here. Ashraf, therefore, was at first simply a collection of large farm-houses constructed without any art and scattered in a plain interspersed with small woods. Some of these farms surrounded the royal castle, whilst others were spread along the avenue which led from Sart. At the time of Goddin's visit there only existed at Ashraf a few ruined huts, and the royal palaces had become the haunts of wild beasts. They had been devastated and were almost totally destroyed, whilst the wonderful gardens had degenerated into thickets into which it was wellnigh impossible to penetrate (61).

Nadir spent some time here during the famous campaign against the Lasghis. 'Adil Shah, who succeeded him, also visited Ashraf occasionally, but after his death this part of Persia seems to have become the refuge of insurgents who wreaked their vengeance on anything they could lay hands on. Nevertheless. Muhammad Hasan Khan had a marked predilection for Ashraf. where he often resided, and undertook the principal renairs of the royal residence. When he succeeded Nazar Khan Zand as Governor of Mazandarán, Muhammad Khán of Sawádkúh, by whose treachery Muhammad Hasan Khán Qájár was defeated and killed at Caraduwin, thought it necessary for his own safety to reduce Ashraf to ruins. Farahabad, 'Alf-abad, and Sari suffered the same fate. His excuse for this wanton destruction was that he thus rendered it more difficult for the Turcomans to reach the other districts of the province. It was only after he had, by order of Karlm Khán, built a rampart east of Kulbád, from the mountain to the sea, as a protection against the Turcomans, that he began rebuilding the three last-mentioned towns. He did nothing, however, for Ashraf, which was almost uninhabited until Aga Muhammad Khan Qajar escaped from Shirar and came to Astarabad and induced the people to rebuild Ashraf. Since then Ashral has recovered something of its old prosperity. although it can never attain the position it occupied when it was the residence of the Court of Pensis.

The inhabitants are of mixed race; there are descendants of a Georgian colony, brought from the Caucasus by Shán 'Abbás, some Tálish families from the coast near Lankurán, and a less Tát (a Persian tribe) and Gúdar families.

Ashraf in 1859 numbered 843 houses and 70 shops, 4 quarters

bridge, whilst south of it is the Atrip-Kila which is crossed over by a small bridge of 5 arches. To the north of Qaratappa is another mound called Shaitappa or Shighaltappa. Qaratappa has a small landing-stage on the bay of Astarabad, about a miles north of the village at a place called Kinara.

From Qarátappa to Ashraí is about 6 miles. Reyond Turujan, where we crossed the stream of the same name and joined Sháh 'Abbas's causeway, were some houses and the *Immundum* of Zirwan, and a place called Qádí-Kiyáb, above which on high ground stood the ruined palace of Saff-ábád.

Mackentie, who went from Nika to Ashraf by the ordinary route, relates that from Qizill, at the foot of the hills, he rode over the bridge which spans the Nikariver into the bulish of Miyandurud. On his left were Narinjbegh and Imaratsar. Several streams were forded, and at length he reached a rivulet near the village of Chalapul which lay to his right. Further on to the left was the village of Miyankala, and, a little distance from it, Shaytan Mahalla. Near the village of Shurabsar is a salt spring which gives its name to the mahalla. The road all day lay along the foot of the hills, and to its left beyond Shurabsar was a village of 95 houses called Kulit. Here the bulk of Panj-Hazar began. To the north of the road was the mahalla of Rustamkala and Gurji Mahalla, then the Kusan stream (64) was crossed and the road led through mulberry plantations and pomegranate bushes to Turnian.

Ashraf, latitude 36" 41' 55" north, longitude 53" 32' 30" east, is about 5 miles from the Casplan. It lies at the foot of mountains and is backed by lofty wooded spurs; to the north extends a fine view over the bay of Astarabad, Several springs rising upon the hill-sides behind flow through it.

Ashraí owes its now fallen greatness to Sháh 'Abhás-i-Şafawi, and its decline dates from that of the Şafawi dynasty. It was formerly named Kharkurán and belonged to an old woman, from whom Sháh 'Abbás bought it. He founded the new town in 1021/1612 (the date is recorded in the chronogram Dawlet-i-Ashraf), chose it for his residence in Mázandarán, and endowed it with numerous palacés and gardens. Suffering much from civil wars and the invasions of Turcomana, it was plundered and destroyed during the Afghán rule in Persia, and suffered again when the Zand armies came to Mázandarán.

Gmelin mentions that it was not the intention of Shah Abbas

rich pastures for the numerous buffelo herds from Anazén and Farahábád.

Beyond Qal'a Palangán is the reservoir of Palangán-Asal, used for watering cattle, and further on that of Turk-Asal. After these we passed a venerable fig-tree, Ispí-Anjíl, which stood in the Changúr pasture and had given its name to this spot, and reached Dághdághán-Asal a reservoir full of filthy black mud where we camped for the night. The peninsula was well stocked with game, deer, wild boar, pheasants, woodcock, duck, etc., being plentiful; in fact the noise made at night by the various kinds of water-fowl was so dealening that we were prevented from sleeping.

From Túskábun, which is about a mile from Dhághmarz, it is about 8 miles to Palangán; next come Gú-Asal (Gdm-Isfalkh), 8 miles; Tanga-Muqímí—the narrowest point on the peninsula—3 miles; Gúklashawar (Gám-kolla-shawar = cow-head-depression, so named, it is said, because it is so muddy here that it is impossible to pass, and the buffalo herdsmen have to collect the skulls of dead cattle for stepping-stones), 3 miles; Lalawanga and then Khurmá, 4 miles. Khurmá is said to be the site of a former city. From Khurmá to Sartúk it is about 4 miles, and 2 miles from Sartúk to the end of the peninsula (87). We were told that it was possible to cross over to Áshúr-áda as the water between Miyánkala and the island was nowhere very deep. At Sartúk there stood formerly a fort built by order of Násltu'd-Dín Sháh and garrisoned until about 1903 by soldiers from Ashraf.

Dec. 12th, 17 miles. On leaving Dhághmarz we passed Zaynawand and Amirábad, crossed the Kastarkhán stream by a brick bridge then another stream, and reached the Chahár-Imám stream (18). On the surther side, near the small bridge which spans this stream, stands the Imámzáda Chahár-Imám, a small, square, tile-roosed building with an inner and an outer room.

The road now crossed an extensive grassy plain, marshy in parts, but consisting chiefly of firm, rich, meadow land. Similar plains occur between Farshábád and Dhághmarz, and, according to de Morgan's map, bear the following names: Anármarz Chul, Lalamarz Chul, Sihpushta Chul, Zulánkútí Chul and Múzak Chul, To the south we could see two mounds, Surkhdím and Imám Tagí (49).

Qaratappa numbers 160 houses and has a mixed population of Glaks and Afghans, and is built on a large mound. West of the village flows the Bahram 'Alf-Kila spanned by a two-arched

shid, also on our right. The path now lay through a jungle of lofty tress and followed for some time the bank of an old irrigation reservoir known as Baqill-Abbandan. Our direction was north by north-north-east. A small stream without a name marks the boundary of the mahall of Dhaghmarz, which is inhabited by the 'Abdu'l-Maliki tribe. Later on we crossed the 'Abdu'l-Maliki-kila, a small branch of the Niká rivet.

Leaving the jungle here, the road wound its way through fields overgrown with gigantic ferns. After passing the hamlet of Táza-ábád-i-Kalak, we reached Dhághmars where we were hospitably entertained by Qásím Khán, Huchabe-i-Kháqán, the chief of the 'Abdu'l-Maliki tribe.

Dec. 8th, 14 miles. We crossed a barren plain, the Saḥrá-i-Sháh Ḥusayn, which extends from the mouth of the Túskárúd stream, about 1 mile from Dhághmarz and 8 from Palangán, East of Túskárúd are the pastures of Yaktút, Gusháda, Yakwarlapú (lapi = murdáb), and Shírkhánlapú. Later we passed a tree at the foot of which flowed a small stream called Chashmasar or Mullá Sádiq.

The peninsula of Miyankala runs out eastwards from the mainland near Dhaghmars to a distance of about 30 miles and terminates in the three islands of Ashur-ada. It is a low sandy stretch of land never over 3 or 4 miles in breadth, bordered to the north by low sand-hills, behind which there is an abundance of sour pomegranate and thorny bushes forming in places impenetrable thickets known here and in Astarábád by the name of talia. To the south the soil is very marshy and covered with tall rushes. On the south-west the peninsula is much indented, numerous shallow arms of water running inland (83). The few trees to be seem on the peninsula serve as landmarks; thus a mulberry tree marks the beginning of Ya'qublanga and an old fig tree that of Palangán. The fort of Palangán (96), which is at about 19 hours' distance from Dhaghmarz, is built on the western extremity of the peninsula. It is of octagonal shape with a tile-roofed tower at each corner, the distance between the towers being 80 paces.

By order of Nasiru'd-Din Shah, and until about 1901, 35 soldiers from Ashraf were stationed at this fort as a protection against Turcomun pirates and to guard the royal preserves as at that time it was strictly forbidden either to shoot over the peninsula or to grace cattle on it. Under Mazasfaru'd-Din Shah, Miyankala was thrown open and it now affords during the winter

village of Súrak lay to the left of the road. In the hills to our right was a village called Dárábkalá, from which thowed between steep banks a rivulet named Khúra (84) which we crossed by a brick bridge. In the bills, with rocks towering above it, lay the village of Asram, about a mile to the south of the road. Beyond the villages of Askam and Bádila stood the hill of Valíja and a little further on was Takht-i-Rustam, a hill to the left of the road, 24 miles west of Niká. The Indinsada of Niká, where lies buried Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Maḥammad b. Mír Tawáni, is a small building covered with tiles and containing two rooms, in the inner one of which is the tomb. The door is exquisitely carved and was made to the order of Darwish Sikandar b. 'Izzu'd-Dín, known as al-Khudá, by the carpenter Usuid Husayn b. Alimad al-Aziri (ar-Rázi). The date of the inscription is 1 Muharram 870/1466.

Twenty minutes through wheat fields and mulberry plantations brought us to the left bank of the Niká river which is spanned by a large bridge of two arches known as Pul-i-Niká. The river higher up is called Shamshirbur and is formed by the junction of two streams, the northern one rising in the Shawar, Balambarán, and Siyáhmarkúh mountains, about 3 farsakár north-west of Bastám, while the southern one runs down from Sháhkúh. The Ab-i-Shamshirbur then receives the Barkúh on its left, the Lúli-yán (Lúdiyán I) on its right, and the Túrúdbár on its left; it is then known as the Asp-wa-Nayza river, and, after receiving many tributaries, notably one coming from the Tang-i-Shúráb to the south-west, enters the plain of Niká. Here it changes its direction from east-south-east to north-west and flows into the Caspian in lour branches.

We stop for the night at Nárinjbágh, a hamlet of 20 houses, which is part of Nika.

From Nika a road leads to Radkan, 40 miles, thence to Aspwa-Nayra, 5 miles, Rusú, 3 miles, and, passing the Tamash-Tang and Shamshirbur passes, ascends across a wide open level plain to Kuahtaladasht, 54 miles, and 2 miles further on to Sar-i-Halala (elevation 6500 feet), whence to Chahardih, 4 miles. Total about 504 miles.

Det. 7th, 15 miles. On our right we saw Ismili, then 'Alikanda on our left, as well as the shrine of Shascan, nearly a mile distant, Next we came to the village of Siyahwashkala. An bour out from Narinjbagh we saw Tuskala on our right, nearly hidden in the jungle, and an hour later, Walinawa. The next village was Khur-

CHAPTER VII

Sari to Natinjudgh; terioge over the Tijin. Imamezida Abhán. Shrine of Nika. Nika bridge and river. Rood to Chalakedih. Marinjudgh to Thaghmara. Excursion to Mijetakata; fort of Palangin. The Mijetakata profession. Dialghmare to Ashraf. Direct road from Nika to Ashraf. Ashraf Comitation, history, town quarters, public buildings, streams. Road to Satind, Districts. Ashraf to Nawhands: Buland Imam. District of Kaltad. Ustings, Road from Golfigs to Satind. The Jac-Kulbad. Nawkanda. Arrival at Bandargas.

DEC. 67H, 18 miles. We forded the Tijin river, as the great bridge of 17 arches built by Aqá Muhammad Khán Qájár z miles from Sári had had two arches carried away by the floods of the preceding spring. The Tijin is a fine stream with a gravelly bed. It rises in the mountains between Pulwar and Fúlád Mahalla and drains the Hazárjaríb plateau; it enters the plain of Sári 4 or 5 miles above the town and flows into the Caspian at Farahábád, 17 miles north of Sári, having travelled in all about 75 miles. Below the present bridge are the remains of the piers of a former bridge said to have been built by Sháh Abbás.

Beyond the river lay the village of Azidgala where we saw the Imamsada 'Abba's. The shrine had two pairs of beautifully carved doors, on the outer pair of which was an inscription giving the names of the donor, Aqa Husayn, and of the carpenter, Bahram-i-Sarawl, residing at Iskandahad; the date—Jumada II, 897/1492—was given in a chronogram. On the wooden chest over the grave were some verses from the Qur'an, the names of the donor, Sayyid Murtada b. 'All b. Shamsu'd-Din b. 'Abdu's-Samad b, Shamsu'd-Din, and the carpenter, Bahram.

Passing Buland Ujá, the village of Zughálchál, and Haywalá, which is on our left and closed in with the hills which at this point are low and close to the road, we reached a place called Qabri-Khátún, or the Lady's Tomb. Simiskanda is about 6 miles northeast of Sari. We continued along Sháh 'Abbás's causeway which here ran close to the hill-side over uneven ground through a forest of lofty trees. We passed a square brick building on the road side called Shátir-Gunbad, or the Courier's Tower. We crossed over a brick bridge spanning the Bádila, a stream issuing from the hills to the cast-south-east where lies the makalla of Lálim. The

the Shahdarkúh mountain. Dúdánga has four halaks; Pusht-i-Kúh, Nahramán, Banáft, and Farlin. The river of Dúdánga rises in the Kúh-i-Bashm and neighbouring mountains; it flows through the village of Pá'(nkalá, and then enters Chahárdánga, subsequently joining the river Tijin cast of Sárl.

Chahardanga is divided into four parts: Yanisar, Surkhgiriya, Yakhkash, and Surtii.

Vánisar extends from Anazánkúh on the north to Sháhdarkúh on the south, and from Sáwar on the east to Surkhgiriya on the west. It is subdivided into 9 buláku: Bálárustáq. Anazánkúh, Anazán-pusht-l-Áb, Ghulámi, Kúhsár, Andarún-Tanga, Láy, Ramadán, and Bard. The chief place is Vánisar; in this district there are three mountains—Khúsh-angúr, where the Governor has a summer residence and on the summit of which stands an Imámsáda, Kúh-'Abdu'lláhí, and Kaywánkúh; in the last named 68 imámsádas are said to be buried.

The streams of Shahkuh, Tash, and Chaharbagh run down the Chaman-i-Sawar to Yanisar and Surkhgiriya, and thence, joining, become the Zarimrud, which in turn flows into the Nīkā between Sari and Ashraf.

The bulak of Surkhgiriya, containing that of Yakhkash, is bordered on the south by Kúh-i-Tirparú and Kaftarkuli, on the north by Kúh-i-Khúsh-angór, on the east by Khatirkhayl, and on the west by the Astálam or Astáram stream. It is subdivided into four buláks: Zárimrúd, Tírkár, Achmatáq, and Bálárustáq. The small bulák of Yakhkash numbers about 11 villages.

I was unable to obtain precise information about Surtif. Its chief place is Kuyusar, a village numbering 200 houses, where the Governor spends the summer.

The above information on the district of Hazárjarib was obtained from well-informed chiefs but does not tally with that culled from the official Revenue Register, according to which the divisions of Hazárjarib are:

Dudánga: (a); (b) Niyaft (or Banaft?).

Chahárdánga: (a) Achrustáq; (b) Anazánkúh; (c) Bálárustáq; (d) Bard; (e) Barkár; (f) Chálú; (g) Darká; (h) Ghulámí; (i) Kúhaár; (f) Kuyúsar; (k) Láy; (l) Mawádí!; (w) Miyánsí; (e) Payraja; (e) Sa'ida; (f) Sartíka; (g) Tírkár including Kháṣa-i-Ramadání; (f) Wardíma; (f) Wilwima and Wari; (f) Zárimrúd. Yakhkash is given as part of Ashraf!

[·] Villages of Razárjarib; see Appendix 1, t.,

Makki to proceed to Amui and Sári to convert the inhabitants of those cities to Islám (a).

The Governor's palace at Sári was built by Ágá Muhammad Khán Qájár on the site of a former palace of Sháh 'Abbás. It was partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt by the Mulk-Árá. On the other side of the maydán facing the Governor's palace is the Bágh-I-Sháh, formerly known as the garden of the Mulk-Árá. To the north of Sári is the old Bágh-I-Sháh laid out by Sháh 'Abbás (81).

The streets of Sárl are paved, but the pavement is usually out of repair and slopes down to a gutter which runs along the centre of the road!

The district of Sárí is one of the most productive tracts of Mázandarán, and much rice, cotton, and sugar-cane are grown. The district extends from the river Niká on the east to the Tálár on the west. Sárí stands nearly half-way between these two rivers and is watered by the river Tijin. On the south, the district of Sárí is bordered by Sawadkúh and Hazárjaríh, whilst the shores of the Caspian form its northern limits.

The bubiks of Sári are: (a) Balada; (b) 'Ali-ábád; (c) Bishasar; (d) Isliward and Shúráb; (e) Gulayján Rustáq; (f) Kárkanda; (g) Kiyákalá; (h) Mishkábád; (l) Nawkandaká; (f) Sári-Rúdpay; (h) Sawádkúh; (l) Shírgáh*(e3).

The bulik of Hazárjaríb consists of two principal divisions, Chahárdánga and Dúdánga. It is related that Hazárjaríb belonged to Fakhr 'Imádu'd-Dín, son of Imám Zaynu'l-'Ábidín. Before his death he divided his property amongst his three sons, one of whom was of a different mother. The two full brothers received jointly, therefore, four-sixths or chahár dáng, and the half brother two-sixths or dú dáng,

Hazárjarib is bounded on the east by Sawar and Dámghán, on the south by Samnán and a portion of Iraq, on the west by Firazkúh and Sawádkúh, and on the north by different bulkku of Astarábád and the lowlands of Mázandarán!

Dúdánga lies south of Chahárdánga and is bordered on the south by the Kúh-i-Bushm, which separates Sangsar from Shahmirzád, on the east by the Kúh-i-Diwtanga, which extends to the village of Túdarwár of Dámghán, on the north by the buluk of Yánisar, whilst on the west it is separated from Sawádkúh by

See H. L. Rabino, Diplomatic and Cons. Report, Ann. Series, No. 4814, pp. 19-10.
 Villages of Sart; see Appendia I. R.
 See II. L. Rabino, Diplomatic and Cons. Report, Ann. Series, No. 4814, pp. 17-18

t225/1810 and pulled down by order of the governor of Mázandarán, the Mulk-Árá, Muhammad Qulí Mírzá, son of Fath 'Alí Sháh. When Stuart visited Sári he saw no trace of it, and only found at the place where it once stood a hole in the ground.

The name of the shrines of Sarl are: (a) Imamzada Yshya; (b) I. Z. 'Abdu'llah, also called Mir-Sih-Ruza; (c) I. Z. Shah-ghazi; (d) I. Z. Mulla Majdu'd-Din; (a) I. Z. Qasim, a son of Imam Musa Kazim, near the above; (f) Shahzada Husaymoutside the town; (g) I. Z. Sa'ldsar in Mahalla Bayramtar; (d) I. Z. Shahzada Sultan Muhammad Rida; and (i) I. Z. Zaynu'l-'Abidin.

Near the Barfurush gate were formerly to be seen the ruins of the Imamzada Ibráhim which was thrown down by an earthquake about 1810 A.D. Not far distant at the further extremity of a small open maydan is another tomb called the Imamzada Zaynu'l-"Abidin, which is still in a tolerably good state of preservation; it is probable that the Imamzada Ibrahim was of similar construction to this one. It is of excellent brickwork; beginning as a square to a height of some 20 feet, it then takes the form of an octagon, and terminates in a conical spire, formerly covered with blue glazed tiles, of which, however, none is now to be seen. In the interior were two old chests of beautifully carved wood standing over the graves of Amir Zaynu'l-'Abidin and Amir Shamsu'd-Din, sons of Sayyid Kamalu'd-Din, a former ruler of Mazandarán. The first chest had been partly destroyed by fire some 20 years previously; the second bore an inscription giving the date of Amír Shamsu'd-Din's death as Sunday 25 Jumádá II, 905/1500. Over the entrance was an inscription recording that the building had been erected by 'Ala'u'd-Din, son of Darwish Muhammad 'Abdu'l-Wafa. Higher up was a further inscription—a quotation from the Que'an-in mosaic tile work and of great beauty. A small outer building had been added to the tower but was in ruins. A door leading from it to the tower bore the date 894/1489 (a).

In the same maydon at a few yards distance is the L.Z. Yahya, consisting of a lofty tower finishing in a conical roof, with an outer building adjoining it. A chest of carved wood covers the graves of Yahya and Husayn, sons of Imam Musa Kazim, and of their sister, Sakina.

The shrine of Mulla Majdu'd-Din is outside the town on the road to Farahábád. It possessed an autograph letter of Imám Jafar dated to Shawwál, 133/751, instructing Majdu'd-Din

appointed governor of Mázandarán after the departure of Naçar Khán Zand. When Gmélin in 1771 passed through this part of Mázandarán, the town, which had very nearly been reduced to a heap of stones, was just being rebuilt, the capital having, as already mentioned, been transferred to Bárfunish. Forster was in Sári in January, 1784. The city had grievously suffered from the effects of a recent fire. He describes it as a fortified town and the residence of Ágá Muhammad Khán Qájár. Sári has since remained the capital of Mázandarán. The earthquake of 1225/1810 caused much destruction, and in 1830 the plague carried away a large portion of the inhabitants.

Traces of the old walls still remain. There are four gates at the present time called the Barfurush, Chihildar (Chihil-Dukhtaran), Farahabad or Mulla Majdu'd-Din, and Astarabad gates,

The principal quarter of the town is Mir Mashhad; the others are Chahar-Takya, Shukrabad, Na'lbandan, Bayraintar, Shlpishkushan, Shahghazibun, Bagh i-Shah-i-kuhna, Islahani Mahalla, Mir-Sih-Ruza, and Unanlu, Melgunoi also mentions the following quarters: Sabz-Maydan, Balüchikhayi, Afghan, Chala-bagh, Qilijii Mahalla, Mulla Majdo'd-Din, Dar-Masjid, Pa-yi-Chinar, Shishagar, Baharabad, Shahzada Husayn, Imamzada 'Abdu'llah, and Imamzada Yahya.

There are 7 mosques, 5 colleges, 7 Abanbars, 5 shrines inside and two outside the town, 15 tokyas, 17 caravanserais, and many baths! (79). The chief mosque, or Masjid-i-jami, was formerly a guebre temple near which stood, it is said, the tomb of Firidun, no traces of which, however, now remain. Another monument, the site of which is shown, but of which no traces remain, was the Gunbad-i-Salm-wa-Túr. It has been described as a tower of cylindrical shape with a cement top about 100 feet in height and to feet in diameter. Fraser says that according to the inhabitants it bore an inscription that the Daylamite King, Husamu'd-Dawla? who died in the 5th century of the Hijra, was buried here. This would prove that the so-called Gunbad-i-Salm-wa-Turwas not the original building mentioned by Ibn Islandiyar and Zahlru'd-Din. It was, however, so solid that it resisted many carthquakes. Agá Muhammad Khán Qájár tried unsuccessfully to destroy it. It was finally shattered by the earthquake of

⁷ See H. L. Rathino, Diplomatic and Consular Report, Ann. Series, No. 4613, p. 19-⁸ This should no doubt be the Haward King of Matandardu. See Presses, Transit and Advantures in the Persion Provinces of the Southern Bunks of the Confirm Sea, London, 1806, pp. 45-44.

