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"تقرير عن كردستان"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/MIL/17/15/21

١٩١١ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مجلد واحد (١٠٦ ورقة)

رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

تقرير ذو طابع سري أعدّه هايسينث لويس رابينو. طُبع التقرير في مطابع المونوتاييب الحكومية في شيملا، ١٩١١.

التقرير مقسم إلى ثلاثة أجزاء (I-III)، كما يلي:

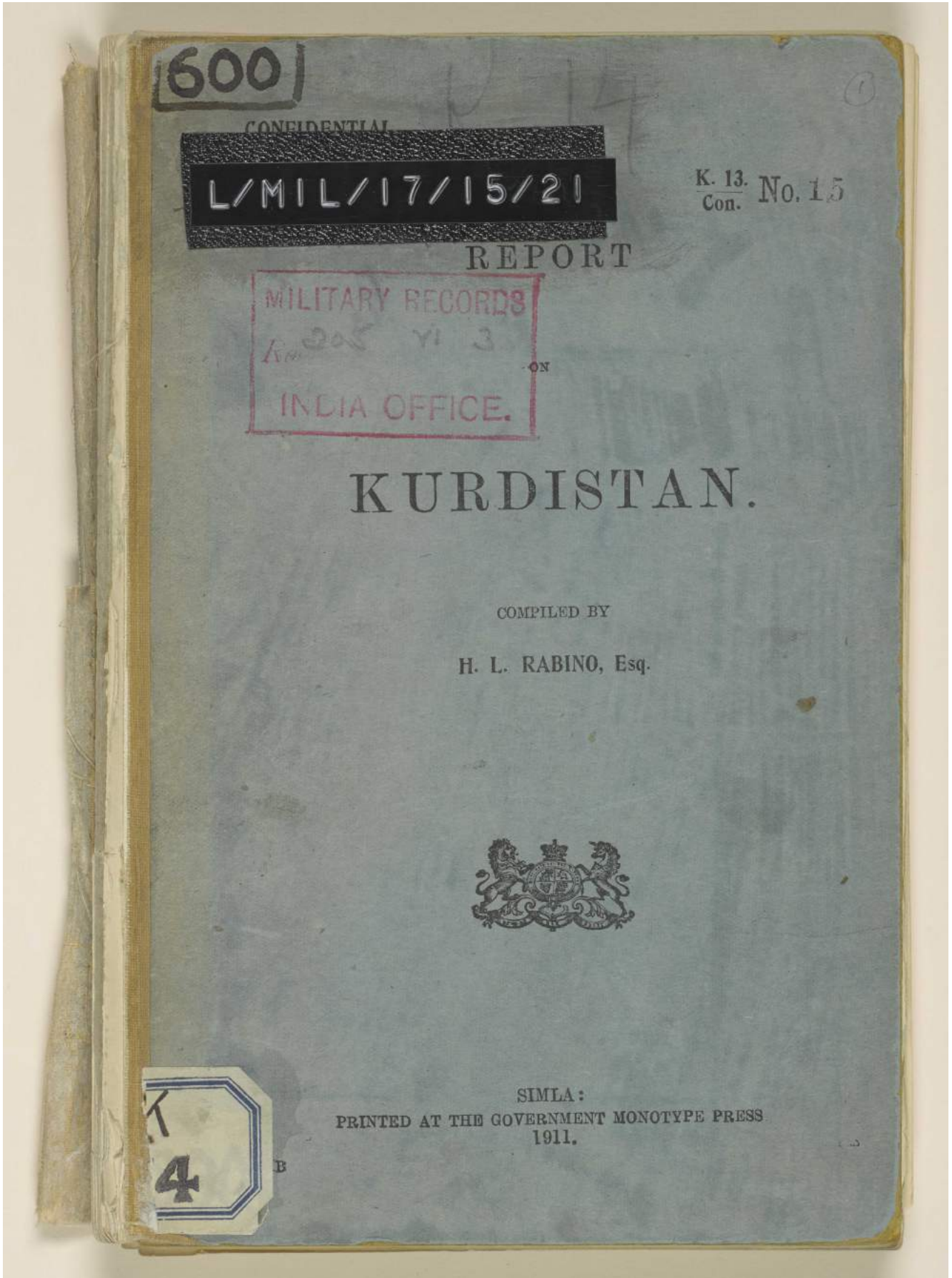
الجزء I: ملاحظات جغرافية وتجارية (الأوراق ٦-٣٩) مع أقسام عن إقليم كردستان (تتضمن معلومات عن الزراعة، السكان، الإيرادات، الطرق، الواردات/الصادرات، رأس المال، العاصمة سنة [سنندج])، وعن قبائل كردستان (بما في ذلك إحصاءات عن عدد السكان، الأراضي، المساكن)، وعن الأنهار والجبال، وملاحق تتألف من القوائم الحكومية لأسماء القرى.

الجزء II: التاريخ (الأوراق ٤٠-٥٤) مع جدول يبين الولاية والحكام الإقليميين لكردستان للسنوات ١١٦٩-١٩٠٥ (الورقة ٤١).

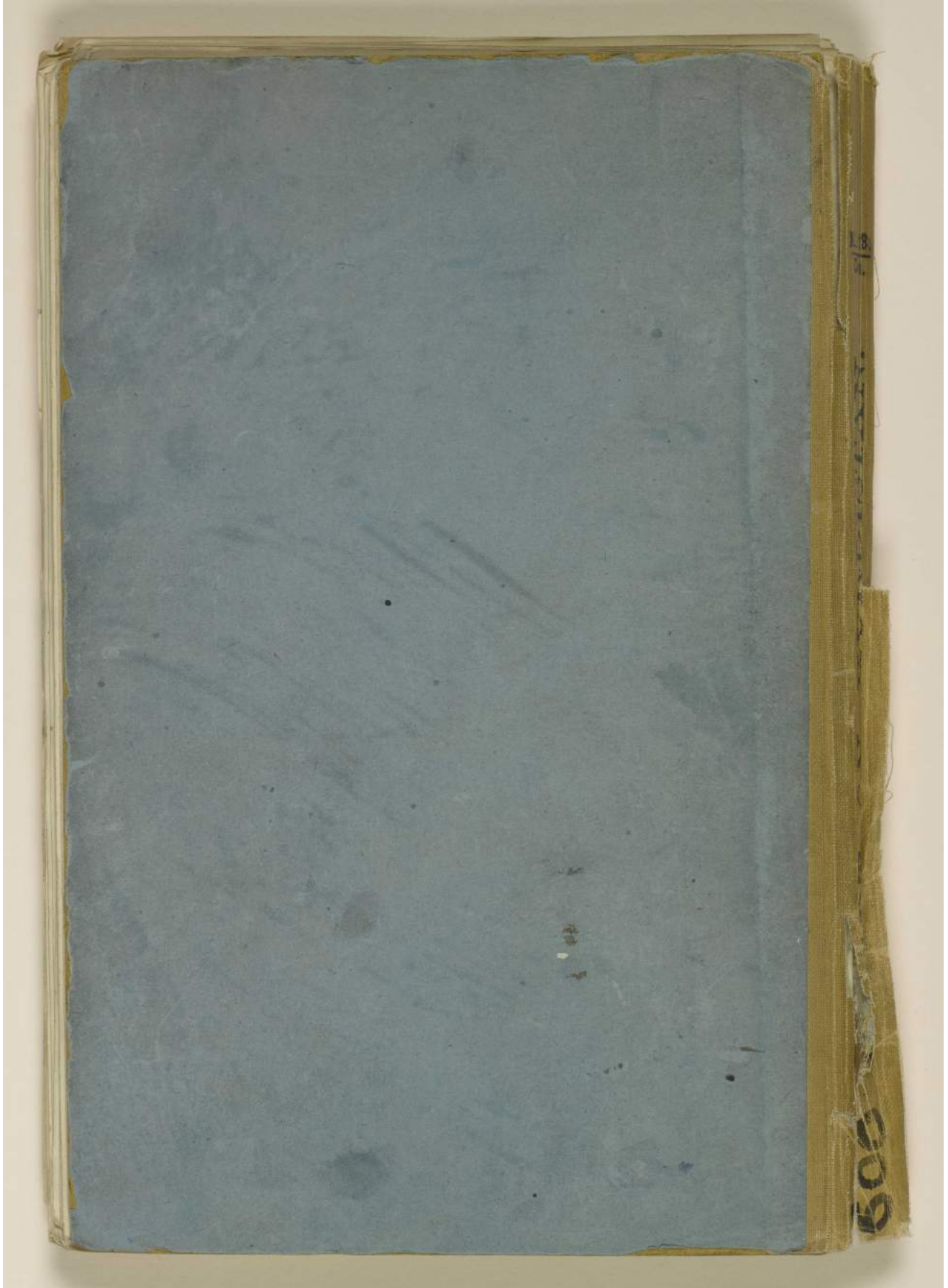
الجزء III: دليل كردستان (الأوراق ٥٥-١٠٤) وهو مرتب أبجديًا.

ويوجد في نهاية المجلد مسرد مصطلحات (الأوراق ١٠٥-١٠٦) يتضمن ملاحظات عن الأوزان المستخدمة في كردستان.

"تقرير عن كردستان" [أمامي] (٢٢٠/١)



"تقرير عن كردستان" [خلفي] (٢٢٠/٢)



"تقرير عن كردستان" [صلب] (٢٢٠/٣)



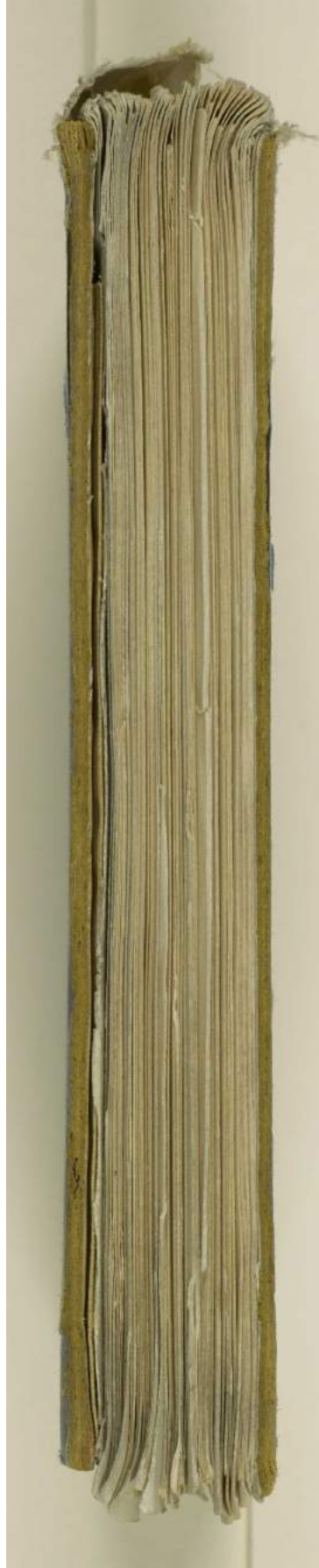
"تقرير عن كردستان" [حافة] (٢٢٠/٤)



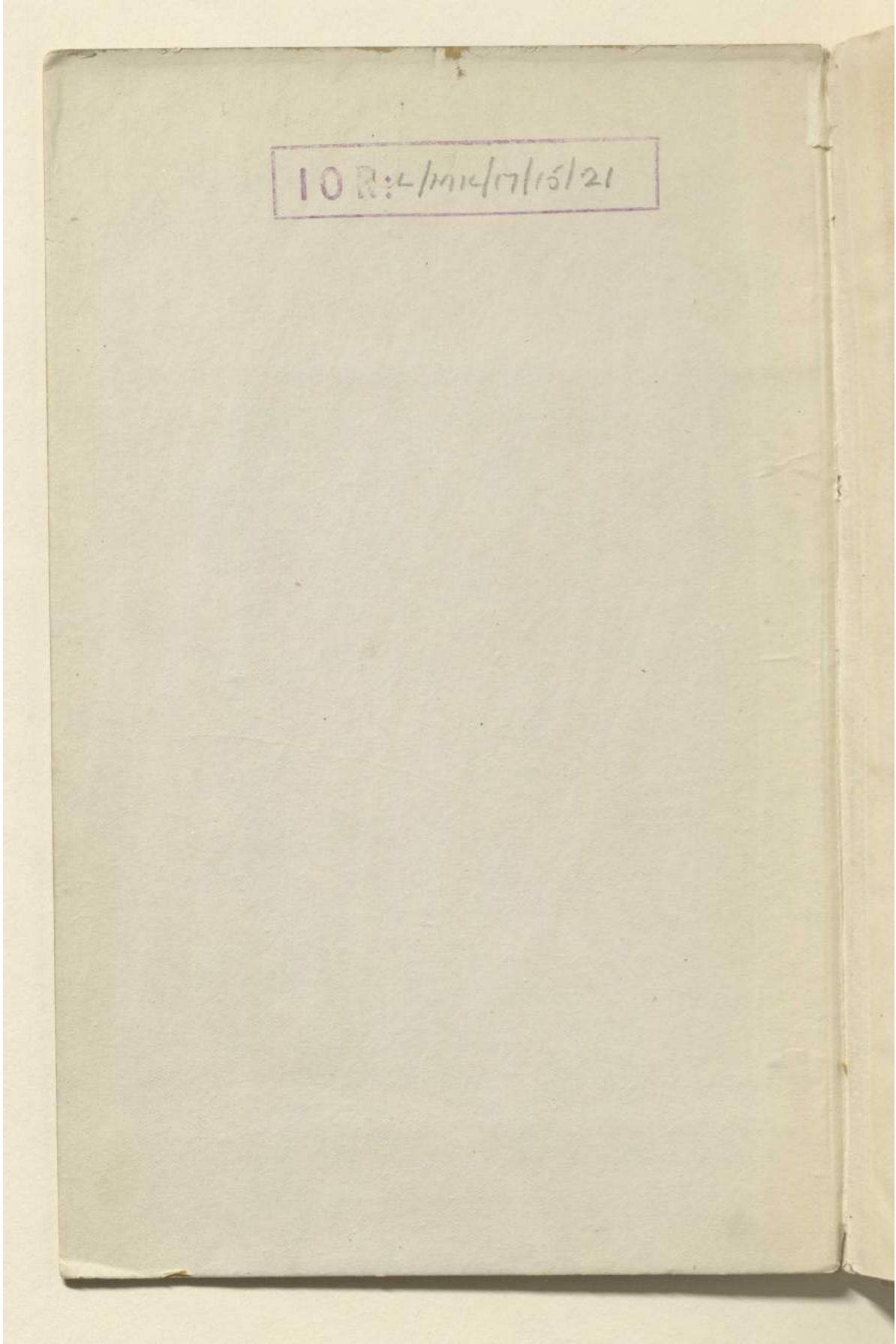
"تقرير عن كردستان" [رأس] (٢٢٠/٥)



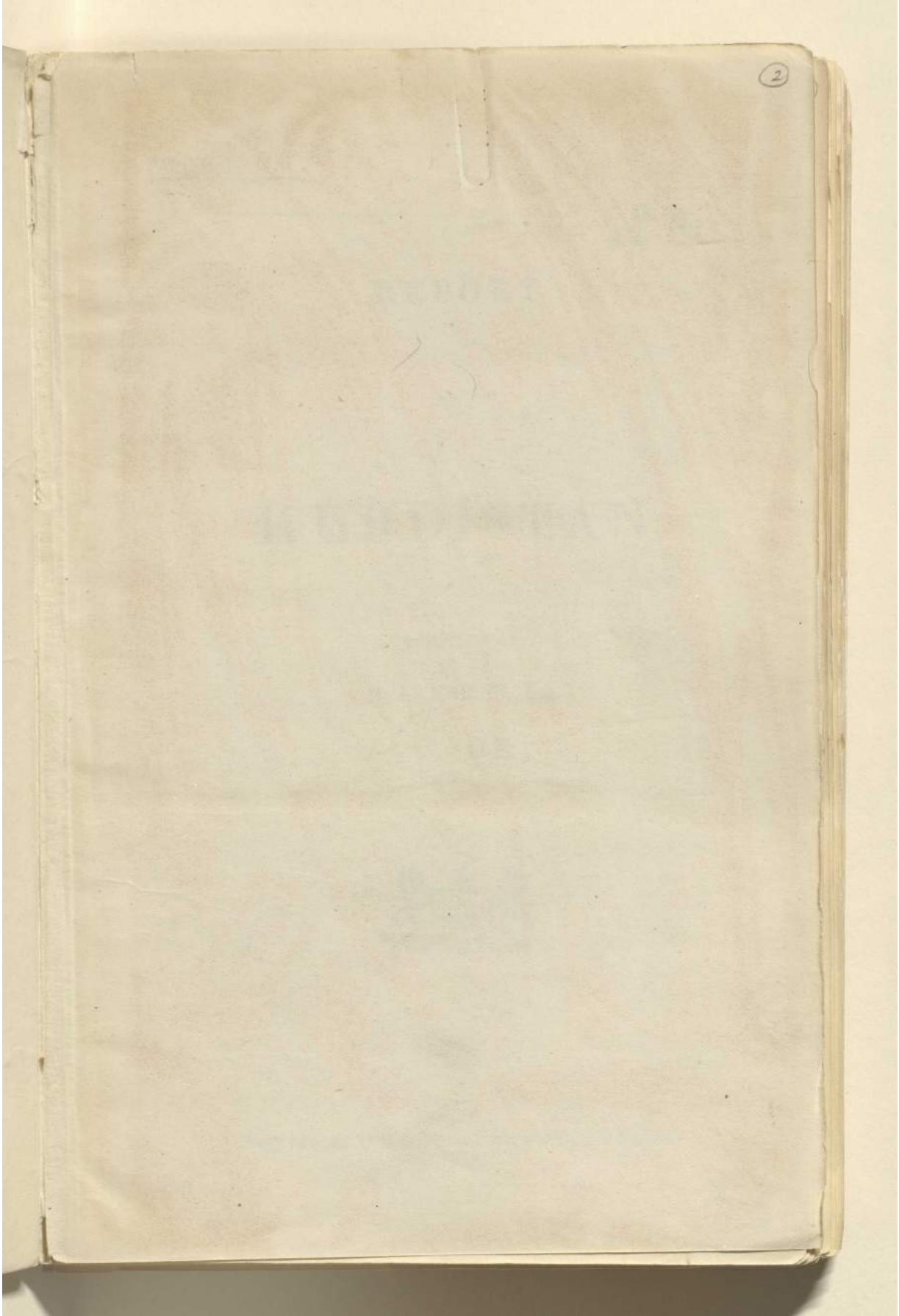
"تقرير عن كردستان" [ذيل] (٢٢٠/٦)



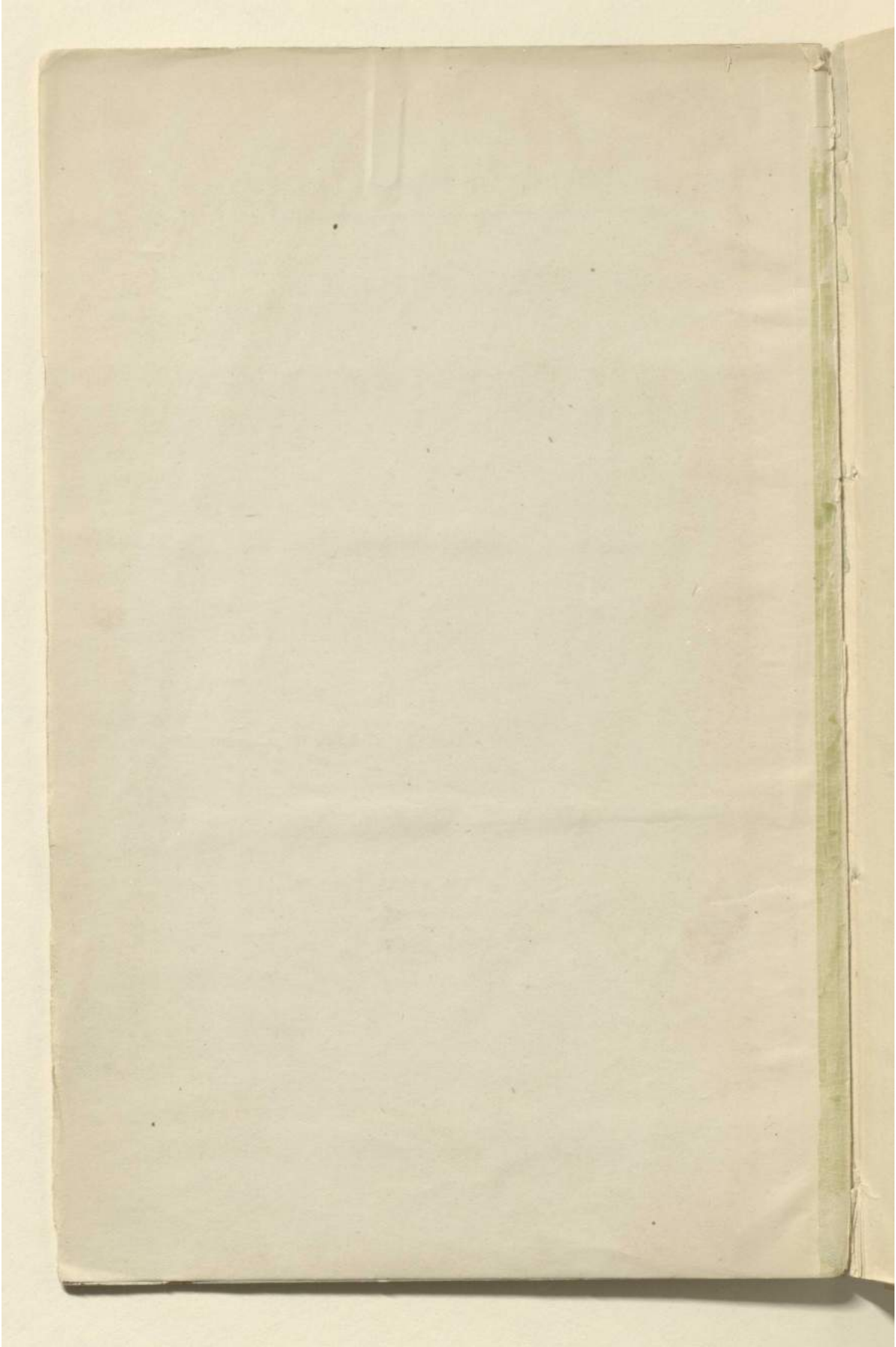
"تقرير عن كردستان" [أمامي-داخلي] (٢٢٠/٧)



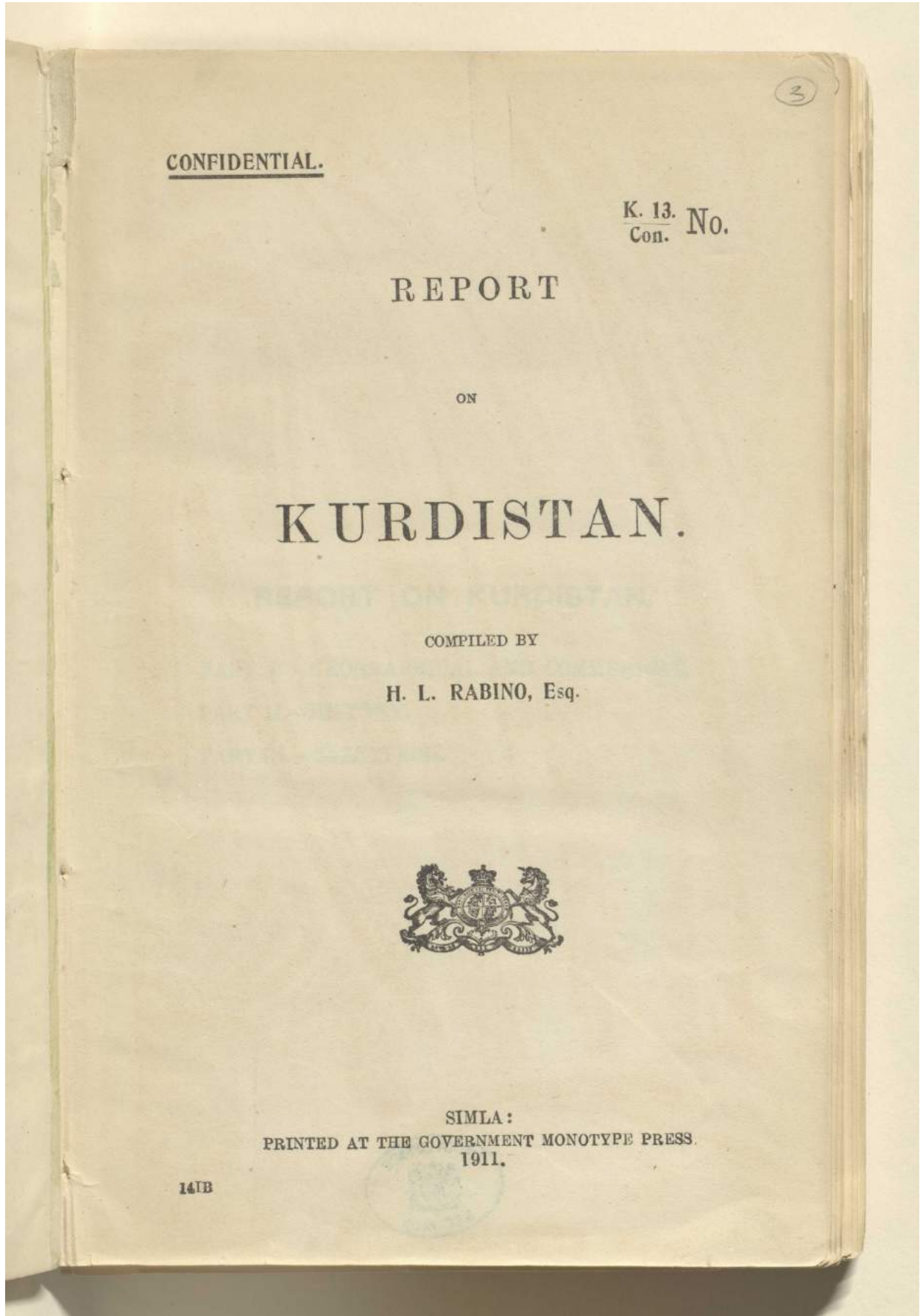
"تقرير عن كردستان" [و٢] (٢٢٠/٨)