Husamu'd-Dawla Shahriyar repaired the fortifications of Sarl in about 500/1106-7. This Ispakbad had a palace at Dawlatabad, near Sarl.

In 578/1182-3 Solian Tukush marched against Shah Ardashir of Mazandaran, by way of Gurgan and came to Sari; he burned his palace and castles, plundered the city, and ravaged the countryside beyond all description. During the reign of Sultan Muhammad of Khwarazm, Sari was again plundered, and such was the havoc wrought by Mú'ayyid bi'liah, one of the Sultan's generals, that nowhere in the town could one find shelter from the sun.

Sári suffered much in the 7th (13th) century during the Mongol invasion, and, when Mustawil wrote, it was almost a complete ruin, though its lands continued to produce an abundance of grapes and corn, and silk was still manufactured from the cocoons of silkworms reared here.

In 635/1237-8 Husamu'd-Dawla Ardashir b. Kinkhwar removed the capital from Sari, which was exposed to the attacks of the Mongols, to Amul, where he took up his abode.

During the short time that the Jalal nuled in Mazandaran, they erected a few buildings at Sari, but the greater part of the town remained in ruins and was soon overrun by the jungle and became the haunt of wild boars. Sayyid Kamalu'd-Din b. Qi-wamu'd-Din Marashi built a wall round the town and surrounded it with a deep moat; inside the wall be erected a castle and a palace and rebuilt the town. The work was begun in 769/1367-8 and ended in 777/1375-6.

In 795/1392-3 Timür's troops plundered the city, and the conqueror ordered a general massacre of its inhabitants. Under its new governor, Jamshid b. Qárin Ghūri, it soon recovered from this disaster, and remained the capital of Mazandarán until the province was conquered by the Zands, who transferred the capital to Bárfurüsh. As noon as Áná Muhammad Khán Qájár was firmly established in Mázandarán, he removed the seat of government back to Sárí.

Sári suffered greatly during the disorders which followed the death of Nádir. It was plundered by the Turcomans when Muhammad Hasan Khán Qájár was compelled to retire from Shíráz to Hazárjaríb helore Shaykh 'Ali Khán Zand's troops. It was destroyed later by Muhammad Khán of Sawádkúh who was

Khurshid. The palace of the Ispathad, called Ispahhadán, was restored by Dázmíhr, Sárbya, and Khurshid. The latter also enclosed 400 farth (dialect gart) of land (called in Ihn Islandiyár's time Kisa), which was used by King Ardashir as a breeding-ground for Arab horses, built a strong fortress called Sihdila, or Shihdila, and a market-place where he settled skilled artisans chosen from all parts of Tabaristán, and gave the city five gates which were called the Highland gate (darwáza-i-Kúhistán), the Sea gate, and the Gílán, Gurgán and Hunting gates (darwáza-i-Sayd). He also had a channel cut from the mountains to the sea to bring water to the town, and called it Gílána-Júy. Further he made fish-ponds, and outside the Hunting gate a great magdán and a deep ditch, of which traces still remained in Ibn Islandiyár's time.

The first building erected by Muslims in Tabaristan was the great mosque of Sari, which Abull-Khudayb, the first 'Abbasid governor of Tabaristan, caused to be built in the year 140/157-8.

This building was soon replaced by another Masjid-i-Jámi', as Ibn Islandiyar mentions that "the mosque of Sári was built in the reign of Harinu'r-Rashid by Yahya b. Yahya and completed by Masyar b. Qarin."

Sarl was the metropolis of the 'Alld rulers, Hasan and Muhammad b, Zayd, of the Tahirid governors during the third century of the Hijra, and of the Bawand dynasty until 635/1237-8.

The walls of Sári were repaired in 179/795-6 by 'Abdu'l-Malik b. Qa'qa' and destroyed afterwards by Mázyár who, however, soon repaired them again. Not long after he fell into the hands of 'Abdu'lláh b. Táhir who brought him to the Caliph, by whose orders he was put to death at Sámarrá in 224/839.

The town was humt by the Russians (in 198/910-3) who had come by sea and wasted the Mazandarán coast. In 325/936-7 Sárl suffered greatly from floods so that the people fled into the highlands.

Muqaddasi (375/985) describes Saráya às "a populous place where much cloth was manufactured, and its markets were famous. There was a small castle with a ditch, and a Friday Mosque where a fine orange-tree grew, also an immense figtree on the town bridge. The bridges of boats here were re-nowned."

¹ Ibn Islandiyar, p. 114.

CHAPTER VI

Sári, Foundation, History, Muqaddisa't description. Sack of Sári by Timán. Shuntion. Gates and town querters. Public haddings. Chief mosque. Ganbad.i-Satm.wa-Tát., Shrines. Imáncida Zaymo't Abidin. Shrine of Malli Majdo'd-Din. Districts of Sári. Subdisticts. Districts of Herárjash. Disdissipu, Chabárdánga, Vánisa, Smrhhjörya, Vakhtaah.

THE modern town of Sárl is built near the site of one of the oldest towns of Persia variously identified as Phanéca, Zadrakarta, and Syrinx. When Minochihr, to avenge his father Irij, slew Salm and Túr, he buried them at Sárl near Irij, and above each tomb he built a cupola which in the time of Zaluru'd-Din was known as Sih-Gunbad, or the three cupolas, and was so strong that it was impossible to destroy it (18).

Rustam, after the fatal fight which took place between him and his son Suhráb, intended to carry the latter's coffin back to Zábulistán, but owing to the heat he deposited it at Sári, at the place called Qasr-i-Túr, where, it is said, it was eventually buried.

Farrukhán the Great ordered one of his nobles, Báw by name, to build Sári on the site of the village of Awhar (known later as Nárinja Kútí), which was chosen because of its high position, abundant streams, and pleasant surroundings. The inhabitants, however, bribed Báw to leave them in peace and choose another site, which Báw accordingly did. On becoming aware of Báw's disobedience, the King cast him into bondage, and had him hanged at the village of Ávíján (or Báw-ávíján), while with the money taken by Báw as a bribe he built a village called Dinár-Kafshín!

Vazid h. Muhaliab, who in the time of the Caliph Sulayman b. 'Abdu'l-Malik (96-99/715-17) was sent to conquer Tabaristan, occupied Sari, where he alighted at the Ispahbad's palace, but he was soon compelled by the Ispahbad Farrukhan-i-Buzurg to retire from Mazandarán.

Sari takes its name from Sarúya, the son of Farrukhán, who was regent during the minority of his nephèw the Ispahbad

which lay to our left, near the Tijin, there is a ford called "Karbala'l 'All kusht," i.e. "which drowned Karbala'l 'All." We next came to Firuxkanda to the left of the road 4 miles from Sari, and forther on to 'Allwak which was on our right, and finally reached the Farahabad gate of Sari.

The direct road from Sári to Bárfurúsh passes the Imamzáda Isandij ('Isá-Khandaq), 31 miles; Tírkalá and Az, 3 miles; Siyáhrúd stream, 1 mile; Falláh, 1 mile; Fútam, 21 miles; Sayyid Mahalla, 14 miles; Tálár river, 11 miles; Mihri, 1 mile; Kupúrchál, 1 mile; Imamzáda Sultán Muhammad Táhír (76), 1 mile; Bárfurúsh, 3 miles. This is a more village path through dense forest and in places over very marshy ground, and a guide is absolutely necessary. There is an alternative route to Sári via 'Alf-abád along Sháh 'Abbás's canseway, which, however, is much out of repair. Between the Siyáhrúd and Sári lie the villages nf Afrákútí, Arata, and Surkhkalá (77).

their present settlements. Near the beach is a spot called the grave of Soltán Ibráhim Adham, but no building exists. Oil is said to be found at a place called Gilaward which is near Chapukrůd, or part of it. We were told that the following rivers and streams had to be crossed on the way from Chapukrůd to Mashhadisar, namely the Zíkash, Halíkajá and Tálár.

Dec. 3rd, 16 miles. The plain between Anarmarz and Larim is flat, with but little cultivation. We passed through the mahalla of Pitrid, and saw to the right Kurdkala and Kuhikhayl. A large mound named Dimtappa marks the site of some former settlement. The village of Larim numbers about 200 houses and is traversed by the Siyahrud. After crossing the Zarrinkala stream and passing the village of the same name, we continued to 'Abbas 'All Kash (40 houses), to which belongs the hamlet of Sayyid Mahalla, and crossed the Khurdru stream. The country between 'Abbas 'All Kash and Qajarkhayl is an open expanse of saltish ground which serves as grazing ground for cattle. We soon afterwards passed Farahabad, north of which flows an arm of the Tijin spanned by a wooden bridge of 60 paces, and reached the handar or port of Farahabad at the mouth of the Tijin.

Farahabad, 17 miles north of Sari, comprises Farahabad, Daznikanda, and Súta, and consists of 70 houses all told of the meanest kind. A quarter of a mile east-south-east of the mouth of the Tijin (which flows in a deep bed in a north-northwest direction to the sea) lie the remains of the town of Farahabad, which was a favourite residence of Shah 'Abhas (14). It was sacked in 1668 by a horde of Cossacks who were led by the famous Stenka Razin, chief of the Don Cossacks'. The Tijin was spanned here in former days by a substantial brick bridge, the piers of which are still visible.

The district of Farahábád comprises: (a) Balada; (b) Andarúd; (c) Shahrkhwást; (d) Gilkhwárán; (e) Miyandúrúd; (f) Kúdpay*.

Dec. 4th, 17 miles. Passing Hamidábád and Daznikanda we reached Ákand (70 houses) on Sháh 'Abbás's causeway (74). Traces of former reservoirs and irrigation works which we saw in the forest show that this part of Mázandarán must have enjoyed great prosperity under the Safawi dynasty. At Máhfirúz Mahalla,

For a description of the such of Furnhabids one Travels of Sir John Charden into Persia, London, 1636; The Covenation of Solvinan III, pp. 152-154.
 Villages of Furnhabids, see Appendix & J.

which is deep but not broad and has a ferry; before reaching it one passes the old mouth of the Bábul which was turned in its present direction by the people of the country in about the year 1850. On the right of the Mirrud just above the ferry is the Mahalla Báqirtanga. The road then crosses the Tálár called the Chapukrúd, the Lárím or Siyáhrúd (71), and reaches 8 miles further on the river of Farahábód.

Two losty octagonal brick towers were built about 1857 to the west of the Farahábád river, at no great distance from each other, to prevent the Turcomans from landing on the coast. There are two others of similar build beyond on the road to Nawdharábád and Dhághmarz. The names of these towers between the Tijin and Miyánkala are given on De Morgan's map as Burj-i-All Naqi, Burj-i-Zardi, Burj-i-Niká, and Burj-i-Gawharbárán.

The following are the bulkky of Barfurush; (a) Balada; (b) Bala-Buluk; (c) Bala-Tijin; (d) Bandpay (74); (e) Bisha; (f) Jalai-Azrak; (g) Lafur (73); (h) Lalabad; (f) Mashhad-Ganjuruz; (f) Sasikalam.

Dec. 2nd, 16 miles. Leaving Bárfurúsh we crossed a small branch of the Bábul and passed the villages of Aghúzbun, Hájjíkalá, and Haydarkalá; then a second Aghúzbun, after which we reached Bíshasar. The next village was 'Azírak, north of which is a large irrigation reservoir. The Tálár is spanned by a wooden bridge 33 paces in length. Passing through a jungle of pomegranate, we came to the village of Bahnamír. The next village was Rawshandon, and then we entered the jungle of Iznawá. Our road now lay through a marshy plain, and, after crossing by means of a small wooden bridge a branch of the Tálár called the Chapakrúd, we arrived at the village of Anármarz.

The small mahal of Chapukrud, which was formerly part of Barfurush but has since been added to Sarl, is bordered on the east by Kurdkala, on the west by Rawshandun, on the south by Misdan, and, I believe, Jubar, and on the north by Larim and the Caspian. It comprises the villages of Anarmarz, 30 houses; Dinachal, 50 houses; Pitrud, 40 houses; and Imamzada 'Abdu 'llah, 30 houses. Under Shah 'Abbas the inhabitants were settled near the sea-shore, but as they were constantly exposed to the attacks and depredations of Turcoman pirates, they retired inland to

¹ Villages of Barfuelish; see Appendix 1, 1.

enclosure filled with orange trees. There are four doors of carved wood, each bearing an inscription. Eastern door. Made by order of Sarvid 'Aziz, son of Sayvid Shamsu'd-Din Babulkanl. Carpenter Ustid Muhammad, son of Ustod All ar-Razi; date Muharram, 841/1437. Southern door. Door and building due to Biet Fadda Khathin, daughter of Amer Sa'id, Carpenter Hasan, son of Ustrid Bayaxid; date 003/1409-1500. Western door. Made by order of Saryid Shamsu'd-Din, son of Suggid "Abdu'l-'Aziz Bábulkáni. Carpenter Ustid Muhammad, son of Usidd 'All ar-Razi: date Jumádá I. 858/1454. Northern door. Made by order of Sarrid Shamsu'd-Din, son of Sarrid Abdu'l-'Axiz Babulkani, Carpenter Used Muhammad, son of Ustad 'Ali ar-Razi: date Dhull-hijja, 857/1453. There is also an inscription written by Taqi al-Amuli and carved by Usuld Isma'il Nothir Amull ar-Razi, invoking God's blessing on the Prophet and the twelve Imams.

In an adjoining building, now in ruins, was a door with an inscription, dated Muharram, 905/1500, to the offect that the building was due to Sayyida Bibl Fadda Khātān, daughter of Amir Sa'id and wife of Sultan Amir Shamsu'd-Din deceased, and that the carving was the work of the carpenter Ustad 'All son of Ustad Fakhru'd-Din, son of Ustad 'All, while the inscription was traced by Ahmad b. Husayn.

There is also in Mashhadiaar the shrine of Bibl Sakina, the door of which bears an inscription, dated 873/1468-9, informing us that this building was erected over the grave of Bibl Sakina, daughter of Imam Musa Kazim, and that the door was due to Sayrid Khujasta, son of Fakhru'd-Din Babulkani, and that the carpenter Shamsu'd-Din, son of Usual Ahmad, was responsible for the carving. Another door bore an inscription which I could not decipher.

The road from Mahmudahad to Farahabad crosses the Siyahrudhar which has a village on either bank, the Tufanga, the Ahlama, the village of the same name being about a miles from the sea (70), the Shillt, and the Mullakala with two mahallar where is the boundary between Amul and Barfuruah. Then it passes the mahallar of Surkhrud, which are divided by the stream of the same name (a branch of the Harhaz), and the village of Waxra, crosses the Shirrud and reaches Farikinar where there is a ferry across the river and which is 7 miles from Mashhadisar. Three miles east of Mashhadisar is the river Mirrud Muhammad Khán (Qawánló), a governor of Mázandarán under Muhammad Hasan Khán, in 1169/1755-6. It was endowed with the totality or part of the revenues of the following villages: Kázim Baygí and Dihak (in Lálábád); Sannú (in Jalál Azrak); Qal'akash and Ágá Malík (in Sásíkalám); and Ganjúrúz.

In the Masjid-i-Jámi' an inscription records that, by command of Muhammad Sháh, Fadl 'Ali Khán, governor of Mázandatán, abolished in 1251/1825-6 all taxes on bakers. Another inscription informs us that the mosque was destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Fath 'Ali Sháh and that it was rebuilt by Mír Muhammad Husayn in 1220/1805-6,

Zahíru'd-Dín relates that there was at Bárfurúsh a mound known as Pushta-i-Azrak-Dún which was the site of the house of Azrak, a cousin of Kiyá Fakhru'd-Dín and Kiyá Wishtásp, two chieftains of the Jalál clan who for a short time ruled eastern Mázandarán after the death of Fakhru'd-Dawla Hasan.

The port of Bárfurúsh is Mashhadisar which is situated at the mouth of the Bábul river! The road from Bárfurúsh passes Hamzakalá, Na'lkalá, Amírkalá, Pázawár (the birthplace of the poet Amír-i-Pázawárí), and Mír Bázár which is 7 miles from Mashhadisar and has a Tuesday market. There is here a ford across the Bábul to Kalbast which is on the opposite side. From Mír Bázár the road follows the precipitous banks of the Bábul to Mashhadisar, which lies about 12 miles north-north-west of Bárfurúsh.

Between Mashhadisar and the sea on the right bank of the Babul stretches a line of sand-hills, on which a light-house has been erected. No traces are now to be seen of the large rower mentioned by Gmelin as having been built at the time of the descent on these shores of the Don Cossocks under Stenka Razin.

The district of Mashhadisar comprises the following buttks:
(a) Balada; (b) Bánşarkalá; (c) Pázawár; (d) Rúdpusht; (e) Tálárpay!

Mashhadisar signifies "the burial place of the Martyr," and the Martyr is Imamzada Ibrahim Abo Jawab or "He of the answer."

The building of the Imitmedda lies to the east of the place and consists as usual of a round tower with a conical roof in an

¹ See TL L. Rabino Diplomentic and Consular Repent: Annual Series, No. , see, pp. 4-5.

Villages of Mashbadisar; see Appendix L. H.

CHAPTER V

Barionish: elitation, Foundation, Mamile. Population. Mesque of Kapton Bergel. Mesjid-i-Jami'. Mesinhadiner: district. Shrine of Abd Jawih, Malponidalidit to Parahdhad. Districts of Barionish. Barionish to Perchandish District of Perchands. Struke Radio. Farahabed to San. Road from San in Barionish.

BARFURÚSII is the chief commercial city of Mázandarán; it is situated to the east of the Bábul river, about 12 miles from Mashhadisar, and about as many from the foot of the mountains.

Barfurush which was first known as Barfurushdili, or the village where loads were sold, was founded about the beginning of the 16th century on the site of the former city of Mamtin. When Muhammad b. Khalid was governor of the province he constructed there a market and other buildings, to which, in 1607/776-7. Mazyar b. Qarin added a mosque.

Although the largest town in Mázandarán, Hárfurúsh* is not the residence of the governor general, who lives at Sári.

Reyond the bazzars, which are dark and badly built, the houses are so much scattered that it is difficult to form an idea of the town, which covers a large extent of ground. There are said to be 91 22 houses with a total population of 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 750 are Jews. There are 63 quarters, 26 mosques, 8 madrasas, 31 takyar used during the religious ceremonies of the month of Muharram, 10 shrines, 3 graves of venerated darwiskes, 31 caravanserais for merchants, 13 caravanserais for caravans, 36 haths, many elementary schools, and 1471 shops (69). The town has prospered and made great progress during the last 50 years. Outside Bárfurúsh to the south-west beyond a plain covered with dwarf aider lies the Bágh-i-Sháh (Bahru'l-Iram), a royal garden originally laid out by Sháh 'Abbás.

According to two inscriptions, one over the entrance and the other over the militale, the mosque of Kázim Baygi was built by

² See the Islandivár, pp. 19—18. The Islandivár visited the tomb of the Muhdl Mimitt at Mample; see the Islandivár, p. 76.
² See H. L. Rabino, Diplomarie and Consular Report, Atmost Series, No. 2812, Pp. 3-4.

the Harhaz by the Duwárda-pillah bridge, the Hárún Mahalla, the Shirrúd, the Ishkaraz, and another branch of the Ishkaraz formerly spanned by a small brick bridge now in ruins. Continuing east we crossed the Ispiyárbun stream, passed the village of the same name and that of Hindúlalá, crossed the Bá'ú stream and came to Álamdar Mahalla. The Párúd and Kútalkash streams were crossed by small stone bridges, then came the Mullay't stream, and finally we reached a spot named Sihpul, or "the three bridges," where we joined the main Ámul-Bárfurúsh road which runs along the left bank of the Kárl civer which is a branch of the Harhaz. Passing Kázimbaygi we stopped for the night at Aḥmad-Chála-pay commonly called Amjalapay, a village of 40 houses with a mosque and a shrine (Darwish 'Azizu 'lláh).

Nov. 28th, 12 miles. Turk Mahaila is half-way between Amjalapay and Bárfurúsh. Other villages we passed were: Ispúkalá, Dárwishakhák, Matikalá, Kalágar Mahaila, and Múzúraj. We then came to a bridge which Muhammad Hasan Khán Qájár built over the Bábul just below its junction with the Áb-i-Hárún which comes from the west. Two of the arches of this bridge were destroyed by an earthquake about the year 1820 and were rebuilt shortly afterwards. In 1907-8 two out of the nine arches of the bridge were carried away by the river in spate. A shop-keeper of Bárfurúsh who was childless spent most of his savings on repairs to this bridge, which is now in perfect condition again. The stream is deep, with a slow current and treacherous bottom. Bárfurúsh lies immediately on the other side of the bridge.

built by Shah 'Abbas on his causeway from Islahan to Farahabad, which followed the Ristpay valley of Sawadkuh. Descending towards Mézandarán the path narrows and becomes very difficult. The ruins of the castle of Kalip (68), a bandit chief of the reign of Shah 'Abbas the Great, are romantically perched upon a rocky precipice, which seems to close the pass of Gaduk and divide it from another gorge opening to the south-east! A wider and partially cultivated valley succeeds. Another eastle, that of the Diw-i-Safid, commands the junction of a lateral valley and its stream. A second gorge, as narrow but not so striking as the first, was in former times closed by a solid wall, five feet thick, whereof considerable remains are still visible. Surkh-Rubet (elevation 2340 feet) is 134 miles from the Gadúk pasa. Lower down, the road passes to the right of the Talar river by a pretty bridge of two arches called Pul-i-Saild and at 161 miles from Surkh-Rubát reaches Zíráb (elevation 2210 feet). From here the road still follows Shah 'Abbas' causeway and is for the first 9 miles completely broken up. After crossing a tributary of the Talar by a fine bridge of two arches, the road arrives at Shingah, 14 miles north of Zirah, Seven miles from Zirah is Haft-Tan (clevation 410 feet) and 3 miles further on 'All-abad, whence to Barfunish is another 12 miles. The Talar is forded 2 miles north of 'Ali-abad.

I'timádu's-Saltana says that to the left of the road near the Gadúk one sees the ruins of a castle called Qal'a-i-Awlád-i-Díw-i-Safid (this is the Qal'a-i-Awlád of the Persian historians), and that to the right are the remains of many ruined castles. Before reaching Surkhrubát one passes through the defile of Tanga-i-Chihil-Dar. The Pul-i-Dukhtar, a bridge over the Áb-i-Kaslíyán, marks the boundary between Sawádkúh and Shírgáh. Past Shírgáh one crossed the Utiján stream which joins the Tálár, and then another bridge built by Sháh 'Abbás and known as Pul-i-Bastal'.

From Dú-áb, half a mile north of Surkhrubát, a track leads to Samnán via Kumrú, the distances according to native information being: Kumrů to miles; the pass 14 miles; Shahmířzád 11 mile; and Samnán 16 miles; total 471 miles.

Nov. 27th, 8 miles. Proceeding east from Amol, we crossed

^{*} See Stuart, for. cit., p. 445.

* Muhammad Hasan Khap Pitankdo's-Seljana, Niedba'l-Todaila /i Mandid Villi Shaifin (or Sharada). (Tibulo, 1311/1894-4.)

Muhának and Tang-Áw, and, below the Pulúr bridge, the Ziyar which comes from the south-east, and which has received on its right the Dhághrúd and Shírish. Below the Pulúr bridge the Lár changes its name to Harhaz. The principal tributaries of the Harhaz are: the Kahrúd on the left, the Annáwar on the right, the Hardarúd, which I take to be the same as the Núr river (68), on the left, and the Kamarrúd on the right.