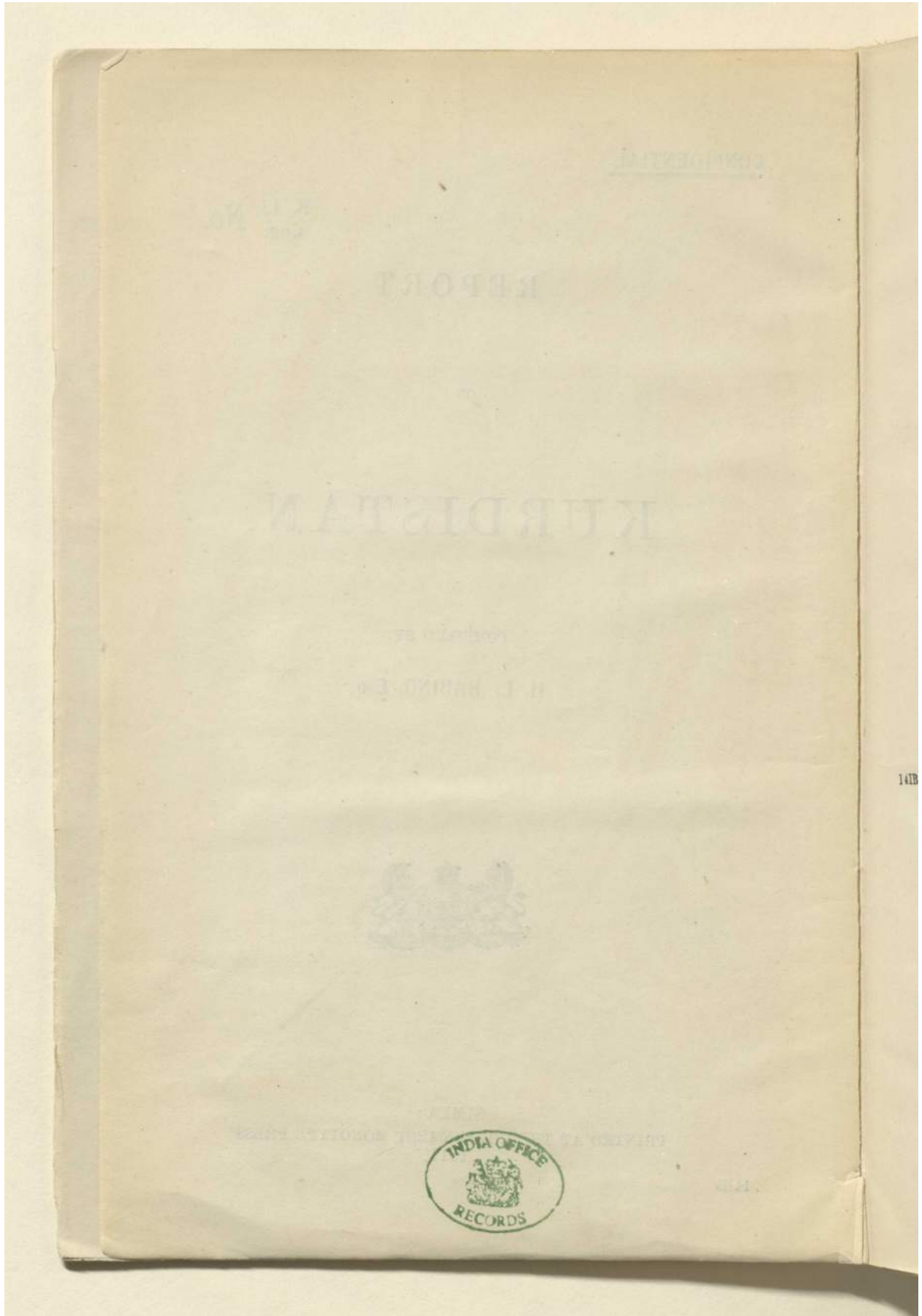
"تقرير عن كردستان" [ظ٢] (٢٢٠/٩)

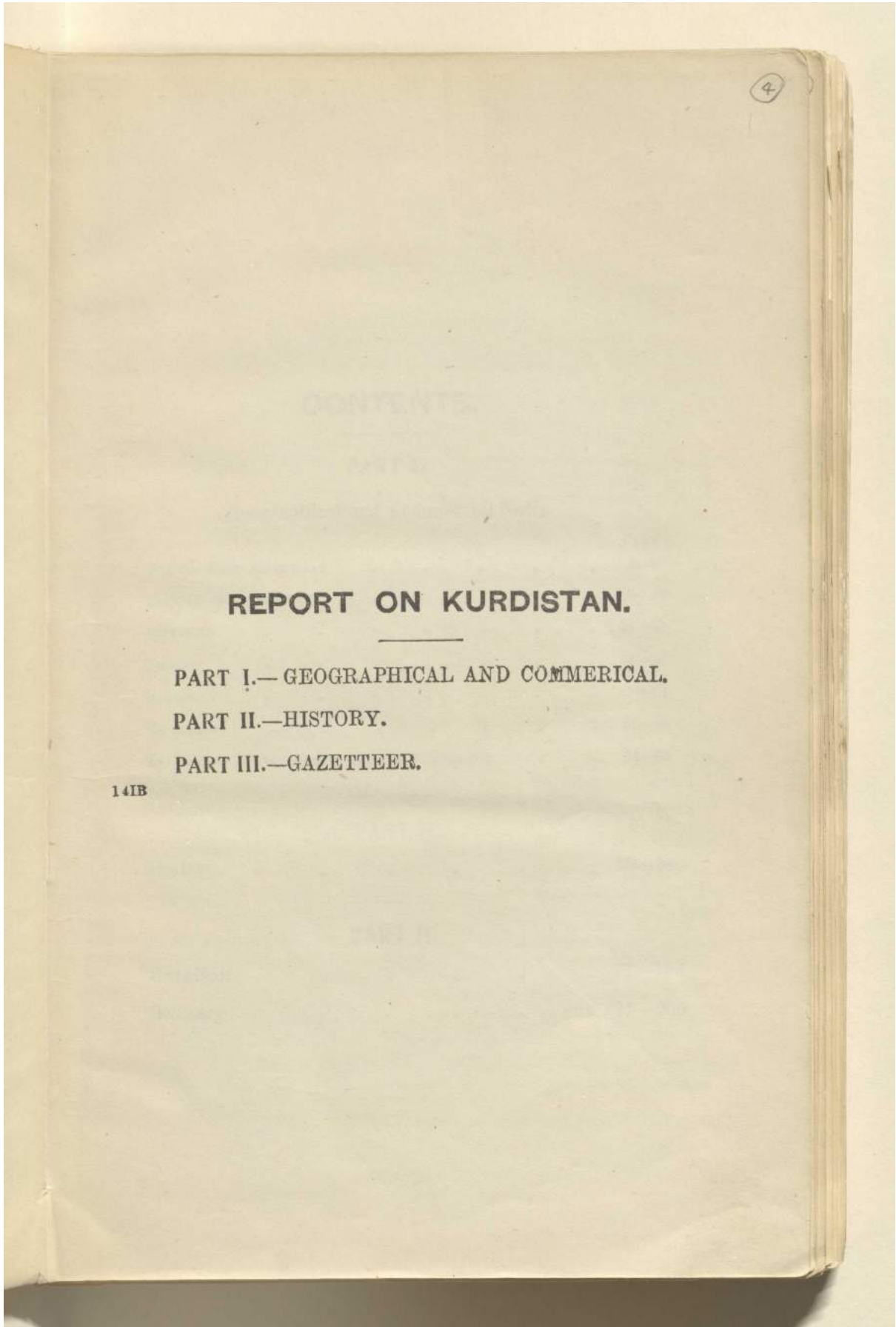


"تقرير عن كردستان" [و٣] (٢٢٠/١٠)

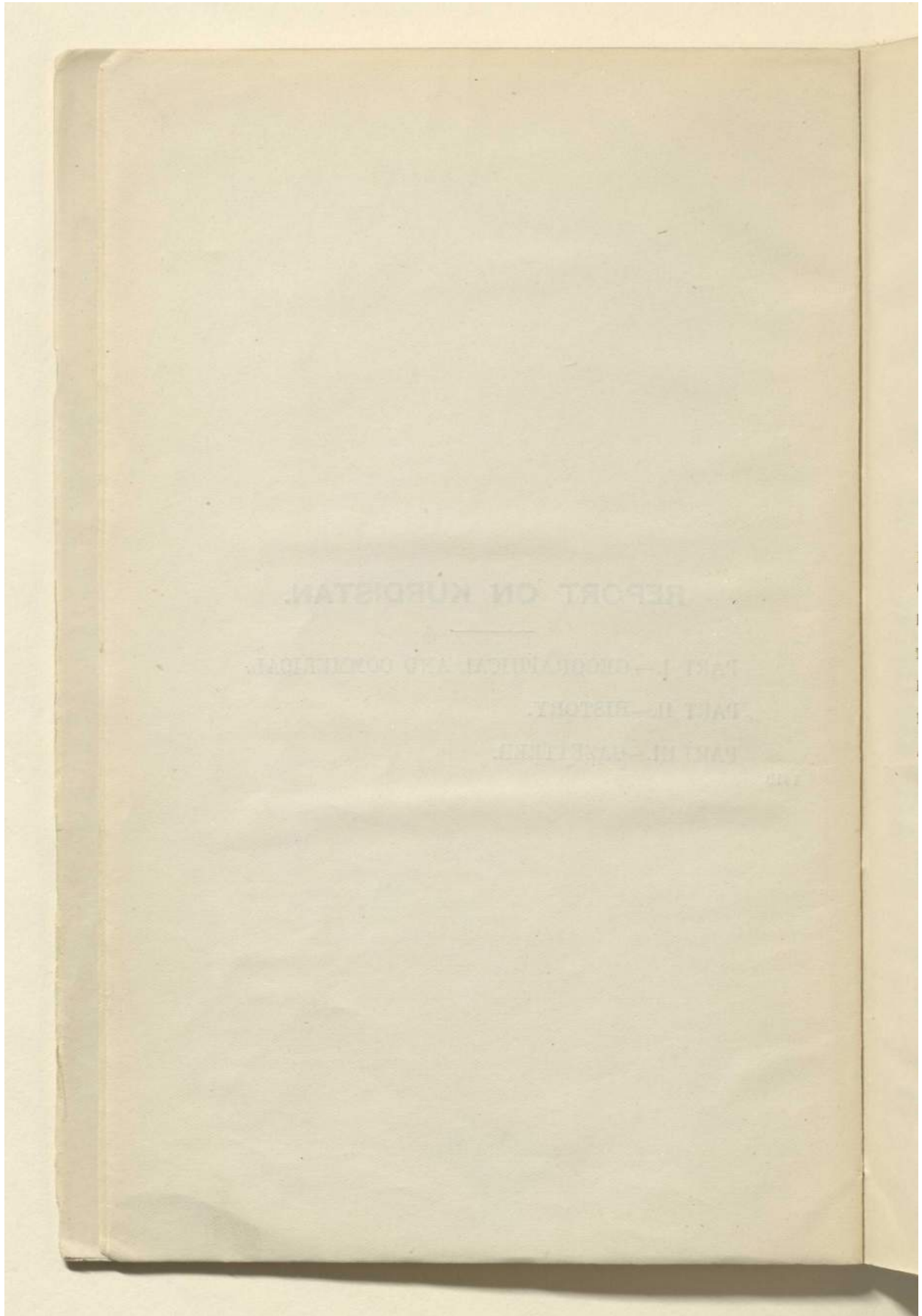


"تقرير عن كردستان" [ظ3] (٢٢٠/١١)





"تقرير عن كردستان" [٤ظ] (٢٢٠/١٣)



KURDISTAN

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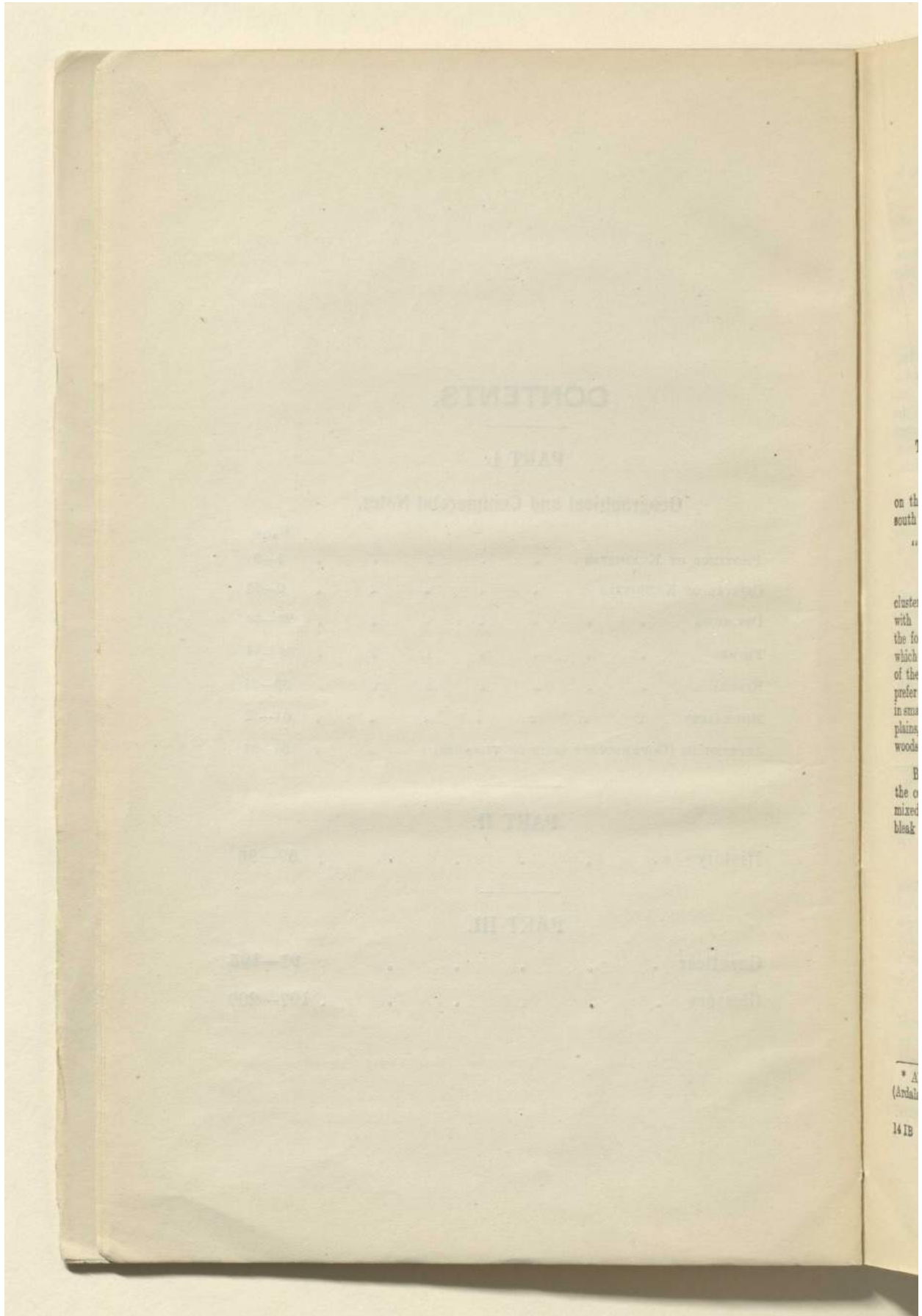
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"تقرير عن كردستان" [٥ظ] (٢٢٠/١٥)



REPORT
ON
KURDISTAN.

PROVINCE OF KURDISTAN.

The Province of Kurdistan is situated in the hilly districts between Azarbaijan and Kirmanshah, and extending to the Turkish frontier on the west and bounded on the east by Garrus and Hamadan. It extends 24 *jarsakhs* from north to south and 56 from east to west.

Limits.

"From the river Saruq, * which separates it from Azarbaijan, to Senna, the face of the country is everywhere the same. It presents to the view either progressive

General features.

clusters of hills, heaped as it were upon each other, or great tablelands covered with flocks and the tents of the Ilyats. The valleys are narrow strips at the foot of the mountains, where the villages are commonly built in situations which protect the few inhabitants that remain in them from the inclemency of the weather. The soil is good and would yield abundance, but the Kurds prefer a pastoral life. The oil plant is everywhere common, and tobacco is cultivated in small quantities. Wooded mountains, separated by narrow valleys and occasional plains, producing excellent pasture, cover the north portion of Ardalan. The woods yield excellent oak and fine gall apples.

Between Kaleh Shah Khani and Khizr Elias in Kirmanshah the nature of the country entirely changes, and instead of a succession of verdant hills, intermixed with deep glens, there are here extensive cultivated plains, bounded by bleak and barren mountains."

CULTIVATION.

Cultivation.

"Land is cultivated under one or other of the following arrangements :

Nisf-i-Kari.—Under this system the cultivator and the proprietor of the land divide the produce equally. The cultivator supplies the seed and necessary labour. The landlord pays the *maliat* and the expense of reaping.

Dah-du.—Under this arrangement, which is most common in Kurdistan, the produce is divided into twelve parts of which the proprietor takes two, the cultivator ten, the latter paying all expenses.

* Also spoken of as Saruk, Suruk or Surkh river. The frontier of Kurdistan (Ardalan) is, however, further south than this river.

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Yusuf Sharif says the soil is saturated with water, and that water can be obtained anywhere by digging two or three feet.

The chief produce of Kurdistan is wheat, grain, barley, rice, cotton, and tobacco (this last in great abundance), vegetables, pumpkins and gourds, cucumbers, brinjals, lettuce, beetroot, cauliflower, potatoes, onions and garlic; fruits, melons, water melons, cherries (about five kinds), grapes, apples, plums, peaches and walnuts."

INHABITANTS.

"The inhabitants of Kurdistan are illiterate but bigoted Sunnis of the Shafi sect, one of the four sub-divisions of orthodox Musulmans. They are not really fanatical, but become bigoted by being in daily contact with the Shi'ah people. The root of the Persian Kurdish question, whenever it becomes acute, is the religious hatred between Sunnis and Shi'ahs, and the root of the Turkish is the hatred between Muhammadans and Christians. Some of the Persian Kurds have become Shi'ahs, whilst in places the 'Ali-Ullahi are to be found.

The language spoken by the majority is Kirmanju, an old Persian patois intermingled with some foreign words. In Kurdistan (Ardalan) and Kirmanshah what is called the Guran dialect is spoken, presenting an even greater affinity to modern Persian.

By far the greater number of Persian Kurds are sedentary and pastoral, a great many farm and till the high hill slopes, whilst many more are shepherds. Their habits are nomadic, moving during the summer months into camps on the higher acclivities of the hills above the settled villages. Nomad Kurds are largely Turkish subjects or live on the Turkish border, and perhaps the wealthiest members of the tribe belong to this class, the cultivators and shepherds being as a rule deplorably ignorant and poor.

As to what their numbers may be, it seems pure guess-work. Some say one million, some two, some a half. Dissensions and clan feuds weaken them, as they did the Scotch Highlanders, and they do not attempt resistance to the Persians, whose present army is far from formidable, but, in the event of any invasion, the great fact would be that the invaders would find auxiliaries, rather than enemies, in them, which, considering the nature of the country, is of enormous importance. Persian-born Governors are now beginning to replace the Kurdish chiefs who up to now were always Governors of their own districts.

In December 1880 there occurred an abortive Kurdish rebellion in Persia under a certain Shaikh Obaid Ullah which, though a fiasco, was from the political point of view of great importance, as it showed the utter impracticability, owing to family and clan dissensions, of a united Kurdish organization, which will probably be heard of again during our time. (For further particulars see Lord Curzon's Persia, and articles Azarbaijan and Kirmanshah of Gazetteer of Persia, vol. 2, 1905.)

Whatever the Turkish Kurds may be, the Persian ones are celebrated for their hospitality and are not at all unfriendly towards Europeans. They are great dandies in dress and the richer ones are always well dressed in clean and good clothes. The national clothing is a short coat and very baggy trousers, and a white calico shirt, the sleeves of which hang down to the ground, with an enormous sash round his waist on which are placed knife and pipe, and they always

contrive to have some sort of coloured silk (generally dark) handkerchief wound round their heads; they invariably carry arms of some sort; nature has well endowed them, as they are fine, large, handsome men.

The women of Kurdistan are beautiful, and are of fair complexion. No black faces are to be seen among them. They do not wear the veil, but go about freely like European women. The marriageable age is from 9 to 15 for women and from 18 to 20 for men. The prevailing complaint is ophthalmia and other kindred diseases, at least 25 per cent. of the entire population suffering from these ailments.

Snow falls for four months in the year, during which months the people live in underground houses, which are often absolutely useless as protection against the weather; here they store food for themselves and fodder for the cattle. The great want of the district is fuel which is everywhere very scarce, and dung is carefully preserved as a substitute."

POPULATION.

According to a census made in 1878 by order of the Persian Government the population of Kurdistan was:

Population.	Souls.
Town of Senna .. .. .	.. about 24,744
Banneh .. .. .	.. .. 32,240
Sakiz .. .. .	.. .. 34,024
Isfandabad .. .. .	.. .. 14,000
Karafu .. .. .	.. .. 1,600
Tilehkuh .. .. .	.. .. 4,240
Khurkhureh .. .. .	.. .. 8,000
Merivan .. .. .	.. .. 26,000
Avroman Takht .. .. .	.. .. 4,000
.. Lihun .. .. .	.. .. 4,000
Javanrud .. .. .	.. .. 15,000
Eilak .. .. .	.. .. 12,000
Kalatarzan .. .. .	.. .. 10,000
Kuravaz (Kumassi) .. .. .	.. .. 2,500
Javarud .. .. .	.. .. 10,000 (?)
Hubetu, Saral, and Karataureh .. .. .	.. .. 12,000
Amirabad, Palingan, and Bilavar .. .. .	.. .. 4,500
Hasanabad .. .. .	.. .. 5,500
Husainabad 5,000
Tribes of Kurdistan 18,210
	<hr/>
	247,558

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٧ظ] (٢٢٠/١٩)

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REVENUE.

The *Asl Maliat* or revenue proper of Kurdistan is as follows :—

Revenue.	Tumans.
Baneh	5,600
Sakiz	6,305
Isfandabad	7,110
Karaftu	522
Tilehkuh	1,506
Khurkhureh	690
Merivan	1,655
Avroman Takht	700
„ Lihun	300
Javanrud	4,098
Eilak	3,314
Kalatarzan	2,862
Kuravaz	250
Javarud	4,314
Hubetu, Saral, and Karataureh	2,822
Amirabad, Palingan, and Bilavar	1,336
Hasanabad	2,400
Husainabad	1,296
Tribes of Kurdistan	5,560
Total Revenue	52,640

But much more is in reality received, and the amount collected is estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000 Tumans.

In 1904 Mushir-ed-Divan is said to have paid the Governor of Kurdistan 30,000 Tumans for the post of Vazir for one year, an outlay made, no doubt, with a view to a subsequent profit.

General Schindler in 1902 in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says :—

"In proportion to its size and population it pays a very small yearly revenue, only about £14,000, due to the fact that a great part of the population consists of wild and disorderly nomad Kurds. Some of these nomads pass their winter in Turkish territory, and have their summer pasture grounds in the highlands of Kurdistan. This adds much to the difficulty of collecting taxation."

"تقرير عن كردستان" [و٨] (٢٢٠/٢٠)

٥

ROADS.

The principal roads of Kurdistan are the following:—

Senna to Sakiz.

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Senna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taftileh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Zagheh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Divandarreh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mirza Miranshah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sahib	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sakiz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL								25

Sakiz to Baneh and Sulaimanieh.

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Sakiz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miradeh	4
Baneh	4
Balekeh	3
Shivekal	3
Chahartai	5
Sulaimanieh	5
TOTAL								24

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Sakiz to Sauj Bulagh.

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Sakiz
Bukan	6
Issaken (?)	4
Sujbulak	4
TOTAL								14

Baneh to Merivan.

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Baneh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seiranbend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Khaluzeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Merivan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL								10

Merivan to Kirmanshah. (Very difficult.)

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Merivan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Servabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yussider	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ruvansar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kirmanshah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
TOTAL								26

Kirmanshah
Baitun
Tappah-Gu
Sanghar
Gordikhane
Sarab-Kot
Kerkabad
Senna
Senna
Dureisab
Kakuzekri
Bagh-Kha
Macivan

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٩] (٢٢٠/٢٢)

7

Kirmanshah to Senna. (Winter).

Stages.		Distance.
		<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Kirmanshah	.. .. .	..
Bisitun	.. .. .	6
Tappeh-Gulicheh	.. .. .	4
Sunghur	.. .. .	4
Girdikhaneh	.. .. .	4
Sarab-Kat	.. .. .	4
Kerkabad	.. .. .	4
Senna	.. .. .	3
TOTAL ..		29

Senna to Merivan.

Stages.		Distance.
		<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Senna	.. .. .	..
Duveisseh	.. .. .	3
Kakuzekria	.. .. .	5
Bagh-Khan	.. .. .	5
Merivan	.. .. .	5
TOTAL ..		18

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٩ ظ] (٢٢٠/٢٣)

8

Senna to Kirmanshah. (Summer.)

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Senna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guruk or Faki Sulaiman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Kamiaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kaklistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kirmanshah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL								20

Senna to Hamadan.

Stages.								Distance.
								<i>Farsakhs.</i>
Senna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerkabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deh Gulan (Deilan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gurveh (Gurbeh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hamekassi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Hamadan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL								24

Postal Service.

The only postal service in Kurdistan is from Senna to Hamadan.

There is a telegraph line from Senna to Hamadan *via* Gurveh, and a branch line from Gurveh to Bijar, the chief place of Garrus.

Telegraph Line.

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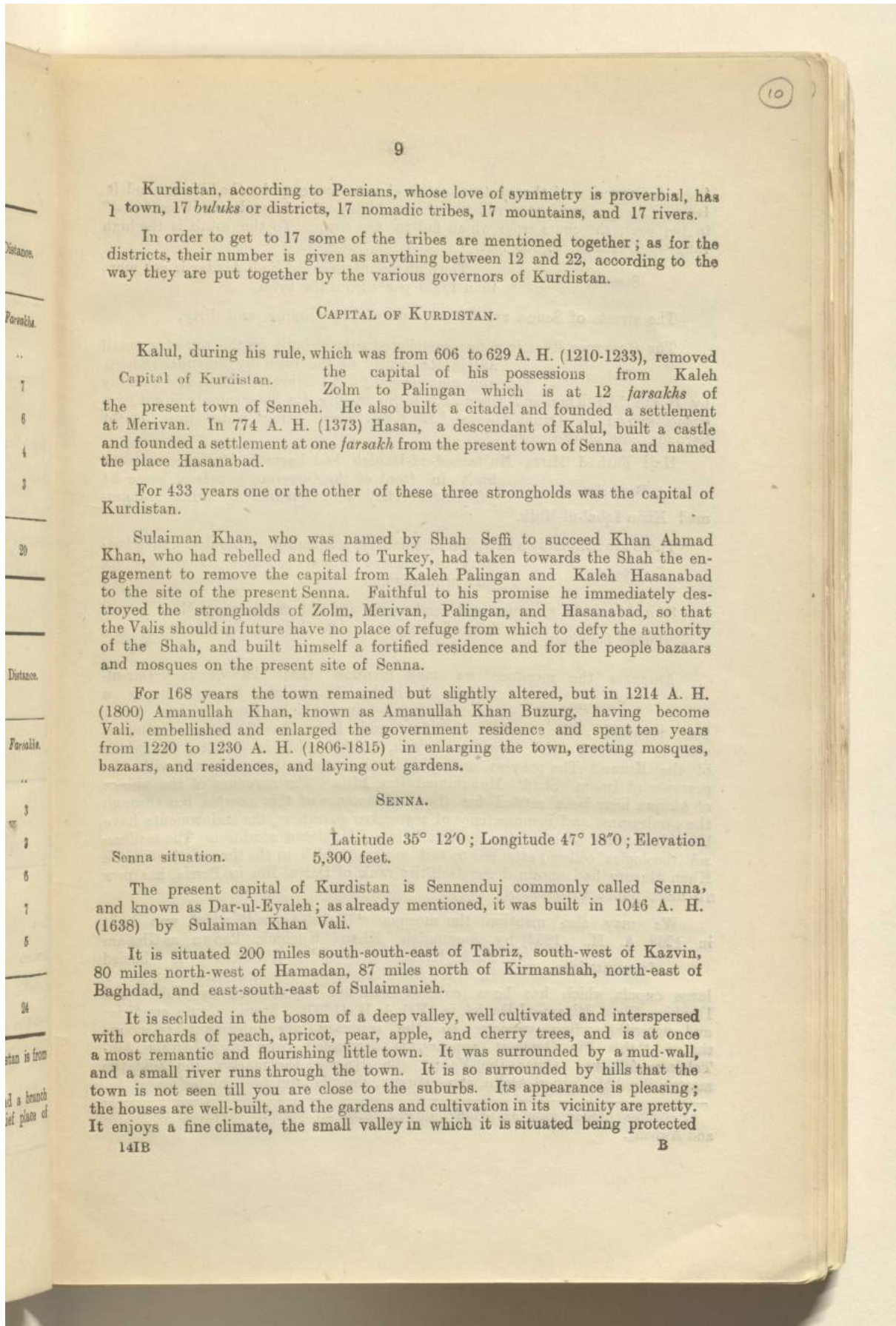
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from the severity of the winters in this elevated country by the hills around it. It lies in an open cultivated valley with the high peaks of Uvada and Uva Anga* to the west, the spurs from which fall to the town. To the south is the high range of Dushand, 10,000 feet.

Streets. The high mountain called Kuh-Abidar is not more than 1,000 paces from the town.

The streets of Senna are narrow, tortuous or winding, and dirty.

Palace. The Governor lives in a fine castellated palace, built on the top of a small hill in the centre of the town by Sulaiman Khan, and embellished by the following Valis, and notably by Hasan 'Ali Khan and Amanullah Khan Buzurg. Its water-supply is got by a *qanat* known as Qanat Hasan 'Ali Khan which brings water from Dasht Sarnudi, east of the town.

Barracks. Haji Farhad Mirza Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh had barracks for one regiment built in front of the Governor's palace, some 34 years ago. They were repaired by Mirza Muhammad Khan Iqbal-ul-Mulk.

Garrison. There are nominally a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery in garrison here. There are six old bronze guns.

Public buildings. Senna has 37 mosques and *madrassahs* and 31 *hammams*. Most houses have flowing water in their courtyards.

Mosques. Amongst the mosques we may mention that known as Dar-ul-Ahsan, built by Amanullah Khan Buzurg a century ago, since which time it has never been repaired. This mosque is fine and large, has 24 stone columns, and is covered with tiles, on which, it is said, is written the whole of the Koran. The prayers are said in the mosque in accordance with the precepts of Imam Shafi' Muhammad ibn Idris. The revenues of the village of Aklijan have been settled for the maintenance of this mosque, but through the carelessness and incompetence of successive governors, the endowments have been done away with and the mosque is in a dilapidated condition. The *madrassah* (theological college) attached to this mosque, which in the time of Amanullah Khan Buzurg had obtained for itself the rank of Dar-ul-Ilm in Persia, has now no more pupils to boast of.

Imamzadehs. We may also mention the mosque "Dar-ul-Aman," which was built in 1268 A. H. (1852) by Amanullah Khan Kuchick, known as Ghulam Shah Khan. Imamzadeh Pir Omar is buried in the town and his remains rest under a large cupola, which has been covered with fine mirror-work by Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Nizam-ud-Dauleh in 1306 A. H. (1889). From minute enquiries and notwithstanding versions to the contrary my informant tells me that: "this Pir Omar, it appears, is descended from Imam 'Ali ibn Abi-Talab as follows: Omar ibn Yahia, ibn Husain the martyr, ibn Zeid the martyr, ibn 'Ali Zein-ul-Abdin, ibn Husain, ibn 'Ali, ibn Abi Talab."

*Probably Abidar and Ab-i-Hang, or in Kurdish Avidar and Avihang, or Avdar and Awhang.

At Senna there is also the tomb of Hojar Khatun, sister of Iman Riza. Saiyid Yaqub had a mosque built near this tomb which is known as Masjid Hojar Khatun, and which on account of its proximity to the above-mentioned tomb is considered as "Bast" or sanctuary.

Other well-known buildings and gardens of Senna are Amanieh, Bagh Husainabad, and Bagh Nishat due to Ammanullah Khan Kuchick, and Bagh Khusrabad, which was a magnificent garden at a quarter of a mile to the southwest of the town, due to Ammanullah Khan Buzurg.

Adjoining the town to the north-east there is a large cemetery known as Qabristan Shaikhan (the cemetery of the Shaikhs) in which it is believed 40 Shaikhs were buried, and it is said that miracles occur at the tombs of these holy personages.

In this cemetery on some of the tombstones are inscriptions and dates which show them to be more than 900 years old, which proves that Senna is built on the ruins of an old town; this is also evident from the fact of Pir Omar and Hojar Khatun being buried in the town.

There are many *qanats* entering the town, amongst others that dug by Mirza Yusuf, Mushir ud Divan, son of Mirza Muhammad Riza Vazir. This *qanat* has the best water in the town, and is a great boon to the inhabitants: the greater part of the houses in the lower part of the town obtain from it their water-supply.

In the quarter of Katerchian there are some springs of good drinking water.

Senna has a telegraph office, a post office, a custom house, arsenal, Armenian church, and a Turkish Consulate.

Every evening the Neghareh Khaneh people play their weird instruments in the tower built in the middle of the Sarbaz Khaneh (barrack square) by Ammanullah Khan Buzurg.

At the beginning of last century Kinneir estimated the population of Senna at 4,000 souls, of which number 200 were Jews and Armenians and 50 Nestorians.

Thomson in 1868 has 20,000 souls.

Mr. T. C. Plowden in 1881 says: "The population of the town of Senna, as estimated by a Christian merchant, comprises:

	Houses.	Persons.
Muhammadans mostly Sunnis	12,000	50,000
Jews	700	3,500
Christians	65	300

The Vazir, however, told me that at the last numbering the population of Senna was shown to be 65,000 persons, and he considered that the city was increasing yearly." This is no doubt exaggerated as it would make of Senna a more populous town than Kirmanshah.

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According to the census of 1295 A. H. (1878) the population of the town was 24,744 souls or 5,484 families. In 1892 it was estimated that the population had during the last 14 years increased by 1,000 families or about 6,000 souls, and that consequently the population of the town was about 30,750 souls.

General Schindler in 1902 (Supplement to "Encyclopædia Britannica") estimated the population of Senna at 35,000 souls, at which figure it is safe, I believe, to put the present number of inhabitants.

Supplies. Supplies of all sorts are procurable in abundance.

There are numerous places well supplied with water on the surrounding hills, where troops could be encamped during the summer if the town were too hot.

Camping-ground.

Horses.

There are a good many horses to be bought here, not much to look at, about 14-1, but good for work and useful.

The tradespeople of Senna pay a sort of license tax, which varies from one *tuman* to ten *tumans* per annum, according to their respective means. The ordinary trades are well represented, but the chief industry is carpet-making, and, as the wool of Kurdistan is of superior quality the carpets (known as Kalicheh and Sajadeh) made at Senna are considered among the best of their kind. Arak is distilled locally by Jews and Chaldeans.

Trades.

The trade of Kurdistan is not very extended, and we only have statistical data for the trade with Turkey.

The following is information, either the result of my own observations or obtained from Senna merchants, and from Hamadan and Kirmanshah merchants having trade relations with Senna:—

Exports.

Exports. Gum is exported to Russia *via* Ardabil or Rasht, about 100,000 *tumans* yearly. 10,000 *tumans sa'lab* gums go to the United Kingdom.

Small quantities of wool go to Kirmanshah.

Ghi is produced in large quantities, and much is exported. The price in 1904 was 53 *tumans* per 40 Hamadan maunds (50 maunds Tabrizi).

The lamb-skins of Kurdistan are not of very good quality. The cost was in 1904 10 to 11 *tumans* per 100, and they are exported to Russia.

Gall-nuts are exported to Hamadan. About 20 loads of the kind known as "Mazujkabud" are exported to Russia. The gall-nuts are gathered in the mountain districts of Banneh, Merivan, Juvanrud, Sakiz, and Avroman, or received from Penjvin and Sulaimanieh.

Tobacco (*tumbaku* and *tutun*) is exported to Hamadan and Kirmanshah for local consumption.

About 150 loads of tobacco (tutun of the Karju district) are exported to Tehran. A small quantity of tumbaku is exported to Turkey.

Cow-hides are sent to Hamadan to be curried.

Furs are exported to Russia and Turkey.

Opium is not produced in Kurdistan.

Sheep are sent to Tehran, Tabriz and Hamadan.

Dried fruits are exported to Russia.

Apricots are sent to the Jaffs across the frontier.

Horses and mules are bred in great numbers and exported to the interior of Persia.

Many carpets are woven in the province of Kurdistan, but the finer carpets come from the town of Senna. The warp of the finer carpets is generally silk and the woof wool. Kurdistan carpets are usually the size of hearthrugs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ square *zars* (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ square yards), and cost from 5 to 10 and even 15 *tumans* per square *zar*. There are about 2,000 looms in and round about the town. For dyeing the wool, indigo is used for blue and green, madder for red, and onion and vine leaves for yellow.

Senna carpets are exported to Europe *via* Tabriz: carpets of inferior quality are exported to Baghdad.

Carpets, henna, worked wood, silk tissues, and a small quantity of haberdashery are exported to Turkey.

The orchards of Senna contain peach, apricot, pear, apple, wall-nut and cherry trees, and there is a small trade in dried fruits.

Other articles of export to the interior of Persia are woollen socks and clothing, fox-skins (for Russia), honey, *gazangebin* or manna, and the forest products known as *Kelkaf*, *Sichkeh*, *Kanderun*, etc.,

Imports.

Imports.

Manchester goods are imported from Hamadan, sometimes direct from Kirmanshah.

Sugar is imported from Marseilles *via* Baghdad and Kirmanshah. No Russian sugar is consumed in Kurdistan. From an estimate of one of the merchants of Senna the total amount of sugar consumed in a day in the province of Kurdistan amounts to 70 cases. A case weighs from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 maunds, and contains about $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 maunds Tabrizi of sugar. The cost of one case varies from 9 to 11 *tumans*.

Shawls are imported from Kirman, Meshed and Yazd.

Silk (native) is received from Yazd.

Fancy articles and chemicals come from Tehran.

Leather is imported from Hamadan; 2,000 to 3,000 *tumans* per annum.

Henna, madder, copper in sheets, and lead are received from Hamadan.

Dates are received from Kirmanshah; 2,000 to 3,000 *tumans* yearly.

Iron (old ship and railway iron) comes from Russia *via* Ardabil.

Spices are imported from India *via* Kirmanshah.

Indigo is received from Hamadan.

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Rice, first quality, "Brinj-sadri," comes from Rasht. Rice, second quality, "Brinj-rasmi," is grown in the province.

About 1,000 cases of tea are received yearly *via* Baghdad

Naphtha is received from Russia *via* Ardabil and Rasht.

Paper, somavars and crockery come from Russia.

Lemons and oranges come from Mendali *via* Kirmanshan.

Gall-nuts, raw hides, *ghi*, tar, gez (manna), iron in bars and worked iron, some cotton goods and mercery and haberdashery are received from Penjvin and Sulaimanieh.

The merchants of Senna only deal through native merchants or direct with Russia; they have not as yet opened direct relations with other countries. The trade of Kurdistan being limited to the export of local produce, such as gums and gall-nuts, and to small imports of Russian goods and a few Manchester prints, some tea and some sugar, no great benefit would be derived by their extending their business relations.

Most of the Christian merchants go every year to the Nijni-Novgorod fair.

For the trade with Turkey we have now fairly reliable data from the Custom House returns, but they only give the items for Turkey.

There are four offices: Senna, Banneh, Merivan, and Sakiz, and the proportion of trade passing through each of these offices is shown by the following analysis of the trade of Kurdistan for the year January 21, 1902—January 20, 1903.

Town.	VALUE.	
	Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Krans.</i>	<i>Krans.</i>
Senna	514,292	99,654
Ban. eh	96,242	269,008
Merivan	4,808	97,690
Sakiz	25,852	10,276

Banneh imports from Turkey: sugar, dates, iron and worked iron, copper, cotton and silk goods, drugs, spices, mercery and haberdashery. The importations from Turkey to Mukri and Sujbu'ak pass through the Banneh Custom House. Exports from Banneh to Turkey comprise gums, mercery and hardware, tobacco, native silk goods, and clarified butter.

Merivan exports to Turkey consist of the so-called "red" tobacco, carpets, silk tissues, henna, wooden combs, mercery, and dried fruits. Imports from Penjvin and Sulaimanieh to Merivan comprise gall-nuts, iron, worked iron, dates, a few prints, tea and sugar.

The imports from Turkey to Sakiz comprise sugar, dates, cotton goods, tobacco from Alan, and tea. Exports consist of guns, dried fruits, salt and native silk goods.

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The total trade of Kurdistan with Turkey for the year 1903-04 amounted to :
Imports—1,213 *kharvars* (354 tons) valued at *Krs.* 551,642 or, at *Krs.* 56 per £, £9,851.

Exports—843 *Kharvars* (249 tons) valued at *Krs.* 1,099,493 or £91,633.

The total for the year 1904-05 was : Imports 2,250 *Kharvars* (652 tons) valued at *Krans* 810,103 or, at *Krans* 60.60 per £, £13,368.

Exports 777 *Kharvars* (225 tons) valued at *Krans* 1,068,528 or £17,635.

The following are the Customs administration returns of trade between
Customs returns 1903 04. Kurdistan and Turkey for the year March
24, 1903, to March 20, 1904 :—

Imports.	IMPORTS.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Krans.</i>
Matches	Maunds . $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Sheep	Number 84	1,875
Wood, worked	Maunds 1,785	1,580
<i>Ghi</i> and tallow	" 2,603	22,600
Coffee	" 33	480
Rice	" 1,720	2,770
Peas	" 2,585	2,650
Wheat and barley	" 340	255
Dried raisins	" 2,659	2,744
Dates	" 41,897	71,950
Syrups	" 129	308
Olive oil	" 13	130
Sugar, loaf and candy	" 17,003	60,570
Sweetmeats	" 13	121
Tea, black	" 70	2,979
Drugs	" 4,995	15,022
Spices, curry, pepper, etc.	" 33	260
Goloshes	pairs 45	210
Gum, mastic	Maunds 360	1,640

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٣١ ظ] (٢٢٠/٣١)

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Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Gum, tragacanth	Maunds 200	<i>Krans.</i> 2,400
Clothing, woollen	" 9	529
Scientific instruments	" 2	20
Iron and steel in ingots	" 112	390
Iron in bars	" 8,182	32,030
Worked iron	" 1,711	8,295
Copper	" 2,999	29,902
Manufactures of gold	" ..	481
Stones, unworked	" 34	140
Cotton	" 10	100
" thread	" 8	105
" prints	" 760	14,155
Handkerchiefs, towels, etc.	" 454	12,933
Tissues of wool, sewn	" 8	300
" wool	" 8	280
" " mixed with cotton	" 12	250
Gunny	" 320	1,170
Tissues of pure silk	" 1	115
" silk mixed with cotton	" 5	588
" wool embroidered or figured with silk.	" 4	190
Lace and embroidery	" 3	255
Mercery	" 293	9,481
Looking-glasses and mirrors, framed	" 40	225
Silver watches	Number 24	827
Paper, ordinary	Maunds 83	2,320
Lamb-skins, so called Baghdad	" 326	5,700
Undressed skins, fried or salted	" 6,488	47,666

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٤ و١] (٢٢٠/٣٢)

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Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Leather	Maunds 4	rans. 200
Leatherwares	" 33	495
Wares of baked clay	" 824	2,144
Earthenware and chinaware	" 25	250
Soap, perfumed	" 2,937	3,768
So p, other kinds	" 109	1,075
Tobacco	" 450	769
Gal-nuts	" 18,852	180,280
Window-glass	" 825	3,656
TOTAL .. .. .	....	551,642

EXPORTS.

Exports from Kurdistan *via* Turkey, March 24, 1903, to March 20, 1904.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Donkeys	Num' er 2	Krans. 110
Horses and foals	" 76	37,490
Mules	" 2	1,170
Brandies of all kinds	Maunds 5	100
Salt	" 2,354	670
Rice	" 37	174
Wheat and barley	" 3,592	2,652
Raw silk	" 30	3,538
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"تقرير عن كردستان" [٤ اظ] (٢٢٠/٣٣)

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Ar i les.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Krans.</i>
Tobacco	Maunds 3,394	9,627
Wood, worked	" 2,941	18,315
Dried fruits	" 23,526	37,175
Sweetmeats	" 5	60
Tea, black	" 5	115
Alu (plums)	" 75	230
Drugs	" 724	13,590
Spices	" 296	5,454
Gum, tragacanth	" 9,450	137,027
Iron	" 110	460
Zinc	" 15	1,4 0
Copper, worked	" 953	17,870
Cotton	" 25	105
Tissues of cotton	" 10,788	248,797
Wool, raw	" 593	1,960
Carpets	" 10,386	223,965
Tissues of wool	" 1,474	33,784
Tissues of silk	" 1,396	199,789
Mercery	" 2,774	51,490
Stationery	" 2	20
Undressed skins	" 250	2,750
Prepared skins	" 3,500	110,341
Dyes and colours — " Kermes "	" 1,115	2,390
" " Henna	" 5,532	36,875
TOTAL	1,099,493

"تقرير عن كردستان" [١٥] [٢٢٠/٣٤]

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Customs returns, 1904-05.

Customs' administration returns of trade between
Kurdistan and Turkey for the year March 21, 1904,
to March 20, 1905.

Imports.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Krans.</i>
Animals, living, of all kinds	Number 98	4,618
Wood, manufactured	Maunds 256	356
Butter and edible fats	" 1,706	16,040
Coffee, not roasted	" 2	40
Rice	" 670	1,596
Wheat, barley, oats, etc.	" 2,120	3,885
Fruits and berries, fresh and dried	" 39,051	57,264
" " preserved	" 130	210
Vegetables, fresh or dried	" 120	200
Sugar, loaf or candy (French)	" 529	2,895
" " (Belgian)	" 3,618	19,200
" " (Russian)	" 2,975	14,450
" " not defined	" 3,060	14,890
Sweets	" 38	400
Tea, yellow or pale	" 7	126
Drugs	" 46,267	54,326
Spices, pepper, etc.	" 15	227
Gums, goloshes	Pairs 4	40
Gums : all other gums	Maunds 2,800	8,560
Clothing : cotton	" 61	1,821
Clothing : woollen	" 9	930
Iron and steel in ingots and old iron	" 191	445

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"تقرير عن كردستان" [١٥ ظ] (٢٢٠/٣٥)

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Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Kran</i>
Iron in bars, plates, etc.	Maunds 72,780	27,390
Manufactures of cast iron, iron or steel	" 2,524	13,065
Copper, and nickel in bars, plates	" 4,609	47,640
Cotton tissues	" 1,270	56,510
Wool, raw	" 2,495	31,200
Tissues of pure wool	" 2	100
Jute, raw	" 4	20
Tissues of pure silk with silver thread	" 14	10,630
Tissues of wool with gold or silver thread	" 4	40
Mercery and hardware	" 296	9,683
Furniture	" 1,243	2,730
Silver watches	Number 6	310
Skins : lamb-skins	Maunds 764	27,400
Skins : other undressed skins	" 14,639	185,534
Skins : dyed, varnished, etc.	" 96	1,306
Pottery : wares of baked clay	" 280	1,020
Pottery : chinaware	" 5	60
Newspapers and periodicals	" 108	1,450
Resins and bitumen	" 3,474	14,279
Soap, ordinary	" 73	486
Tobacco, unmanufactured	" 11	86
Indigo and kermes	" 36	1,960
Dyes, colours and varnishes, not specified	" 15,802	173,155
Window-glass	" 258	1,430
TOTAL	810,103

"تقرير عن كردستان" [١٦] [٢٢٠/٣٦]

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EXPORTS.