The district of Sawadkúh (formerly known as Kulá-pay), which takes its name from the mountain of Sawat, south-east of the village of Chirát, is bordered on the south by Fírúzkúh, from which it is separated by the mountain of Shalfin or Sharwin (called, near Qadamgáh, Piyázmarkar, and, in other parts, Munkichál, Shárak, and Gadúk-i-Sháh). To the east lies Hazár-járib, and to the west are Láriján and Bandpay. Northwards Sawadkúh extends to Shírgáh where the Rástábpay and Walúpay streams unite at a place called Dú-áh to form the Tálár.

The bouses in the yayldge are of stone or wood with a roof of wooden tiles kept in place by stones. Half-way down the Gaduk pass towards the north begin the qishldqs, where the bouses are double-storied with pointed roofs of thatch or tiles.

Sawadkúhi is formed by two valleys, called Rústpay or Rástábpay to the east, and Walúpay to the west, i.e. the district of the stream flowing to the right and that of the stream flowing to the left. Rástpay is subdivided into five buláki: (a) Surki-Rubát; (b) Dú-áb-bálá; (c) Khángáhpay; (d) Khángáh; (e) Rástábpay-i-Kúchik. Walúpay is subdivided into seven buláki: (a) Chirát; (b) Anand; (c) Alásht; (d) Karmarzd; (e) Kiláríján and Kamandayn; (f) Zíráb; (e) Kasliyán (b).

The Tálár, which rises immediately south of the Shahmirrad mountain on the Samnán border, is spanned in Sawádkúh by the Pul-i-Saíid, a bridge of two arches, 30 miles north of Fírúzkúh and 42 miles south of Sári, and by another bridge on the road from Sári to Bárfurúsh, 10 miles east of the latter town. It falls into the Caspian in three arms, the Mirrúd, the Chapukrúd, and the Siyáhrúd or Lárim river.

The road from Firuzkuh (elevation 5580 feet) ascends to the caravariseral of Gaduk, 12 miles from Firuzkuh and half a mile south of the top of the Gaduk pass (6520 feet). This inn stands at the dividing line of the provinces of Iraq and Mazandaran, and is a large, substantial, stone building, now sadly out of repair,

^{&#}x27; Villager of Sawidkith; 🗪 Appendix I. a.

which, before his time, was impracticable both in summer and winter, by cutting and tunnelling the mountains, making bridges, and building rest-houses. Asfar b. Shiruya was a native of Láriján and belonged to the Wardadáwand clan. Láriján is mentioned by Yáqut as a small town between Ray and Amul, 18 farsakks distant from either. It was protected by a castle often mentioned in the history of the Buwayhids.

The basin of the Lar river, which also lies in the district of Larijan, is bounded on the north by the mountains of Surhak, Kahu, Surkhak, Piyazak, Diw-i-Siyah, Alaru Walaru, and Damawand, on the west by the Kutumbasta, and on the south by the Harasang, Ashtar, Khatumbargah, Kazunak, Larkuh, Lawasan, Pilzamin, Bastan, and Siyahchal (63). There are no trees or bushes but excellent graving in Lar. The only inhabitants are nomads who spend the summer here with their sheep and cattle, and descend in winter to the shores of the Caspian (64).

The Lar river is formed by two streams running down from the Kutumbasta, Harasang, Ashtar, and Sutak mountains, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. They unite at Dú-sh in the Yucti-Sihdarra and flow anoth-east. The first valley is very narrow but widens below Yart-i-Gilardak and becomes very broad below Bastak. It contracts again at Yurt-I-Khanlar-Khan, and, after receiving the Dillichay, it follows a narrow gorge as far as the Pular bridge. The river is then known as the Harhaz and flows at the foot of the Damawand in a deep and narrow channel of rock past Ask. It then turns north-east leaves the Damawand to the left, and, after running in a deep channel of perpendicular rock, enters the plains at a spot about 4 or 5 miles south of Amul. From this point it flows due north to Amul where it is very broad and is crossed by a bridge of twelve arches. It finally joins the Caspian in two arms, the western at Mahmidabad and the eastern, known as the Sarkbrad, at the village of the same name.

The tributaries of the river Lar are: on the left: the united Safid-Ab(5) and Gilagach, the Alarm, the united Abharan and Safid-Ab, and the Dillichay; on the right: the Yanisar, Khushkrud, Chihilbarra, Gulkhana, Siyahpalas, the united Ummi-

¹ See Jahira'd-Dia, History of Milandorda, p. 313, it. 9 and to.
2 The height of Damsward is about 19,000 feet. For information about this promisim see A. H. Schindler, "Notes on Damavand," Proc. R. G. S. Feb. 1888, and "Eastern Persian Irah," Proc. R. G. S. 1897, Melgunof, Das Stelliche Ufer des Kaspischen Meerst, pp. 11-17; Le Strange, The Lands of the Eastern Caliphan, p. 3717 Inn Islandiya, pp. 35-37; and B. O. Browne, A year away the Persiani, p. 559; see also Marquan, Ioc. cit., pp. 117-119.

and during the excavations numerous burial chambers were discovered (61).

Amul has suffered much from earthquakes and from the Harhaz when in flood. When they require bricks, the inhabitants simply dig anywhere to a depth of a few feet, and obtain as many as they require. Some of these bricks measure 16 inches by 16 by 3, and are known as Guebre bricks!

The district of Amul is subdivided into the following eight buldks: (a) Balada; (b) Ahlam-rustan; (c) Chulaw; (d) Dúbů; (e) Dashtsan; (f) Garmrůdpay; (g) Harhazpay; (h) Litkůh².

The ordinary road from Amul to Tihran, which is the highway for trade between the capital and Mashhadisar, goes from Amul to Parasp, 19 miles; Panjab stream 34 miles; Kahrud 34 miles; Báyján 44 miles; Wana 6 miles; Rina 6 miles; Ask 13 miles; Imámzáda Háshim pass, elevation 8700 feet, 15 miles; Ah 6 miles; Jájrud 11 miles; Tihrán 21 miles; total 1104 miles. This road practically follows the Harhaz from Amul up to near Imámzáda Háshim (62).

Another road leads from Amul to Galiya, Nashil, Arjumand or Lazur, Nawa, Ah, and Tihran; total about 144 miles. It is seldom or never taken by caravans, and part of the country it traverses is little inhabited except during the summer months.

The district of Láriján is so completely enclosed by mountains and narrow gorges as to be almost inaccessible to an invader, and on this account its inhabitants are often unmanageable, being always ready to revolt and unprepared to pay taxes. It comprises the whole country watered by the Lár river and the upper reaches of the Harhan. It is divided into four buliks: (a) Amiri or Pá'in Láriján; (b) Bálá-Láriján; (c) Bibrustáq; (d) Daylárustáq.

Three-fourths of the inhabitants desert their villages during the winter, which they spend in the lowlands of Mazandarán. The district is said to contain between four and five thousand families. The products are wheat and barley.

Lărijân is the oldest settlement în Tabaristan. Here, în the village of Warka, Piridûn was born and here he kept Dahhâk prisoner. Ibn Isfandiyar înforms us that Sahl b. al-Marzuban possessed Lărijân. He constructed a road through the country,

Lee, cd. pp. 197-8. For the herb gundaya rime see Ibn latendlyar, p. 42
 Villages of Amul; see Appendix I, s.
 Villages of Larijan; see Appendix I, r.

religious subjects, and fell under the flagger of the Assassins. The Gunbad is a hexagonal tower surmounted by a cupola, beneath which stands a plastered tomb. The doors were dilapidated, many of the panels having disappeared. On one of those still remaining we read the name Sayyid Axis h. Sayyid Bahá' u'd-Din Ámulí.

From here we were conducted to a magnificent afra tree, near which was a small burial monument called Panj-Tan.

The graves in all these monuments have been desecrated by treasure-hunters.

Ibn Islandiyar gives the names of the following holy personages buried at Amul: Sayvid Abu'l-Qasim Hasan, son of Hamza al 'Alawi, whose tomb was opposite the college of Zaynu'sh-Sharaf and was renovated by King Ardashir b. Hasan of Mazandarán. Ibn Fúrak, the preacher of the Masjid-i-Sálár, for whom the Salar built the Masjid-i-Salar, and for whom was creeted the pulpit which stood by the mikrdo, was buried in the quarter of Alf-Kalawa near the Dome of the cross-roads (Gunbad-i-Chahar-Rahl. Shaykh Abu'l-'Abbas Oassab, whose tomb was still frequented in the time of the writer. Shaykh Abd Ja'far al-Hanati, in whose shrine was preserved a Qur'an said to have been written by 'All's son, Muhammad, called Ibnu'l-Hanahyva-Shaykh Zahid, whose tomb was in the quarter called 'All-abad near the gate of Zindána-Kúy (60). And, finally, Shaykh Abů Turab, whose tomb was hard by the gate of the mosque in the quarter of Darlabash.

We also passed an old mosque named Masjid-i-Imam Hasan, which was constructed, it is said, under Harimu'r-Rashid, but as Imam Hasan was seen praying here the mosque was named after him.

Another tower, called Qudangah-i-Khidr, stands near the Sabz Maydan in a cemetery known as Muşalla or the oratory. This is probably the site of the old Muşalla of Amul where Da'l's Saghir had his palace and which is often mentioned in the history of Mazandaran.

Melgunof mentions the Gunbad-i-Muhammad Amuli, but already in 1860 it was a heap of rains and the foundations alone remained. The same author states that there formerly stood in the centre of the town a lofty tower, the tomb of Firidún's In 1860 many tons of bricks were removed from its foundations.

¹ See Dawlandish, Memoiry of the Piets, p. 198.

Imamzada Ibrahim is a shrine held in great veneration, and in summer a market is held here on Thursdays and Fridays. It is situated inside a walled burial-ground and consists of a square tower with an octagonal, conical roof. To this has been added a large building for prayer meetings. A wooden sarcophagus bears an inscription informing us that here are buried Imamzada Ibrahim, his brother Yahya and his mother. The genealogy of the saint is Ibrahim, son of Musa Kazim, son of Abu Jafar, son of Muhammad Taqi, son of Imam Rida. The date of the sarcophagus is 925/1519. Outside the walls of the tower lies a stone which is said to cover the remains of seventy-two of the saint's companions. Near the principal entrance to the graveyard stands a square tower in which was buried a certain Hajji Namdar of Khurasan, who came to Amul with two of his friends to repair the shrine of Imamzada Ibrahim.

The Gunbad-i-Kabúd is a tower with a ruined cupola formerly covered with blue tiles, whence its name.

The Gunbad-i-Nasiru'l-Haqq, which was erected by Sayyid "All Mar'ashi, ruler of Mazandaran, is a tower where lies buried Hasan b. 'All an-Nasiru'l-Kabir. Ibn Islandiyar mentions that the tomb, college, and library founded, and the endowments bestowed, by him, were still flourishing in Amul in the seventh century of the Hijra, while his grave was accounted holy and visited by many pilgrims.

The Gunbad-i-Shams-i-Jabarsi is a tower in which lies buried Sayyid Shamsu Áll-Rasúli'lláh, a dervish learned in the traditions, and of ascetic and devout life (59). His tomb stood outside the gate of the 'Awamma-Kuy quarter. This tower had a double cupola, inner and outer, which was destroyed by an earthquake. Close to this tomb was that of Oádí Hishám'.

The Gunbad-i-Sih-Tan is so called, I believe, from a tombstone on which was the representation of three cupolas. The inscription on this stone informs us that this was the grave of Abu'l-Qásim, son of Abu'l-Mahásin ar-Rúyáni, who died in Sha'ban 514/1120. Ibn Isfandiyar mentions 'Abdu'l-Wáhid b. Isma'll Abu'l-Mahásin who is called the second Sháfi'l, and for whom the Nizámu'l-Mulk built a college at Ámul. He was the author of many works on Jurisprudence and various

See Ihm Islandiyat, p. 81.
 See Dora. Atlas to Comercianges and Aniass since Wissenschaftlichen Reist in then Kankaras und den Sudtichen Rüstendändern des Kanpischen Mocres in den Jahren 1860-1861, St Petersburg, 1896, Part II, Pl. 1.

Nov. 26th. We visited this morning the Mashhad-i-Mir-i-Buzurg or shrine of M/r Olwamu'd-D/n al-Mar'ashi (781/1379). founder of a dynasty of sayyids who reigned in Mázandarán from 760 to about 989 (1859-1881). "The Mausoleum ... is a square brick building....There is a lofty gateway in the southern face of the building, and three blind arches on each of the other sides, which are about 30 yards in length. An octagon picturesquely broken, and overgrown with verdure, is placed upon the square, and a circular tower, with a low dome, rises above all. The whole edifice seems to have been formerly cased with glazed tiles, rud, green, blue, yellow and purple, arranged in various fantastical patterns; some beautiful specimens remain, particularly about the gateway. That part of the interior containing the shrine of the saint is handsome and imposing"." The monument lies to the north-west of the town near the Saba-Mayden and is much decayed, having suffered from want of repair and from earthquakes (18), Inside, a border of beautiful blue tiles runs round the building beneath the dome. The grave of the saint occupies the centre of the building and was covered with a wooden samophagus, the framework of which is all that now remains. On this framework were carved some verses by Muhtasham: the writing is exquisite and the letters have been gilded, the background being painted in dark blue.

The Masjid-i-jámi', which is not far from the Sabz-Maydán, is a very ancient building, but its western part was destroyed by earthquake and rebuilt in 1225/1810 by Aqá 'Alí Ashraf Masha'l. Attached to the mosque is a madrasa at the entrance of which are two slabs of marble with an edict of Shah Sultán Husayn (1604-1722), forbidding, amongst other things, the sale of intoxicating liquor and of that most deleterious drug, bang, which is made of hemp seed. According to the same edict, houses of ill repute were to be closed, and pigeon-flying, cockfights, ram-fights, and bull-fights were to be discontinued.

In the afternoon we visited the towers with conical roofs, which Hanway's attributes to the Guebres, but which are merely the sepulchres of holy Muhammadan personages.

³ Gen. Charles Stune, fourmal of a Nacidence in Northern Persia, and the adjusent Previous London, 1844, p. 179.

³ Jonas Hanway, An historical account of the Brillia Trade over the Compion Sec.

² James Hanney, An historical account of the British Trade over the Caspian See, with a journal of transle and the revolutions of Persia, 4 vols., Lundon, 1753; 2 vols., London, 4762.

as governor Iskandar Shaykhi who was very unpopular, so that whilst Sári was soon flourishing again, Amul remained in ruins. On their return from exile the Marashi sappids rebuilt the city but it has never since played any part in the history of Persia (54).

Amul is an open town (55) with four entrances called darwdsus, although there are no gates. They are the Tihran or Láriján, Bárfurúsh, Talíkasar, and Núr darwdsus.

The city numbers 2000 houses. It is situated on the western bank of the Harhaz river, but there are two small quarters on the eastern bank joined to the city by a bridge of twelve arches called Pul-i-Duwázdah-pilla (56).

The inhabitants are divided into ten claus: Aski, Irá'í, Rína'í, Háshimi, Níyáki (sayyids), Shúndashtí (de. Sháhándashtí), Day-lárustáqi, Mashá'í, Ámulí and Núri. There are also a few Barbars and Bankashis.

The town comprises nine quarters: (1) Chahsar, including Rodgar Mahalla; has a bath. (2) Pulbiyor, inhabited by the Írá'í clan; has a mosque called Masjid-I-Írá'íbá, which replaces the former Masjid-i-Rúhlyya, and another built by Agá 'Abdu'l-Karim, Hárán Mahalla, part of Pulbiyúr, has a bath and a small madrasa. (3) Gurji Mahalla, also called Asiyabsar or Abdangasar; contains the Imameada Ibrahim, the Masjid-i-Guril Mahalla, now in ruins, an dbanhar built in 1898 by the Amir-i-Mukarram, the famous shrine of Mir-i-Buxurg, an old dbanbar or water-cistern built by Shah 'Abbas, the Sabz-Maydan, and the ruins of the garden and palace of Shah 'Abbas. (4) Mahalla-i-Masjid-i-Jami', with the Masjid-i-Jami', its madrasu, and a very old mosque and bath known as Aga 'Abbasi. (5) Mahalla-i-Shundashti, or Mahalla-i-Hashimi, with the Hashimi mosque and abanbar and the bath of Yusuf Khan, which is now in mins. (6) Mahalla-i-Amuliha, or Pa'in Bazar, with a takya, an abanbar, the Imamzada Malsom, and the bath of Ashral Sultan (7) Malialla-i-Niyákí, with the takya and mosque of Mírzá Muhammad 'Ali and a new bath. (8) Mahalla-i-Ispikala, with the takyz-i-Askshá and the bath of Rass Khán Yáwar. (o) Mahalla-i-Masha'lha with a takyo and a bath. To these we may add the two mahalles of Barbari-Mahalla or Barbarikhayl and that of Bankashikhayl, which are both known by the name of Darwish Mahalla (67)1.

¹ For trade, produce, industries, etc., of Amul see 11. 1. Rabino, Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, No. 4810, pp. 13-16.

around his palace, so that they should not dwell in the town and molest the inhabitants.

The tomb of Ab6 'All Muhammad b. Ahmad b. al-Hasan 312-313?/924-5! was in the Rast-K6y quarter apposite the cupola of Da'l.

According to Ibn Hawqal, Amul was in his day a larger place than Qazwin and very populous. Muqaddasi describes the town as possessing a hospital and two Priday mosques, one, the old mosque (52), standing among trees on the market-place, the new mosque being near the city wall. Each mosque had a great portice. The merchants of Amul did much trade¹. The city was sacked by the troops of Masiad b. Mahmad the Ghaznawid, in Jumada I, 426/1035. Amul was also besieged by the Ustundar Kay-Ka'us who set fire to the palace of the Ispahbad Shah Ghazi Rustam (533-558/1138-9-1165) at Qarakaiata.

When in 606/1210 the nobles of Tabaristan submitted to Sultan Jalálu'd-Dín Muhammad of Khwarazm, it was at Amul that the khutha was read in his name, and thence was sent the annual tribute to Khwarazm. This was discontinued at the death of 'Alá'n'd-Dín Muhammad in 617/1220-1 when Mázandarán was traversed to and fro by armies of destroying Mongols.

Husamu'd-Dawla Ardashir b. Kinkwar, who in 635/1237-8 rebelled against the Mengols, transferred the capital from Sari, which the house of Bawand had always made its metropolis, to Amul which was less exposed. Here he built, at Kharatakalaya on the banks of the Harhaz, the palace which in 880/1475-6 was still in the occupation of the governors of Amul.

In the time of Malik Taju'd-Dawla Yazdijird b. Shahriyar b. Ardashir, Amul was again a flourishing city and had 70 colleges. Outside the town was the plain of Buran where stood at Qarakalata the palace of the King of Mazandaran.

Not long after the year 743/1342-3 cholers broke out at Arnul, and many of the house of Bawand and the wife and children of Fakhru'd-Dawla Hasan died of the disease, so that he with two of his sons alone remained. In 750/1349-50 the disease broke out again and all those of the house of Bawand who were at Arnul were wiped out, whilst of the Chulawis only Klya Afrasiyah and his sons were left.

In 795/1392-3 Amul and Sári were plundered by Timúr who ordered a general massacra of the inhabitants of Amul. He appointed

¹ See Le Stronge, p. 370.

it was built by a man of the Matiki sect whose descendants, in Zahir's time, were still at Lar-i-Qasran (12), and came every year to Amul to repair the mosque. The shrine known as Lalaparchin contains the tornbs of their rhaykhs and rapyids. The people of Amul who embraced Islam were at first of the Maliki sect, and most of them remained so until the time of Dáril-Kabir, when they were converted to Shi'ism. The plain known as Malikadasht takes its name from 'Abdu'lláh b, Malik and not from Málik-i-Ashtar.

The great mosque of Amul was built in the time of Harunu'r-Rashid in 177/793-4 by Ibrahim b. 'Uthman b. Nahik'. 'Abdu'l-Malik b. Qa'qa', who was appointed governor of Tabaristan in 179/795, repaired the walls of Amul. After him came 'Abdu'llah b. Hazim who built there a house and sardy, and gave his name to the Hazima-Kuy quarter of the town. Muhammad b. Muaa, Ma'man's deputy, was besieged in Amul for eight months by the Ispahbad Mazyar, who, when the town fell, ordered the walls to be destroyed'. Shortly afterwards Mazyar repaired the fortifications of Amul and Sarl and attempted to render himself independent of the caliph.

Ibn Islandiyar relates that there were many persons at Amul of whose allegiance Hasan b. Zayd entertained doubts, and who in the time of the Tahirids had been people of rank and opposed to the doctrine of Hasan b. Zayd, though outwardly conforming to it. Hasan b, Zayd, therefore, feigned illness and had news of his death proclaimed and preparations made for his funeral. whereupon these disaffected persons threw off the mask. Hasan b. Zayd then sallied forth and had them all killed in the great mosque of Amul and thrown into a recess to the east of the mosque, which was still called "the tomb of the martyrs" in Ibn Islandiyar's day. Then Hasan b. Zayd ordered to be built in the quarter of Rast-Kuy a tomb and large cupola for himself, which was still existing in Zahlru'd-Din's time; and Massidad Awliya'u'llab Amuli has written that in his childhood this building was going to mins, and that in it there was an old wooden sarcophagus and in the wall steps leading to the top of the dome. and that 70 villages in the neighbourhood of Amul, apart from gardens, farms, baths, and shops, were made weef for its upkeep.

in 307/919-20 Hasan b. Qasim, DaTs-Saghir, had his palace at the Musalia, near Amul. He built lofty houses for his officers

^{*} See Ilm isfandirit, pp. 16, 17.

CHAPTER IV

Anni. Foundation of Amal. Islâm. History of Anni. The great mosque Ibn Hawnal's description. Sack of Anni by Timir. Present town. Bridge over the Borhat. Town quarters. Principal buildings Shrine of Mil Qiwamu'd-Din. Masjid-i-Jami'. Imamedia Iurahim. The Genekade or towertumbe of Anni. Piaticts of Amil. Rodin. District of Larijan: subdistricts-History of Larijan. Basin of the Lar River. The Harbus. District of Sawidkuh: soludistricts. Road from Firelach to San. Annul to Barlomish. Builde of Muhammad Hasan Khan. Arrival as Barlomish.

AMUL' was founded by Amula (49), the wife of Firtz, whose capital was at Balkh. She first chose as the site of the city a place in Pá-yi-dasht which was later called Shahristána Mars, but, as it was impossible to bring the water of the river Harhar to this spot, the projected city was founded on its present site, a spot then called Máta and, later, Astána-saráy. The city wall was built of baked bricks and was surrounded by a most 33 cubits in depth and a bow-shot across; it was piercod by four gates, called respectively "of Gurgán," "of Gilán," "of the mountains" (50), and "of the sea," Amula's palace stood near the street of the washermen, Kücha-i-Gázarán, and behind the "cloth-seilers' market," and here her tomb also was built. When the King's son, Khusraw, succeeded to the throne, he greatly enlarged Ámul and made it his capital and residence, surrounding the original wall with another of clay!

The people of Amul embraced Islam and renounced fire-worship under the Ispahbad Khurshid when 'Umar b. 'Ala (51), who had been sent to Tabaristan at the head of the Meslem army by Mahdi, the son of the caliph Ma'mon, took the city in 137/754-5 according to Zahiru'd-Din, or in 140/757-8 according to Ibn Islandiyar. Amul now became the capital of the caliph's governors in Tabaristan.