Exports from Kurdistan via Turkey, March 21, 1904, to March 20, 1905.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Krans.</i>
Asses	Number 3	260
Horses and foals	" 24	15,450
Mules	" 13	5,500
Sheep : lambs, goats, etc.	" 2,515	1,310
Wood for building	Maunds 200	2,594
Wood, manufactured	" 225	1,750
Wine	" 14	66
Alcohols and spirits of wine	" 19	410
Rice	" 12	240
All other grains	" 6,409	4,855
Fruits and berries : fresh or dried	" 18,168	29,003
Salt	" 4,095	1,548
Sugar, loaf or candy	" 258	1,343
Drugs	" 150	735
Gums	" 10,705	289,220
Clothing	" 360	4,165
Manufactures of iron	" 847	15,420
Cotton, raw	" 300	2,700
Cotton, tissues of all kinds	" 9,261	225,126
Wool, raw	" 1,000	3,870
Carpets of wool and table covers	" 6,855	143,706
Tissues of pure wool	" 899	17,869
Silk, raw or waste	" 3	435
Silk : tissues of pure silk	" 731	52,309
Mercery and hardware	" 2,175	50,085
Opium	" ..	4
Undressed skins	" 4,070	158,082
Chemical products	" 341	1,165
Tobacco, unmanufactured	" 5,800	15,503
Dyes, colours and varnishes not specified	" 4,804	23,405
TOTAL .. .. .	.....	1,068,528

The customs authorities reckon that duty is only received on half the total amounts of imports and exports from and to Turkey, as during the summer months, when the Turkish Jaffs cross into Persian territory, all control at the frontier becomes impossible.

Notwithstanding the protest of the Persian Government, Merivan and the districts of Khurkhureh, Salar, Hubetu, and Tilehkuh are, during five or six months of the year, occupied by the Turkish tribe of Jaffs. In contravention of the treaty between the Persian and Turkish Governments, the chiefs of this tribe, after having practically destroyed all the villages of these districts, purchased them, and have retained possession of them. During the time of their sojourn in Persia not only do the Jaffs import and export all their goods and produce without paying customs duty, but they also help Ottoman subjects to import merchandize, specially prohibited goods, such as arms and ammunition and aniline dyes, without paying duty. These goods are then forwarded under the escort of Jaff savars to Mukri, Afshar, Zinjan, Garus, Hamadan and vicinity of Senna. To stop the ineursions of these Jaffs a strong Governor is required, but this matter has not yet been brought to the notice of the Central Government.*

Senna is the centre of several routes; to Hamadan 5 stages, to Kirmanshah 4 stages, to Zohab 8 stages. The stages will be found under the paragraph: Province of Kurdistan. For further particulars see under the headings Baneh, Sakiz and Merivan.

DISTRICTS OF KURDISTAN.

Districts. The following are the districts of Kurdistan:—

1. Baneh.
2. Sakiz.
3. Isfandabad.
4. Karaftu.
5. Tilehkuh.
6. Khurkhureh.
7. Merivan.
8. Avroman Takht.
9. Avroman Lihun.
10. Javarud.
11. Eilak.
12. Kalatarzan.
13. Kuravaz (Kumassi).
14. Javarud.
15. Hubetu, Saral, and Karataureh and Husainabad.
16. Amirabad, Palingan, and Bilavar.
17. Hasanabad.

The following are sometimes mentioned as districts:—Ramisht part of Amirabad, Paveh and Ruvansar part of Javanrud, Chaharduli which is not part of the province of Kurdistan, and the two sub-districts of Cham-i-Kamereh and Sarshiu.

DISTRICTS OF KURDISTAN.

BANEH.

The district of Baneh is 24 farsakhs to the north-west of Senna. To the west it touches Sauj Bulagh Mukri, to the south Baneh (District). Turkey, to the east Merivan, and to the north Sakiz.

It is sub-divided into smaller divisions and is usually governed by members of the same family, chosen, however, by the Persian Governor of Kurdistan. The population consists of hill people and nomad tribes, wild and unruly, and all Sunnis.

In 1878 the population was 32,240 souls and the *Asl Maliat* 5,600 *Tumans*.

The following is a good example of the lawlessness of the inhabitants and also of their courage. On the 18th of Zilhajeh 1308 (1891) Yunis Khan, Governor of Baneh, invited his uncle Haji Mustapha and his family, and murdered him together with one of his sons; his second son, Abdullah Beg, a lad of 15, although wounded, attacked Yunis Khan, knocked him down with his *khanjar*, and killed six of his men before being himself despatched by Yunis Khan's people.

According to native information Baneh has one large village or small town and 200 villages.

A description of one of these villages will suffice, for all exist under the same conditions, and are alike undefended. The inhabited portion of the villages is commonly a mere kernel, enclosed in a mass of vineyards and orchards. Each house forms a portion of a small block, divided off by narrow, ill-paved lanes, never as much as 20 feet broad, and often less than ten feet; each has a central court or yard, a high wall and strong gate facing the lane, and high walls on the other three sides; beyond the court is usually a small patch of garden. Of the better class of houses a large proportion are two-storied, with upper windows looking on to the lane. The walls of all are built of very hard mud. With a double story the elevation is about 20 feet; the lower walls 3 feet thick, upper 2 feet; the roof flat with 6 beams of poplar, varying in length from 10 to 15 feet, covered with a thin layer of mud. A parapet wall of mud, bulletproof, runs round each roof. Such buildings would afford no protection against shot, but would be difficult to fire. Bazaar shops cover less ground. The vineyards or orchards or (locally) gardens extend for more than a mile round the larger villages, being thickest on the line of irrigation.

They cover from 2 to about 10 acres of ground, are thinly planted, and enclosed by solid mud walls, of 12 to 15 feet high, with a single small gate. Narrow lanes and watercourses wind through and about them, affording very indifferent communications. Though the height of the garden walls and the thinness of the cover within them detract from their defensive value, they might, with some little labour, be converted into an excellent screen very difficult to penetrate in the face of even undisciplined opposition.

The tract about Baneh and between it and Maragheh is fairly supplied with forage.

Fuel is plentiful and water easily procured. Carriage in any quantity is not to be found. There are no large droves of camels and but few mules."

The greater part of this district is mountainous and covered with forests.

The trees are mostly oak, and according to natives give fourteen products, some of which are gazangebin (manna), mazuj (gall-nuts), ballut (acorn), sichkeh, kelkap, kharnukh, kezkeh, kanderun, gazaleh, angushter, darsiah,* but I have been unable to find the translation of these last eight words.

Other products of this districts are gums, mastic and tragacanth, and large quantities of tobacco (tumbaku).

The inhabitants do not cultivate much grain and are obliged to import a certain amount of barley and wheat.

In this district, however, a plant called "deymilleh" is grown which supplies the greater part of the food of the inhabitants. It is a kind of millet with long stems and large ears.

Partridges are plentiful here, and much hunting with hawks is done.

The principal place of the above district is Baneh.

	Lat.	35° 39'
Baneh town.	Long.	45° 54'
	Elev.	5,400 feet.

Baneh is situated on the bank of a tributary of the river Kalvi, and there is a deep ravine on the other side of the town.

Its numbers at present 900 houses, of which 40 are of Jews and 90 of Ottoman subjects.

In 1832 Gerard estimated the population of this place at 600 houses.

It has 1 *hamman*, 8 mosques and a Masjid-i-Juma, and 3 *caravanserais* to accommodate merchants who come here during the gall-nut gathering season.

The Governor of the district lives here. The town has a prosperous look, and the Khan's residence is fine and well furnished.

A peak, Arbaba, three miles south of the town, has its slopes covered with vine yards more than half-way up.

Near to Baneh the road traverses a mud flat—a depression in the plain some two miles in width, which would form a serious obstacle to the passage of guns or waggons. This morass—which it really is in winter—may be turned by a long detour over a rough hill skirt.

The town was formerly known as Beruzeh and, according to Rich who visited Kurdistan in 1820, it was a wretched, filthy place, scarcely deserving the name of town.

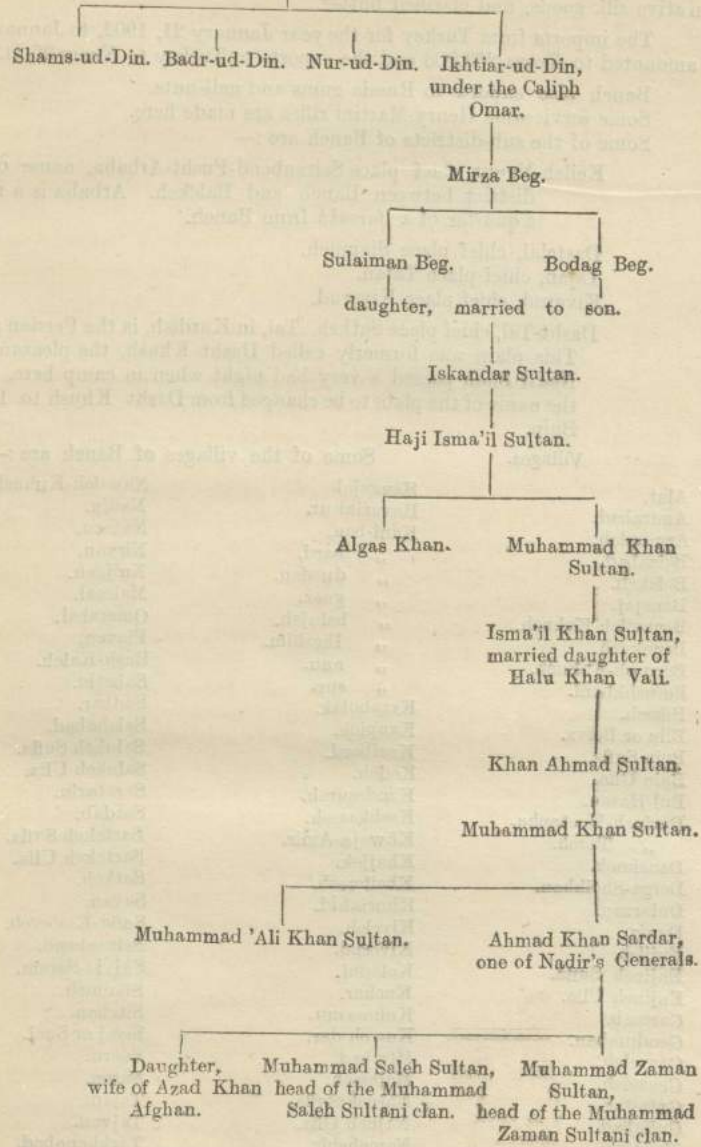
The Governor of the district of Baneh is called Sultan, a title granted by Nadir Shah to the frontier governors as a retort to the title of Pasha (Pad-Shah) given by the Turks to their frontier governors, and to the present day the custom of sounding the *neghareh khaneh* in Baneh, instituted by the same Nadir Shah, is still maintained.

The town of Baneh was built about 160 years ago by Isma'il Sultan, a governor of this district and descended from Sulaiman Beg, who is buried one mile to the west of the town (some say this tomb only contains one of his teeth), and whose tomb is now a place of pilgrimage, in the vicinity of which it is considered a crime to touch the trees, so that there is a fine forest at this spot.

Haji Zaman Khan, who for 18 years was governor of Baneh until he fell in disgrace when Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh was governor of Kurdistan, is also a descendant of this Sulaiman Beg.

* Dr. Oskar Mann mentions also qir (tar), qau, mukkur and shatlankush (pesteh-Kuhi in Persian).

THE CHIEFS OF BANEH.



Trade of Baneh.—The following are a few notes on the trade of this place which is very limited. Baneh imports from Turkey sugar, dates, iron and worked iron, copper, cotton and silk goods, drugs, spices, mercery, and haberdashery. The importations from Turkey to Mukri and Sujbulak pass through the Baneh

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Custom-house. Exports to Turkey comprise gums, mercery and hardware, tobacco, native silk goods, and clarified butter.

The imports from Turkey for the year January 21, 1902, to January 20, 1903, amounted to *Krans* 269,008 and the exports to Turkey to *Krans* 96,242.

Baneh also exports to Russia gums and gall-nuts. Some serviceable Henry-Martini rifles are made here. Some of the sub-districts of Baneh are :—

Keileh-Nanur, chief place Seiranbend-Pusht-Arbaba, name of the sub-district between Baneh and Balekeh. Arbaba is a mountain at a quarter of a *farsakh* from Baneh.

Dastelal, chief place Siaumeh.

Tajan, chief place Tajan.

Kiverud, chief place Kiverud.

Dasht-Tal, chief place Satkeh. Tal, in Kurdish, is the Persian *talkh*, bitter. This plain was formerly called Dasht Khush, the pleasant plain, but Nadir Shah passed a very bad night when in camp here, and ordered the name of the plain to be changed from Dasht Khush to Dasht-Talkh-Buin.

Villages.

Some of the villages of Baneh are :—

Alut.	Hangajal.	Nau-deh-Kubneh.
Amirabad.	Havarikhur.	Nauju.
Armordeh.	Kani-ban.	Nazaru.
Baizabad.	" bard.	Nirvan.
Balekeh.	" duzdan.	Nuijgah.
Banehaj.	" guez.	Malmal.
Benavileh Kohneh.	" halujeh.	Omarshal.
Benekveh.	" Ibrahim.	Piaven.
Beruzeh-Kohneh.	" nau.	Rash-Kaleh.
Berushkhani.	" sur.	Sabatlu.
Bikesh.	Karabulak.	Sadbar.
Bilu or Belva.	Kaupich.	Salehabad.
Buin Sufia.	Kazibard.	Salukeh Sufia.
Buin Ulia.	Keileh.	Salukeh Ulia.
Bul-Hasan.	Kendesureh.	Saratazin.
Darineh-Mustapha,	Keshkassch.	Sardab.
" Tazeh.	Khwaja-Amir.	Sartekeh Sufia.
Dausimeh.	Khajjek.	Sartekeh Ulia.
Derga-Sheikhan.	Kheileresh.	Satkeh.
Dularzan.	Khuriabid.	Savan.
Duniz.	Kiveleh.	Safid-Kamereh.
Enjileh.	Kiverud.	Seiranbend.
Enjineh Sufia.	Koladul.	Sajjid-Sarem.
Enjineh Ulia.	Kuchar.	Sjaumeh.
Garmab.	Kuhma mu.	Sitchan.
Gendumban.	Kurreh-dar.	Sivej or Suej.
Geuzeleh.	Mirabad.	Sueru.
Gezeleh.	Mojasseh.	Suren.
Gulastar.	Najneh Sufia.	Tajan.
Guliabad.	Najneh Ulia.	Tajvan.
Haijoleh.	Namehshir.	Tarkhanabad.
Hala.	Nanur.	Tavakal.
Hamzalian.	Naudeh.	Ugal.
Vissek.	Zarbaneh.	Zervav Ulia.
akuabad.	Zervav Sufia.	Duman.

The following routes are the result of inspections made by Messrs. Waffelaert and Yahia Mirza of the Customs with a view to devising a plan to prevent smuggling on the Turko-Kurdish frontier. They are given for what they may be worth.

Baneh to Kani-bard (Sardasht).

Farsakhs. Baneh.

- ½ Kaupich, on the road.
- 1 (less) Sueru on the right ; Duman ¼ *farsakh* off the left.
- 1½ Geuzeleh, on the road.
- 1¾ Zervav Sufa.
- 2 Yakuabad.
- 3 Nuijgah ; at ¼ *farsakh* to the right of Nuijgah, Malmal.
- 4 Siaumeh. From here there is a road to Alut.
- 4½ Kani-hatujeh.
- 5½ Kani-bard. Between these last two villages at ¼ *farsakh* to the left is Banehaj.

Siaumeh to Alut.

Farsakhs. Siaumeh.

- 1 (less) Hamzalian.
- 2 Sartekeh Ulia on the road ; on the right of Sartekeh Ulia at ¼ *farsakh* distance is Sartekeh Sufa and at ½ *farsakh* towards Kanibard is Vissek.
- 4 Alut.
From Sartekeh Ulia at 2 *farsakhs* to the left is Bulhasan which is also 2 *farsakhs* from Alut. In the centre of the triangle formed by these three villages is Ugal.

Baneh to Balekeh.

Farsakhs. Baneh.

- ½ Baizabad on the road.
- 1½ Kuchar to the left. Between Baizabad and Kuchar at ¼ *farsakh* from Kuchar is Kanniguez. At 1 *farsakh* to the left of Kuchar is Derga-Sheikhan, and between Derga-Sheikhan and Kuchar at ¼ *farsakh* from the former Kaniban.
- 2 Naudeh to the left.
- 2½ Gendumban a little to the left. At 1 *farsakh* to the left of Gendumban is Kuhmamu.
- 4½ Balekeh.
- 5 Turkish Frontier.

Gendumban to Khajjek.

- Farsakhs.* Gendumban.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Armordeh.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tavakal.
 1 (loss) Tajan.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Tajvan.
 2 Khajjek at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Khajjek towards Alut Kurreh-dar.

Baneh to Tajvan.

- Farsakhs.* Baneh.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kazibard.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sitchan. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of Sitchan, Karabulak.
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ Nazru.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ Saluk Ulia and to the left of the road Saluk Sufia.
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ Zarbaneh.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tajvan.

Baneh to Seiranbend.

- Farsakhs.* Baneh.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tarkhanabad on the left.
 1 Buin Sufia on the left. From here there is a road to Havarikhur. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* on this road is Buin Ulia. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from the road on the left between Buin Ulia and Buin Sufia is Enjileh. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Buin Ulia is Havarikhur.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ Seiranbend. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* before reaching Seiranbend is Guliabad on the left. Between Buin Ulia and Buin Sufia on the left at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from the road is Geuzeleh.
 From Seiranbend to the right at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* is Hangajal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* further on is Nanur, and thence to the frontier of Baneh is 1 *farsakh*.

Nanur to Havarikhur.

- Farsakhs.* Nanur.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Keileh. Half way between Keileh and Gulastar one sees at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the right of the road Berushkhani.
 1 Gulastar on the road. To the left of Gulastar is Khuriabad which is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* distant from Geuzeleh.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Havarikhur.

Havarikhur to Benekveh.

- Farsakhs.* Havarikhur.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Suren on the road. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of Suren is Safid Kamereh; and at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of Safid Kamereh is Kiveleh.
 1 Dausimeh on the road.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kaninau on the road.
 2 Benekveh.

Benekveh to Alut.

Farsakhs. Benekveh. This road is on the Baneh side of the Sakiz and Sardasht frontiers and starts from Gardaneh Khan which is on the Baneh-Sakiz road.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Savan.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Sadbar.
1	Najneh Ulia.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Najneh Sufia.
2	Piaven.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Namehshir.
3	Bikesh.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	Dularzan.
$4\frac{1}{4}$	Benavileh Kohneh.
$4\frac{3}{4}$	Hala.
5	Darineh-Mustapha-Kohneh.
6	Kanibard.
8	Vissek.
9	Alut.

Darineh to Nuijgah.

Farsakhs. Darineh-Mustafa.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Darineh Tazeh on the road.
1	Saratazin on the road.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Nuijgah or Namazgah.

Sadbar to Nuijgah.

Farsakhs. Sadbar.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Nauju on the same line at $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>farsakh</i> to the right is Bilu. From Bilu to Najneh Ulia the distance is $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>farsakh</i> .
1	Saiyid Sarem.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	Kanisur.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Salehabad.
2	Nuijgah.

NOTES.—From Saiyid Sarem to Keshkassah 1 *farsakh* and from there to Namehshir also one *farsakh*.

From Nauju to Sivej the distance is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* and from Sivej to Amirabad which is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of Saiyid Sarem also $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh*.

From Nauju to Sivej $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh*, and thence to Khajjeh Amir $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh*. From Khwaja Amir to Sueru on the road from Baneh to Sardasht $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh*.

From Salehabad to Bikesh 2 *farsakhs* and from Salehabad to Bilu $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh*.

From Khwaja Amir towards Savan at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* Omarshal.

From Saiyid Sarem towards Sueru, at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh*, Zervav Ulia, and at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from Zervav Ulia, Mirabad.

Seiranbend to Alut.

<i>Farsakhs.</i>	
	Seiranbend on the Turco-Persian frontier.
1	Kanidojdan (Kanidzan).
2	Koladul.
3	Sardab.
4	Kendesureh.
5	Balekeh.
6	Garmab.
6½	Nirvan.
6¾	Kani-Ibrahim.
7¼	Duneiz.
8¼	Enjineh Sufia.
9½	Enjineh Ulia.
10½	Kiverud. From Kiverud there is a road to Kurrehdar which is ¼ <i>farsakh</i> distant from Khajjek.
12½	Kheileresh.
13½	Alut. On the other side of the frontier facing Alut is Allan. These two localities are separated by the river Kellas.

Baneh to Sakiz.

<i>Farsakhs.</i>	
	Baneh.
¼	Beruzeh Kuhneh on the left.
¾	Rashkaleh on the left.
1	Naudeh-Kuhneh on the left and Mojasseh on the right.
1½	Bilu or Belva on the right.
1½	Kaninau on the right.
1¾	Sabattu on the left.
2	Benekveh on the right.
3	Defile Gardaneh Khan.
3½	In the pass Suej or Sivej on the right.
4	End of Gardaneh Khan and frontier of Sakiz and Baneh.
4½	Keilshin on the right on the opposite side of the river.
4¾	Gaffurdarreh on the left.
5½	Kora Darreh on the opposite bank of the river.
7½	Miradeh. At ¼ <i>farsakh</i> before reaching Miredah, to the right is Tamuteh.
7¾	Balajar on the left. Between Miradeh and Balajar on the right is Cheragh Wais. On the right of Balajar, the opposite side of the river, is Mazuj-Darreh.
8½	Mietu on the left.
8½	Kishlaq Hasan Aga on the left.
8¾	Kabarla on the right on the opposite side of the river.
9¼	Heijanam on the right on the opposite side of the river.
9½	Tamugeh on the right on the opposite side of the river. Opposite Kishlaq Mulla on the left is Kishlaq.
10½	Haider on the right on the opposite side of the river.
10½	Aytchi to the left.
10¾	Muhammad Shah to the left.
11½	Sakiz.

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Merivan to Baneh.

<i>Farsakhs.</i>	Merivan.
1¼	Nachi on the road. At ¼ <i>farsakh</i> to the right of Nachi, Bilek.
1½	Mirabad on the road.
1¾	Khav on the road. At ¼ <i>farsakh</i> on the left of Khav, Khanum-Kuhneh.
2½	Khaluzeh on the left. On the right at ¼ <i>farsakh</i> Mirgeh-drij.
2¾	Gardaneh Milek ; frontier.
3½	Kanisard on the right Turkish district of Shellir.
4	Faratuleh.
5½	Seiranbend.
12	Baneh.

Baneh to Merivan.

The mountain of Kataru is crossed ; then at 2 *farsakhs* from that mountain one reaches Vinneh in Turkish territory, then after 3 *farsakhs* Khaluzeh in the district of Merivan. At 1½ *farsakhs* distance one passes Khav on the right and Chalav on the left and Mirabad is ¼ *farsakh* further. From Mirabad to Merivan it is 1½ *farsakhs* and one sees the following villages :—Barderesheh in the mountains to the right at 2 *farsakhs* from the road, Yangijeh in the mountains to the right, Siv to the left in the mountains, Pirrehsafa to the right in the mountains, Darreh-Tifi also to the right in the mountains, Kanisanan to the right, Nei to the right and Kulan to the left. At ½ *farsakh* from Mirabad to the left is Korora.

SAKIZ.

This district is about 24 *farsakhs* to the north-west of Senna. It is a mountainous district south-west of the Sain Kaleh district.

It has one large village or small town and 360 villages.

The inhabitants are more orderly and civilized than those of other parts of Kurdistan and dress like the people of Senna. They are Shafi's of the Tarikeh Pir Silsi'eh Nakshbandi sect, the chiefs of which live at Sulaimanieh. For 1879 according to the census made then the population numbered 34,024 souls.

The *Asl Maliat* is 6,305 tumans, but the deputy governor is said to pay the governor of Kurdistan from 14,000 to 17,000 tumans for his post.

The fields are watered by water from springs or streams. The Jighatu flows through the district.

There is spring and autumn cultivation : wheat, barley, peas, lenti's Indian corn, millet, cotton, melons and water melons, and tobacco (tutun) in great quantity are grown. A considerable amount of tobacco is exported to Tehran, Azarbaijan, and Zinjan. Sakiz is famous for its honey. Fruit gardens are numerous.

The capital of this district is Sakiz—

	Lat	36° 14'.
Sakiz (town).	Long.	46° 21'.
	Elevation	5,075 feet.

It is on the road from Tabriz to Senna some 30 miles south-west of Sain Kaleh and 71 south-east of Sujbulak, on the left of a long low spur overhanging the left bank of the Sakiz stream, a tributary of the Jighatu.

It is a town of 2,000 houses,* of which 90 are Jews and 10 Ottoman subjects. It possesses a bazar, 2 *caravanserais*, 4 *hammams*, a Masjid Juma built by Mejid Khan, a former governor, and 10 smaller mosques and the Imamzadeh or shrine of Pir Khazai. The governor's residence is said to be in fairly good order.

The bazars contains 40 shops. The people are almost all Kurds and speak the Kurdistan language; a few Turks are also to be met. The inhabitants are chiefly Sunnis with a small proportion of Shi'ahs.