Khálid b. Barmak, who was appointed governor of Tabaristán in 766 A.D., took up his abode at a place called after him Khálida-aaráy. He also built for himself a castle at Amul.

It is said that the Masjid-i-Jámi' of Ámul, called the mosque of Tashtazanán, was built by Málik b. al-Hárith al-Ashtar an-Nakha'i who accompanied Hasan b. Álí to Tabaristán, but Zahiru'd-Din contradicts this statement, since, according to him.

¹ See Marquatt, for cit, p. 136, See Ibn Islandiyar, pp. 40-27,

Núr is divided into the following districts: (a) Halada, (b) Kamarrůd, (c) Kůp, (d) Miyánband, (e) Nayjkůb, (f) Namár-rustáq, (g) Natilkīnār, (h) Natill-rustáq, (f) Růdbár-i-Ulya, (f) Růdbár-i-Suflá, (h) Tata-rustáq, (l) Úzrůd, (m) Yálúrůd.

We crossed the 'Izdib river by a wooden bridge and continued to the village of Sútzkalá, and then to the Ahlammid (17), a branch of the Harhaz. The village of Ahlam (48) lies about i miles from the sea and 12 miles from Suladih. We then reached the Harhaz, whose three branches (which, we were told, unite before joining the Casplan) we crossed by bridges of planks, and came to Mahmudábád. Striking south from Mahmudábád, we passed Lakamual, a hamlet belonging to Talikasar, then Talikasar itself and Tarsii. We continued through thick forest and joined the old railway track, which formed the only means of communication between Mahmudábád and Amul and was reduced to a very narrow, seldom used, path, where thorns assailed one from above and from either side. Leaving Galishbar, the village of Karchak, and Ma's imabad on our right, we came to comparatively open country again. Ultabad, with its large whitewashed villa and garden belonging to the governor of Lariján, lay conspicuous on our left, whilst to the right we saw the shrine of Ana Sayyid Ma'súm pestling in a grove of magnificent trees. From here the old tower-tombs of Amul were visible, and we ston reached the Sabs-Mandan just outside the town,

^{*} Villeges et Núr; see Aopendiz 1, n. For penduse, etc., nf the district acc it. L. Rabino, Diplomatic and Commist Report, No. 4814, pp. 13-15. * See H. L. Rabino, Diplomatic and Commist Report, No. 4812, pp. 13-16.

Safid pass out of the Lar valley to that of the river Nor; thence by a third pass over the Küh-i-Quruq into the Kujur valley, and along the course of the stream which drains the last-named down to the sea. By this route a traveller can reach the sea in three easy, or two long, days without changing horses. This route is said to be closed for five months in the year. The stages, according to native information, are Tihran to Aicha, 24 miles; Nor, 24 miles; Kujur, 16 miles; Sarinkalá, 16 miles.

Nov. 24th, 18 miles. We crossed a succession of streams in the following order: the Sarinkala, the Namakábrúd, a nameless brook from Wanúsh, the Kulirúd, the Kunusarúd (45), and the Shaykhrúd, a branch of the last-named, on the left bank of which was a large village named 'Alawi Mahalla (pronounced 'Ulwi Mahalla) belonging to Fírúzkalá. Next followed another village, Bazawár, and then more rivers, the Kacharúd, the Nahr-i-Hásanábád, the Bunjákul, the Falímarz, near which was a village of the same name, and the Siyáhrúd.

The district of Núr begins at the Alamrid, a river with very steep banks.

Suladih is a large village half a mile from the sea-shore. A brick bridge of three arches spans the Suladih river which rises in the hills of Láblj. The hills visible from Suladih are the Sardár, which lie to the south-west and are covered with snow, the Láshkinár, the Plmat, and the Láblj; the country between them and the sea is open, or sparsely covered with very thin and scattered jungle. We followed the shore for some 4 miles to the Rustamrod (40), on the left bank of which and close to the sea lies the village of Rustamrod. A little further on we crossed the Háshimrod and, passing south of the sand-hills, reached stadih.

The district of Nar, to which belongs the village of Izdih, extends along the coast from the Suladih on the west to the Ahlamrud on the east, but away inland it is of far greater extent and reaches from near Kalár-rustág on the west to the Harhar river on the east. To the south it is bounded by the Lar and Láriján mountains.

The upper Nur valley is very arid, and it might be in the highlands near Islahan or Shiraz so far as the lode of the hills enclosing it and the villages is concerned.

^{*} Col. C. Béreslind Lovett, "Timerary notes of roote surveys in Northern Penk in 1881 and 1881," Proc. R.G.S., vol. c. February 1882.

Zahlru'd-Din relates in his History of Melandaran that Minuclish, when compelled to retire before Afrasiyab, took up his residence at Kush. The plain of Kujur, above Kush, was then under water as the river of Kujur had no outlet to the sea. Minuchihe had the rocks which dammed the river removed, and some of them were carried down by the water to the sea-shore, where they are still to be seen at a place called Si-Sangán (between Khayerudkinar and Kalar-rustag). The plain when drained was cultivated and Minuchihr built on it the town of Ruyan?

Abu'l-Fida says that the city of Ruyan was also known as Shahristan, and that it crowned the summit of the pass 16 leagues from Quawin. According to Vágot, Rúyan was the capital of the mountain district of Tabaristan as Amul was of the lowland plains; it had fine buildings, and its pardens were famous for their productiveness. Near Ruyan lay the little town of Sa'ldabad (44).

On the 21 Dhu'l-hijja, 740/1340 the Ustundar Jolalu'd-Dawla Iskandar began rebuilding the castle and town of Kujúr (i.e. Rôyan, also called Shahr-i-Kujúr) which had been completely destroyed during the invasion of the Mongols. He surrounded the town with walls and completed its citadel on the 21 Dhullhijia, 246/1346. He also built at the same time in the district of Royan the castle of Shahdis where he resided.

The district of Kujur's is bounded on the west by the Chalus which separates it from Kulár-rustáq, on the east by Suladih in Núr, on the south by the district of Núr, and on the north by the Caspian. It is subdivided into the following builds: (a) Balada and Kürshid-rustaq, (b) Angás, (c) Bandpay, (d) Firhzkalá and Ulwikala, (e) Girán, (f) Kálíj, (r) Kacha-rustiq, (d) Kalárádpay, (i) Khayrrodkinár, (j) Kúhpar, (k) Panj-rustág or Panjak-rustág. (1) Ranús-rustay, (m) Chalandar, (n) Zand-rustay.

The inhabitants of Kujúr are Khwajawands and Gilaks, each having their own governor. The inhabitants of the districts of Tunakabun, Kalar-rustag, and Kujur, which were formerly part of Rustamdar, do not choose to be looked upon as Mázandaránia, whilst the Mazandaranis say they are Gilaks.

The shortest route from Tihran to the Caspian is via the Alcha pass to the Lar valley, and thence by the Yalu or Abi-

² Rayan, le Ravishita tin Zamyad Vesht, e ; le Royado-mand de Bundabiah, ku, . 7 (Zand-Assena, II, 416, nore ug). Demonstrier, lec. ett., p. 508, nore; see also larguert, lec. ett., p. 736.

Villague of Krjur; see Appendis I, c.

paved with logs and often submerged, leads to Chalandar which is surrounded by a marsh. If a horse strays at night and flounders into the mud there is but little hope of extricating him. Mackenzie, who visited the ruins about one mile from Hawdkútí, a village to the east of the Chalandar stream, found distinct evidences of the existence in former days of a large fortress surrounded by a double ditch and wall; the inner fosse was at least twenty feet deep and the outer was not more than ten; the central mound contained many bricks, and on it grew two of the most splendid forest trees he had ever seen. Thence to the hills is rather less than a mile, where there is a cavern formed in the calcareous rock at a height of about 30 feet from the ground; this cave is about 6 feet in height, 4 feet in breadth, and as many in length. It commands a fine view of the country in front and of the sea (44).

We read in thin Islandiyar's History of Tabaristan that, when pursued by Afrasiyab, Minuchihr came to Rustamdar and, after wandering about for some time in Kurshid Rustaq, took refuge at Chalandar, where the mountains are nearest the sea. Here, between the villages of Wanushadih and Kunus, he dug a great most behind which he remained with his army. He sent his family to the village of Moz (another manuscript says Mor), at that time Manhir, where in one face of the mountain is a great cave. Here Minuchihr concealed his treasures and stores and at its entrance had a castle built, which in the author's time was known as Diz-i-Minuchihr. In the time of Kuchik-'Alawi (the little 'Alawi) this cave was entered and much treasure found there.

Isma'll, the kadkhudd of Warran (43), told Lt.-Col. H. L. Wells' legends of an impregnable castle that once existed near Nurrudbar, the name of which was Oal'a-i-Mur.

Leaving Molkar, we re-entered the jungle, and, passing the Anarwar stream, the village and stream of 'Alfabad, and two more streams, the Núrrúdbár (Mackenzie calls it the Nírúd), and the Khuahkalát, both of which were dry, arrived at Şarin-kalá.

The village of Sarinkalá (Saláhu'd-Din-Kalá) numbers 100 houses, has a bath, and lies in the jungle some 200 yards south of the road which runs along the beach.

[&]quot; "Across the Ethura Mountains to the Caspian Sea." by Lt. Col. II. L. Wells, in The Scattish Government Magnetine, January 1808.

and, after crossing the Damarń, reached the village of Bahársará. Here on the beach were some of those elevated platforms where the inhabitants sleep in summer and store their rice-straw for the winter. Next came the Gandábrúd, and then a branch of the Kurkurád (41). On the further side of some stagnant waters we saw the village of Kurkurúsar. Later we crossed a broad but shallow stream called Chashma-i-Áb, which joins the sea at this point. I may here mention that the traveller on the shores of the Caspian knows that he is near the month of a river long before he reaches it, owing to the fact that the stream of fresh water as it flows from the river-mouth into the sea shows up conspicuously to a considerable distance from the shore in the form of a long, silvery streak, which is visible when one is yet several hundreds of yards away; in rainy weather the silver streak becomes mud-coloured.

On the banks of the Chashma-i-Ab is the village of Habibabad, formerly known as Khachak', where we alighted. Habibabad, which is in the subdistrict of Girán, numbers 65 houses, is pleasantly situated near the beach, and is watered by the Khachak and Chashma-i-Ab streams.

Nov. 21rd, 18 miles. We crossed the Girdu stream and reached the village of Hasanabad, through which flow the Mashankila and the Shah-Muradkila, which latter is full of aquatic plants, and Joins the Mashalak at its mouth. From here we rode for about 2 miles over a mass of limestone, and, continuing in an easterly direction, crossed a stream, the 'Aliabad-Dunbal, above which and to our right lay the large village of 'Alfahad-i-Buxurg, also called 'Allabad-i-Mir. The next streams to be crossed were the Sham'jaran and Latangan, then the Amir-Rod and the Mar-Urdi stream, with the village of the same name on its left bank, Continuing on our road, we crossed the river Khayr-Rud, a broad. and formidable one, the bed of which is calcareous and was nearly dry. It gives its name to the small subdistrict of Khayrrudkinar. We were now in the jungle of Bandpay, and crossed the Sutulkiya (Sultan 'Ali Kiya) stream. The Maxigah stream was the next water encountered, soon after which we forded the Chalak stream and, passing through the village of the same name, reached the Duzdakardd and a little later 'Allahad-i-Asghar-Khani and the Mulkar-Rud, From Mulkar a path,

[!] Zahlru'd-Dio has Khwai and Khwaiak.

² See Lablra'd-Din, History of Gildin and Daylannistan, Racht 1530, p. 146, l. 17.

Passing the Nawrūdsar, the Hacharūd, the village of Imamrūd, and the stream of Dūjamán, we came to the Sardábrūd (ar), which runs down from the papidgs of Kalárdasht. After some very stony ground we crossed the Áwrangkila and reached the broad stream of Chálūs which, rising in the Dalir and Núr hills, falls into the sea some 19 miles from Allábád and forms the boundary between Kalár-rustáq and Kujūr.

The district of Kalár-rustáq' extends along the coast from the Namakábrúd on the west, to the Chálús on the east, and is situated between the districts of Tunakábun and Kujúc. It comprises four subdistricts: (a) Birún Bashm (Bazham); (b) Dasht; (c) Kalárdasht; (d) Kúbistán. Mackenzie in 1860 said that there were about 100 villages in the ynyldyr of Kalár-rustáq, and some 600 houses of Khwájawands.

The chief product of the plain is rice, whilst wheat and barley grow in the hills, but cattle and sheep constitute the principal source of wealth of this district.

The ancient rulers of Fars had a castle at Chains where armed horsemen were kept in constant readiness to protect the inhabitants against the raids of the Daylamites, while the city was surrounded by a strong wall built at the command of a daughter of the King of Fars. The defences of Chalus were destroyed in 287/900 by Sayyid Hasan b. Qasim, This town, formerly also written as Sálúsh and Sálús, is described by Muqaddasi as a city having a castle built of stone with a Friday Mosque adjoining. Near it lay two other towns, namely al-Kabira (30) and Kajja (30). Here was buried with great pomp the mother of Hasan the Buwayhid. Of the Marashi myyidi of Maxandacan, Zahiru'd-Din b. 'All b. Qiwamu'd-Din and his son, Fadin'llah, were laid to rest at Chalus. The town also gave its name to a district called Châlúsa-rustán. The Arab geographers give the following stages from Amul to Daylam: Natil, a stage; Chalis, a short stage; Kalar (10), a stage; and Daylam', a stage.

The sammer road from Chálús to Tihrán has four stages: Bábúdib, Alámul, Shahristának or Imámzáda Dá'úd, and Tihrán. The winter road has six or seven stages: Tuwár, Waliábád, Gachasar, Shahristának, Áhár which is optional, Úshán, and Tihrán.

Beyond the Châlús river we passed the village of Majidáhád

Villages of Kaikr-rustag; see Appendix I. s.

Le Strauge, lac. cit., p. 378.

See Mauginert, lor. cit., pp. 126-127.

stream with a sendy bottom, on the left bank of which stands the village of the same name. The road now lay through a jungle of lofty box trees close to the sea-shore, and 2½ miles from 'Abbá-sábád we crossed the Kharakrůd, a very winding and sluggish stream. On its right bank is the village of Jamshidábád. We crossed a rivulet, the Chika-i-'Abbásábád, near the village of 'Abbásábád, and a hundred paces further on the Chika-i-Gulúr. Some 2 miles from Jamshidábád we arrived again on the béach, at a place where two streams, one of which is the Tilúrasar or Tilrúdsar, flow into the sea. Passing into the jungle again, we threaded our way through the brambles and acacias and rejoined the sandy beach at a paint where the Isparúd (36) falls into the sea. Crossing the small Khájakasar brook, and another one soon after, we once more entered the jungle and, passing the Palangrúd, came to the Namakáhrůd where Kalár-rustán begins.

The Namakábrúd was formerly the western boundary of Rustandar. The real limits of Rustandar, according to Zahlru'd-Din, were Si-Sangan or the Manhir river to the east and Malat to the west. When in 492/1098-9 Taju'l-Mulúk Mardawij rebelled against his brother. Shah Ghari Rustam, the latter obtained the help of the Ustundar Shahmush b. Hazarasi by promising him the hand of his sister, who received as dowry the district extending from Pá-yi-Dasht to the Siyahrúd, In 538/1163 'Ald'u'd-Dawla Hasan, also called Sharafu'l-Mulúk. who, on the occasion of his incurring his father's wrath, had been befriended by the Ustundar, succeeded his father, Shah Ghazi Rustam, and granted the Ustundar Kay-Ka'ús all the territory from Kunus to the Alisharud, this river thus becoming the eastern limit of Rustamdar. In 590/1194 the Ustundar Hazarasi b. Shahmush, who had rebelled against Shah Ardashir b. Hasan of Mazandarán and entered into an alliance with the Isma'llis or Assassins, ceded to the latter the territory between Malat and Sakhtsar. In 640/1242-3 the Ustundar Shahrakim b. Namawar was compelled by the rulers of Gilan to retire to the Namakawarud, which thus became the western limit of Rustamdar. To the south Rustamdar extended to the crest of the mountains whose rivers flowed into the Caspian, which bounded it to the north. Rustamdar was also called Ustandar or Ustundariyya, a name derived either from ustum, a word meaning mountain, or from Ustun, the name of a former ruler of this district. The Namakábrúd rises not far from Khushámíyán,

then forded the Kázimrúd, Pasandarúd, Galabúsi, and Kúchabúsi streams, and soon afterwards entered the pretty village of 'Abbásábád, which is pleasantly situated on a gravelly bank partially covered with grass and bushes, at a pistol shot from the water's edge. It has 25 houses, a bath and a mosque.

Langa, to which subdistrict 'Abbasabad belongs, is bordered on the west by the Kazimrad, on the south by Mashalahad, and on the east by Aspehin. The alija, or silk fabrics, of Langa are delebrated. Langa is divided into Jurband (or Balaband), usually known as Langa, and Jirband (or Pa'inband). The tow wooded hills which separate the plain from the yaylays are known as Miyanband. The inhabitants of Nishta, Zawar, and Langa go to Dakah (Pish-Dakah and Pas-Dakah) for the summer. In the mountains behind Nishta are Siyahmushtad and other localities.

Sayyid Abu'l-Husayn al-Mú'ayyad bi'liáh, who carried on propaganda in Daylamán which he occupied and where he had established himself, died in 421/1030, and was buried in his house at Langé. His grave was still venerated in the 10th (16th) century.

Nov. 22nd, 24 miles. The first part of the road after Abbasábad was very good, passing over a belt of turf situated between the sea and the rice-fields as far as the river of Muhammad Husaynabad, on the right bank of which stands the mahalla whence it derives its name. After crossing the Ganjanid we reached a spot called Pakibagh where mulberry plantations had been recently laid out. This place was formerly a village, but its inhabitants had abandoned it and gone to Umlchkala. The mahalla of Umichkala extends along both sides of a stream; the road here turns aside and passes through jungle for about a mile: we noticed some fine forest trees on the right, where there was a path through the thicket leading to the remains of an old building which is used as a brick mine by the natives. There is nothing above ground to indicate the site of a fortress, and so many holes have been dug in the search for bricks, that the inquisitive traveller would have no chance of discovering or reconstituting the outworks of an old castle or fortalice. Its name all over the neighbourhood is Aspehln (38), and it is said that a great man called 'Uthman Khan dwelt there in bygone days,

After crossing the Mumadamarda, a small brook, and continuing for about a mile, we came to the Aspehin, a fairly broad Oil was reported from Mazarlát near Khurramábád, and from Hasanábád in Kujúr, but no indications of it could be found.

As Tunakábun is on the longitudinal axis of symmetry of the Caucasian oil fields, and as we also find indications of oil in Samnán and Hazárjaríb, we may safely infer that oil does exist in Tunakábun, but at what depth and whether in paying quantities or not it is difficult at present to tell.

On our way back from Atishkada we passed the hamlets of Karakúh, Shántásh or Shánatarásh, and Barashabur, all belonging to Habashabur. A few hundred yards east of Habashabur there is an old fortified enclosure of great strength. It is in the form of a square, measures 84 paces in either direction, and is composed of a mud embankment 30 feet high surrounded by a moat. The gate facus east. I was told that similar gafos, or castles, existed in other parts of Tunakábun; one of these is called Qul'a Gardan and is near Balada, another is to be seen near Lashkarak, and a third one, called Qul'a Paraz, at Siyáhwaraz. From Barashabur we took a short cut through the villages of Kinársar and Miyán Mahalla to Khurramábád.

In the evening the Amfr-i-As'ad accompanied us to Shahsuwar. Shahsuwar and Khurramabad are in the subdistrict of Tawabi', the largest in Tunakabun, although it only extends from Tilpourdear to the Izarud.

Nov. 21st, 16 miles. Riding out of Shahsuvar, we forded the Chashmakila, and crossed over a wooden bridge which spans the Sangsara, a stream coming from the village of the same name. We then forded the Hajji Mahalla (14), passed the village of Waliabad, and reached the Tilpurdset or Tilpurdab, which is about 30 yards wide and is spanned by a rough bridge of planks. The Halikala, which joins the Tilpurdset at its mouth, is also crossed by a wooden bridge. After the village of Halikala we reached Palatkala, which possesses a bath and extensive groves of orange trees and a stream of the same name. Passing through the jungle, which here comes close to the beach and conceals the village of Faqihabad, we came to the Izarud and beyond it to a rivulet named Sultankala. At this point begins the subdistrict of Nishta which numbers about 1000 houses.

The Nishta Rud is crossed by a wooden bridge. Medlars, boxtrees, wild pomegranates, brambles, etc., were plentiful in the jungle up to the Pasandarud. These jungles near the sea in which pomegranates usually abound are termed and read. We

inhabitants of these parts, not only on account of their religion, but also and principally because they occupy the best yayldqs of the district.

The Rúzaki Kurds brought here by Sháh Tahmásp I have entirely disappeared.

Khorramábád, lat. 36° 45′, long. 51° 0′, the chief place of Tunakábun, is situated amongst rice fields in a green and pleasant prairie, about 5 or 6 miles from the foot of the nearest hills. It numbers about 250 houses (there were only 30 in 1859) scattered through the thicket, and has a telegraph station which connects it with Rasht, and a good brick caravanserai. Three fine gardens belonging to the late Sa'du'd-Dawla, the Sipalidár-i-A'zato, and the Amír-i-As'ad surround the Sabs-Maydán on three sides, the fourth or southern side being open.

There are five stages from Khurramábád 10 Tihrán: Márán, Alamút, Tálagán, Kurdán, and Tihrán.

The port of Khurramábád is Sháhsuwár, about 2 míles north of it, to the east of the mouth of the Mazar river. The Mazar, which is not navigable, is formed by three streams, the Walamrud, Dú-Hazár, and Sih-Hazár. Mackenzie says that it rises in two places, Márán and Dú-Hazár, and that its two branches unite at a distance of one farsakh (4 miles) from the sea.

Nov. 20th. Having heard of the existence of oil wells in the district. I decided to visit them. We passed Hasankala about one mile from Khurramábád, then Kárdgar Mahalla and Istalkhsar, and crossed the Kúrjú or Karájú stream. Off the road to the left were Miyan Mahalla and Nasrabad, and, to the right, Zaminkin. The jungle became thicker as we proceeded, some of the oaks being of great girth. We finally reached a spot called Atishkada, or "the fire-temple," at the foot of the hills, about four miles from Habashabur where we first entered the jungle. We were shown four wells, which were, however, of small depth. A greasy substance could be seen floating on the surface of the water in two of the wells, but it is quite certain that no oil had been obtained here for many a century. The name Atishkada clearly indicates, however, that a fire temple had stood at this apot, and this is still further confirmed by the existence of low mounds and broken bricks in the close vicinity of the wells. The district was formerly named Tashkun (tash = dish or fire, and kun = make), and there is still a village of this name not very far from Atishkada.

Qawi-Úsallú or more correctly Qawi-Hisárlú, Kalántariyya (51), Faoih, Tálish, Gulayi, Dai, Asás, Shúrli, Tálagáol, and Ródbárl.

The chieftainship of the district has been hereditary in the family of the present Sipahdár-i-A'ram since the end of the 18th century, when Mahdí Bayg Khal'atbarí went to Shíráz to complain of the oppression of the Qawi-Usallú governor, and received from Karím Khán Zaud the title of khán and the governorship of Tunakábun (33). This Mahdí Khán was later a staunch supporter of Áqá Muhammad Khán and he joined the troops which the latter sent against Hidáyat Khán of Gílán. A blood feud between the inhabitants of Rasht and those of Tunakábun resulted from this expedition, and, at the request of Mahdí Khán, Tunakábun was separated from Gílán and added to Mázandarán, and was, together with Kalár-rustáq and Kujúr, entrusted to Mahdí Khán. These three districts have ever since been known as Mahall-i-Thalátha or "the three districts."