The imports from Turkey comprise sugar, dates, cotton goods, tobacco from Allan, and tea. Exports consist of gums, dried fruits, salt, and native silk goods. The imports from Turkey for the year January 21, 1902, to January 20, 1903, amounted to *krans* 10,272 and the exports to *krans* 25,852.

Routes. *Senna to Sakiz.*

<i>Farsakhs.</i>	Senna.
1	Khalichian to the left; on the opposite side Sarukamish.
2	Karavol to the left.
3	Dulbendi to the left.
5	Husainabad to the right. Between Dulbendi and Husainabad at 1 <i>farsakh</i> to the right Gazan Buzurg.
6	Akbarabad to the left, and Taftileh at 1 <i>farsakh</i> on the opposite side of the road.
7½	Kharkeh to the left, and Kalvorabad at 1 <i>farsakh</i> to the right.
9	Kerimabad to the left and at 1½ <i>farsakh</i> to the right Ahmadabad. Near Kerimabad are the ruins of old Ahmadabad.
10	Zagheh Ulia to the left, and ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the right Zagheh Sufia. At ½ <i>farsakh</i> distance from Zagheh Sufia, Kavleh. From Zagheh there is a road to Hamadan.
11½	Geibisurkh to the left.
12½	At ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the left Darreh Sufteh.
13	At ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the left Kaleh Jugeh.
13½	Nassareh-Gaureh Buzurg to the left.
14½	Divandarreh to the left. At 1½ <i>farsakhs</i> to the right Kaleh-Reikhaneh.
15½	Chulbulagh to the left. At ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the right Kotekh.
16½	Kilikān on the road.
17½	Zarineh to the left. Then comes the Hubitu district, a narrow strip of land extending for some distance.
18	At ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the left Ahmedehkar.
18½	At ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the left Kanicharmu, and at ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the right Kani Khudadad.
18¾	At ½ <i>farsakh</i> to the left Jeiranmingeh and at 2 <i>farsakh</i> to the right Tanureh. At ½ <i>farsakhs</i> to the right of Tanureh, a little higher up, Ka hian.
19¾	Husainabad to the left.
20¾	Mirza Miranshah on the road, and at 1 <i>farsakh</i> to the right of the road Shamsch.

* In 1882 Gerard estimated the population at 1,000 houses.

Farsakhs.

- 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Junian to the left. Facing Junian higher up Ahmad-murdeh.
22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Chapān Karā to the left.
23 $\frac{1}{4}$ River of Khurkhureh. At $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the right Sunateh.
24 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sahib
25 $\frac{1}{4}$ River of Jighatū. On the right of the river at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from the road Ainan.
26 Keilessun on the right.
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kamantu on the left.
26 $\frac{3}{4}$ Badrabad on the right.
27 Qishlaq on the left.
27 $\frac{1}{4}$ Kehrizek on the right.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kani Kabud on the left.
28 Sakiz.

NOTE.—This route is, however, usually given as 25 *farsakhs* only.

Baneh to Sakiz.

This route will be found under the heading Baneh. There is, however, a short cut from Kora Darreh or Golgoleh and Cheragh-Vais, the details of which are as follows:

Farsakhhs. Kora Darreh.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ Piromeran.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Kabarlugeh.
1 Karachar.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tamuteh.

Opposite Mazuj-darreh $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the right is Kendesureh and between Kendesureh and Piromeran is the Gardaneh Keis.

Keileshin to Mirgenashin.

Farsakhs. Keileshin just past the Gardaneh Khan on the way from Baneh to Sakiz at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakhs* from Baneh.

- 1 Hamzeh Karanian.
2 Siahdar.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vazmaleh.
3 Darabi.
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Shaikh Chupan.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Guzeh.
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Hajiabad.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mirgenashin.

Between Darabi and Dularzan which is in the district of Baneh is the village of Kondelan.

Mirgenashin is on the frontier of Sardasht where Govork Mukri and Govork Sakiz meet.

Sakiz to Sujbūlak.

<i>Farsakhs.</i>	Sakiz.
6	Bukan.
10	Issaken.
16	Sūjbūlak.

Sakiz to Baneh; see under the heading Baneh.

ISFANDABAD.

This district is about 12 *farsakhs* to the east of Senna. The residence of the governor of the district was Kaslawhere Amman-ullah Khan Buzurg had built a fine residence, but it is now in ruins and the governor is constantly on the move from one village to another and has no fixed residence.

The district is said to have 94 villages and had in 1892 14,000 inhabitants. Autumn and summer crops of all kinds.

Asl Maliat, 7,110 *tumans*, 4 *krans*, and 400 *dinars*.

In 1878 Napier wrote of this district: "A portion of Kurdistan traversed by the Tabriz-Kirmanshah caravan road between Khusruabad and Sarab-Kat. The country is undulating and easy.

The *mahal*, or district, numbers over sixty villages, of which three only—Sirishabad, Kurba, or Kurveh on the high road, and Kaslan—have over a hundred houses. The villages are all dome-roofed. The average number of houses in each is 20 to 30. A good deal of grain is exported hence to Hamadan, local prices being somewhat higher than at Bijar, but less than half the current rate at Hamadan, distant only two days' journey. Carriage is scarce; mules may be procured in the villages, but not in large numbers. No camels. It is in the Kurdistan province on the borders of Kirmanshah. A large tributary of the Kizil Uzun known as the Kichigird or Zalvarrud crosses it; it is unbridged, but offers no obstacle save at times of high flood."

KARAFTU.

This district is 18 *farsakhs* from Senna to the north. It numbers fifteen villages and was formerly part of Sakiz. It numbers about 1,600 inhabitants and its only produce is wheat and barley.

Asl Maliat, 522 *tumans*.

This wonderful district is famous for some underground dwellings. Mr. Waffelaert says it may be an underground city similar to that at Shustar. I give word for word the description of it as I received it in writing from a native. "There is here a remarkable *taleh*, the termination of which nobody has yet been able to reach. On entering the place with lights one sees to the right three rooms cut in the rock, the doors and windows of which are of finely chiselled stone. To the left is a tomb known as Makbereh Sari Baba. A few paces further on is a courtyard 20 *zars* long and as many wide. The ground is damp and the place is full of sticks; it is said that anybody entering the place with a stick must leave it here. In this yard there is a block of stone resembling a coffin, and inside it

is a skull of great dimensions. Many people who have, out of curiosity, visited the place relate that near the coffin are very large footprints which reappear as soon as defaced.

"Past this place one goes through a stone door to a room with many doors, and every door leads by many steps to other rooms, some upstairs, some downstairs, and it is absolutely necessary for visitors to take straw to strew on their way so as to find their way out again.

"The late Riza Guli Khan Vali visited this place with a crowd of attendants with lights and provisions. For two whole days he walked about the place, but Mahmud Khan, his uncle, having got lost and only being found with great difficulty, the party returned to light again. Amongst other wonderful things this party saw was a bazaar, like a blacksmith's bazaar, in which were bars of iron, 10 feet long and $\frac{1}{2}$ zar thick, but they were falling to pieces with rust; and in other places were bales of goods which fell to pieces on being touched."*

TILEHKUH.

A district about 18 *farsakhs* to the north-west of Senna. It numbers 24 villages. The inhabitants are unruly and quarrelsome and number 4,240 souls. The governor of the district has no fixed residence. Cultivation: spring and autumn crops. Tobacco (*tutun*) is also cultivated. Water-supply from springs. Many gardens have of recent years been planted. *Asl Maliat*, 1,506 *tumans*. The inhabitants are Sunni Shat'is.

KHURKHUREH.

A district about 18 *farsakhs* north-west of Senna. It numbers now about 50 villages, but boasted some years ago of over 90.

One of the villages is known as Bast and has a good mosque and *takieh* built about 400 years ago in which Shaikh Ibrahim is buried. This is now a place of pilgrimage. The village numbers 80 houses.

Another village is Mulanabad which numbers 50 families. The inhabitants are descended from the great Shaikhs of the country and one of their ancestors, Shaikh Hasan, is buried in this village, his tomb being surmounted by a cupola. His mother is buried close by, and he ordered that anybody coming on pilgrimage to his tomb should first visit his mother's.

Khurkhureh is a village of about 50 families, on the side of a mountain known by the same name. Down this mountain a stream rushes with great noise, which sound is reproduced in the onomatopoeic name of the neighbouring village Khurkhureh. The village of Khurkhureh is 2 *farsakhs* distant from Vashehdareh, a village not far from the Turko-Persian frontier. From the village of Khurkhureh to that of Keilu in that of Saral it is 4 *farsakhs*, the road passes at 2 *farsakhs* the village of Surmusi.

* "From Afshar we cross the pass of Mahi-Bulak to Sainkaleh. On the right of the road are the grottoes of Karaftu. They are a score of excavated rooms with many winding passages. Over the entrance is a Greek inscription. Ker Porter, who described these grottoes in detail, supposed they were used for the initiation of neophytes in the religion of Zoroaster." —(S. G. Wilson—Persian Life and Custom.)

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٢٣ ظ] (٢٢٠/٥١)

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District. The district itself has 8,000 inhabitants, all Sunni Shafi's.

The Governors or Sultans of this district were always taken from its principal families.

The district is watered by the river Khurkhureh. Cultivation : wheat, barley, millet, cotton, tobacco (tutun), grapes.

Asl Maliat without Furuat, 690 *tumans*.

MERIVAN.

Merivan. This district is 18 *farsakhs* to the west of Senna, forming one of the frontier districts.

Merivan numbers 200 villages and about 26,000 souls. The inhabitants are very troublesome and given to fighting and are Sunni Shafi's.

Most of them possess rifles and the district can raise 1,500 *tufangchis*. There are many families of Saiyids settled here.

Much rice is grown ; wheat, barley, Indian corn, peas and lentils are also grown.

In spring a small Persian garrison is stationed here to prevent the Jafis from invading Persian territory. For this, the governor of Kurdistan is allowed by the Central Government, it is said, 30,000 *tumans* out of the revenue of the province.

Asl Maliat, . *tumans* 1,655.

Lake Zeribar is in this district.

The following are extracts from Mr. T. C. Plowden's report on a journey through this district : "The plain of Merivan on which the fort stands, contains about a dozen villages, of which Nei and Kanimiran are the largest. Nei can be seen from the fort, and comprises about 200 houses. The lofty and rugged mountains of Avroman overlook the fort on the south ; near as they appear to be, they are distant 6 *farsakhs*, or a long day's march. There are three passes which lead up the Avroman hills by precipitous paths so narrow that two people cannot go abreast. The hills round Merivan and Avroman are densely covered with a fine forest of oak, walnut, chinar, or plane trees, and various wild-fruit trees. The gathering of gall-nuts is one of the chief occupations of the people, and the nuts are exported, not to Sulaimanieh in Turkish Kurdistan, which is comparatively near, but to Hamadan, some four marches beyond Senna.

The fort of Merivan* is a substantial stone enclosure about 300 yards square, and was built ten years ago by Farhad Mirza, M'utamad-ud-Dauleh, during the period of his rule over Persian Kurdistan.

The mud used as cement is so friable that extensive repairs are required every year. On the walls of the fort were mounted half a dozen bronze nine-pounders cast at Tabriz forty years ago. They were in a very dirty and uncared for condition, and the carriages were broken. The guns had not been fired for five years. Thirty artillerymen and a company of the Fauj-i-Kurdistan constitute the garrison. Water is brought by a conduit from a spring outside the walls, but there are also two wells inside the enclosure. The fort is commanded by some low hills on the right, and can be of little use for the

* Lat. 35° 31' ; Long. 46° 19' ; Elev. 4,725 feet.

protection of the district. The men of the garrison said that they got no pay, but were allowed a half-oke of barley a day; and even this pittance was not given regularly. They lived by robbing the Government and the people as often as they got the chance. They complained bitterly of their treatment and of the Government, and wished that some foreign power would annex the country.

The local levies, or militia, of Merivan are subordinate to the Mustaufi Bashi, or Hakim of Merivan; they consist of about 1,500 *tufangchis*, armed with flint guns, and 200 horsemen. Only half the *tufangchis* serve at one time. A regiment of infantry, nominally of eight companies of 100 each, and called Fauj-i-Kurdistan (Zafar regiment), is furnished by the surrounding districts as their quota for the regular forces; this is not under the authority of the Hakim of Merivan, but is commanded entirely by its Sartip. The names of these officials, respectively, are Mirza Muhammad Sadik and Muhammad Ali Khan.* The regiment was armed with heavy muzzle-loading muskets, sighted to 550 yards."

Gerard (27th March 1882) writes:—"Merivan (which he mentions as 30 miles south of Baneh, close to Penjvin) is situated among valleys with lovely grazing-ground. A small square fort, with flanking bastions, is here close to the village: it is of somewhat modern construction. The Kurd civil governor of the district treated me most hospitably, and also the Persian commandant, who has 10 gunners and 30 *sarbaz* as garrison."

At 2,000 paces from the lake of Zeribar the above-mentioned fort was by order of Nasr-ud-Din Shah, built in 1281 A. H.—1865. Five years later on the advice of Farhad Mirza, Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh, the size of the fort was reduced and its strength greatly improved. 40,000 *tumans* were spent on this fort. It has an arsenal, an artillery square, and some guns. To the west of this fort which is called Kaleh-Shahabad, Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh built a settlement usually named now Kaleh Merivan instead of Kaleh Shahabad, and brought to it 100 families, some of which still remain.† The place has a *hammam* and a mosque, and Muhammad Ali Khan, Zafar-us-Sultaneh, built a *caravanserai* here. On account of the proximity of lake Zeribar the climate of Shahabad is very hot and unhealthy.

At 3,000 to 4,000 paces from Kaleh-Shahabad on the summit of a hill is the old Kaleh Merivan, in olden times one of the strongholds of the Valis and capital of their dominions. It is situated in a position of great strength. Some twenty times did Turks and Persians meet in battle array in the plain down below. In this ancient fort Algas Mirza, who had taken arms against his brother Shah Tahmasp I., surrendered in 1005 A. H. (1597) to Surkhab Beg, Vali of Kurdistan, who obtained for him the royal pardon.

Exports from Merivan to Turkey consist of the so-called "red" tobacco, carpets, silk tissues, henna, wooden combs, mercery, and dried fruits.

Imports from Sulaimanieh and Penjvin comprise gall-nuts, iron, worked iron, dates, a few prints, tea, and sugar.‡

At the village of Pilek in the same district Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh had Hassan Sultan Aurami hanged in sight of his own followers, and put his two brothers in chains, as they had come to oppose him with 1,000 *tufangchis*.

* Now titled Zafar-ul-Mulk.

† This village now only numbers some

‡ For the year January 21, 1902, to January 20, 1903, exports to Turkey amounted to *Krs.* 4,808 and imports to *Krs.* 97,600.

30 to 40 families of the Kalkufi branch of Kalbaghi Kurds.

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Villages.

The following are some of the villages of the district of Merivan:—

Aghijeh.	Goghijeh.	Mussik
Almanch.	Gulchider.	Nachi.
Anjiran.	Gul-Yunjeh.	Nei.
Assadabad.	Guricheh.	Nejmar.
Astarabad.	Hasanabad.	Neshkaj.
Bagh Khan.	Hasan-Kareh.	Pilek.
Baiveh.	Jana vereh.	Pireh-Safa.
Balker.	Jelileh.	Rashadeh.
Barderesheh.	Jyekan.	Salassi.
Barkalleh.	Kakuzekria.	Sardush.
Bashmakh.	Kal.	Sar-Nejmar.
Benavehchelleh.	Kanimiran	Sav-Sulaimanieh.
Bilek.	Kanisanan.	Shaikh Attar.
Chalav.	Katavon.	Shaikh-Kureh.
Chenareh.	Keiligeran.	Shaikh Sharbati.
Darazian.	Khaluzeh.	Siver.
Darreh Tifi.	Kh-num.	Siv-Mu'tamad.
Dari.	Khanum-Kuhneh.	Siv-Suffa.
Deh-Buniad.	Khav.	Suleh.
Dulash.	Kulan.	Tainal.
Eskul.	Liu.	Valajir.
Gahguel.	Merk.	Vulinan.
Galgachan.	Mirabad.	Vaissch.
Genz-Kureh,	Mirghdrij.	Yangijeh.

Merivan to Penjvin (Turkey).

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Kulan.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Siv Suffa on the right.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Assadabad on the right. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Assadabad towards Siv Suffa, Kanimiran.
- $2\frac{3}{4}$ Bashmakh. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the right Khanum.
- $3\frac{1}{4}$ Frontier. River of Zarinjub. In Persia on the river at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the left on the road Baiveh.
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ In Turkey, on the left Benavehsuteh.
- 4 Penjvin. Between Penjvin and Kanisard (on the road from Baneh) at 1 *farsakh* from the former and 2 from the latter is Nazareh.

Merivan to Vaisseh.

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Barkaleh on the right.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Valajir. Between Valajir and Vaisseh there is a mountain.
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ Vaisseh. At $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Valajir on the right is Galgachan.

Vaisseh to Baiveh.

Farsakhs. Vaisseh.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ Nei.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dulash.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Kanisanan.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ Eskul.
- $2\frac{1}{4}$ Sardush.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Lui.
- 4 Baiveh.

Eskul to Kanimiran.

Farsakhs. Eskul.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Darreh-tifi.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Pireh-Safa.
- 1 Yangijeh on the right.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kanimiran.

Valajir to Dari.

Farsakhs. Valajir.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Kal.
- 1 Darazian.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Nejmar.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Dari.

Dari to Vaisseh.

Farsakhs. Dari.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Shaikh-Kureh.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Merk.
- 1 Sar-Nejmar.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Vaisseh.

[NOTE.—There are mountains between Piran and Nejmar and Merk, Vaisseh and Valajir, behind Eskul, and between Piran and Kanimiran. Piran is in Turkey at $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Penjvin.]

Merivan to Saral.

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Pileh or Pilek.
1 Rashadeh.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Chenareh.
2 Galgeul.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Keiligeran.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ Sav-Sulaimanieh.
4 Tainal on the right. At $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh on the left Gulchider.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Frontier of district of Saral.

At 1 farsakh from Guricheh and 1 farsakh from Tainal to the left is Shah-Kaleh. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Guricheh in straight line in the district of Saral is Keilu.

Merivan to Badalan (Turkey).

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Salassi.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ Siv Mu'tamad.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Benaveh-chelleh.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Suleh.
2 Anjiran.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Turko-Persian frontier.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Badalan in Turkey.

Opposite Benaveh-chelleh at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right is Bardaresheh which is 1 farsakh distant from Chenareh.

From Barderesheh towards Shah-Kaleh at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh there is Aghijeh and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh further on Goghijeh.

Merivan to Juvanrud and Ruvansar.

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ka' on the right, Valajir on the left.
3 Frontier of Merivan and Avroman.
4 Dekashaikhan on the right.
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ Dezli on the road. From here a road branches off to Halabjeh, 5 farsakhs distant.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ Darehki. From here a road branches off to the right towards Shahr-Avroman which is 1 farsakh distant. This road is across the plain of Haush-badrani celebrated on account of the wars with the Avromanis.
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ Defile known as Gardaneh-gair.
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ Nausud.
 $15\frac{1}{2}$ Paveh. From here there are two roads, one towards Ruvansar 9 farsakhs distant, the other towards Juvanrud 6 farsakhs distant.

From Dezli to Paveh it is preferable to go by Halabjeh as the direct route to Paveh is very rocky and mountainous.

Senna to Merivan.

For this route, the data I have do not agree together, nor can anything be gained by referring to Volume II, Gazetteer of Persia, 1905, in which we find Duveissch (Doissa) given by Gerard as 18 miles from Senna, and Davaiza as 11 by Plowden.

I consequently give the notes I have as they stand.

Farsakhs. Senna.

- 1½ to the right Sufian.
- 2½ Aranan to the left.
- 4½ Duveissch to the right.
- 5½ Tudar to the right.
- 6½ Gavderreh to the right.
- 7½ Bruder to the right; at ½ *farsakh* to the left of Bruder, Gendebu.
- 9½ Darreh Khushkeh.
- 10½ Kakozekria to the right.
- 11½ Yanevereh to the right.
- 12½ Yelileh to the right.
- 13½ Shaikh Attar on the road.

Mountain of Garran.

- 14½ Bagh Khan.
- 14½ Vulinon to the right.
- 16½ River of Gardalan bridged by the bridge of Garran.
- 17½ Astarabad on the road.
- 18½ Mussik.
- 19½ Merivan.

There are mountains the whole way on either side of the road.

From a different source we have:—

Farsakhs. Senna.

- 3 Duveissch.
- 7 Daravushkeh (Darreh-Khoshkeh).
- 11½ Kakuzekria.
- 15 Shaikh Attar.
- 17 Bagh Khan.
- 20½ Merivan.
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Then we still have the following details for the Merivan portion of the road from Merivan to Senna :—

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Mussik on the road.
- 1 Hasanabad on the road.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Astarabad. Between Hasanabad and Astarabad to the right is Jijikan. Opposite Astarabad at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the right is Gauz-Kureh. At one *farsakh* from Astarabad and one *farsakh* from Vulinan on the right is Neshkaj. At $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* on the right of Ne hkaaj is Gul Yunjeh
- 2 Vulinan.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Bagh-Khan.
Then comes Gardaneh Garran 1 *farsakh* in length. Before reaching the pass to the left near Bagh Khan is Balker.
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ Shaikh-Attar the other side of the pass. To the left of Shaikh Attar is Hasan Kareh. To the right at 1 *farsakh* from Bagh Khan and 1 *farsakh* from Shaikh Attar is Bardehsafid and between Shaikh Attar and Bardehsafid passes the Merivān-Kumassi (or Koravaz) frontier.
- $3\frac{3}{4}$ Yelileh on the right Siver.
- 4 Shaikh-Sharbati ; at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left Katavon.
- $4\frac{1}{4}$ Deh-Buniad.
- $4\frac{3}{4}$ Janavereh.
- $5\frac{1}{4}$ Kakuzekria.
- $5\frac{3}{4}$ Merivan-Kalatarzan frontier.

Merivan to Harganeh (Turkey).

Farsakhs. Merivan.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Gehgechan or Galgachan.
- 2 Harganeh on the Turkish frontier.

Prof. Dr. Oskar Mann of the Royal Berlin Library, who was travelling in Kurdistan in 1902 to obtain material for a scientific study and grammatical classification of the various Kurdi h dialects, kindly communicated to me the following notes on his journey in Kurdistan.

He estimated that he covered one *farsakh* in one hour and a half.

Senna to Merivan (Dr. Mann, 1902).

Date.	Time.	
27th April ..	9 A.M. ..	Started from Senna.
" ..	2-30 P.M. ..	Arrived at Mamukh (Husainabad district).
28th April ..	6-30 A.M. ..	Started from ditto.
" ..	7-40 A.M. ..	Passed Barizabad.
" ..	8-50 A.M. ..	Arrived at Bainchu, direction of road was north-west.
29th April ..	6 A.M. ..	Started from Bainchu.
" ..	8-30 A.M. ..	Arrived at Afrasiab.
" ..	9-35 A.M. ..	Started from Afrasiab.
" ..	10-35 A.M. ..	Passed Zartek.
" ..	12 NOON ..	Passed Gavantu.
" ..	1 P.M. ..	Crossed the Kizil Uzun.
" ..	1-15 P.M. ..	Arrived at Hazarkanian (Saral district).
30th April ..	7-20 A.M. ..	Started from ditto.
" ..	2 P.M. ..	Arrived at Darreh-hard. Saw no villages on the way.
1st May ..	6-45 A.M. ..	Started from Darreh-hard.
" ..	10 A.M. ..	Crossed the Ab-i-Katavon.
" ..	11-45 A.M. ..	Arrived at Shaikh-Attar.
2nd May ..	6-45 A.M. ..	Left Shaikh-Attar.
" ..	7-45 A.M. ..	Crossed the pass of Garran.
" ..	9-20 A.M. ..	Passed Bagh-Khan on left of road.
" ..	12-45 P.M. ..	Arrived at Astarabad.
3rd May ..	6-45 A.M. ..	Left Astarabad.
" ..	8 A.M. ..	Passed Mussik.
" ..	8-30 A.M. ..	Arrived at Merivan.

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Merivan to Avroman (Dr. Mann, 1902).

Date.	Time.	
7th May ..	6-15 A.M. ..	Left Merivan.
" ..	8-35 A.M. ..	Arrived at Nejmar, direction of road south.
8th May ..	5-35 A.M. ..	Left ditto.
" ..	6-45 A.M. ..	Passed Merek (Merivan district).
" ..	8-35 A.M. ..	Passed on left of road Kaleh-gah (Avroman Takht district).
" ..	9-50 A.M. ..	Passed Tifi on the road.
	10 30 A.M.	Passed the junction of the Ab-i-Shamien and Javarud rivers.
	11-15 ..	Passed Diro.
	12-30 P.M.	Passed Kamehga.
	1 P.M. ..	Arrived at Rizan, chief place of the Avroman Takht district.

Avroman to Senna (Dr. Mann, 1902).

Date.	Time.	
10th May ..	6-5 A.M. ..	Left Rizan.
" ..	9 A.M. ..	Passed Barkuru.
" ..	10-35 A.M.	Arrived at Nigil (Javarud district).
11th May ..	5-55 A.M.	Left ..
" ..	10-40 A.M.	Arrived at Shevisheh. Saw no village on the road.
12th May ..	12-55 A.M.	Left Shevisheh.
" ..	9 A.M. ..	Arrived at Senna.

AVROMAN TAKHT.

This district is about 15 *farsakhs* south-west of Senna. It is a very rugged country bordered west by Shahri-Zur in Turkey, north and east by the villages of Senna, and south by Avroman Lihun and Javarud.

The district numbers some 32 or 33 villages and about 4,000 inhabitants. Produce—pomegranates, figs, gall-nuts, and other forest fruits. Wheat and barley and other provisions are imported.

Asl Maliat, 700 tumans.

From Kurdistan there are only two very rough and difficult roads to Avroman across which it is well nigh impossible to pass guns and troops. For this reason the inhabitants are often in open rebellion against the Governor of Kurdistan. In 1286 A. H. (1877) they rebelled and made a night attack on Farhad Mirza Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh's camp, and killed 36 of his men. To punish them for this deed Farhad Mirza, having received troops from Tehran, attacked them in their own strongholds, and defeated them and pillaged the two Avromans. The inhabitants fled to Turkey, where they remained for some time.

After this Farhad Mirza always maintained here a garrison of 500 men and sent a governor from Senna, and thus for ten years did he keep this district in perfect order. But since, through the incompetence and short-sightedness of later governors of Kurdistan, the governorship of this district has again fallen into the hands of the descendants of its old governors, and although apparently submissive they are in reality independent.

The road from Merivan to Avroman is described in the chapter on Merivan under the heading "Road from Merivan to Juvanrud and Ruvansar."

The Avroman range lies south-west of and parallel to the Zagros mountains. The hills are wild and rocky, only traversed by footpaths. Between Avroman and Zagros is a narrow valley, through which runs a direct road to Kirmanshah from Sulaimanieh, called the Shamian road. Through this valley flows a little river, which comes down from the Gurran and falls into the Diala (Ab-i-Shirvan). Dr. Oskar Mann mentions Razau as the capital of Avroman Takht). This village is the residence of, and belongs to, 'Abbas Guli Sultan.

AVROMAN LIHUN.

This district is 17 *farsakhs* south-west of Senna. To the west and south it touches Turkish territory. The district is very difficult of access on account of the Sirvan river which limits the district on the Persian side and which being of a certain depth cannot always be easily forded. Noghud, its chief place, was taken in 1878 by Farhad Mirza's troops and was set fire to, and its gardens destroyed. The district numbers 22 villages and about 4,000 inhabitants; it is covered with forest and has not been cleared for cultivation.

Produce—figs and pomegranates, which are exported and sold or bartered against wheat and barley.

Asl Maliat, tumans 300.

Water for drinking is from springs.

Below Noghud near the river Sirvan is a tomb, said to be that of Imamzade Ishak.

To the east of this district there is a village named Hajij in a very picturesque but rugged spot. There is here the tomb of Hajij. Imamzadeh Sultan Obeidullah, brother of Imam Riza, and known as Kusseh Hajij. The inhabitants of this village wear a special

head-gear and special clothes and are held in great respect, and were always exempt from tolls and custom dues. Beyond the mountain on the side of which is this village and on the path leading to Senna is a river running down a ravine 40 zars deep (I am told). Over this ravine a small suspended bridge made of vine trees has been thrown, across which the villagers carry travellers and donkeys. My informant had been over this bridge but, said he, "once is enough for a lifetime."

JUVANRUD.

A district about 16 *farsakhs* to the west of Senna. Its limits are west Juvanrud, Shahr-i-Zur, south Zohab and Kirmanshah, east the villages of Senna and north Avroman. It numbers over 100 villages surrounded by forests, the usual trees being *mazuji balut*, and *bon*.*

The inhabitants number 15,000 and are Sunni Shafi's of the Tarikat Pir and Silsileh Nakhshbandi. In the district there are many families of *mullas* named Sadiki, the descendants of Abu Bekr Sadik.

Cultivation—spring and autumn crops such as wheat, barley, Indian corn, millet, peas, lentils, water-melons, melons, tobacco (tutun) and pomegranates. Other products which are exported are:—gazangebin (manna), honey, copal, tragacanth.

The *aluche* (small plum) of Paveh is celebrated throughout Kurdistan.

The honey of Juvanrud is very much appreciated; it is called Asal-Shah-Badrah and its like is only found in Sujbulak-Mukri. It is found in barren places difficult of access in holes at a depth of 1 or 2 feet from the surface.

Industries of the district:—Sticks, rifle-butts, pipes and pocket knives.

The district is watered by a river descending from the Juvanrud mountains and by Sarab Huli, a spring in a delicious spot near Paveh.

Asl Maliat, 4,098 *tumans*.

JUVANRUD (VILLAGE); ELEV. 4,755'.

This village is in the centre of the district which is 6 *farsakhs* either way.

Juvanrud village. The *kaleh* was built by Ammanullah Khan Buzurg in 1224 A. H. (1810) on a hill over 20 zars high, but is now fast going to ruin. Water was brought from the mountains by means of an ancient dam.

About 20 years ago, by order of Government, another *kaleh* or fort was begun here but never finished. The climate at this spot is not good. The village has four mosques. Of this village Captain Burton (1897) says:—

"A town of Persian Kurdistan, about 40 miles north-west of Kirmanshah. It stands on the right bank of a small stream running down from a range following wooded grassy hills, which runs along the south-west of the Halabijah-Kirmanshah road parallel to the Shahu mountains. The country round is grassy and undulating, and to the west rise the high peaks of the Saraban mountains and the Banig's range, 10 miles distant, the country between being clothed with thick forests of dwarf oak. Water is abundant and the numerous channels show a large area of ground formerly under cultivation. The town now (1879) is deserted and in ruins

*Gall-nut, oak and myrobolan.

having been recently raided and burnt by Habibullah Khan of the Jaff Kurds of Juvanrud.

It formerly contained 100 houses in addition to the residence of the Wakil of Juvanrud, the principal landowner, and the governor's house. There was also a small bazar and some shops. The inhabitants are slowly returning, the governor, Sharif-ul-Mulk of Senna, having been dismissed, and Navab Khan, son of Mushir-ud-Divan of Senna, appointed in his place. The feud with the Jafs is at an end.

There is room for camping. Wood, water and grass are abundant. Some supplies are obtainable from villages a few miles off in the direction of Kirmanshah, and, when the town is rebuilt, should be plentiful.

The climate is hot for three months of the summer, but very pleasant in spring and autumn, and the soil appears most fertile. Roads to Kirmanshah, the Zimkan river, and Paveh pass through the town.

The people fled with their flocks and herds to the Zarna mountain. They are tenants of the Wakil of Juvanrud, the chief landowner of the district."

In 1905 when at Ruvansar I (H. L. Rabino) was advised not to continue my journey to Juvanrud as the inhabitants had deserted their villages on account of a dispute with the Governor. This seems to be their usual procedure when they wish to obtain reduction of or exemption from taxes.

One of the important villages of Juvanrud is Paveh, two stages west of Kirmanshah on the upper road to Sulaimanich.*
Paveh. The village, which is called in Arabic Favej, numbers 100 families and has 5 mosques, one of them ancient and known as Masjid Abdullah Omar.

There is in this district a cave called Kavak which has never been explored, Kavak cave. and which, it is said, is well worth a visit.

EILAK.

Eilak. A district to the east of Senna extending from 1 to 8 *farsakhs* from town.

It numbers 80 villages and has the appearance of a plain, broken into hills, with a line of hills running through it. It is reckoned very cool during the hot season and for 9 months during the year villagers have fires. A wild plant called in Kurdish "Kaumeh" is used for fuel as there are neither trees nor forests in this district. Cultivation:—wheat, barley, peas and lentils. The district is irrigated by river-water, springs and *qanats*. There are but few gardens.

The inhabitants number 12,000 and are Sunnis.

Maliat, 3,314 *tumans*.

The governor, who is titled Sultan, has no fixed residence.

* Usually said to be 3 stages.

According to Mr. T. C. Plowden (1881) this district is inhabited by the following tribes:—

Gurgai	300 tents.
Lak	1,000 ..
Shamshiri	400 ..
Total	1,700

Villages. Some of the villages of this district are:—

Alipenek.	Kakaju.	Naisser.
Babajan.	Kassi-Ain-'Ali.	Nanaleh.
Babakhudadad.	Kani-Gurzar.	Salavatabad.
Baghcheh-Mariam.	Kanipan.	Sarav.
Balagassi.	Karavanan.	Serinjaneh.
Balagassi.	Kergabad.	Serishabad.
Beri-Aga-Khan.	Khelizabad.	Shavani.
Buluatabad.	Kolabian.	Sis.
Cheraghabad.	Kolahard.	Tarnar.
Cherkhabian.	Korricha.	Tazabad.
Deh-Gulan.	Kurkureh.	Tueh-Khushkeh.
Hashamiz.	Machkeh.	Zagheh.
Jamashuran.	Mazreh.	

KALATARZAN.

This district extends from 1 to 8 *farsakhs* from the town of Senna and, according to my Persian informant, numbers 64 villages, most of them surrounded with orchards and gardens containing apricot, walnut and other trees.

Cultivation: wheat, barley, peas, many grapes and fruits. Water from springs and the river. Some tragacanth is found in the district. The inhabitants are Sunni Shafi's; they are poor and inoffensive and number 10,000. In most of the villages are mosques.

Asl Maliat, 2,862 *tumans*.

The governor has no fixed residence.

One of the villages of this district is Nihil* in which there is an old mosque called Abdullah Omar or Abdullah Omaran. In this mosque there is an old Koran in Kufic writing, said to have been written over one thousand years ago. I am told that there

* In Government list of 1905 Nihil is given as a village of the Hubetu district. Dr. Oskar Mann mentions a Nihil as in Javarud. These may be different villages.

are only two other such Korans in existence and both are at St. Sofia, Constantinople; one of them is said to have been written by Ali' bin Abi Talib and the other by Osman ibn Offan.

Villages.

The following are the names of the villages of this district as given in a Government list dated 1905.

Abbarik.	Kaleh-juk.	Lalin.
Ahmadabad.	„ kan.	Marra.
Amarab or Amarat.	Karagol.	Milleh.
Babarar.	Karagol.	Milleh-Sur.
Baghech.	Karatavereh.	Murad-Gali.
Baghlabad.	Karayan.	Papaleh.
Bainchu.	Kasnazan.	Rashidabad.
Bardeh-Choklu.	Kerkeh.	Sangiver.
Bash-Kishlaq.	Kermaj.	Sanimil.
Dahsuarah.	Kishlaq Isma'il Beg.	Sarav-Kazgan.
Daramadeh.	Kishlaq Safid.	Sarkaleh.
Darrehman.	Keshkek.	Sarsi Muhamad Khān.
Gadamehgotir.	Khakibenu.	Savur.
Haji-Pambuk.	Kharileh.	Sharifabad.
Hus inabad.	Kharkeh.	Tiacheh.
Jaffarabad.	Kol.	Zakibeg.
Kalata.	Kujur.	Zaki-beg-Ulia.
Kalhorabad.	Kujur.	
Kaleh Isma'il.	Kuruder.	

This list seems to contain in addition to the villages of Kalatarzan those of Karataureh.*

KURAVAZ.

Kuravaz.

A district 2 *farsakhs* to the west of Senna. It has 20 villages and the inhabitants, who are of the Kumassi tribe and number about 2,500, are very unruly. Though the *malat* is only 250 *tumans* they are said to complain 250 times in the year of the revenue collectors.

The produce is very small. They grow wheat, barley and Indian corn enough for their wants. The district is covered with woods of oak, ash and myrobolan tree.

Irrigation from river and spring water.

JAVARUD.

Javarud. *Boboloni* or A district 4 *farsakhs* to the south of Senna crossed by the Kirmanshah-Senna road. It numbers 58 villages. The inhabitants are poor and inoffensive.

* To facilitate research, the villages of this district are given in Appendix I in the order they appear in the original Government list.

Wheat and other necessities sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants are produced. There are numerous orchards. The district is irrigated from the Javarud or Gav-rud river and from springs.

Asl Maliat, 4,314 tumans.

In every village there is a mosque and most of these mosques are ancient and usually named Masjid Abdullah-Omar, or Omaran, but it is not known who this Abdullah was.

Bisaran.

One of the villages of this district is named Bisaran.

In this village is buried an Imamzadeh named Saiyid 'Ali, he is known as Ba-Shaikh and the following shows his descent from the Imams; Saiyid 'Ali Ibn Isa, Ibn Abdul-Aziz, Ibn Ishak, Ibn Mansur, Ibn Yusuf, Ibn 'Ali, Ibn Isma'il, Ibn Imam Musa Kazim.

Villages,

The following are the villages of this district as given in a Government list dated 1905.

Alek.	Jamishan.	Nizi.
Alvan.	Jan.	Paigalan.
Amidar,	Jinin.	P. shaveh.
Amir bad.	Keileh-gulan,	Ramisht.
Ash Kaftan.	Kalgineh.	Rashnash.
Avihang.	Kashamiss.	Saniav.
Baruder.	Khanegah.	Sarchi.
Bisaaran.	Kherialeh.	Sarian.
Bezan.	Kherssaneh.	Sarnau.
Bezuaman.	Kolasarreh.	Safid-Bin.
Bulaneh.	Kulian.	Ta.
Cheshmidar.	Kulinji.	Taineh.
Daman.	Kurreh-darreh.	Takhteh.
Daurishan.	Lun.	Taulieh.
Dehvazan.	Mareh.	Tavrivar.
Deki.	Marinj.	Tavrivar.
Dolab.	Masan.	Turbariz.
Galn.	Mavian.	Vassi-Suffa.
Gavadarreh.	Mehrab.	Vassi-Ulia.
Hanimen.	Mirgassar.	Vuzman.
Hanimen.	Muhammadabad.	Yaminan.
Hanuvar.	Mujesh.	Yangisar.
Havrivar.	Nier.	Yuzider.

The villages of the small district of Amirabad are included in this list. †

* To facilitate research, the villages of this district are given in Appendix II in the order they appear in the original Government list.

HUBITU, SARAL, KARATAUREH.

Hubitu, Saral, Karata- These three districts were for some time joined
ureh. together, and numbered 82 villages and 12,000
inhabitants. Ten *farsakhs* north of Senna does
the district begin. It is inhabited by the Mandumi and Kalbaghi tribes.

Produce—spring and autumn crops, wheat, barley, Indian corn, peas, lentils,
melons, water-melons, and tobacco (tutun). There are no forests in the district,
which is watered by the Kizil Uzun. There is no special residence for the Governor.

Asl Maliat, 2,822 tumans.

Villages of Hubitu.

The following are the villages of Hubitu as given
in a Government list of 1905.

Aghzian.	Issiabad.	Mianeh.
Abangiran.	Kalata.	Nardiabad.
'Aliabad.	Kalati.	Nigil.
Arazan.	Kalekabad.	Novara.
Barkuru.	Kaleh-Chi.	Paichun.
Bezan.	„ Khan.	Paniran.
Bezan.	Kalvazeh.	Saran.
Chabulkan.	Kamis.	Sauchedar.
Chenu.	Kani-Mushkan.	Seman.
Cherndu.	„ Suaran.	Semeran.
Churchureh.	Karapuan.	Serinjaneh.
Danikesh.	Karayan.	Shaini.
Darbend.	Kargineh.	Surkhakul.
Darrehbad.	Karj.	Shuvisheh.
Dogaeran.	K r r ssi.	Su.
Dushan.	Kasrian.	Sufian.
Duveisseh.	Khanega gazi.	Surkhadizej.
Gavaderreh.	„ Mulla.	Surkhabad.
Gavantu.	Khaneh-gilan.	Talavaran.
Gavarad.	Khasskin.	Talureh.
Garmakhani.	Karusseh.	Tudar-i-M lla.
Garmash.	Keileh-Gulan Ulia.	„ Ruteh.
Gerizeh.	Kurreh-darreh.	„ Samadi.
Kora Darreh.	Lanjab.	„ Samadi.
Hassanabad.	Maindul.	Vuzman.
Hualeh.	Massiben.	Zuinj.

The above list seems to contain also the villages of the district of Hasanabad.*

From the same Government list of 1905 we have the following names for the Villages of Saral. villages of Saral.*

Afrasinb.	Haladarreh-Ulia.	
Aghbulak.	Hazarkanian.	M chgeh-Sufia.
Babarar.	Hijan.	Mamukh-Sufia.
Bainchoklu.	Issider.	" Ulia.
Barleh-S.fid.	Kakofi.	Masurbulaghi.
Birkch.	Kaleh-chi.	Muhammadabad.
Cherenu.	" Chikran.	Nessareh Sufia.
Dalan.	" Kameh.	" Ulia.
Daluamadeh.	" Kuhneh.	Sang-Safid.
Damagedh.	" Vianeh.	Sarokamish.
Dozak-darreh.	Kalujeh.	Taftileh.
Dulbendi.	Kapak.	Tappeh Kulian.
Garaveh-chelleh.	Karabulak.	Tirgarreh.
G.vantu.	Kellabin.	Yakhidar.
Gaz n-Buzurg.	Kheralabad.	Yunis b.d.
Gizmil.	Kol.	Z gheh-Sufia.
Gomuk.	Kol.	" Ulia.
Gozar-dar'eh.	Kolatus.	Zanguli.
Haladarreh Sufia.	Machgeh.	Zartak.

AMIRABAD, PALINGAN, BILAVAR.

These three districts, which for some time were considered as one, contained then 35 villages with a population of 4,500 souls. Amirabad, Palingan, Bila- The district is from 8 to 12 *farsakhs* to the south- var. east of Senna, and Bilavar is contiguous to Bala-Darband district of Kirmanshah.

Irrigation from river and spring water.

Some of the districts have woods of oak and ash trees.

Produce:—grapes, walnuts, wheat, barley, peas and lentils.

Maliat, 1,336 *tumans*.

HASANABAD.

This district extends from near Senna to 7 *farsakhs* and is watered by two Hasanabad. rivers, the Kishlaq river and the Gav-rud. It numbers 34 villages and 5,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants are poor, quiet and inoffensive. They are Sunni Shafi's of the Tarika Pir and Silsileh Nakhshbandi.

Produce:—wheat, barley, Indian corn, peas, lentils, cotton, grapes and walnuts.

* In order to facilitate research these villages are given in Appendix III (Hubitu) and Appendix IV (Saral) in the order they appear in the original Government lists.

The greater part of the mountains of this district is covered with oak and as trees.

There are many gardens and orchards.

Maliat, 2,400 tumans and over.

Hasanabad, the village which gives its name to this district, is 1 *farsakh* south of Senneh. To the south of the village is a mountain, on which one still sees the ruins of the fort built by Hasan Vali of Kurdistan.

For some time Hasanabad was alternately with Merivan and Palingan, one of the three capitals of the Vali's dominions. It was destroyed under Shah Seffi Safavi by Sulaiman Beg who founded Senna.

Semeran.

Semeran, a village of this district, has a fine mosque built some 20 or 30 years ago by Haji Shaikh Muhammad.

Birmokdad, another village, has a fine old mosque, to the east of which is the tomb of Mokdad-ibn-Assud. In nearly all the villages of Kurdistan are tombs of holy personages, and it is not known how so many of them came to be buried in this province.

Birmokdad.

HUSAINABAD.

This district is to the north of Senna, and numbers 34 villages and 5,000 inhabitants.

Husainabad.

Produce—spring and autumn crops.

Maliat, 1,296 tumans.

As this district was under the Governor of Karataureh, my informant does not count it as a separate district, so as to be able to give the number of the districts of Kurdistan as 17.

TRIBES OF KURDISTAN.

It is well nigh impossible to get a reliable estimate of the tribes of the province of Kurdistan (Ardalan).

The following lists may, however, be of interest.

TRIBES OF KURDISTAN. (Authority: T. C. PLOWDEN, 1882.)

Tribes.	Tents.	Districts.
Kalhor	300	Sakiz.
Tilehkuh	600	Hubitu.
Kalbaghi	500	"
Shaikh Isma'ili	300	Isfandabad.
Purpisheh	300	"
Mandumi	500	Hasanabad.
Mahmud Jibraili	300	Bilavar.
Gashki	400	"
Gurgai	300	Eilak.
Lek	1,000	"
Shamshiri	400	"
Total	4,900	

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TRIBES OF KURDISTAN. (Authority: MUNSHI BASHI of Kurdistan, 1892.)

Tribe.	Souls.	Malyat.	—	Residence.
		<i>Krans.</i>		<i>Summer.</i>
Abdurrahman Beg ..	160	1,820		Villages of Amanullah Khan Wakil.
Burkiyeh	450	600		Villages of Kurdistan.
Belilvand	1,500	3,250		Gayrud and Eilak.
Purbisheh	1,000	3,000		Isfandabad.
Tamartuzeh	300	500		Eilak.
Duradji	1,200	7,350		Hasanabad and Eilak.
Sagvar	300	440		Villages of Kurdistan.
Shaikh Isma'ili	1,600	3,250		Isfandabad.
Garkeh	1,500	8,450		Eilak.
Givehkesh and Kharrat ..	1,000	2,146		Senna and Kurdistan villages.
Kalbaghi and Ahmad Zeinal ..	3,000	11,450		Karatauroh, Husainabad, Saral.
Kuvik	1,000	3,380		Javrud, Kalatarzan.
Ketki	1,500	1,300		Villages near Juvanrud.
Lur and Kollahkar	700	1,300		" "
Laleh	600	1,760		Eilak.
Mahmud Jobraili	400	1,855		"
Mandumi	2,000	3,455		Husainabad.
			Winter residence: Zohab.	
Total	18,210	55,601		

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TRIBES OF THE PROVINCE OF KURDISTAN (Authcricity : DR. O. MANN, 1902.)

Tribes.	Families.	Remarks and Residence.
Kalbaghi (branches : Kamari, Gami- li, Kaksavandi, Mirad-gurani, Varmezian, Chokharashi).	1,200	Sedentary. In the <i>buluks</i> of Sarsl and Khurkhureh on the roads between Senna and Merivan, and Senna and Sakiz.
Tilehkuh (branches : Yar Ahmadi, Osmani, Vitmani, Maamani).	600	Sedentary. On the road from Senna to Sakiz.
Burakai (branches : Bedagh, Sham- raubujik.)	400	Sedentary. Afshar country.
Kalhor (branches : Sarmast, Zar 'Ali Beg).	1,000	Sedentary. In districts of Karaftu and Sakiz.
Mandumi	200	Sedentary. In districts of Karaftu and Sakiz.
Dum (Zigana)	500	Dispersed all over the province.
Durraji	100	Sedentary. Villages near Senna.
Belilavan	100	" In the valley of the Kishlak River.
Koik or Kovik	80	Sedentary. Villages near Senna.
Komasi	250	" District of Merivan.
Purpisheh	50 to 60	" Near Senna.
Tilehkuhi Ahmad Zainal	100	" Villages in Isfandabad.
Shajkh Isma'ili .. .. .	..	Nomads. Garmsirs in Turkey, Sardairs, districts of Eilak and Isfandabad.*
Lakk	1,000	Sedentary. In districts of Isfandabad and Eilak.
Zend	700	Sedentary. In districts of Isfandabad and Eilak.
Gurgal	400	Sedentary. On the banks of the Cava- rud.
Suzsur	500—600	Sedentary. On the banks of Gavarud.

* Garmsir is the winter residence, Sardair the summer residence.

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Tribes.	Families.	Remarks and Residence.
Kilaukar	50	Sedentary. On the banks of the Kamereh.
Kamangar	400—500	Sedentary. District of Palingan.
Gashki	500	" " Bilavar.
Bashuki	500	" " Ruvanbar.
Sinjabi	700	" " "
Jaffi-i-Juvānrūd	1,500	Garmsirs, Turkey; Sardirs, Juvanrud. Nomads.
Enakhi	200	Sedentary. District of Juvanrud.
Imami	200	" " "
Darvishs and Dalazhiri	300	Jaffs. Nomads. Garmsirs, Turkey Sardirs, district of Juvanrud.
Elarud	200	Sedentary. District of Pava.
Mahmud Jebraīli	70	" " Palingan and Kamereh.
Balik	50	Sedentary. District of Merivan.
Chahardauli	300—400	" " Isfandabad and Chahardauli. From Khamseh to Hamadan.
Mandumi-Ganj-Muhammad Khan	500	Sedentary. Towards Garrus.
Various small tribes	200	" District of Gavarud.

In all about 13,100 families, the tribe of Shaikh Isma'ili not being included. Adding 18,665 families as the population of the town of Senna, Sakiz, and Banneh, the total population of the province of Kurdistan would appear to be about 30,000 families or 150,000 souls. This number seems to be very small, and there is probably a large sedentary population which has not been taken into account.