Mahdi Kháni was succeeded by his eldest son, Hádi Khán. The latter's son, Wali Khán, was killed at the siege of Herát, and to his grandson, Habíbu'lláh Khán, a lad of 13, better known under the title of Sa'du'd-Dawla, who had accompanied the expedition, were given the governorship and command held by his father. Sa'du'd-Dawla was succeeded by his son Muhammad Wali Khán, the present Sipahdár-i-A'ram. The Khal'atbari clan claims descent from a certain Ahmad Shumayd of Aleppo, who, during the caliphate of 'Ali, was the bearer of a robe of honour to one of the provincial governors, whence his surname of Khal'atbar. His sons, Násir and Yásir, came to Rustamdár in Mázandarán, the former settling in Núr, the latter in Gulayján. I am of opinion, however, that this surname is a corruption of Khalábar, the name given to certain retainers or boarded servants of the kings of Gílán.

In 1855 the Sadr-i-A'sam Aqa Khan Nuri removed the 'Abdu'l-Malikis from Nur to Dhaghmarz near Ashraf, but Habf-bu'llah Khan was unable to pay the sum asked for the removal of the Khwajawands from Kujur and Kalar-rustaq. The Khwajawands, although now inhabiting villages, still move about in tents during the hot season. They keep cattle, and breed a fairly good race of horses. They are also employed in cultivation, most of their fields being daymi, i.s. not requiring artificial irrigation. The Khwajawands and Lake, as a whole, are hated by the other

³ Son of Hajil Sedig b. Haji Bagir.

CHAPTER III

District of Tunakabub. Products: Indostries. Claps, Hereditary chicle. Origin of the name Khallat-bart. Khwajawanda. Khurramabad. Oil wells at Attsilkada. Castle of Flabashabor. Khurramabad is Amul. Subdistrict of Nishid. 'Abbashabd. Subdistrict of Langd. The Namakabrid. Subdistrict of Kallat-rustiq. Road from Châbid to Tibrin. River-mouths. Chalandat. Ruins of Hawakhai. Sarahkald. District of Kujūr, its subdistricts inhabitants, and mads. Saladih, District of Núr, its subdistricts and mines. Majumidatad. Arrival at Amul.

TUNAKARUN (30), of which Khurramábád is now the chief place, is the most westerly district of Mázandarán, and is bounded on the north by the Caspian, on the west by the Surkháni stream, on the south by the Alburz range and the Qazwin districts of Rúdbár and Tálagán, and on the east by the district of Kalár-rustáq. It is divided into the following eight subdistricts: (a) Balada, or the chief place, (b) Gulayján, (c) Langá-(d) Nishtá, including Zawár, (r) Sakhtsar, (f) Sarhadd, (g) Siyáhrustáq, and (k) Tawábi¹.

The yayldar of the inhabitants are the mountains of Dú-Hazár, Sih-Hazár, and Ishkawar (21). The inhabitants of western Tuna-kábun also frequent the following yayldar in the Ishkawar sub-district of Gilán: Gara, Lúshkán, Kasháya, Púrandán, Dargáh, Liyásí, Darísanak, Chákul, Tukamján, and Ziyádí.

The products of Tunakabun are rice, which is much esteemed for its whiteness and delicacy, silk, give, and wool. Flax and sugar are no longer cultivated, but tea has been introduced and a small quantity is now grown. There is a great abundance of walnuts as also of oranges and lemons. In the forests, amongst a great variety of other trees, are boxwood and numerous oaktrees of great size. The rivers are rich in fish, and cattle and sheep are plentiful. Beans, wheat, and barley are grown in the highlands.

The chief industry is the manufacture of textiles, such as silk cloths, woollen tissues, felt cloaks for the peasantry, and coarse linen. Rugs or gilles are also made by the tribeswomen.

The inhabitants trade with Qazwin and Tihrán. Periodical markets are held at the following villages: Siyáhwaraz on Mondays, Khurramábád on Tuesdays and Saturdays, Zawar on Mondays, Sulaymánábád on Wednesdays, Sádát Mahalla of Sakhtsar on Thursdays, and Dárkalá.

There are eleven great clans in Tunakabun, viz.: Khal'atbari,

Villages of Tunakabun; see Appendix I, A.

Pahdar Rúd, which runs down from the village of Kúdih. Alter that comes the Níyása, between which and the Mazar lies a bay 8 miles in length. The next streams to be crossed were the Zamínjúb, the Pádangrúd, and the Chalkrúd which abounds in salmon. Beyond the Chalkrúd is Chawarsar, a mahalla of Shírrúd, then the hamlet of Tamíjána, where we crossed the Chawarsar stream; and after that the Shírrúd river (18), also called Tírum or Tahram, which cannot be forded when in flood. Further on we forded a branch of this river and soon after reached the mahalla of Shírrúd. The next water to be crossed was the Awsiyáh Rúd (19), a shallow stream flowing immediately east of the village of Lapasar, after which we rode alternately along the beach and through the thorny jungle as far as the small Wáchak stream.

From Wachak there is a path to the village of Gulayjan, the chief place of the district of that name, which is bounded by the Niyasa Rud on the west, the Mazar on the east, and on the south by the mountains of Limran and Girdkuh, beyond which lie the payidgs of Ishkawar. The inhabitants of the district of Gulayjan are mostly from Ishkawar, whilst a few come from Gilan, Talaqan, and Alamut.

Beyond Wachak flow the Fikarid with Tarik-Mahalla on its right bank, and, further on, the Zaminjib (probably the same as Mackenzie's Nasiyakala), on the right bank of which is Nasiya Mahalla. Then we followed the Ab-i-Karimabad, the Gusari, and an arm of the Mazar, before we reached the Mazar or Shahsuwar river which is shallow and has a pebbly bottom. At Shahsuwar we turned to the S.E., coming into open country, and, crussing the bed of the Mazarlat, which we followed for a quarter of an hour, and the broad pebbly bottom of the Chashmakila torrent which was almost dry, emerged at Kûkalaya on a built road. We passed Karat and Shirakraz soon after, and reached the maydon of Khurramabad, on the northern side of which is the house of Amir-i-As'ad, the eldest son of the Sipahdar-i-A'gam.

which separate it from Rúdbhr-i-Alamit. Most of the inhabitants spend the summer months in the mountains, and only return to their villages towards the beginning of winter (17). The mountains immediately south of Sakhtsar are known under the general appellation of Baláband or Júrband; beans, wheat, and barley are grown there in small quantities. The inhabitants are mostly sayyids, whilst the language spoken is griaks. Meigunof mentions too Úsánlús and Khwajawands as residing here, but this is no longer the case,

Sakhtsar is relebrated for its hot springs. These are in the village of Åb-i-Garm. There are six large and many minor ones. The temperature of the largest, called Åb-i-Garm-i-Bururg, is ti4° F.; of the second, called Bacha-Garmáb, 111° F.; of the third, that for the ladies, 109° F.; and of the fourth, named Anjirabun, 98° F. On the left bank of the small river, which flows through a nicely wooded glen a little further down, there are two others, Khalak, 98° F., and Sangabun, 101° F. The people of the country only use these springs externally and follow no diet rules; they go to them for skin diseases, rheumatism, and the after-effects of fever.

Nov. 19th, 16 miles. The hills from Sakhtsar to the neighbour-hood of Bárfurúsh form a magnificent amphitheatre of considerable breadth; they rise one above the other, and there are several ranges which slope down from the snow-capped peaks of Jurdih, Dú-Hazár, etc. The intermediate space between the mountains and the sea was covered with fields producing the much esteemed rice of Tunakábun, the roads through which are as bad as the evil paths of Gilán.

We crossed the Palangrud by a stone culvert; this river, which is deep and full of large boulders, is called the Salmrud lower down. Further on is the village of Ramak, through which flows the Ab-i-Ramak. We next came to the villages of Chawarsar, Shurabsar, and Sayyid Mahalla, which latter has extensive mulberry plantations and kitchen gardens. Sayyid Mahalla gives its name to a stream which is also called the Ab-i-Ruda'a. The road from Salid Tamisha to Zir-Markuh, east of Sayyid Mahalla, was made by the Sipahdar-i-A'ram, and was to be continued to Khurramabad. We crossed the Barashi stream, not far from the mouth of which is the village of the same name. The road then leads behind sand-hills to the village of Mishakalaya and the

^{1 5.} Melgunol, Dat similithe Ofer des Karpinshes Alexes, Leipzig, 1868, p. 216.

five small ridhldear: (1) the Ród-i-Bálálam or Rúd-i-Gaskari-Mahalla, (2) the Nawdarra, called by Mackenzie Sálú-Mahalla, (3) another branch of the Nawdarra stream, (4) the Gilakján stream, and (5) another stream the name of which is given by Mackenzie as Shir Mahalla.

About 2 miles from the Dústkúh we came to the Pniárúd, a large river which rises in the Sumám-Kúh. Leaving Ríkaláya and Limújú to our right, we crossed the Gizáfrúd and reached Nawdih where we stayed the night,

Nov. 18th, 16 miles. Outside Nawdilt we crossed the lary stream of Lazarian and a little further on the Ab-I-Khushkalat (1), which is very broad and in springtime can only be forded higher up at the hamlet of Radi Mahalla; then followed two streams belonging to Siyahkalardd, and another one near the village of Chayjan. The country here is well wooded. From the mouth of the Khushkarud to the river of Oasimabad is about a miles. We then came to the Ushiyan Rud, beyond which are a few brooks (46). and then comes the muddy Acharud, also called Khushkalat The mountain here approaches to within 2 miles of the coast. A bit of jungle and the Chashma-i-Mairkinh had still to be traversed before reaching Chábuksar and its stream. The village of Mivardih, which lies concealed in the forest, is 2 miles from Salid Tamisha. The Jurdih hills, to which many of the people of Tunakabun retreat in summer, rose above us to the right, whilst in front the Sakhtsar hills, and to the S.S.E. the Mazandarán hills, were visible in the distance. After the Ismali rivulet we came to the Surkhani, a stream which forms the boundary of Giján and Tunakábun in Mázandarán, and on the further side of which are the pastures of Salid-Tamisha. Rounding the Sakhtsar hills, which here reach very nearly to the water's edge, we continued through the jungle to Dariyapushta which numbers thirty houses, beasts a mosque and a shrine, and is rich in fields and mulberry plantations. We forded the Turkrud and rode through Akhund Mahalla with its mosque and madram and numberless orange trees. The next features of our ride were the Safárud co Ab-i-Sakhtsar, the fine village and stream of Náranjbon and the hamlet of Siyahlam, after which we reached Ab-i-Garm, our halting place for the day.

Sakhtsar is a small district of Tunakabun and extends from the Surkhard stream on the west to the Nasiya Rud on the east; to the south it is bordered by the Ishkawar mountains of Glin

Nov. 17th, 34 miles. On leaving Libilan we passed the Sabz-Maydan with its lake, and held on in an easterly direction. Two miles further on we came upon the picturesque shrine of Shaykhanbar with its blue tiled dome. The road winds along the slope of the low hills as far as Lilakúh, and is bordered with trees and boxwood. For nearly 7 miles from Lahijan the road has the same low wooded hills with stony blocks on their sides to the right, and jungle, rice fields, and mulberry plantations, intermixed with occasional dilindary or silk granusies and houses, sloping down to the left; It follows generally the line of the old route constructed by Shah Abbas, but at Lilakuh, one mile from Langarid, it leaves the old causeway, which turns to the right towards Malat near the mountains. The villages passed on the way from Lahiján to Langarúd were: Chahárkhanasar, Nakhilikaláya, Qassáb-Mahalla, Shaykhánber, Sayyid Mahalla, Nalqashar, Liváristán, Dizbun, Diwahal, and Lilakúh, Outside Langarúd there is an open plain, and the road which was nearly east is raised above the rice fields. The last village belonging to the Langardd district is Kikalaya: its houses were all thatched and evidently belonged to cultivators in easy circumstances. At Dariyasar, a small stream running down from an istalka or reservoir, fed by the Shalman, is crossed by a most picturesque bridge with a thatched roof. We then entered the Shalman district of Ránikúh and crossed the Gilsafid and Patidih streams, both branches of the Shalman, which latter we forded at a point where there is a large village on the right bank.

The Ballsa stream, which joins the Shalman, is crossed by a brick bridge. The road here is bordered by this and much shand, or palam (Sambucus Ebulus), which reaches to a height of five or six feet. We passed Chinijan and the Miyanpushta, another tributary of the Shalman, beyond which lies the village of the same name. The Rúdisar river is crossed by a very lofty and very steep bridge. The bazaar of Rúdisar is built like a huge caravanserai with four entrances.

Outside Rúdisar is an old grave-yard called the cemetery of Mullá Amíra; it is an open space covered with grass and adorned with venerable dedd trees. Before coming to the Caspian, we passed the Shírarúd, a branch of the Pulúród, and crossed the Kaldarra, which is no doubt the Nawrúd mentioned by Holmes and Mackenzie. We then came to the Düstküh stream about a miles from Shírarúd. After the Dústküh stream we crossed

CHAPTER II

Rushi to Khurmondhad. Beanar of Kalchistahan. Selld-Raid Lishijam Langurid. Kilidhar. Radisas. Nawdib. Miyandib. District of Sokhitsas, products, language, inhabitants. The hot springs of Abri-Garm. District of Gulsyjan, inhabitants. The Amir-i-As'ad.

Nov. 14th, 25 miles. From Rasht we followed the road constructed a few years ago by the Sipahdar-i-A'zam, passed the hazaar of Aithisha, the village of Khunachah, the canal of Khumamrud, Gurabjur, the canal of Hajil Bikanda and that of Gliamush, and the village of Balasabuna, and reached the Gavsha-damarda canal. This name means in gilak "dead bride," and the legend is that a young bride, whilst being taken to the bridegroom's house, was drowned at this spot. We crossed the Nawrud, also called Lálarud, by the Murghánapurd, "chicken-egg bridge." We were told that an old woman spent the best part of her life seiling eggs at this crossing, and that with her hard-earned savings she built this bridge, which ascends at a steep slope from both sides. thus forming an angle or point in the centre. The bazaar of Kúchisfahán consists of two rows of shops with a guteway at the western end, but open to the east. These bazaars, called grandle, are places where markets are held periodically, and they are usually destitute of inhabitants on other days. Such baggars are only found in Gilan and western Mazandarán, and, as a rule, they should be at least a miles distant from one another. An hour's elde from Kúchislahán brought us to Rashtábád on the left bank of the Safid-Rud from which Lahilan is 8 miles distant

After crossing the Giwdarra or Siyahrūd by a brick bridge near Gūka, we saw near the village of Tijin-Gūka the shrine of 'Ali Gharnawi, a descendant of Imām Ja'far. The strong stream of Shimrūd, which rises in the mountains of Daylamán, and flows into the Salld-Rūd, is crossed by a pointed bridge of brick (the angle to the summit of which is certainly not less than 30°) consisting of two large centre arches and a smaller one on each side. Fording the Surkhwáy, a very small stream, though boasting the traces of a former bridge, we soon afterwards crossed the Lahiján river and entered the town.

The women in Lahijan, as in Langarad, turn their faces to the wall whenever they meet anyone of consequence in the street, this being a sign of respect as well as of modesty on their part.

districts in the plain are appointed by him. The governorships of Tunakábun, Kalárrustáq, and Kujúr, and those of the mountain districts of Láriján, Sawádkóh, and Hazárjaríb, were until quite recently hereditary.

The revenue of the province was said to be about 150,000 timans, but it is not known what proportion of this amount reached the Imperial Treasury.

There are no modern military works in the province, but at various times in olden days strong works were erected to protect Mazandarán from invasion. These works are: (1) The famous Sadd-i-Anúsbarwan, or Qizil-Aián wall, which was erected by Anusharwan (531-578 A.D.) to protect the Gurgan valley against invasions by the wild Turanian tribes, Uzbaks, Turkomans, etc. (24). (2) The Firuzkanda, a ditch or moat made by Firuz Shah, husband of Amula the founder of Amul, from Gurgan to Moghan on the sea-shore. (3) The dyke of Farrukhan the Great', traces of which may yet be seen at Kharaba Shahr, the former limit of Mazanthatan, the country east of it being termed Biran-Tamisha, and that west of it Andarún-Tamisha. (4) The wall built by Magyar from Jájarm to Gílán, where there were gates. Every gate had a keeper, and no one was allowed to leave or enter the place which was called Mas, and inside it Mazandarán, (5) The lard-Kulbad, or Kulbad most, dug during the reign of Karlm Khan by Muhammad Khán of Sawadkúh, then governor of Mazandaran. to protect Ashral and eastern Mazandarán from the depredations of the Turkomans. (6) The Shah-Mark, east of Astarabad and between that city and the Qarasu, probably dug under Nasiru'd. Din Shah by order of the Atabak, Muhammad Taol Khan, as part of his defensive scheme against the Turkomans.

³ See Chi Islandiyar, pp. 30-31.

worshippers (13), embraced Islam under Abu'l-Khudayb and hecame Shiftes. When Amul was occupied by 'Umar b. 'Ala', the people, being disgusted with the Ispahbad's arrogance, came in in crowds and embraced Islam. They were apparently at first of the Maliki sect and the old Masjid-i-Jami' of Amul, called in Zahiru'd-Din's time (880/1475-6) Tashtazanan, was built by people of that sect.

When Mázyár (d. 224/839) cast off his allegiance to the Culiph, he resumed the Zoroastrian girdle and treated the Muslims with contempt. He conferred various offices and distinctions on Bábak, Mazdak, and other Magians who ordered the Muhammadan mosques to be destroyed and all traces of Islám to be removed.

Hasan b. Zayd (250-270/864-884), when his authority was firmly established, issued a proclamation to all the regions of Tabaristan, bidding them add the Shifte clause happy ila khapril-amal to the call to prayer, and to say the birmi'llah aloud in their prayers, and the like!

The people of Rustamdar were Sunnis, but Malik Kayumarth b. Bisition (807-857/1404-1453) compelled the people of Ruyan and Rustamdar to embrace the tenets of the Shiftes, with the exception, however, of the inhabitants of the village of Kadir who presented him with 700 geldings in order to be allowed to remain Sunnis. Two conturies later people of that sect were still to be found in the village.

Amongst the Shi'ites the Imami doctrines prevailed, although there were many followers of Zayd, especially in Tunakabun. It was only under the Safawis that the Imami doctrines became universally accepted amongst the Shi'ites of Mazandaran.

At present the majority of the inhabitants of Mazandaran are Shiftes, but amongst the Kurdish tribes there are still many 'Alf-allahis and a few Sunnis.

The Babis secured many adherents in Mazandarán towards the middle of last century, and the stand which they made at Shaykh Tabarsi against the Shah's troops is one of the great episodes of their history.

The administration of Mazandaran is entirely in the hands of the governor general, and all the governors of the different

² This proclamation is given in 150 Islandiyer, p. 179. ³ See E. G. Browne, Materials for the study of the Eddi religion, Cambridge, 1918, p. 141.

At his death they retired to the neighbourhood of the Gaklan country, but were brought back here by Aqa Muhammad Khan.

The Kurdish tribes of Jahánbayglú and Mudánlú inhabited the villages of Shirkhwast, Miyanrúd, and Farahábad. The Mudánlús were, in Sir Justin Sheil's time, the most important tribe of Mázandarán. Jahánbayglús are reported as residing in Andarúd, Chapukrúd, and at Mashhadganjrúz; Mudánlús at Mishkabád, lúbár. Panhachúlí, Kurdkalá, and Lárim; Zayds at Islandín.

Another important Turkish tribe is that of Imranla which is

settled in the village of Galuga.

A few Arabs were brought to Eastern Mazandarán by Aqá Muhammad Khan, and they introduced buffaloes into Mazandarán.

Some Gudar families, Bankashis, Barbars and Karáchis or

gypsies are also to be found in Mazandarán'.

Of the 30,000 families of Armenians and Georgians brought to Mazandarán by Sháh 'Abbás (1585–1628 A.D.) few if any remain. They have either succumbed to the climate or been absorbed by the native population.

There are over 700 Jews in Barlurush. In 1859 the kndkhudd told Mackenzie* that the colony to which he belonged had been formed from the remnants of those Jewish colonies planted in Marandarán by Sháh 'Abbás, who, in accordance with his usual policy, established many Armenians and Jews on the Caspian.

The total population of Mazandarán is estimated by Demorgny'

at between 250,000 and 300,000 souls.

The inhabitants generally speak Marandaráni (21), an old Persian dialect. In Tunakabun Gilaki is spoken, whilst Kurdish is the language of the Kurdish tribes, and Turkish, but to a lesser degree, that of the tribes of Turkish origin. In the towns Persian is the usual language.

Zahíru'd-Din informs us that the first follower of Islám to come to Tabaristán was Hasan to 'All, who was accompanied by 'Abdu'lláh b. 'Umar, Malik b. al Hárith al-Ashtar, and Qutham b. al 'Abbás, and that this occurred during the caliphate of 'Umar.

At the time of the conquest of Mazandarán by the Arabs, the people of Sárl, who, like their brethren of Tabaristán, were fire-

¹ Vor further information regarding these unites see H. L. Rabino, Diplomatic and Consular Report, Annual Series, No. 4812, pp. 41-74.

Capt. F. Mackenzie, Egort en the Parshan Cappian Frenderes, Recht, 1849-1860.
 Uppablished.
 Demorgray, Organization du Africhites de l'Intérieux, Télidras, 1331, p. 46.

by virtue of military service. They have become so mingled with the country folk that they cannot be distinguished from them; apart from the Kurds and a few Turks, they have altogether forgotten their original languages and are now Mazandaránís to all intents and purposes.

The 'Abdu'l-Malikis were at first settled at Darragaz; they were subsequently removed to Shiráz, and thence to Shahriyár, where they spent three years. Agá Muḥammad Khán later transplanted them to Núr, where they remained for 40 years. They then left their country for their country's good, being moved on by Mirzá Aqá Khán Nóri Sadr-i-'Azam, about the year 1855, to Dhághmarz in the neighbourhood of Sári. The territory they now occupy extends from Nawdharábád in Miyándúrúd on the west, to Qarátappa on the east, and from Atrap and Láktaráshán in Qarátughán on the south, to the Caspian. The Khivájawands are originally from Luristán. They were brought from Ardalán and Garvis to Western Mázandarán by Ágá Muḥammad Khán Qájár, together with the 'Abdu'l-Malikis from Shahriyár, to protect the capital, Tihrán, against any rising of the inhabitants of these parts, then noted for their turbulence.

The Laks inhabit Kalardasht.

The Giraylis were brought to Mázandarán from Kálpúsh by Ágá Muhammad Khán and are to be found in Andarúd, Miyándúrúd ann Qarátughán. Like the Úgánlús they are a Turkish race. The Úgánlús were also imported by Ágá Muhammad Khán. They numbered 150 families in the town of Sárí and many others in the villages, but are now dispersed.

We find a few Tálish in Kulit and others dispersed in the neighbourhood of the former Royal Residences of Mázandarán, and in the district of Tunakábun. A few Qawl Hisárlás reside in the latter district. Shell estimated the number of Qájárs in Mázandarán at 2000 families! Their number is now greatly reduced.

The few Balúchis, who came from the province which bears their name, numbered about 30 or 40 families settled in Sári, but none are now to be found. Some 30 families of Afgháns had settled at Sári but were massacred during some disturbances many years ago. There are still 60 families of Ghilzá's Afgháns at Qarátappa, who were first brought to Mázandarán by Nádír.

¹ Lady Shock Climpses of Life and Monneys in Presis, London, 1856, notes by Sir Justin Sheil.

woodcocks, and wild ducks are abundant all over the province. All the rivers are exceedingly well stocked with fish, which is the staple food of the peasantry!

The Mazandaránis (17) are a somewhat more manly race than the Gilaks, although there is not much difference between the two. This is perhaps owing to the fact that a great portion of them reside in the mountains in summer, as also to the smaller weight of taxation they have to endure. As far as honesty goes they are no better than they should be, and they are far inferior in point of intelligence to the Gilak: en repunds they are of sturdier build (18).

"The intellect of the Mazandaránis has been decried by the rest of their countrymen, as was that of the Bocotians by the Greeks, for stupidity and brutality, but, I suspect, on no sufficient grounds?" The poor classes are extremely ignorant, and according to our ideas can be considered but slightly civilized. The bigotry of the people in religious matters is great but concerns chiefly matters of ritual (19), and many include in liquor and opium, whilst the women of Sári have the reputation of being of easy virtue.

Sayyids in Mázandarán are countless. At the death of Imám Ridá, his relatives sought refuge in Daylam and Tabarlstán, where some of them suffered martyrdom, their tombe (20) becoming celebrated. Their descendants, however, remained there. When Yahyá h 'Umar h Yahyá h Husayn rebelled at Kúfa and claimed to be an imam amongst the sect of Zayd, such of the sayyids as escaped from the battle in which he was captured fled to Tabaristán and Daylam. Under Sayyid Hasan h. Zayd, sayyidr of the House of 'Ali and the Baná-Háshim began to flock to Tabaristán from Hijáz, Syria and 'Iráq, "like unto the number of the leaves on the trees," and this continued under the other 'Alid raters.

In addition to the aborigines of the province and #/s(a), there are many tribes disseminated over the country: 'Abdu'l-Malikis, Khwajawands, Laks, Giraylis, Uşanlas, Baluchis, Afghans, and Kurds, who have been brought into Mazandarán at different periods by various Persian Monarchs, and who hold their land

Ter forther information on the resources and trade of Manadaria see Diplometic and Consults Reports, No. 4819. Abrilla Series, Report for the pure 1910-11 on the trade and general condition of the city of Boofresh and the Province of Manadarian, by H. L. Rabina.

Series, I.c., p. 478-

Along the sea-shore fevers are less prevalent than on the skirts of the bills.

The principal towns in Marandarán are Sárí, the capital, Bárfurúsh, the centre of tracie, Mashhadisar, and Ashraí.

The chief products of Mázandarán are rice, cotton, a little sugar', and a variety of fruits.

"The whole extent of the country, between the foot of the hills and the sea, is said to present a succession of large and populous villages, embosomed indeed in wood, quite surrounded also with cultivation; the greater part of this is rice, for which the country is best adapted.

"The land in Mazandarán yields only one full crop in the year, but barley is sown occasionally in spring, for horses and cattle, as a green crop; after it is out they plough up the ground and plant it with rice."

Silk coccons are exported to Milan and Marseilles via Russia; some silk is recled locally and used in native manufactures, mixed with cotton. Beans, wheat, and barley are grown in the mountainous districts, and some flax in the lowlands. During the winter a great many labourers come from the upper country and are employed here.

The principal fruits are a great variety of the orange, lemon and citron species. These are evergreens, and in winter give a lively and cheerful appearance to the gardens, which are filled with them. There are also to be found apples, pomegranates, quinces, pears, peaches, walnuts, grapes, and melons. The vines are seen climbing the trunks of the forest trees, and their stems are sometimes 8 and 10 inches in diameter.

Mázandarán produces mineral pitch, which is found in abundance in different states, from petroleum to the choicest kind of naphtha, and is applied to many useful purposes. Iron also is produced,

The cuttle of Mazandarán are very small and have humps like the ladian cattle: the sheep are likewise small, and have not fat tails, like those of 'Iraq.

The mountains of Mazandaran abound with wild beasts; among others the tiger, panther, bear, wolf, goat, deer of different kinds, and wild boars are found in great quantities. Pheasants,

See D. F. Lafont et H. L. Rabion, "Celture de le carne à soure en Micandérin," Reme du Monde Mumimon, Paris, Vol. Exvitt, Sept. 1914, pp. 127-145.
France, Le., p. 85.

them? A dense hedge, a perfect wall of bramble, blackthorn, and thick boxwood, cemented with wild vines, and other creeping plants that run up and overlop the trees, of great thickness, often approaches within 30 yards of the water's edge, and usually terminates in one of those swamps and jungles I have described. No one in his senses would be mad enough to attempt to penetrate it, but a guide will show you a "hole in the wall," a crevice, a thing like a rabbit-run, through which he introduces you to a pathway at first scarcely perceptible, winding like a snake through the bushes, but which increases in size as you get on, not, however, in facility, for it is intersected by at least a dozen deep natural creeks, through the mire and water of which your horse must flounder; or you may have the choice of a precarious bridge of boughs; or, for variety, after a little space you may have to tread through artificial cuts, made for irrigation, no less deep and difficult than the natural creeks, as your poor load-horses soon find out, and which flood the whole vicinity, so that you travel girthdeep in the soil; and thus, if you survive after a circuitous and perilous pilgrimage, you reach the mahalla or village.

The climate of Mazandarán is universally condemned. It is extremely capricious, and not naturally divided into wet and day, or cold and hot, seasons; one year it pours for a month without cessation, and the same month in the next year may be quite dry. Though not nearly so damp as Gffan, it must be termed a humid climate, for there is no day throughout the year in which the people can rely on dry weather. The rainfall is five times as great as it is to the south. From December to April are the wettest, as also the coldest, months. The summers are very but, and the weather their is subject to very great changes of temperature which occasion much sickness. It is the same in winter; the inhabitants are then sometimes forced to throw off their warm clothes, and in summer they are obliged to have recourse to their susting, or sheepskin cloaks, and furs. Snow often falls heavily. and though it does not remain so long as in the higher country to the south, it is a mistake to think that it does not lie at all. The cold of summer is damp and unwholesome, causing many diseases. Rheumatisms and dropsies are common, and complaints of the eye still more so....Many of the inhabitants certainly have a sallow look, but others are remarkably sturdy and athletic.

France, Ace p. 46.

ruined hostels known as Rubát-i-Ishq and Rubát-i-Qarábil (16) alone remain to afford a comparison between the past and the present. The road from Astarabad to Ashraf is so completely tuined through neglect that the traffic of the country generally passes on either side of it, through deep alongits which are; however, preferable to the broken pavement of the road with its dangerous pitfalls. From Ashraf to Sarl the present road for the greater part follows the causeway which is full of deep holes and ruts; in many places the mud is a yard deep, but a good road might easily be constructed on the foundation of the old one From Sari to 'Allahad and thence to Amul traces of the causeway are still to be seen. From Amul to Tamlian in Ranikuh the causeway ran through the jungle, and I have beard of a section still in existence between Dánivál and Plahambor in Kalár-rustág. a distance of about 20 miles. From Tamijan the road skirted the foot of the hills, passing Malat and continuing thence to Labijan, Rasht and the Mughan plain. The only traces of it in Gilan are seen at Malat, near the former Gurab-i-Gaskar, and perhaps on the way from Rik in Kargánrúd to Ágavlar, where Fraser thought he saw traces of the famous causeway leading over the mountains to Ardabil.

The other roads in the interior are a trifle better than those of Gilán, but still are bad enough to occasion great fatigue, if not death, to horses. The only tolerable road from Rúdisar in Gilán to Bárfurúsh, which is always chosen by muleteers, when possible, lies along the sands of the sea-shore; but experienced guides are necessary to point out the fords of the numerous rivers, which are full of quicksands; and the fatigue of crossing these streams may be conceived when the number of them is taken into account.

The following is Fraser's description of the internal communications of Marandarán: Certainly I never saw, nor can I imagine, a stronger or more impracticable country, from a military point of view, than these provinces. Roads—that is, made roads—there are none, except the great causeway, made of old by Shah 'Abbas, and this has now so nearly disappeared, that it requires a guide to find it; and, even when found, it would be useless for military purposes, from the numerous breaks and gaps in its course, and from the impenetrable jungle which surrounds it on all sides, and affords cover for all sorts of ambuscades and surprises.

As for their paths, who, except themselves, could discover

even when the rivers approach the coast from a south or southwest direction. From this fact it is evident that the prevailing winds are from the west and north-west, and that the waves running one way and the streams another have gradually raised banks between them.

Most of the rivers of Mazandardn are well stocked with fish.

The principal harbour, if we may call it by this name, is Mash-hadisar. The next port in importance is Farikinar, after which comes Farahábád.

There are two made roads leading from Mázandarán to the interior across the Alburz, that from Amul to Țihrán, striking the eastern base of Damáwand, and constructed by Gasteiger Khán, an Austrian engineer in the service of Násiru'd-Dín Sháh, and that from Bárfurásh to Ţihrán via Sawádkúh, which follows the old causeway. Both are tolerably good.

In 1031/1621 was terminated the famous causeway which Shah 'Abbas the Great had instructed the Wazir of Mazandaran, Mirza Muhammad Taqi, to construct from Farahabad on the Caspian to Khwar, via Sari, 'Aliabad, Sawadkuh, Halirod, and Firuzkuh, a total distance of about 43 farzakas, divided into nine stages. Another causeway was constructed about the same time from Jajarm to the plain of Mughan traversing the whole of the Persian provinces along the southern shore of the Caspian.

The road consisted of a causeway, generally 20 feet wide, and was, apparently, laid down with great care and labour, being paved throughout with large water-worn stones taken from the numerous mountain streams which cross the forest-covered plain, drained by deep ditches, and fenced with a stout hedge of white thorn and wild pomegranate, which is equally thorny and impenetrable; it was not, however, sufficiently raised and no gaps for cross drainage were made. This, with the inevitable Persian indifference to repairs, has rendered it what it is at the present day, a monument to the wisdom of a single sovereign, and a reproachful witness to the neglect of a long line of his successors (15).

To the east of Astarabad, the causeway, in the shape of a wide road clearing the Gurgán pass or gorge 50 miles lower down the valley, is now said to be covered with impenetrable forest, and two

¹ The date of the completion of the causeway is given to the chromogram. Advi-

The main range is losty and bare, but the lower hills are covered with every kind of forest tree and slope down by degrees to the belt of virgin forest. They are all of a very difficult and impracticable nature, being covered with dense forest for a great portion of their slopes.

The rivers of Mazandarán all rise in the northern slopes of the Alburs, and consequently none of them have any great length, and are really no more than mountain torrents, most of them being very low in dry weather, but subject to sudden and dangerous rises during and after the melting of snow.

Their names in succession from west to east are as follows: Surkhání, Turkrúd, Áb-i-Sakhtsar, also called Safárád or Isárúd. Naranjbun, Palangrud called lower down Salmrud (10), Ab-l-Ramak or Ramakábrůd, Shurábsar, Ab-l-Sayyid-Mahalia or Rúda'a, Barlshrúd, Misha-Kalaya, Pabdarrúd, Niváse-Rúd, Zaminjúb, Júb-i-Pádangród, Chalkród, Chawarród, Shirród or Áb-i-Tahram, Awsiya, Wachak, Fikarud, Zaminjub probably the same as Mackenzie's Nasirkaia, Ab-i-Karlmabad, Gusarl, Mazar, Chashmakila, Sangsara, Tilpurdsar, Halikala, Palatkala-dunbala (11). Izarid, Sultankala, Niehtárúd, Kázimrúd, Pasandarúd, Galabúsi, Kúchabúsí, Abbásábád, Muhammad-Husaynábád, Ganjarúd, Mómadamarda, Aspehín, Kharrakród, Chika-i-Asgharábád, Chika-i-Gulur, Tilrudsar, Zardkila, Isparud, Chika-i-Khajakasar, Palangred (10), Namakábred, Nawredsar, Hachared, Dujamán, Sardábrúd, Awrang or Abrang, Chálús, Gandábrúd, Kurkrúd, Girdo, Mashankila, Shahmuradkila, Mashalak, Dirazabal-kila, 'Aliabadkila, Sham'jaran-Dunbal, Latangan-Dunbal, Amiz-Rud, Marurdi, Khave-rod, Mazigah, Duzdakarod, Mulkar stream. Andrear stream, 'Aliabad stream (12), Núrrúdhár, Khushklát, Sarinkalá (Salábu d-Dín Kalá), Namakábrúd, Kulirúd or Kalirú, Kunusaród (14), Shaykhród, Kacharód, Nahr-i-Hasanabad, Bunjákul, Fallmarz, Siyáhród, Alamród, Suladih, Rustamród, Háshimnid, Izdih, Alisharid or Ahlamrid, Harhaz, Siyahridbar, Ahlama, Shilit, Mullakila, Surkhrud, Shirarud, Farikinar, Babul, Mirrud, Chapukrad or Talar, Larim of Siyahrud, Tijin, Nika (falling into the Caspian in four branches: Qal'a-i-'All Nagi Bayg, Oal'a Zardi, Gawharbarán and 'Abdn'l-Maliki-Kila),

Holmes remarked that all the rivers on the Mazandarán coast have a long sandbank at their mouth projecting from the western bank towards the east, at which point they take a turn, flowing almost parallel to the shore before entering the sea; this occurs the north. In truth, the whole coast is lined by a chain of sand-hills, rising sometimes 25 to 30 feet in height, and 200 yards in breadth, behind which lies a morass of stagnant water from the numerous streams and rivers that, descending from the mountains, are prevented by these sand-hills from finding their way into the sea. Wherever a river does force its way through them, there is a continual battle between it and the surf, which latter throws up a bar that shuts up the channel entirely, so that its waters will accumulate and spread behind the sand-hills for miles, sluggish and dead, only finding their way to the sea by filtration, or very small streams beneath the sand, until a flood enables it to sweep bar and all before it. It is by these stagnant waters or murdibr (dead waters), as the natives call them, that the lakes and harbours of Sáliyán, Anzali, Langarúd, Mashhadisar, Astarabád, and others, have been formed.

The banks of these dead, or rather back waters, to speak more properly, are overgrown with alders of enormous size, with plane-trees, elms, ashes, poplars, and other trees which love a moist soil; and in the rainy season the country around is all flooded, so as to exhibit the singular spectacle of a boundless forest in a swamp. Yet scattered among these swamps, behind these murddbs, and sometimes between them and the sand-hills, the traveller may find numerous villages and clusters of houses inhabited by the cultivators of the rice-fields around. But a stranger would pass a dozen of these, and never suspect the existence of a human being, unless he chanced to see the smoke curling upwards from some of their fires, or to hear the bark of one of their dogs; and yet from each of these mahallos there are always several pathways leading to the sea-beach, for the inhabitants have a considerable traffic which is carried on by sea, and at certain seasons the people live on fish, salmon, mullets, and other excellent kinds, which come to the coast, particularly in autumn and winter!."

The mountain system of Mazandaran consists entirely of the northern spurs thrown out from the Alburz range towards the Caspian. The length of these spurs varies from 30 to 50 miles. The distance of the mountains from the coast varies considerably; sometimes, as at Sakhtsar, they sweep down to the sea, forming headlands; at others, they form irregular curves, none of which are far from the Caspian.

belts (6); the low, mershy, and impenetrable, jungle-clad plains, varying in breadth from 10 to 30 miles along the coast of the Caspian, and the elevated and forest-clad spurs thrown out from the northern face of Albura. Both districts, owing to their natural impenetrability, are very difficult of access.

Fraser's description of Mazandarán¹ is so excellent that I have

quoted freely from it in this chapter?:

"The surface, where not cultivated, consists of natural or artificial swamps, overgrown with forest trees and thorns, particularly bramble bushes of incredible luxuriance and absolutely impenetrable.

"Above the fiat space tower the mountains, assuming the appearance of two ranges, the first being clothed with forests as dense as those below, which throw forward spors and shoulders that sometimes reach the coast. Beyond this wooded and buttressed wall which is traversed in all directions by the most wild and comantic glens, and which forms a sort of velvet lining to the principal range, the peaks and masses of this last are seen rising in naked, rocky grandeur, and snow-spotted even in September. It is in ascending these that you meet with the most desperate passes, and amongst their recesses, and even on their summits, as well as on those of the wooded hills below, are found the rapidos, or summer quarters, to which the inhabitants resort in the heat of that season. The whole of these wooded mountains are pervaded by paths and passes so intricate that none but an experienced guide can find his way from one place to another; but the long winding tracks that lead through the skirts of the hills and the low plain are equally perplexing and more difficult, following, as they do generally, the windings of streams and rivers that keep to no particular bed, and involving the traveller in swamps, creeks, and quickeands, against which, as they shift with every flood, no experience can guard. It is these dense jungles and swamps which are the breeding-places of all the illhealth and disease, the hosts of flies, insects, and reptiles, and all the other abominations that infest Maxandarán,

"The beach which bounds this flat is a strip of sand and gravel, thrown up by the wash of the surf, which is driven against the southern shore with great violence by the prevailing wind from

¹ See Ilm Islandight's description of Manandaran, Bistory of Tobaristin, p. 33. lines s-sy and p. 34, lines 1-6-I. B. France, A Winter's Journey (Titter) from Constantinople is Tehron, London, 1838, Vol. 11, p. 468.

Gurgán, which included Astarábád, extended from Dinárjari, the western limit of Dahistán and the eastern limit of Tabaristán, to the forest of Anjadán, the eastern limit of Mázandarán. Anjadán was probably not far from Tamisha which was immediately west of the moat dug by the Ispahbad Farrukhán the Great as a protection against the people of Túrán. Astarábád was called Birún Tamisha, and the extreme eastern districts of Mázandarán, Andarún Tamisha?

Mázandarán extended from Tamísha and the forest of Anjadán to Namakábrúd which separated it from Rustamdár. The latter district extended originally from Si-Sangán, or the Mánhír stream, to Malát, but, through the cession of certain territories to the Assassins and the acquisition of certain others which were brought to the Ustundárs by their wives as dowries, the boundaries were removed to Namakábrúd (Namakáwarúd) on the Gílán side and to the Alísharúd west of Ámul.

Eastern Mázandarán is often spoken of as Ispahbad or Ispahbadán from the title of its princes, just as Rustamdár was called Ustundáriyya.

Mázandarán "was originally called Múz-Andarón because Múz was the name of a mountain on the confines of Gilán extending as far as Lár-i-Quarán and Jájarm (7); and since this territory was 'within (the mountain of) Múz,' it received this name."

Masandarán lies between the southern coast of the Casplan and the Alburz range, and extends from latitude 35° 45′ to 37° and from longitude 50° 40′ to 54° 30′. Its houndary on the western side lies to the west of the Surkhaul stream; to the east the province is bounded by the jar, or ditch, of Kulbád and the Sháh-Kúh range. The greatest length of Masandarán is 202 miles from east to west; in following the sinuscities of the coast, it is, of course, more. Its greatest breadth to the south of Farabábád is about 68 miles, of which about one third is flat, the remainder being mountainous.

Másandarán is divided into 13 districts, via Tunakábun, Kalárrustáq, Kujúr, Nůr, Ámul, Bárfurúsh, Mashhadisar, Sári, Farahábád, Ashraf, Láriján, Sawádkúh, and Hazárjarib (8).

Geographically the province may be divided into two distinct

i The Infrantishe gives the runnes of all either in Andardo Ternisha, thus extending the application of the outers to Western Marandarks. See Itm Islandistic, p. 48.

Itida, p. 14. For the name Marandarks see Dorn, Role, pp. 58-51 and 433. See also Distantes. Mandarus and Marandarus in Genommusitusing der Alasdemus of 25 Rovember 1876, Vienna, pp. 777-788.

Ibn Hawqal in the 4th (10th) century describes three mountain districts of Tabaristán. The first was Jabal-i-Fádúsbán, is the mountain of Pádúsbán, this being the name of the ruling family, who, as semi-independent chiefs, held Rustamdár from about 45 to 1005/fi65-6-1595-6. "The whole of this mountain district was covered with villages, of which the largest was named Qaryat Mansúr, "Mansúr's village," and another was Uram Khwast with an upper and a lower village, these places all lying about a day's march from Sáriya, but throughout the mountain side there was no town of sufficient size to have a Friday Mosque!,"

Adjoining Fádúsbán was the mountain district called Jabal-i-Qárin after the famous family of that name. This district comprised the present Láriján, Sawadkúh and Hazárjaríh. The third mountain range was the Jabal-i-Rúbanj lying north of Ray, and must have comprised, therefore, the present districts of Aranga and Tálaqán. It could not possibly have been Ránikúh which is a small district north of the Ishkawar mountains.

Kúh-i-Qárin(a) was the general appellation of the castern mountain range, but the range of mountains extending from Amul to Astarabad was itself subdivided into various mountain districts which usually bore the name of some prince of the ruling family. Thus we have Wandad-Ummid-Kith immediately south of Amul; Ummídwár-Kúh which became later Amíra-Kóh; Hurmazd-Küh, probably the same as the Wandad-Hurmazd-Kuh which was to the east of the Kub-i-Sharwin on the road to Khurasan (Alard was in Wandad-Humand-Kith). Kuh-i-Sharwin lies between Sawadkith and Firtizkith and is known now-a-days as Kúh-i-Shalfin. Shahriyar-Kúh, which Ibn-Isfandiyar gives as in Fatim, was south of Sari and on the road from Damehan to Taberistan. From Wima to Taberistan one could pass by Wandahaza-Küh: there was also a path over the Shahriyar-Küh. Wandahaza-Kúh is mentioned as on the way from Nishapar to Tabaristán; and Parrukhán-Fleós-Kúh, to which the Ispahbad Khurshid banished his cousins who had conspired to kill him, may possibly be the present Firus-Kuhi (6).

Le Strange, p. 578.

2 See Ibu Islandiyar's Michaer of Teheristian, abridged translation by E. C. Browne, Vol. 11. of E. f. W. Glib Memorael, p. 24, lines 13-15, Chilai-Wijan in Ummidwar-Kale; but for "theory they party logs and planks to Annul" read "passed by people in their way from Farasp and Polor to Annul"; pp. 40-41, Wandid-Hummad-Kale, Ummidwar-Kale and Palla-Kale; pp. 41-42, Shahriyar-Kale.

CHAPTER 1

Tabaristán Limits. Name superseded by that of Mázandarán. Movatains of Tabaristán. Former limits of Mázandarán. Estuation. Districts. General description. Mountains. Rivers. Harbours. Communications. Sháh 'Abbas's causeway. Other roads. Climate. Towns. Resources. Population, Sayváts. Tribes. Qújáts. Armenians and Georgians. Jews. Language-Religion. Administration. Military works.

MAZANDANAN, formerly known as Tabaristan, is a district forming part of the old province of Farshwidger, which comprised Adharbayjan, Ahar, Tebaristan, Gilan, Daylam, Ray, Qumis, Dámghán, and Gurgán (1).

"Tabar" has the elemification of "mountain" in the local dialect, whence Tabaristan would mean "the mountain land?"

The frontier of Tabaristan was fixed by Minuchihr as follows: east, Dinarjerl,—west, the village of Maist, which was to the south of Hosam,—south the crest of all the mountains whose waters reach the Sea of Abasgún (the Caspian), which borders the province to the north.

Tabaristán (1) thus comprised Gurgán, Astarábád, Mázandarán(a), and Rustamdár, to which were occasionally added Bastám, Dámghán, Fírúzkóh, and Kharragán.

"In the 7th (13th) century, about the time of the Mongol conquest, the name of Tabaristan appears to have fallen into disuse, being replaced by Mázandarán (4), which since that date has been the common appellation of this province... Practically the terms Taburistán and Mázandarán were synnnymous, but while the former name was applied primarily to the high mountains, and only included in a secondary use the narrow strip of lowland along the sea-shore running from the Delta of the Sasid Rud to the south-eastern angle of the Caspian, Mazandaran appears in the first instance to have denoted these lowlands, and then inbluded the mountain region as subsidiary thereto. The name Tabaristan is at the present day obsolete," although revived for a short period (1250-1290/1834-1873) as a Mint name on coins struck at Sári.