List of the Nomadic Population prepared by Aga Habibullah Khan, Director of Customs at Senna, Kurdistan, 1908.

List of the Nomadic Population prepared by Aga Habibullah Khan, Director of Customs at Senna, Kurdistan, 1908.

Tribes.	Families.	Chiefs.	Residence.	Remarks.
Jaffs (Persian)	877	Habibullah Khan	Y. Juvarrud K. Lersheh in Kirmānshāh.	The Turkish and Persian Jaffs are of the same family.
Jaffs (Persian)	95	Fatta Beg Jaff	Y. Juvarrud, K. Kurretu in Kirmānshāh.	The Turkish Jaffs number 17,000 families. The Persian Jaffs are divided in 17 branches.
Kalbeghi	300	Mirza Muhammad 'Ali Khan Sartip.	Y. Hubitu, K. Salar	
Mandumi	430	Asaf-i-Divan	Y. Hubitu, K. Siāh Maran Ulia and Sufia.	
Shaikh Isma'ili	350	Asaf-i-Divan	Y. Istendabad, K. Zohab in Kirmānshāh.	
Purpishch	60	Asaf-i-Divan	Y. Istendabad K. Zohab in Kirmānshāh.	
Gurgai	150	Asaf-i-Divan	Y. near Kuliai in Kirmānshāh, K. Zohab in Kirmānshāh.	These nomads are also known under the names of Lelak, Imāmi, Kavareh.
Kilankar	6	F'zaz-ul-Mulk	Near Senna	They numbered at one time more than 100 families.
Durraji	4	Asaf-i-Divan	Y. near Senna, K. Hasanabad	Their number was formerly much larger.

List of the Nomadic Population prepared by Aga Habibullah Khan, Director of Customs at Senna, Kurdistan, 1904—concl.

Tribes.	Families.	Chiefs.	Residence.	Remarks.
Ahmad Zainal ..	5	Asaf-i-Divan ..	Y. near Senna, K. Hasanabad ..	They numbered formerly 50 families.
Givehkish ..	7	Asaf-i-Divan ..	Y. near Senna, K. Hasanabad ..	Also named Dum or Haram.
Burek, ..	..	....	....	Numbered 70 families, but have now joined the Jafis (Turkish Jafis).
Gashki ..	200	Asaf-i-Divan ..	Y. Mian Darband in Kirmānshāh. K. Poli-i-Zohab in Kirmānshāh.	
Koik or Kovik ..	..	....	....	This tribe had two branches, Koik Muhammad Safar and Koik Kadjar.
Beilavand ..	90	Asaf-i-Divan ..	Y. near Gavarūd, K. near Taki Sulai-man.	
Kalhor ..	..	....	....	A branch of the great Kalhor tribe from which it has seceded.
Kalkuf ..	30	Arfa-ul-Mulk ..	Y. Merivan, K. Salar and Habitu ..	Formerly part of the Kalhaghi tribe.
Komami ..	250	F'az-ul-Mulk ..	Y. and K. Merivān ..	They settled about 50 years ago in the Diz-Kuh.
Total ..	2,854			

NOTE.—K and Y stand for Kishlaq and Yailaq. Sardisr and Kishlaq are the summer residences, and Garmisr and Yailaq are the winter residences of the nomads.

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RIVERS OF KURDISTAN.

Of the rivers of Kurdistan eight go to swell the Sirvan river, namely the Senna, Gavrud, Palingan, Garran, Surkaval, Merivan, Zalan, and Baneh rivers; three ultimately fall into the lake of Urumieh or Tassavoj, the Jighatu, Sakiz, and Khurkhureh rivers; three join the Kizil Urzun, namely the Kavlai, Tarval, and Haji Cha rivers and the Kizil Urzun itself falls into the Caspian; two join the Karasu of Kirmanshah, namely the Ruvansar and Zarinjub and Shirvaneh rivers.

This is known as Rud Khaneh Kishlaq. In 1182 A.H. (1769) Khusrau Khan, father of Amanullah Khan Buzurg had a bridge built near the village of Kishlaq. In 1268 A.H. (1852) the bridge was repaired by Mirza Muhammad Riza Vazir. The source of this river is in Kuh-i-Sang-Safid. Sang-Safid is a village of Kurdistan 5 *farsakhs* to the north of Senna. The river flows south of Senna and passes at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from the town. Five *farsakhs* lower down it joins the Gavrud.

The Gavrud is five *farsakhs* south of Senna. Its source is in the villages of Akeh and Tulan and it flows east to west. From its spring to where it is known as Gavrud, the distance is six *farsakhs*, and 34 *farsakhs* lower down it joins the Sirvan. Near the village of Dair, or Dir, a certain Mulla Darvish Beg built a bridge 154 years ago across the river; this bridge fell in ruins, but Mirza Abdul Gaffar Mutamad, some 54 years ago, built a very strong bridge on the piers of the old one.

The river of Palingan has its source in the mountains of the villages of Lihun (Lun) and Shahimi, which are east of Palingan and 12 *farsakhs* south of Senna. From the source of the river to Palingan it is six *farsakhs*, and from there to the Sirvan it is over 30 *farsakhs*.

This is twelve *farsakhs* to the west of Senna. There are here lofty forests of gallnut trees, oak and myrobalan. The river has its source below this forest in the mountains of the village of Galeh, a village of Merivan. From its source to Garran is two *farsakhs*, and six *farsakhs* lower down than Garran it joins the river of Surkaval, near the village of Kaleh Kah. It flows in a southerly direction. Muhammad 'Ali Khan Zafar-ul-Mulk has built a very strong bridge over this river.

Surkaval is a village ten *farsakhs* west of Senna. The river passes at one *farsakh* from this village, and has its source in the mountains of the village of Katavon, a village of Merivan. This river after a course of six *farsakhs* reaches the village of Surkaval, and four *farsakhs* below the village of Servabad it joins the river of Merivan. The river thus formed joins the Gavrud six *farsakhs* lower down, near the village of 'Abbasabad of Avroman. The river flows in a southerly direction. Surkaval means Surkh Tappeh or "red hill."

This river is a stream running down from the lake Zeribar in a westerly direction to Servabad, where it joins the Surkaval river. Lake Zeribar is supposed, according to native legends, to cover the towns of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Known as Leileh river. Its source is in a high mountain known as Kuh-Bast. It flows east for 3,000 zars, then north for 2,000 and then west. From its spring to Zalan the distance is 2 *farsakhs*, then it flows south till it joins the Sirvan. Zalan is a village of Javanrud at 3 *farsakhs* from Kaleh Javanrud.

Notes.—K and Y stand for Kishlaq and winter residences of the nomads. Sardsir and Kishlaq are the summer residences, and Garmasir and Yallaq are the

Has its spring at Kuh-Khan, a mountain to the north of Baneh, and runs south of Baneh and thence in a south-westerly direction. It is a tributary of the Kalvi river.
River of Baneh.

This is a large river to the north-west of Senna, 22 *farsakhs* from that town. It flows northwards and its source is in the mountain of Chihil Chameh, *i.e.*, Chihil Chasmeh, near Bast, a village of Kurdistan, 12 *farsakhs* north-west of Senna. This river passes through the districts of Sakiz and Siah Kuh, and joins, near Mianduab, the river Tatahu, which itself falls into the Lake of Urumieh. The Tataveh river comes from the mountains of Mukri.
River J'ghatū.

Has its source near the mountain Kuh-Khan, a high mountain between Sakiz and Baneh.
River of Sakiz.

The river flows in a north-westerly direction, and passes under the walls of Sakiz. From its source to Sakiz the distance is six *farsakhs*. Four *farsakhs* further on near the village of Kalandar, which is on the frontier of Sakiz, it joins the J'ghatu.

The river of Khurkhureh rises in the mountain of Chihil Chameh, in which the J'ghatu has also its source. It flows in a northerly direction, and after a course of ten *farsakhs* joins the J'ghatu. The source of the Khurkhureh river is east of that of the J'ghatu.
River of Khurkhureh.

The river Kizil Uzun is 10 *farsakhs* north of Senna. Its source is in the mountains of Saral, and the river flows from west to north and passes Garrus and Zinjan, finally falling into the Lagoon of Rasht. From its source to the Rasht Lagoon is 70 *farsakhs*. It is bridged over in many places in and out of Kurdistan. At Gheibisurkh, 31 years ago, Mirza 'Ali Naghi, son of late Mirza Muhammad Raza Vezir, built a bridge at a cost of 2,000 *tumans*. There is also a large bridge over the river at Salavatabad of Garrus.
River of Kizil Uzun.

Kauleh is a village of Kurdistan 10 *farsakhs* north of Senna. The source of the river is in the mountains of the village of Akbulak, which is 2 *farsakhs* from Kauleh. At a day's march, and near the village of Nessareh, it joins the Kizil Uzun.
River of Kauleh.

Tarval is a village of Eilak 8 *farsakhs* east of Senna. The source of the river is in the mountains of the villages of Kezkezareh, Karabulak, and Sis, which are five *farsakhs* east of Senna. It flows in a northerly direction and joins, near Salavatabad of Garrus, the Kizil Uzun. From its source to the Kizil Uzun is 15 *farsakhs*.
River of Tarval.

Haji Cha is in the *Buluk* of Isfandabad, and its source is in the mountains of Chahardauli. It flows northward and passes at one *farsakh* from the village of Kaslan, and is 12 *farsakhs* east of Senna. From its source to the Kaslan the distance is five *farsakhs*, and six *farsakhs* lower down it joins the Tarval river. Its name was Ajicha, *aji* in Turkey means bitter, talkh, and Cha means river.
Haji Cha.

Zarinjub and Shirvaneh are two villages of Kurdistan 10 *farsakhs* south of Senna. The source of the river is in the Kuh Murvarid, which is 18 (?) *farsakhs* south of Senna; and from the spring of this river to the Ab i-Rezavar, which it joins, is six *farsakhs*.
River of Zarinjub and Shirvaneh.

At 15 *farsakhs* from Senna is the village and mountain of Rovansar, from the foot of which springs the river which is then known as Karasu ; from here to Kirmanshah it is ten *farsakhs*.
River of Rovansar.

MOUNTAINS OF KURDISTAN.

The Shahu mountain is 12 *farsakhs* south of Senna and separates the *buluk* of Javanrud from the other southern *buluks* of Kurdistan. It is a lofty mountain, starting from the village of Darian in Avroman in an easterly direction, and then, after some *farsakhs*, in a north-easterly direction, till it reaches the Darband mountains of Kirmanshah. The trees growing on this mountain are oak, wild almonds and myrobalan. Many of the tribes go there during the summer. Game is plentiful.

In 1884 the Shahu is said to have had a volcanic eruption. The name of this mountain was probably originally Shah-Kuh.

Kuh Salan, a mountain in the district of Avroman. It starts at the village of Zarbujeh and ends at Bahramabad, and is well wooded.
Kuh Salan.

Kuh-Nekehruz is a mountain in Sakiz to the south-west of that place and touching Baneh territory. It has much water and many pastures.
Kuh-Nekehruz.

Kuh-Khusrau. Kuh-Khusrau-Khan, in Khurkhureh, has much water and many pastures.

Kuh-Abdalan 7 *farsakhs* south of Senna. It is the highest mountain of Kurdistan. On its summit 7 people have been buried, who are named Abdalan, i.e., prophets or dervishes. In this mountain wild onions are found, and it is said that if eaten on the spot they are very good, but if taken away they lose their flavour, and in Kurdistan there is the saying: "Manad piaz Abdalan, khurden darad burden nadarad."
Kuh-Abdalan.

Kuh-i-Pir Rustam in Avroman Takht. It is also known as Kuh-Zardaleh. From Avroman it extends to Shah-i-Zur in Turkey in a south-westerly direction. It is well wooded, has pastures, and game is plentiful.
Kuh-i-Pir Rustam.

Kuh-Sultan Saraj-ud-Din, 5 *farsakhs* south-east of Senna. It is a very lofty mountain, and the tomb of Sultan Saraj-ud-Din is at its summit. On the side of this mountain there is a spring known as Sarab Sarandar; its water is very good, and it is a very pleasant spot.
Kuh-Sultan Saraj-ud-Din.

Kuh-Avidar at 1,000 paces south-west of Senna. Water from this mountain works many mills and irrigates many gardens. Stones for Senna are got from this mountain. It has many pleasant spots such as Kani-Shafa, Kani-Safa, Amanieh, Zafarieh.
Kuh-Avidar.

Kuh-Arbaba is at 500 paces south of Baneh. It is well wooded and has good pastures. The plant *biusa* is found here.
Kuh-Arbaba.

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Mianeh is a village 8 *farsakhs* west of Senna. The mountain of Kuremianeh at the foot of which is this village, is one of the loftiest mountains in Kurdistan. It is well wooded and has good pastures.

Kuh-Chihil Chameh is in the *buluk* of Khurkhureh and at 1,000 paces from Bast, a village of Khurkhureh. The rivers Jighatu and Khurkhureh both have their source in this mountain. It is snow-capped all the year round.

Kuh-Sheida, 8 *farsakhs* north-east of Senna. At the summit of this mountain there is a tomb and a cupola: Sobkhan-verdi Khan, Vali of Kurdistan in the time of Nadir Shah, was buried here in accordance with instructions contained in his will. This Sheida is known as Sheida Nazar, but nothing further is known of him. Game is plentiful.

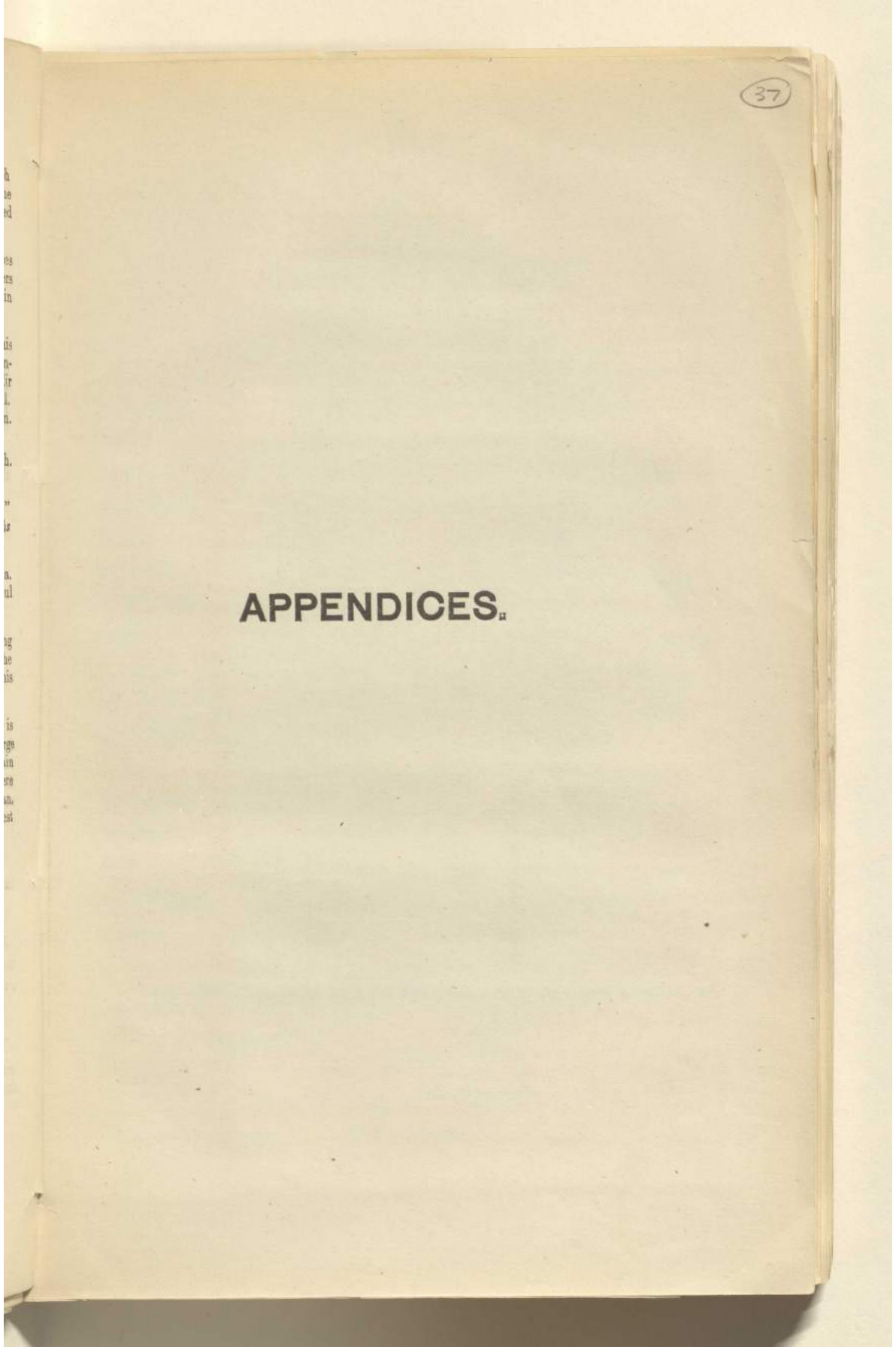
Chia Charmok. Between the districts of Hubitu and Tilehkuh. From its foot to its summit it is 2 *farsakhs*.

Kuh-Sultan-Shisheh-Rei. Rei in Kurdish means road, in Persian "rah." This lofty and rugged mountain is 3 *farsakhs* east of Senna.

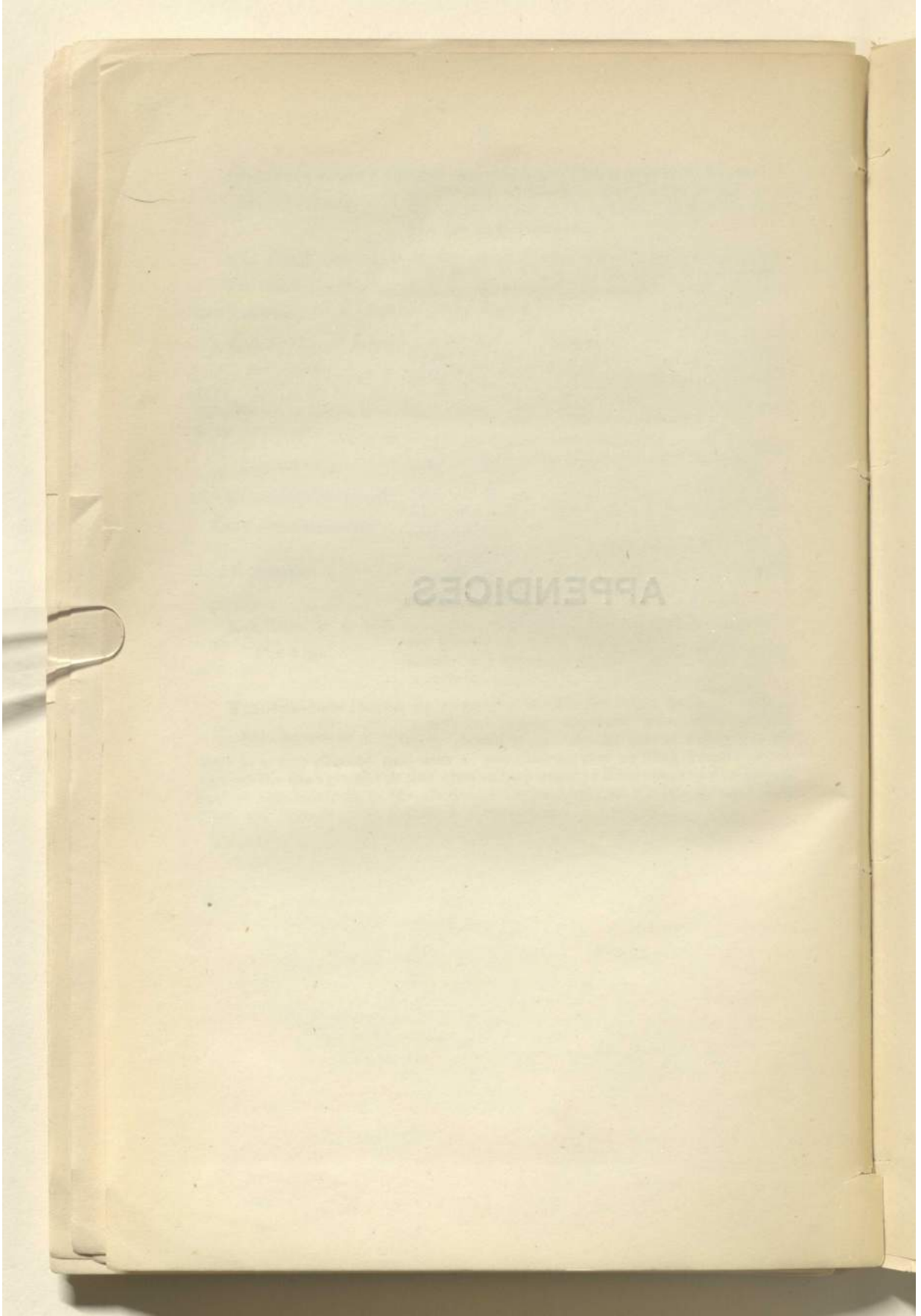
Kuh-Garran. Kuh-Garran is 12 *farsakhs* west of Senna. Oak, gall-nut tree and myrobalan are plentiful on this mountain.

Kuh-Khan is a high mountain running from west to east and separating the district of Sakiz from that of Baneh. The Baneh and Sakiz rivers have their source in this mountain.

Kuh-Meihame'n derives its name from two villages called Meiham. This is a lofty and rugged mountain from which diverge many smaller spurs. At the foot of this mountain there is a very pleasant spot with a spring known now as Shah Pasand, where Nasr-ud-Din Shah pitched his tent when on his journey to Kurdistan and Azarbaijan. East of this mountain is the district of Chahardauli; north, Isfandabad; west Eilak and Senna; south Kulai of Kirmanshah.



"تقرير عن كردستان" [٣٧ظ] (٢٢٠/٧٩)



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APPENDIX I.

VILLAGES OF KALATARZAN.

(in the order they appear in the original list).

Karagol.	Amarab.	Marra.
Kujur.	Milleh.	Jaffarabad.
Daramadeh.	Husainabad.	Kaleh Khan.
Tiacheh.	Kharileh.	Karata vreh.
Baghehch.	Gadamehgetir.	Sarsi-Muhammad Khan.
Ahmadaabad.	Kuruder.	Kalhorabad.
Papaleh.	Babarar.	Kalata.
Karayan.	Keskeh.	Haji Pambuk.
Kishlaq-Safid.	Baghlabad.	Kermaj.
Kujur.	Khakibenu.	Kerkeh.
Dahsuareh.	Kalehjuk.	Kashlaq-Ismael Beg.
Bardek-Choklu.	Murad Guli.	Kasnazan.
Kaleh Ismail.	Abbarik.	Zekibeg Ulia.
Savur.	Saninul.	Bainchu.
Darrchman.	Sarkalleh.	Bash-Kishlaq.
Sharifa'bad.	Rashidabad.	Karagol.
Lalin.	Zakibeg.	Sangvar.
Sarav-Kazgan.	Milleh Sur.	
Kharkeh.	Kol.	

NOTE.—The villages of the district of Karataureh seem to have been included in this list.—H. L. R.

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APPENDIX II.

VILLAGES OF JAVARUD.

(in the order they appear in the original list).

Chesmidar.	Kurreh-darrah.	Lun.
Jan.	Takhteh.	Saniv.
Mehrab.	Sarian.	Bulaneh.
Amidar.	Kashamiss.	Daman.
Vassi Ufia.	Khersaneh.	Marinj.
Sarnov.	Taineh.	Mujesh.
Kherialeh.	Kulian.	Safid Bin.
Jamishan.	Darvishan.	Kulinji.
Dehvazan.	Noji.	Deki.
Yaminan.	Bezan.	Hamimen.
Tavrivar.	Mavian.	Dolab.
Bossaran.	Mareh.	Avihang.
Kolasarreh.	Taulieh.	Yangisar.
Masan.	Hanuvar.	Amiratad.
Niar.	Sarchi.	Ramisht.
Baruder.	Hanimen.	Gavadarreh.
Rashnash.	Keileh-Guran.	Paigalan.
Pushavch.	Ash-Kaftan.	Jinin.
Galín.	Turbarez.	Mirgassar.
Alvan.	Vassi-Suffa.	Zavrivar.
Havrivar.	Ta.	Kelginch.
Bezuaman.	Khanegah.	Vuzman.
Alek.	Yuzider.	Muhammadabad.

NOTE.—The villages of the small district of Amiratad are included in the above list.—
H. L. R.

APPENDIX III.
VILLAGES OF HUBETU

(in the order they appear in the original list).