For the desiration of the name Farshvalden see Darmenetes, "Laure de Taume,"

Joseph Asiatique, 1894, p. 1897.

Le Strange, Lands of the Eastern Calificate, Cambridge, 1905, p. 369. For other derivations of the name Tabarinian see Dorn, Rive wash Manaderon in Jahry 1860, derivations of the name Tabarinian and for the name Tabari, p. 160.

St Petershurg, 1895, pp. 31-41, and for the name Tapuri, will, p. 150.

La Strange, p. 369. See also J. Marquart, "Printisher such ther Georgraphic des Pa Moses Xoranac'i" in Addanciung ver Königl. Ges. der Wissenzichen zu Gebingen, Neue Folge, Rd III. 1899-1901, pp. 149-135.

GLOSSARY

Ab-bendán.

Irrigation reservoir.

Ab danc.

Tilt hammers for hasking rice worked by water power. Walnut tree.

Agház.

Water reservoir.

Asal or Istalkh.

The Zelkowu cremsts of Planera cremam.

And Bun. Above.

Charwa.

Turcoman nomad. Turcoman cultivator.

Chumur. Dát

Tree.

Diswin,

Dunbál or Dunbála. Overflow canal-Mound, tummin.

Callish. Galish-Nishfu.

Herdsmen, cowherd. Camp of cowherds. Inhabitant of Gilan.

Cibak. id ar jub. Kela or Kalala.

Ditch, canal. A fortified village.

Kala

Elevated land not liable to be awantpeat

Kila.

Canal, stream. Gleditschia caspica.

Laylaki

Mázú.

Onk

KO & ROG

River, stream.

Tald

Thicket (Massadarani).

Ubba

Turcontan camp,

NOTE ON MIR ZAHIRU'D-DIN'S HISTORY OF GILAN AND DAYLAMISTAN

The work overs as usual with a decider, followed by a prefix in which the nation mentions the advantages to be derived from the study of history, sinces why he wrote the present chemicle, concludes with a panegyric of his henefactor Sutton Muhammad of Lahijan, and explains the arrangement of his hook, which it as follows:

(c) Profuse (seasonalisma). Exymplosey of Gil and Daylam.

(b) Chapter I. Rulets of Gilsu and Daylaminian prior to the Amir Klya'i dynasty.

Description of those districts.
(4) Chapter II. Rebellion of Soppid Amir Klys Mainif. to the death of Sappid 'All

Kiya and his brothers at Rasht, in an sections (/art).

(d) Chapter 111. Sayyid Hadi Kiya of Tunakatoun drives out of Biyapish the rulers of the Napiward clan and of Hisepis who had established themselves there after the

denth of Seryid 'All Riya. (5 sections.)

(4) Chapter IV. Rule of Sayrid Radi Kipa b. Sayrid 'All Kipa and of Sayrid Muharamed b. Mahdi Kiya over Labijan and Lanivah. They expeltheir ancle Sayrid

Hadi Kiye. (18 sections.)

(7) Chapter V. Rule of Karkiya Napir Kiya and of his brother Karkiya Amir Sayyid Ahmad. (17 sections of which two are membered s.)

(a) Chapter VI. Rule of Narkiya Sallar Muhammad. (a) sections.)
(b) Chapter VII. Events from 381-594/1476-1489. (b) sections.)

This chromate was written by Mix Zahlro'd-Dia, so he informs us, under the dictation of Kerkiya Suhan Mallammad, in 380/1475-G. It was then carried down

year by year to \$94/1449 by the author himself.

The only known copy of this work was presented in ther to the Bodleson Library (Bodl. Or. 130) (see Eithe's Bodl. Pers. Cat., No. 100, col. 100) by Sir Kathard Len. formerly Aminassidor to Kussia, who probably received it from one of the companions of Sir Anthony Jenkinson who had visited Lilko.

The manuscript comprises was pager and is dained Rabit I, qualiforms 1585. It was apparently copied by a surflic of Labijan under the dictation of one of his friends. This would explain the numerous mistakes to be astributed to had bearing, lack of grammatical knowledge, and influence of local dislect.

The handwriting is very clear throughout, and at first very carefully time.

Although intact, the manuscript is incomplete and was copied from an original, some leaves of which had disappeared. Thus there are musing:

(1) The concluding lines of the Preface.

The Introduction.

(3) The first chapter. It has been impossible to fill up this lucina ulthough I have rathered from Areh and Persian historians actives on local dynastics such as the Wahaddaniyan, the Magallach and certain 'Alam princes who reigned in Gilan and Daylamistan. A section, the loss of which is greatly to be regretted, is that relating to the bistory and doctrines of the Assassins of Alamatt.

[4] The first, second and past of the third sections of the second chapter. These sections contained no doubt the genealogy and early history of the family of Sayyid Amir Kiya. This information is given briefly in the Africkien't-Ma'minta of Sayyid

Nom Bih-i-Shustari

(5) The conclusion of section is sections a and to, and the beginning of section at of the fourth chapter. These sections shall with an expedition to Manualtane of which an account is given to the author's History of Jabaration, Rayon and Melacudaries.

blorwithstanding all these lacung the manuscript gives as a complete history of the

Ame Kiye? dynasty of Labilan from 750 to 894/1349-1480.
Yakiru'd-Din's History of Cities and Daylovarida is the second book published at Rashi, Gilan, and, though misprints are numerous, the 'Liveau'l' Worked Press. can be congratulated on baving successfully carried but the printing of this volume solurithatanding all sorts of difficulties with which it had to contend, such as want of skilled and literate staff, the closing of the press for four months by the Rossian Commit Mr A. Necresof, the exile of Aga Ride, owner and manager of the press, and the departure of Mr Rabina when the work was only half through the press.

For a mographical notice of Mir Zahiro'd-Din, see Dorn, Scher-eddin's Graphiches

200 Taheritan, Kujon und Mommieron, pp. 13-14.

- VASMEN, B. Die Geoberung Tuburistans durch die Araber sur Zeit des Chalifen al-Manuer. (Verlag der Asia Major, Leipzig. Separatdruck aus Islamica, Vol. 111, fasc. 1, pp. 86-150.)
- Die orographischen und Eydrographischen Verhältmisse des Elbursgehörges im Pereion. With map. (Pet. Goog. Mill., 1927, Heft 1/18. pp. 211-215, Tafel 13.)
- Die Münsen der Ispehbede und Statthulter von Tabarizian (in prepura-
- WELLS, Lx.-Col. H. L. Acrass the Elbert Mountains to the Casplan See. (The Scottish Geographical Magazine, January, 1898.)
- YATE, Col. C. E. Khurdida and Sisidm. (London, 1900.)

- RABINO, H. L. and LAPONT, D. F. Culture de la Canne à Supre en Masandéran. (Revue du Monde Musulman, loc. etc.)
- RAWLINSON, GEORGE. The History of Herodotus. (4 vols. London, 1858-1860.)
- RENATER, E. The Raw and Globarch Sepalibude along the Cospian Shares-(Journal Bombay Br. R. Asial, S., 1876, Vol. XII, pp. 412-445.)
- RIDA QULT KHAN. Rowdenis-Sald.
- Riss, P. Voyages dons is Guilan et le Masandéran (Zapisk, Kushnik, Geogr., Vol. VI, 1864, In Russian.)
- RITTER, K. Erskomle von Auen. (Leipzig, 1863:)
- ROLLIN, CHARLES. The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginizms, Assyrians, Babylonians, Modes and Pervians, Grecians and Mucedontons. With notes by James Bell. [2 vols. Glasgon, 1842.]
- SCHINILER, A. H. Notes on Princeword. (Proceedings R.G.S., Feb. 1888.)

 Eastern Persian Irak. (R.G.S., 1897.)
- SEIDLITZ. Hundel und Wandel un der Kospischen Südküste. (Pet. Geog., Mitt., 1869, pp. 98 and 225.)
- SHARAF KHAN ibn Shamsu'd-Din Billisl. The Skorgindma.
- SHEIL, Lady. Glimpses and Manners in Persia. (London, 1856.)
- STARL, A. F. Teheran and Umgegend. With map. (Pet. Goog. Mitt., 1900, Triel 5.)
- Reisen in Nord and Zemrul Persien. With maps. (Pel. Geog. Mill., Ergänzungsheft, No. 118, Blatt I, 1895.)
- Reisen in Nord- und Westpervies. With map. (Pet. Geog. Mitt., 1967, Heft VI, pp. 121-133. Taka 10.)
- Notes on the Match of Alexander the Great from Echatana to Hyrcania. (J.R.G.S., October 1924, Vol. LKIV, pp. 312-319.)
- Die orographischen und hydrographischen Verhältnisse des Ethersgebieges in Persien. (Pel. Geog. Mill., 1927, Heil 7/8 (mit karte, s. Tafe) 13).)
- STICKEL, J. G. Actiente Muhammadamische Münnen bis vur Münnreform.

 'Abdul Melik's. (Leipzig, 1870.)
- STRABO. The Geography of Strabe, translated with notes, the first six values by H. S. Hamilton, the remaissier by W. Falconer. (3 vols. Bohn's Classical Library. London, 1912.)
- STUART, Gen. CHARLES. Journal of a Residence in Northern Persia, and the adjacent Provinces of Persia. (Laudon, 1854)
- SYRES, Major P. M. A tixth Journey in Ferries. (J.R.G.S. London, January, 1981.)
- Todd, E. D'Arcy. Memoranda to accompany a Sketch of part of Maxenderan etc. (In April, 1836. J.R.G.S., Vol. VIII, No. 5, pp. 101-108.)
- TREERL, Colonel. Notice our le Ghilan et le Masandéran. Deux le Voyage en Arménie et en Ferre de P. Amédée Jawbert. (Paris, 1821.)

- NAPIER, Hon. G. C. Collection of Journals and Reports from Copt. the Hon. G. C. Nugler, on special duty in Persia. (1874, London, 1876.)
- NAŞINU'D-DİN SHAH. Journey to Mazandardu. (In Persian.) (Persia, 1877.)
- NOBL, Capt. J. B. A Recommulisance in the Caspian Provinces of Persio (J.R.G.S., June 1921, Vol. LVII, No. 6, p. 401.)
- NORU'LLAS TUSTARS, SATYID. Majdlicu'l-Mu'misin. (Lith. Tibran, 1268/1851-21.)
- O'DONOVAN, E. The Mere Owis. (Vol. 1. New York, 1883.)
- Olshausen, D. Justus. Mandoran und Mozanderan. (Genammisitating der Akudemie, 23 Nov. 1876. Vicana, pp. 777-783.)
- Die Pehleuri-Legenden auf den Münnen der letzten Susäniden. (Copenhagen, 1843)
- OUSELKY, Sir WILLARM. Travels in Various Countries of the East, were particularly Persia. (3 volt. London, 1819-1823.)
- POSLAWSKI, Général. D'un voyage sur les revières Atrek et Gurgun, 1900. (Extrait des Comptes rendus des Stances du Cercle Turkestannés des Amateurs d'Archéologie, Protocole 6.)
- PUNCHIN, Capt. The Caspina Sea. (In Russian.)
- QUERNY, A. Le Qubous-mame. (Paris, 1886.)
- RABINO, 11. L. Mir Zahiru'd-Din's History of Gildu and Daylamiztan. (Persina Text. Rasht, 1930/1912.)
- ---- A Journey in Mazandarán (from Rasht to Schri). (J.R.G.S. Nov. 1913. Pp. 435-454)
- Report from March 20, 1903, to Murch 20, 1907, on the Trade of the Consular district of Resht and Astarbhid. (Dipl. and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 3864)
- Report from March 21, 1907, to March 20, 1909, on the Trade of the Persian Caupian Provinces. (Consular district of Resht and Astarabad. Dipl. and Cans. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 4398.)
- Report from March 21, 1900, to March 20, 1911, on the Trade of the Persian Caspian Provinces. (Consular district of Resht and Astarabad. Dipl., and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 4828.)
- Report on the Traile and General Condition of the City and Premines of Asterdaid. (Dipl. and Cons. Reports, Ann. Series, No. 4381-)
- Report for the Year 1910-11 on the Trade and General Condition of the City of Barfurtah and the Province of Manandards. (Dipl. and Cons. Reports, Ava. Series, No. 4812.)
- ____ Les dynasties Alocuides du Massandienn. Journal Asiatique, Avril-Join, 1927, pp. 253-277.)
- RABINO, H. L. and LAFONT, D. F. L'Industrie Séricicalé en l'erre. (Montpellier, 1910.)
- In Culture du Rio en Guilan et dans les autres Provinces du Sud de la Caspienne. (Montpellier, 1911.)
- Culture de la Gourde à Chalian en Guilan et du Mazandérau. (Revue du Monde Mazulman, 1914. T. XXVIII.)

- GREWINGE, Dr. C. Die Geognostischen und Orographischen Verhältnüsse der Nördlichen Persia. (Petr. 1853.)
- HABLUL-MAYIN. Taburistán biAtarin nugfa-t áunyá. (Jumáth 1, 1345) November, 1926.)
- HARNTSCHE, Dr.). C. Topographie und Statistik der persischen Turkmanen. (Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde, Berlin, 1802. No. 10.)
- HARWAY, JOHAS. An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Cuspium Sen, with a fournal of Travels and the Revolutions of Possia. (4 vols. London, 1753; 2 vals. London, 1762.)
- HOLMES, W. R. Sketcher on the Caspian Shores. (London, 1845.)
- HOMMATRE DE HELL, X. Voyages en Turquic et en Perse. (Paris, 1854-1866)
- HUART, CLÉMENT. Les Répérdes. (Extrait des Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Tome XLIL) (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1922.)
- PTIMADU'S-SALTANA, MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN. Kildbelt-Todewin fi Abust-i-Jibat-i-Sharuta. (Thren.)
- KHANIKOFF, N. Mémoire sur lu partie méridionale de l'Asie Centrale. (Paris, 1861-1862.)
- --- Voyage Scientifique de M. Dorn dans le Manndérdn, le Caucase et le Déghestan. (Journal Assatique, lev. 1862, pp. 214-225.)
- KHWANDAMIR. Habibus-Siyor.
- LE STEARGE, GUY. The Lands of the Eastern Calibhate, Metopolamia, Persia, and Central Asia. (Cambridge, 1905.)
- Nushate'l-Qulas by Hamdu'liah Mustawfi Qazwini, edited and translated by G. Le Strange. ("E. J. W. Gibb Memorial" Series, Vol. XXIII, 1, 1915, and XXIII, 4, 1918.)
- LOYETT, Col. C. BERESYURD. Report on Astardbild. (March 1882. Consular Reports.)
- Iknevery Notes of Roule Surveys in Northern Persia in 1881 and 1882. (Proceedings R.G.S., Vol. v. 1883, with Map. February number.)
- MALCOLM, Sir JORN. History of Persin. (2 vols. London, 1830.)
- MARQUART, J. Eraniahr mach der Geographie des Fs. Mons Korenack. (Abhandlung der Königd. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. Neue Folge, Bd. 111, (1899-1901.)
- MELGUROP, G. Das Sudliche Ufer des Kaspisthen Metres. (Leipzig, 1868.)
- Essui sur les Dialectes der Maxendéran et du Ghilan, d'après la pronon-ciation locale. (Z.D.M.G., Vol. XVII, pp. 195-224.)
- MORDTMANN, A.D. Münzen der Sazzaniden. (1880. Z.D.M.G., Vol. XXXIV. pp. 1-162.)
- MORDAN, J. DE. Mission Scientifique en Perse. 5 vols. Peris, 1889-1891. (Mission Scientifique en Perse. Carte des Rives Méridionales de la Mer Caspienne. Paris, 1895.)
- MURANTEW, Voyages en Tueromanie et à Khibia. (St Petersburg, 1823.)

- Dunn, B. Muhammedenische Quellen zur treschichte der Sudlichten Küstenländer des Kuspischen Merres. 4 vols.:
 - I. Schir-eddin's Geschichte von Taboristan, Rujan, und Maxanderun. (Persischer Text., Petr. 1850.)
 - 11. Aly ben Scheme-eddin's Chanisches Geschichtswerk, oder Geschichte von Gilan (880 bis 920 A.H.). (Persischer Text. Petr. 1857.)
 - 111. Abdul Futtah Fumeny's Gesthichte von Gilan (923 bis 1038 A.R.). (Persiacher Test. Petr. 1858.)
 - [V Ausnüge aus Muhammedanischen Schriftstellern, betreffend die Geschichte und Geographie der Südlichen Küstenländer des Kaspischen Meeres, (Arabische, Persische und Türkische Texte. Petc. 1858.)*
- --- Reise nach Mannderon im Jahre 1860, I. Abschnitt: St Petersburg
 --- Aschref. Bemerkungen auf Ahlass einer wissenschaftlichen Reise in
 dem Kaukasus und den Südlichen Küstenländern des Kaspischen Meeres
 in den Jahren 1860-1861, herausgegeben von der Kaiserlich-Russischen
 Archaeologischen Gesellschaft. (Petr. 1895.)
- Atlas en Bemerkungen etc. (Petr. 1895.)
- —— Carple. (Mémaires de l'A.c. des Sciences de St Pétersbourg, 1875, Vol. EXIII, No. 7².)
- Donn, B. and Mirsá Munamund Suari'. Beiträge vor Kenntnit der Iranischen Sprachen, Theil I. Massuderanische Sprache. Theil II. 1 in 3 Lieferung, Die Gedichtsammlung des Emir-i-Pasewary. (Pett. 1860-1866.)
- DRIVUM, Ep. Observations sur les Monnoies à légendes en Pehlevi et Péhlevi Arabs. (Reune Archéologique. Paris, 1884.)
- EASTWICK, E. B. Journal of a Diploment's Three Year's Residence in Persia. (2 vols. London, 1864.)
- ESTHWALD, Etc. Relite ouf dem Cospitchen Moore und in den Courante. (Stuttgart und Tübingen, 1834.)
- FRUTE, H. Vie de Sultan Harsein Baikara. (Paris, 1898.)
- FORSTER, G. A Journey from Bengal to England. (2 vols. London, 1808.)
- FORTESCUE, L. S. The Cuspian Provinces. (Lecture given on Feb. 14th, 1924, to the Central Asian Society at the Royal United Services Institution.)
- FRASER, J. B. Travels and Adventures in the Fersian Provinces of the Southern Banks of the Caspian Sea. (London, 1826.)
- A Winter's Journey from Constantinople to Tehran. (2 vols. London, 1857.)
- Narrative of a Journey into Khornain in the years 1811 and 1822.
 (London, 1825.)
- GASTEIGER-RAVENSTEIN-KORACH. Rundreise durch tile nörellichen Provinzen Persiens, (Z. f. ullgem. Erskunde, XII v. F. 1862.)
- GMPLIN, SAM, G. Reise durch Russland zur Unterzuckung der drei Naturreiche (4 vols. 1770-1784)

¹ Soc also H. L. Rabino, Le Guilan, p. g.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AMET, CLAUDE. Fenilles Persents. (Paris, 1914)
- BAKER, V. Clauds in the East, (London, 1876.)
- Bermen de Meynerd, C. Dictionaire géographique, historique et litliraire de la Porse, extrail du Modjem el-Bouldan de Yaqoni. (Extis, 1861.)
- BAUER. Duttelfalmen an den Ujern des Kaup. Marres, (Bull. de l'Ac, des Sciences de St Fliersbourg. February (859.)
- Bell, Dr C. M. Geological notes on part of Milaundarsin. (Geological Transactions, Series 2, Vol. v. p. 577. London.)
- BODE, YON, Yamit und Güklán. (Athandl, der russisch, geograph, Grzelischaft, 1847, Vol. 1), p. 209.)
- BROWNE, EDWAED G. Abridged translation of Ibn Islandiyar's History of Taharistan. (*R. J. W. Gibb Memorial* Series, Vol. 11, 1905.)
- Törikk-Guzida by Hamdu'lláh Mustawii-i-Qazwini. (*E. J. W. Gibb Memodal' Series, Vol. XIV, 1, 1911 (Persian Text), Vol. XIV, 2 (Abridged translation), 1913.)
- Ta'rith-i-faldn-gurld of fumaynt. Vals. 1 and 11 (Vol. 111 not yet published). ("E. J. W. Gibb Memorial" Series, Vols. 2VI, 1, 1913, and 2VI, 2, 1917.)
- Dawlatshah's Indikkirate'sh-She'ard, or Memoirs of the Ports. (Persian Historical Trade, Vol. 1, 1901.)
- A Year among the Persions. (London, 1809.)
- A Literary History of Persia. (2 vols. London, 1902, 1906.)
- Account of a Rare MS. History of the Seljags. (J.R.A.S., July, 1902)
- BRYDGES, Sir HARPOPD JONES. Dynasty of the Kadjarz. (London, 1892.)
- BUUSE, Dr.F.A. Bergreise was Glidn noch Asterähld. (Beitrage sur Kaunsnies des russischen Reiche, 1849, Vol. XIII, p. 123.)
- CHARDIM, Nit JOHN. Travels of Sir John Chardin into Persia, and The Coronation of Soleiman III. (London, 1686.)
- CHODZKO, A. Specimens of the Popular Partry of Pertin (London, 1842)
- CURZON, Hon. GEORGE N. Persia and the Persian Question. (2 vols. Landon, 1892.)
- DARMESTETER, J. Leion de Tomar en Roi de Tabaristán. (Journal Aniatique, 1849, pp. 185-250 and 502-555.)
- DEMORGEN, G. Organization du Ministère de Plathriour. (Téhenen, 1313/1895-6.)
- Diez, Ernst. Churcisninke Bandenkmäler mit einem Seitrage von Mux van Serthem. (Bd. 1. Berlin, 1918.)
- Donn, B. The Geschichte Tubaristhi's und der Serbedars nach Khondemir: (Persischer Text. Petr. 1860.)

Rasht: Mesjid-i-Jámi'; Khákhi Khán; Former gate of Gover Sulaymán Dáráh	กซายด	Hon	96:	Minar	et of :	APT.	rivin	Ŕn:	p. 65
Fildin Shrine	w		*		4	×			gi. 71
Libijan; masjiri Aktorija	•			+	•	-	*	*	p. 73
ERRATA			3						p. 76
INDEX IN PERSIAN									
Names of persons	,					,		,	P 79
Names of places, tribes, rivers, e	ic.		1	Nº.	14			***	p. 194
MAPS									
Sketch Map of Masandoran and	Aston	lliád	_				.4	A	Anthri
Firdskih to Härfunish .			,			,	. :	is fac	e 1- 10

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

p. z, note a. Add: M. R. Vassner has jum printed out to me that my account of the mountains of Tabaristan is errousous although based on the descriptions of some of the Persian geographers and historians. Anounting to Tabaristan: that of Wandd Humanel, which was in the centre of Tabaristan; that of his bronker Wanddshaha, and of Alandd b. Qdrin; and that of Sharwin h. Sharwin b. Baw. The Rostan states that the mountain of Wandd Humanel was Dandwand, while al-Faqli informs us that the Bami Sharwin raided in the mountains of Tabaristan which hordered on Qdrais. It is evident therefore that Kdh-i Sharwin was to the east, Kah-i Wandd Humaned in the centre, and Kah-i Wandds-Kah-in to the west.

```
m. 13. l. 1 t. Rend Saderi A'gam.
p. 14, l. 1. .. Abir Khasib (cf. Tubarf, 111, 136).
De tar le the ...
                 Key immarth_
            "Abbishied.
po al, l. l.
p. au. 1. 25. ... Matellel ThatMhie
pues, l. 15. . al-Mu'nyyad.
p. 34 l. eg. .. 'Abdu'llan b. Khimm.
p. 34, h is. . Khisima Kor.
p. 40; 1-18- ... Alie
p. 40, 6 20. .. 4h.
p. 42, l. 16. ,, Talbr.
p. 48, L 18 from foot, Road Taldr.
pl. 44, l. 6. Alend 'Alemder.
p. 48, Ly from hort, Rend michael.
p. ga, L 16. Sand Abarl-Khasib.
p. 85, h 9. , Mickeyyad fe'lláh
           . Abbu'l Muhit.
Tr. 39, L p.
           , Waln-mari.
p. 66, h p.
p. 54. 1. 49. .. Imriald.
m ab, l. 11. H. Shitelia
             " Alm 'Aldu lish.
والمراجع المراجع
                 'Amir.
p. Hy, i. s.
ga ya l. 16 from foot. Rese Aqua-ja:
```

APPENDIX II. RULI	ers of M	Lázan	eari	N _	ě	-	*	p. 133
I. Home of Gunnaup. Sükhrániyán or Qirin Home of Báwand. Vi Caliphate, Şuffarid, Calip Mongola. İnmarid, Şafa X. Home or Kiki. XIII. Kiyd-i-Jaid. XI XVI. Diw. XVII. M. Paddiobin. XIX. Voco Mdonte, Landak, Lafar. Báwanda sud othera. G and Goloyján.	wand. V	Hou	ક્ટ તો	Debi	iya (Dabuw	is).	V1
NOTES .				í		ŧ	-	p. 150
OTHER WORKS BY	THE AT	JTH)K			,		p. 167
INDEX OF NAMES	OF A	лно)KS	AN	D C	THE	R	
PERSONS -		· m		*	*	*	٠	P-170
INDEX OF NAMES THE PERSIAN D		DO	NO	ΓA	PPE	AR (N	D 121
ing ingine b	LLLA		•	**	•		4 -	P 11.
PREFACE IN PERSIA	N	÷	•	•	+	,		h 3
inscriptions. Per	SIAN T	'EXT	•					
Tijin Gáka: Shrine of Say	yid 'All					1 00	do.	p. 7
Tijîn Gükn: Sheine of Say Lahijên: Musjid-I-Jüml'		*	:					p. 7
Sharkhinder: Shine -	* *	*	-			. ,		p. 11
Amul: Imamasda Ibrahin	i i Imámzá	ide Sib	Tap			**		P. 32
Birfurush: Marjid-i-Karb	n Daygi;	Masjid	i-Jám	l' i lw	v doc	e#; a -c	2112	
Lan depart i					*	**	**	p. 14
Imimuida Salpin Majami	nad Tähir	•	3		> -		140	30- 1 3
Aho'l-Hammhald			*	4			1994	p. 19
Machinette Imimedia	(bráblm A)	hi'l-jav	mile ;	a ahris	16	-		p. 19
Sad : Imamzada Zayun'i-	VPPG∏:	lmäne	ida Y	abyt;	lette	of L	mia	
la fair in the skine of	Majdu d-L				•	*	*	p. 11
Astignia: Imtensica 'Ab							**:	P- 23
Nika: Imamuda	* *	-sk		*	,	• •	ν έ .	Dr. 84
Galogih: Buland Imim		*		*	4 541		21-1	P 35
Astarábád: Masjid-i-Jámi of Sháhasda Muhsin;	Madres	9-1-33 B	AL ALL	ec in	QI NI	19411. 20 Talin	FIRE	
In the Sale-Mashbad	annerier:	I mana	ida N	land	hakh	h: Ci	lem	
ever the Impunish Mi	uraid Bakib	di. 16¥	348 min	عناتهما	goen:	LIDALITI	<u> </u>	
'Abdu'llah; Gate of	Governmen	n Hou	se: M	and man	n-i-Aq	≰ Muh	uln ;	
Masjid i Qajarha	*		*	- :				P- 95
Way - Nama relating to th	C MATERIAN	oply of	the 16	MAND IN	Asta	relada		p. 40
Kharéla-Shulur; Imémalé		*	*			*		P- 53
Instructed of Rembandad		•	•		•	*	ŧ	P. 54
Lamisk : Imamada-i-Poq	Tau		•	**	: 1			
Lahijda: Shrine of Chabas			-	*	**	*		p. 50
Summer: Sar Turbat .			*					p. 60

CHAPTER VII. ,
Skil to Nariothágh; bridge over the Tijin. Imamzide Abbas, Strine et Nika, Niká bridge and river. Road to Chahárdih, Nariojhágh to Dhághmars. Excursion to Miyankala; fort of Pakengán. The Miyánkala pertinsula. Dhághmars to Ashral. Direct road from Niká to Ashral. Ashral: Bundation, history, town quarters, public indiffuga, alrenna. Road to Sháhrád. Districts Ashral to Nawkanda; Buland Imam. District et Kulpád. Unlágá. Road from Galágá to Sháhrád. The Jar-i-Kulbád. Nawkanda. Artival at Baháhrád.
CHAPTER VIII
Nay of Asiankluid: Coom Volnovitets. Streams. Ashanda. Gas. District of Atlanda: description. Gas to Kalahgiri: Kharabu-Shaht. Tamisha. Kurd Muhalin. District of Endan-Rustay. Streams. Shrine of Roushandhaid. Rafahgiri to Asiankluid. Astaribad: origin. Cluraticies. Muqaddasi's description. Situation. Walls: Gases. Town-quarters Public buildings. Masjid-i-Jami's. Inscriptions. Governor's palace. Inhabitants.
CHAPTER IX
Province of Assurábati: limits. Description. Districts. Population. Souds. Attacks of tithes. Qiril Aldo: Castle of Maddellahid. Aqu. Muhammad Ebdu and the Turcomens. District of Shibhkih and Savar. District of Anazin-Rossiq. Bullid of Fakha Indial Dis. District of Kastl. District of Findariak. District of Kabaar, Italijilar. Kabdilana. Castles.
CHAPTER X
Astarabad to Cuphul i-Qabius: Sultin-Duwin, Shahmara. The Quatau, Aq-Quba. Founding of Mutharakabad, Qini Alan wall. The Cunhad, or dome, of Qabia. Climate of Gurgan. City of Gargins its origin. History. Ibn Hawqal's description. Mushawil's description. Alangua. Nim-Mardan. Former villages of Gurgan. The river Gurgan. Ruins of Gurgan. Shrine of Qarungi Imano. Dahistin; laid sense by successive invasions, devalute and entimalabled at the present day.
CHAPTER XI
Caphadi-Qalais to Unchall. Unchall. The Band-i-Amir. Khwija-Nifa-Fersian Tarcomans: intertribal feeds. Authority of Persian Government. Sorbsenke. Unliablem I-Whata's account of the Turcomans. Marriage. The Yamdi. Country. Chambe and Chirol. Cultivation and Industries. Business honesty. Sharef and Chini. Personnent settlements. Rulation with the Amk villagets. Raids. Possible pacification. The Giblin. Country. Relations with the Yamist and other neighbours. Tradition as to origin of name. Asterolaid to Raidsha. Katal of Jahdanumé. Caravansenii of Raillein. Tower of Raidsha. Inscriptions. Descent to the Caspian.
APPENDIX L. VILLAGES AND LOCALITIES OF MALANDARAN
and Astaraban
A. Translation. R. Kalde-Routig. C. Kajūr. D. Rūr. E. Āmus F. Lādjān. G. Sawadinde. H. Mashbadine. I. Barforasb. J. Fars- hābad. K. Sari, L. Hazārjarib. M. Ashmi. N. Aussin. O. Santap- Rasin. F. Sinkhah and Sawar. Q. Astarabid-Rustig. II. Karol. S. Flootariak. T. Kalbale. U. Localities unidentified of not otherwise mentioned.

CONTENTS

P	CELACE			* *			•	p. x
B 1	BLIOGE	APHY	,	٠,	y. ye	æ		e zvi
Ŋ	TE ON AND	MİR ZA <i>DA YL</i> A	HTROT LMISTA	din's . In	HIST'OR	YOFGI		p. exti
GI	OSSARY	? . ,		*		*	ž ;	p. xxx
CE	iapter	Ι.						рı
	of Tabura description 'Abbia's	ida, Fora n. Moss causewry.	per Amits u Lins. Ri Other res	i Masandu ivera ila eda Ciere	de Simeti rhours C ale Town	Seculation on District communitation Resource and Georgia orks.	ia Geni ant Si e. Popi	esai háir niu
CF	iapter	ĬĬ,		ź ź		*	a j	p. 16
	ourad. T	Hidbar.	Rodinar.	Nawdih.	Mivandib.	d-Rud, Lai Dinnius o Ab-i-Germ.	f Sakhb	BLIT.
CF	IAPTER		•	* *				p. 21
	Pells at Robolstrio kibrūd, masihs	Ariebkede i of Night Bubdistrict Chalendar	Lastic L Abbi of Kalar-i Ruine a	of Linima School Si Suidq, Ro Strawika	baban. K abdistrict of sad from Ch tt. Sariab	mi. Hereu Klutram hurramábád Langi. T atús to Tihr ald. Distri hald. Distri hald. Distri hald. L	io Am The Nai án Ric crof Kul	rei. rer- idr.
CH	APTER		. •	• :			• i	P- 55
	Bridge or Mr Qimi or tower-to sabdistrict District or	er the Has muid Dha imbs of As s. Hintor ! Sawadka	thes. To Madid-I soul. Dist y of Larij in: subdist	en quarien -Jámi', la ricte of An in. Besin triers. Ro	e Princips admiráda li- ud. Roads of the La- ad from Fir	nd. The gradenic. President President The District of Tricklish to S Arrival at 1	Sbrine of Ladji he Harb	eof init in: inz.
CH	APTER	ν.						P. 45
	Tawab. N	ygi Maa Lahmidibi District	id-j-Jami' d to Paral of Faral	. Maskita sibád. Di	idhmir: dint miricio di 134	pulatins. Irich Shri Irikrásh B Farabába	ne of A Arturial	.b4. 1a
CH	APTER			,		- 1		PL 51
	Their. S mosque, Strine of	ituation. Gentad-14 Mulli Maj	Gates and Salm-wo-T jdu'd-Dine	d town qu de Shrir Districts	meters Pu ies. India al Sári. S	ion, Sack iblic baildie zada Zayen Subdistricts, chgiriya, Ya	igs Ch Abid Dietra	log in.

I am deeply grateful to Professor E. G. Browne not only for most valuable advice, but also for his generous assistance in the correction of all but the last proofs for the Press. Dr Nicholson kindly undertook to supervise what remained of the publication of the work when Professor Browne was prevented from proceeding with it through ill-health. Mr G. H. Selous, H.B.M. Consul at Casablanca, revised the original text before its final emendation. To M. F. von Stahl and his publishers I am indebted for permission to make full use of his surveys, the results of which were given in Petermann's Geogr. Mitteilungen.

The texts of inscriptions given in the appendix relate also to Glan. I deemed it useful to reproduce them, as many of the original inscriptions have been destroyed in recent years. The misprints which mar the Persian text were due to my inability to superintend personally its printing owing to my transfer from Cairo.

H. L. RABINO.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, SHERMA. 26 November, 1925.

PREFACE

THE present book is the outcome of persistent research carried on from 1906 to 1922, and of data collected during two journeys in Mazandarán, one in the spring of 1908, the other in the late antumn of 1909.

Owing to the official position I held I was debarred from touching upon any subject that savoured of politics, and, because of the cost of printing, I had to suppress all anecdotes, descriptions and quotations, thus reducing the volume to a third of its original size. In its present form the work will, I am afraid, only appeal to the student.

With the papers referred to in pages 167 to 169 of this volume I have now exhausted all the materials I had accumulated, except various papers on agriculture and kindred subjects written in collaboration with the late Monsieur D. F. Lafont, which were irretrievably lost in the sack of Anzall', and my notes on the dialects of the Caspian provinces and on wood-carving in Gilán and Mázandarán (15th to 18th centuries), which were too sparse for publication.

I am fully sensible of the shortcomings of my work, but am confident, nevertheless, that its perusal will facilitate the work of all such as are desirous of extending their knowledge of the Caspian provinces. There is yet much information to be gleaned either locally, or from the lost chronicles alluded to by Persian historians, should these ever come to light again.

My itingrary in thoth was Bandarges, Astanlied, Ashrel, Said, Bürfürlich und bleshhadisur, emi in 1909, Rushi, Lihijan, Anni, Berfürdeb, Mushkadisur, Perahabad, Seri, Danghmera, Ashrel, Bandarges, Astanlibid, Aq-Qul'a, Gunbud-Qilnia, Qumishtappa, Khwaja-Nilia, Astanbad, the Jahannumi Pam, Riadkin and Bandarges.

These papers, which were ready for the press, comprised: La Culture de l'Olivier en Codan; La Filatore de la Soie en Perse; Enain de Cultures nogrelles en Perse; par la Prince Kâchef-ea-Saliane; Culture des l'hantes restilles (Coton, Chanvec, etc.) en Gallas et en Masandéran i Contribution à l'étude de la Fame du Nord de la Perse; and Contribution à l'étude de la Flore du Nord de la Perse (comprenant les plantes entitivées, légumes, céréales, esc.). The last-mentioned was the most important as it dealt with over one thousand spenitheus, giving their names la Latin, Persian and local dialoct, as well se the industrial or medicinal purposes they serve.

* The chronicles of Midwoodards which are known to us are:

The Banna-Name; the Tolerkin-Ganders of Abell-Linean Muhammad al-Verdédi; the Establi-Farakkin-Jikid-i-Takorlate of Abell-Lineap 'All the Muhammad al-Mude'hai; the Tolerkin-i-Tukornida of Mawlina Auliya'nilish Amuli; and the Tolerkin-i-Takorlate of 'All the Janulia'd-Din ibn 'All the Mahmad an-Najibi ar-Roysni. The chronicles of Astaribid and Gurgin are memioned in page 161, note 99.

"E. J. W. GIBB MEMORIAL"

ORIGINAL TRUSTEES.

[JANE GIBB, died November 26, 1904.]
[E. G. BROWNE, died January 5, 1926.]
G. LB STRANGE,
[H. F. AMEDROZ, died Morch 17, 1917.]
A. G. ELLIS,
R. A. NICHOLSON,
SIR E. DENISON ROSS.

ADDITIONAL TRUSTEES.

IDA W. E. OGILVY GREGORY, appointed 1905. C. A. STOREY, appointed 1926. H. A. R. GIBB, appointed 1926.

CLERK OF THE TRUST.

W. L. RAYNES, 90, Report Street,

CAMBRIDGE.

PUBLISHER FOR THE TRUSTEES.

MESSÄS LUZAC & Co., Ø, Greet Reutill Street, LONDON, W.C.

This Volume is one of a Series published by the Trustees of the "E. T. W. GIBB MEMORIAL."

The Funds of this Memorial are derived from the Interest according from a Sum of maney given by the late MRS GIBB of Glasgow, to perpetuate the Memory of her beloved sun

ELIAS JOHN WILKINSON GIBB,

and to promote those researches into the History, Literature, Philosophy and Religion of the Turks, Persians and Arabs, to which, from his Youth upwards, until his promoture and Joseph lamented Douth in his forty-fifth year, on December 5, 1901, his life mas devoted.

عِلْكُ آثَارُنَا تَعُلُ عَلَيْنَا . فَأَنْظُرُوا بَعْدَنَا إِلَى أَلَا قَار

"These are our works, these works our touts display :

Behold our works when we have passed away."

- XIX. Ritabu'l-Wulkt of al-Kindi (Anabic test), ed. Guest, 1912,
- XX. Kitábu'l-Ansab of as-Sam'ani (Arabio text, faosimile), 1913, 205. Out of print.
- XXI. Diwans of 'Amir b. at-Tufayl and 'Abid b. al-Abras (Arabit test and transl by Sir Charles J. Lyall), 1913, 122.
- XXII. Ritabu'l-Luma! (Arabic text), ed. Nicholson, 1914, 152.
- XXIII, z. 2. Nuzhatu-'I-Qulub of Hamde'llah Mustawii; 1, Persian text, ed. le Strange, 1913, Br.; 2, English translle Strange, 1918, &r.
- XXIV. Shamau'l-'Ulum of Nashwan al-Himyari, estracts from the Arabic text with German Introduction and Notes by 'Arianu'd-Din Ahmad, 1916, 54.
 - XXV. Diwans of at-Tulayl b. 'Awf and at-Tirimmah b. Hakim (Ambic text), ed. Krenkow, 1988, 422.

NEW SERIES.

- Fårs-náma of Ibnu'l-Halkhi, Persian text, ed. le Strange and Nicholson, 1931, 201.
- Ráhatu'ş-Şudur (History of Saljuqs) of ar-Rawandi, Persian text, ed. Muhammad Iqbát, 1921, 472 fed.
- Indexes to Sir C. J. Lyall's edition of the Musaddallyyst, compiled by A. A. Bevan, 1984, 425.
- IV. Mathrawi-i Ma'nawi of Jaidu'iddu Rumi. 1, Persian text of the First and Second Books, ed. Nicholson, 1925, 203.; 2. Translation of the First and Second Books, 1926, 203.
- V. Turkistan at the time of the Mongolian Invasion, by W. Barthold, English translation, revised by the author, aided by H. A. R. Gibb, 25s.
- VI. Diwan of al-A-sha, Arabic text edited by R. Geyer, 365.
- VII. Mázandarán and Astarábád, by H. L. Rabino, with Maps, 25r.

IN PREPARATION.

Jawami'u-'l-Hibiyat of 'Awfi, a critical study of its ecope, sources and value, by Nizamu'ddin (in the Press).

A History of Chemistry in Mediaeval Islam, by E. J. Holmand.

WORK SUBSIDISED BY THE TRUSTEES.

Firdawsn-'l-Hikmst of 'Ali ibn Rabban at Taberi. ed. Muhammad az-Zubayr as-Siddigi (in the Press).

"E. J. W. GIBB MEMORIAL" PUBLICATIONS.

OLD SERIES. 125 works, 40 published volumes.)

- Bâbur-nâma (Turki text, fac-simile), ed. Beveridge, 1905.
 Out of print.
- History of Tabaristan of Ibo Islandiyar, abridged transl. Browne, 1965, St.
- 111, 1-5. History of Rasúll dynasty of Yaman by al-Kherraji, 1, 2 transl. of Sir James Redhouse, 1907-8, 7s. each; 3, Annotations by the same, 1908, 5s.; 4, 5, Arabic text, ed. Muhammad 'Asal, 1908-1913, Ss. each.
- IV. Omayyads and 'Abbasids, transl, Margoliouth from the Arabic of G. Zaidan, 1907, 55. Out of Aries.
- V. Travels of Ibn Jubayr, Arabic text, ed. de Coeje, 1907, 105. Out of grant.
- VI, 1.2, 3,4, 5, 6, 7. Yáqút's Diet. of learned men (Irshido-V-Arib), Arabic text, ed. Margoliouth, 1908-1926; 201, 121, 101, 151, 151, 151, 151, respectively.
- VII, 1. 5, 6. Tajáribu'l-Umam of Miakawayhi (Arabic text, fac-simile), ed. le Strange and others, 1909-1917, 71. each vol.
- VIII. Marzubán-núma (Persian text), ed. Mírzi Muhammad, 1909, 121. Out of print.
 - IX. Textes Houroulis (French and Persian), by Huam and Righ Teyfiq, 1909, 10r.
 - M. Mu'jani, an old Persian system of propody, by Shams-i-Qaye, ed. Mirzi Muhammad, 1909, 150. Onl of print.
 - XI, 1, 2. Chahar Magala; 1, Persian text, ed. and annotated by Mirzi Muhammad, 1910, 125. Out of print. s, English transl. and notes by Browne, 1971, 155.
 - XII. Introduction à l'Aistoire des Mongols, by Blochet, 1970, 12c.
- XIII. Diwan of Hassan b. Thabit (Arabic text), ed. Hirsch-leid, 1910, 25. 64.
- XIV, 1, 2, Ta'rikh-i-Guzida of Hamdu'lish Mestawii; 1, Persian text, fat-simile, 1911, 151. Out of print. 2, Abridged translation and Indices by Browne and Nicholson, 1913, 101.
- XV. Nuquetu'l-Ral (History of the Babis) by Mirza Jani. (Persian text), ed. Browne, 1911, 121. Out of print.
- XVI, 1, 2, 3. Ta'rikh-i-Jahan-gushay of Juwayni, Persian text, ed. Mind Muhammad; 1, Mongole, 1913, 135. One of Print. 3, Khwarazmshaha, 1913, 151; 3, Assassina, in preparation.
- XVII. Kanhfu'l-Mahjub (Şull doctrine), transl. Nicholson, 1911, 151. Out of print.
- XVIII, 2 (all hitherto published), Jámi'u't-Tawarikh of Rashidu'd-Din Fadiallah (Persian text), ed. and annotated by Blochet, 1912, 151.

tersian text printed at Cairo Title Pages and Priliminary Matter, etc., trinted in great Britain at the Cambridge University press

MÁZANDARÁN AND ASTARÁBÁD

BY

H. L. RABINO

DI BORCOMALE

رخمت حق بر سر بنده بود عالیت جوینده بیابنده بود

LONDON: LUZAC & CO., 46, GREAT RUSSELI, STREET, W.C. 1928



9866

V

1921

Mazandaran and Astarabad/ by B.L. Rabino. -Rabino, Hyacinth Louis, 1877-

825 X 5

xxii, 169, YYOp.: I fold. map in pocket.-E.J.W. Gibb Memoriai new series; v. 7) London: Luzac, 1928,

Bibliography: p. [xvii]-xxii: "Other works by the author": p. [167]-169.

Persian, L.Title. II. Series: E.J.W. Gibb 1. Mazandaran. 2. Gorgan. 3. Inscriptions, memorial: New series v. 7.

AUGEN TALAN

LONDON: LUZAC & CO., 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C. 1928



"E. J. W. GIBB MEMORIAL" NEW SERIES

VOL. VII

ORIENTAL TEXTS APPROVED BUT NOT FINANCED BY THE TRUSTEES AND SOLD BY MASSING LUZAC & CO.

The Safar-name, Rowshand's-name and Sa'ddus-name of Napir-t-Khusrum ("Raviani" Press, Berlin, 1341/1922-3). 8s.

The Zadu'i-Musdarin of Nasir-i-Khusrow, edited by M. Budhlu'r Rahman, Ph.D., Cambridge ("Kavino" Press, Berlin, 1341/1932-3). Royal Sea, sewn, pp. 520, 152.

The Wajk-I-Din of Nasir-i-Khurraw ("Kavinni" Press, Berlin, 1344/1994). 41.

The Silvitate'n-Nasab-i-Seferniyya of Shaykh Husayn ibn Shaykb Abdál-i-Zábidi ("Íránsbeht" Pross, Berlin, 1343/1924), Sun, sown, pp. 116, 22.



ノメード

DS
324 Rabino, Hyacinth Louis, 1877324 Rabino, Hyacinth Louis, 1877.M39 Mizandarán and Astarábád, by H.L. Rabino.
M. London, Luzac, 1928.
xxii, 169, Y vo p. 1 fold. map in pocket.
(E.J.W. Gibb Memorial new series, v. 7)
Bibliography: p. [xvii]-xxii; "Other works
by the author". p. [1671-169.

l. Mirandarin. 2. Esteribid. 3. Inscriptions, Persian. (Series)

D8324.M39R3



7	
	كتابخانه مجلس سنا
	اہم کتاب
á	
	الم مؤلف
	خطی
	چاپی
	موشوع
	_
	معاده دفتر نبت ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	تعاده ترتیب درقف نسسیه است
	ملاحظات
9	

.