Kamis.	Karginch.	Ahangeran.
Novara.	Gavantu.	Semeran.
Khanega-i-Mulla.	Shuishch.	Su.
Surkhadul.	Tudar-i-Ruteh.	Seman.
Kalehchi.	Maindul.	Savchedar.
Saran.	Gavadarreh.	Khanega-Gazi.
Nijil.	Danikesh.	Karrassi.
Mianeh.	Garmakhani.	Agzian.
Massiben.	Sufian.	Chuchureh.
Tudar-i-Mulla.	Surkhabad.	Serinjaneh.
Tudar-i-Samadi.	Khanch Gilan.	Paniran.
Chabulkan.	Arazan.	Bezan.
Bezan.	Cherndu.	Degaeran.
Nardiabad.	Shaini.	Dushan.
Khasskin.	Keileh-Gulan Ulia.	Kasrian.
Garmash.	Darbend.	Kanisuaran.
Kalati.	Issiabad.	Hualch.
Kurreh-darreh.	Kalvazch.	Darrehbad.
Talureh.	Talavaran.	Gaarud.
Duvisseh.	Tudar-i-Samadi.	Vuzman.
Zuinj.	Karju.	Kani-Mushkan.
Surkhadizej.	Chenu.	Hasanabad.
Kalekabad.	Karapuan.	Kalata.
Lanjab.	Garizeh.	Koradarreh.
Paichun.	Karayan.	
Barkurun.	Khurusseh.	
Kalehkan.	'Aliabad.	

NOTE.—The villages of the district of Hasanabad seem to have been included in the above list.—H. L. R.

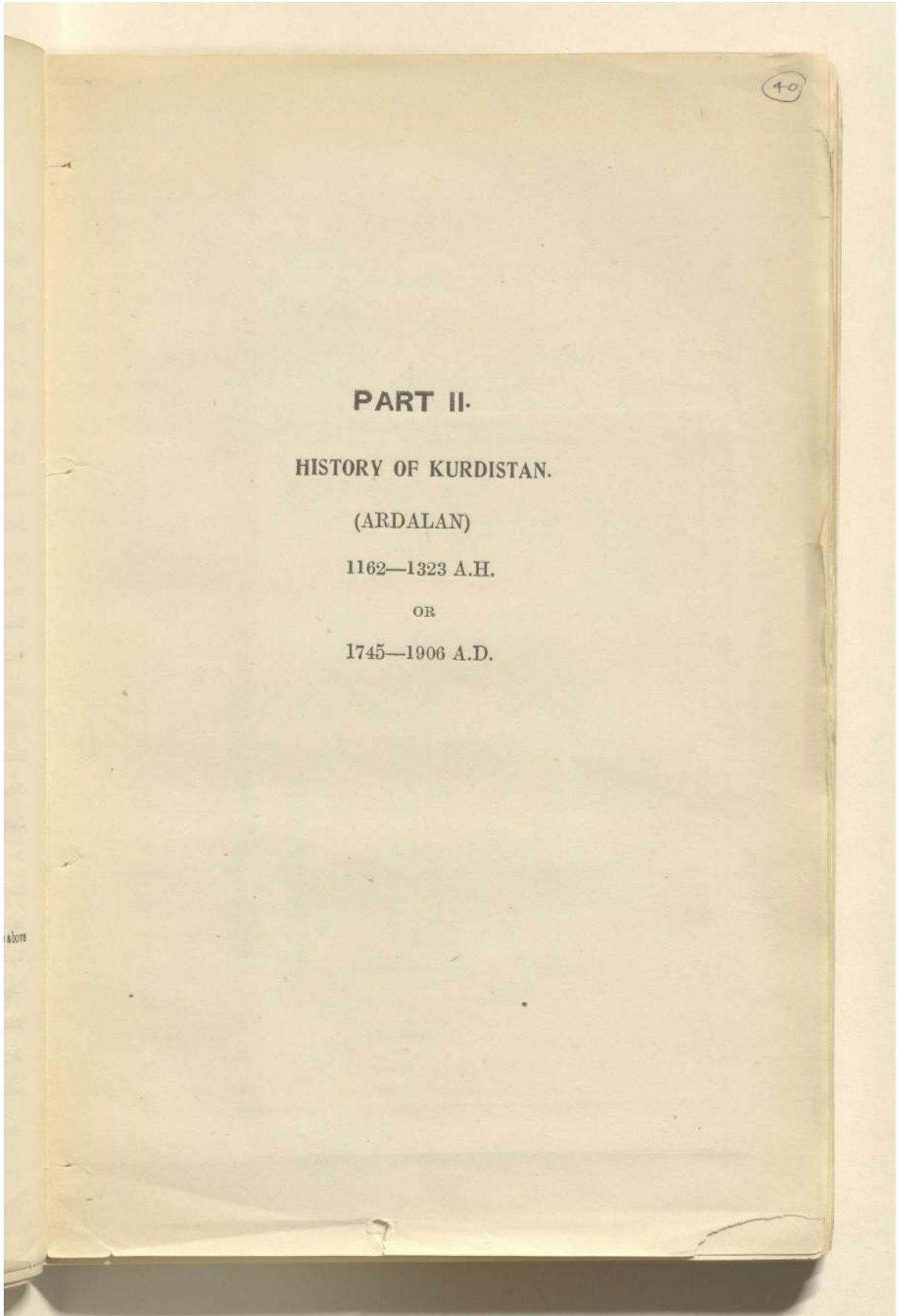
APPENDIX IV.

VILLAGES OF SARAL

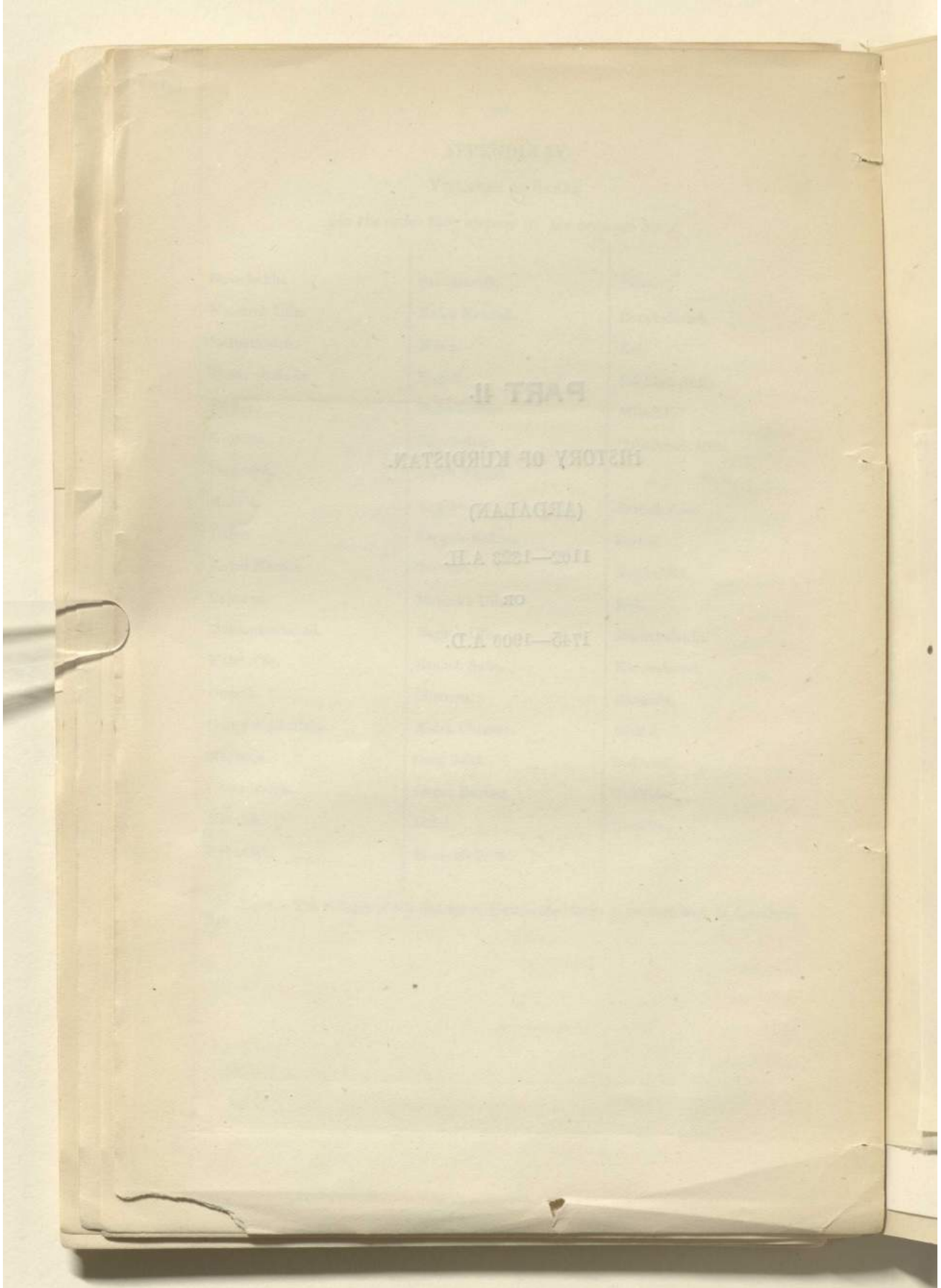
(in the order they appear in the original list).

Bainchoklu.	Sarokamish.	Zanguli.
Nessareh Ulia.	Kaleh Kohneh.	Dozak-darreh.
Daluamadeh.	Hijan.	Kol.
Messareh Sufia.	Kapak.	Machkeh Sufia.
Birkeh.	Hazarkanian.	Afrasiab.
Kolatuz.	Karabulak.	Haladarreh Ulia.
Damageh.	Kaleh Vianeh.	„ Sufia.
Kakoli.	Tirgarreh.	Bardeh Safid.
Dalan.	Tappeh-Kulian.	Zartak.
Kaleh Kameh.	Taftileh.	Yunisabad.
Babarar.	Mamukh Ulia.	Kol.
Muhammadabad.	Zagheh Ulia.	Masurbulakhi.
Kaleh-Chi.	Zagheh Sufia.	Kherealabad.
Gomuk.	Cherenu.	Gavantu.
Garaveh-Chelleh.	Kaleh-Chikran.	Gizmil.
Machgeh.	Sang Safid.	Dulbendi.
Gozardarreh.	Gazan Buzurg.	Yakhidar.
Kalujeh.	Isider.	Keilabin.
Aghbulak.	Mamukh Sufia.	

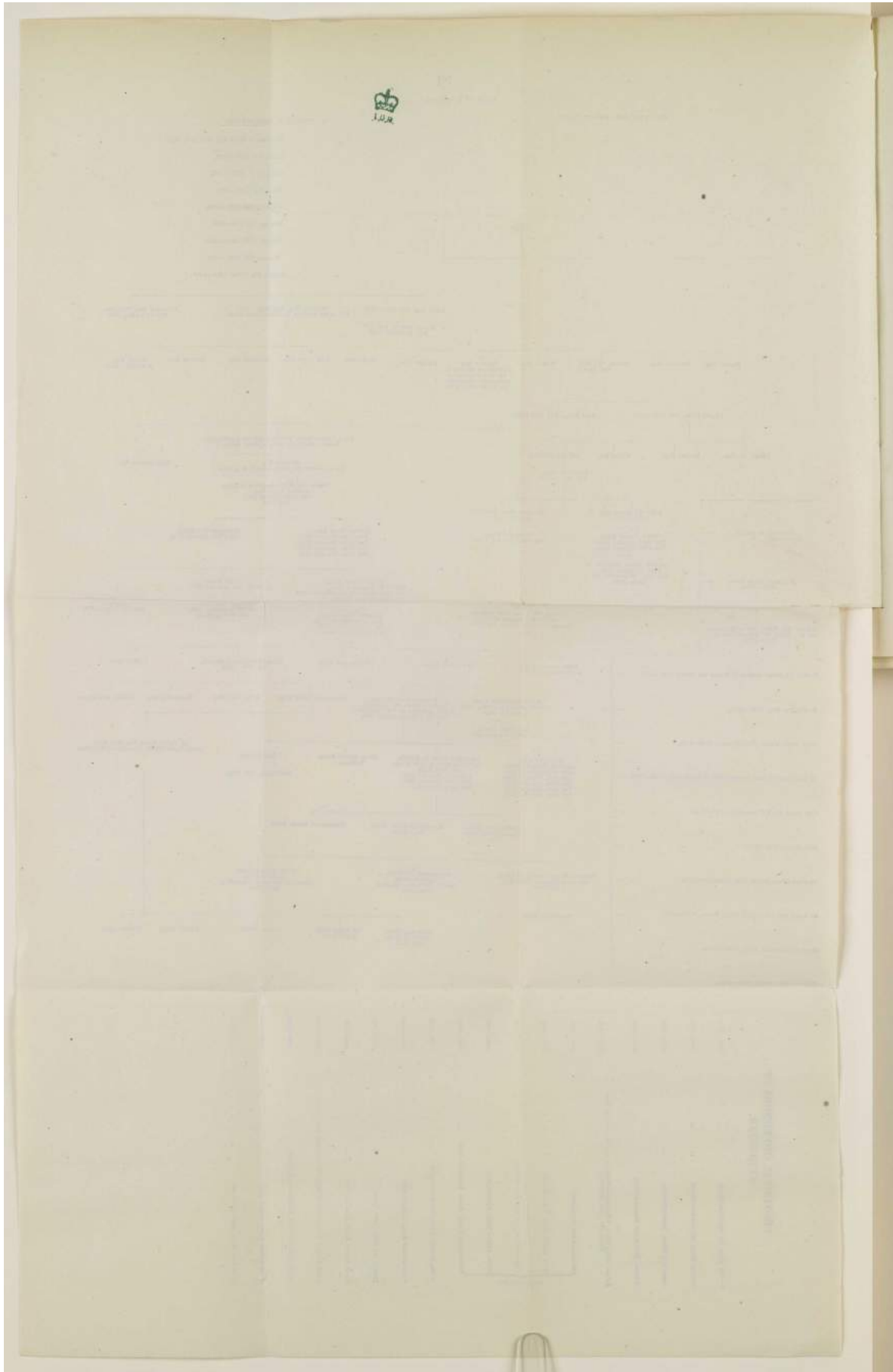
NOTE.—The villages of the district of Husainabad seem to be included in the above list.



"تقرير عن كردستان" [٤٠ ظ] (٢٢٠/٨٥)



"تقرير عن كردستان" [١٤٤١ ظ] (٢٢٠/٨٧)



HISTORY OF KURDISTAN.

There are many opinions as to the identity of Ardalan,* from whom are descended the Valis of Kurdistan. Some say he was son of Ardishir Babakan; according to others he was the son of Khusrau, the miller who slew Yezdijird, King of Persia, and whose children prospered in a wonderful manner. Others again say that Ardalan's name was Khusrau, that he was a miller; whilst, according to Abu-Muslim Maruzi, he was named by Abul 'Abbas, Ahmad 'Abbasi, Governor of Kurdistan, whence his name of Ardalan, his sons and descendants being known as Bani-Ardalan or the sons of Ardalan.

Be this as it may, Ardalan and his family were for years chiefs of some importance at Mosul and Diarbekir; and Ardalan, with a large number of his relatives and followers, removed to Shar-i-Zor, where in 564 A.H. he ruled over an extensive district.

He built the strong citadel of Kaleh Zolm, and little by little extended his rule to the whole of Kurdistan. He obtained, later, possession of Palingan, the seat of the chiefs of the Kalhor tribe, and, having removed to that spot, built there a stronghold, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

For 42 years he governed Kurdistan as an independent and illustrious ruler. Towards the end of his life, by order of Jengizian (Jengiz Khan)† he added to his rule Kui, Harir, Shahr-i-Bazar, Ruvanduz and Emadieh. He died in 606 A.H. and was succeeded by his son Kalul.

Kalul,‡ an intrepid ruler, added to his father's dominions Sakiz, Siah Kuh, Kalamro-'Ali-Sheker (the present Isfandabad) and Zarin Kamar (Garrus).

† Kalul, 606-629 A.H. (1210-1232 A.D.).

In 612 Kalul, who is sometimes mentioned as the son of Mulla Fazl Ardalan, ruled over a territory limited east by Hamadan, west by Arbil which is 12 *farsakhs* from Mosul, north by Zinjan and south by Kirmansháh, Sunghur and Sulaimanieh then known as Shahr-i-Bazar included on its western frontier Kui, Emadieh, Ruvanduz and Shahr-i-Zor, and on its northern frontier Zarin Kamar. The Mogul and Tartar armies which ravaged Persia at this time were unsuccessful in Kurdistan, which they frequently invaded, but could neither subdue the country nor seize Kalul and the other Kurdish chiefs.

Kalul removed his capital from Kaleh Zolm to Kaleh Palingan which is 12 *farsakhs* from the present town of Senna, strengthened the castle, and built a residence for himself, and bazars and mosques for the inhabitants. He also built a castle and founded a settlement at Merivan.

*Lord Curzon says: "It is only within the present reign that this province has been roughly subdued to the central authority. For centuries it was ruled by almost independent Guran chieftains of the house of Bani Ardalan." But the Bani Ardalan deny that they are descended from the Gurans: they sometimes claim descent from the celebrated Saleh-ud-Din or Saladin, the famous enemy of the Crusaders, born at Tekrit in 1137 A.D. The Sharaf Namb, or history of the Kurds dating from the sixteenth century, tells us that

"towards the close of the Jenghizians a man named Baba Ardalan a descendant of the Governors of Diarbekir, and related to the famous Ahmad ibn Merivan, after remaining for some time among the Gurans, gained possession of the country of Shahr-i-zor," and the Ardalan family history, with the gradual extension of their power over Persian Kurdistan, is then traced down to the Seffavian period. (I was unable to lay hands on this book.—H.L.R.)

†Rulers of Persia. Mogul dynasty, 1193-1335. Jengiz Khan died in 1226.

Khizr I, 629—663 A.H.
(1232—1255 A.H.).
Elias, 663—710 A.H.
(1265—1311 A.D.).

He reigned 23 years, and was succeeded in 629 by his son Khizr, who died in 663 and was succeeded by Elias, a generous and courageous chief, at one and the same time the hope and the terror of his subjects.

For 47 years Kurdistan enjoyed quiet and peace and under his rule.

Khizr II, son of Elias, was of a religious and quiet disposition. He passed his time in prayer, and was a just governor

Khizr. II, 710—746
A.H. (1311—1346 A.D.).

who never oppressed his subjects. He even considered it contrary to the precepts of the Koran to collect revenues and taxes from his subjects, and his only thought was the prevention of disorder and the maintenance of peace.

The Turks hearing of his disposition sent an army against Kurdistan. Khizr settled with them without bloodshed, and handed them over the eastern frontier of Kurdistan, that is, from Shahr-i-Bazar to Arbil, with Kui, Harir, Emadiéh and Ruvanduz. His governorship lasted 36 years and he was succeeded in 746 by his son Hasan.

Hasan, even more attentive to the wants of his people than his father, wrote a book of rules and regulations for the army and the people, so that every one should know his duty and his rights. He enlisted 3,000 young men for the

Hasan, 746—784 A.H.
(1346—1383 A.D.).

army and trained them with great care. They were day and night invited to his table, and in two or three encounters with the Turks they covered themselves with glory.

In no engagements with Hasan's troops did the Turks ever gain any advantage. In 774 he built at one *farsakh* from the present town of Senna a very strong castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and founded a settlement called Hasanabad which still exists.

He died in 784 A.H., having ruled Kurdistan for 38 years.

Bablul, his son, was a courageous but blood-thirsty man, who never forgave an injury however slight, and was thus often the cause of mourning to his people, and of discontent and even exasperation to his army. His subjects rebelled two or three times, and it was only through the efforts of Ibrahim Beg, his Vazir, a man of great intelligence, that he remained in power. He died in 828 A.H. after a governorship of 44 years.

Bablul. 784—828 A.H.,
(1383—1425 A.D.).

Manzar, his son, by his mildness and equity made the people forget his father's cruelties. He ruled for 34 years, and was succeeded in 862 by his son Mamun Beg.

Manzar 828—862 A.H.
(1425—1458 A.D.).

Mamun Beg having put in order the affairs of his government, improved and rendered flourishing his dominions, and trained his army, marched against the Turks, and after a struggle of years reconquered the frontier towns of Shahr-i-Bazar, Arbil, Kui, Harir, Emadiéh, and Ruvanduz. As a precaution against insurrection and invasion he left part of his army at Ruvanduz.

Mamun Beg I, 862—906
A.H. (1458—1495 A.D.).

So renowned was he on account of his great courage and intelligence the the Bani Ardalan became known amongst the Kurds as Mamuni.

After ruling his dominions for 38 years he assembled the notables of the country, and in their presence divided their possessions amongst his three sons.

To Bakeh Beg, his eldest son, he gave the districts of Zolm, Shahr-i-Zor Golambar, Shamiran, Haveran, Vaveran, and Noghud; to Surkhab Beg, Hashi Palingan, the present Senna and Kalamro-'Ali-Sheker, Mehreban and Kellash which is the present Javanrud; to Muhammad Beg, Saruchek, Barazag, Shahr-i-Bazar, Alan, Arbil, Kui, Harir, Emadieh and Ruvanduz. He then entreated his sons to live together in good fellowship and harmony.

He died a year later leaving his sons in peaceful possession of their governorships, the two younger ones submissive to Bakeh Beg, their brother.

Bakeh Beg for 42 years ruled over his own possessions, looking after his Bakeh Beg, * 900—942 A.H. brothers' interests at the same time. He died in 942 (1495—1536 A.D.) A.H.

Bakeh was succeeded by his son Mamun Beg. Two years after his succession Mamun Beg II, 942—45 a large army was sent against him under Husain A.H. (1536-39 A.D.) Pasha by Sulaiman Khan, Sultan of Turkey. Mamun Beg with 4,000 horsemen met the enemy on the 8th of Zicardeh 944 A.H. and from morning to night he resisted 20,000 Turks. The battle was fierce. During the night, having gathered the remnants of his men, Mamun Beg retired to Kaleh Zolm, where for a whole month he resisted the Turks, who had surrounded the town and cut off all communications.

Mamun Beg seeing the uselessness of further resistance, and wishing to spare further hardships to the inhabitants of Kaleh Zolm, fled at night with some of his attendants towards Constantinople, and on reaching the Court of Sultan Sulaiman Khan was cast into prison. The Turks, on hearing of his departure, devastated his possessions and returned to their own country.

Surkhab Beg, son of Mamun Beg I, and consequently uncle of Mamun Beg II, on hearing this news in 945 A.H. seized his nephew's possessions as well as Surkhab Beg, 945—975 A.H. the possessions of Muhammad Beg, his younger (1539—1568 A.D.) brother, and thus became ruler of the greater part of Kurdistan. He paid allegiance to Shah Tahmasp Sefavi, and built in the district of Merivan at the top of a high mountain, a strong fort, the ruins of which are still to be seen, as a place of refuge for the inhabitants in time of war.

Muhammad Beg fled to Constantinople and took refuge at the Court of Sultan Sulaiman Khan. The Sultan, angry at Surkhab Beg's conduct, released Mamun Beg, gave him Hilla for his maintenance and that of his family, and sent Rustam Pasha, Sardar Akram, with 3,000 troops with Muhammad Beg and Mamun Beg to devastate the part of Kurdistan belonging to Surkhab Beg.

Rustam Pasha was met on the 24th of Rajab 947 A. H., in the plain of Shahr-i-Zor, by Surkhab Beg with 8,000 men. Three times the Turkish vanguard numbering 10,000 men was repulsed, and for 8 days Surkhab Beg kept up the fight in which 7,000 Turks and 3,000 Kurds were killed. Surkhab Beg, to save the remnant of his army, took refuge in the fort of Zolm, which was immediately invested by the Turks who also ravaged all the surrounding country.

For two years Surkhab Beg successfully resisted all the efforts of the enemy until Shah Tahmasp sent Husain Beg with 15,000 men to his rescue. Intense was

*Rulers of Persia: Timur-Lang, 1353—1405. Turkoman dynasty, 1335-1502. †Rulers of Persia, Shah Isma'il Saffavi, 1502-23. Shah Tahmasp, 1523-76.

the surprise of the Turks on hearing of the approach of Husain Beg, of whose arrival they were only apprised, when he was but two *farsakhs* from Kaleh Zolm.

The death of Rustam Pasha, which occurred just as this news reached the camp, was to a still greater degree the cause of the retreat of the Sultan's army. Surkhab Beg, on hearing of Rustam Pasha's death and of the arrival of the Persians, left the fort immediately with all his men. Apprised of this Husain Beg on his side, fell on the Turks who after a feeble resistance were repulsed; some fled and some resisted. Muhammad Pasha with 600 Turks took refuge at Kaleh Zolm, which Surkhab Beg had left, and got the latter's wives and children to intercede for him. Husain Khan, the Sardar of the Persian army, let himself be moved by their prayers, and Muhammad Pasha with his men were allowed to depart unmolested.

Husain Beg and the Persian troops covered with glory returned to the capital, and Surkhab Beg resumed in peace the governorship of Kurdistan. Shortly afterwards Surkhab Beg removed the seat of his government from Kaleh Zolm to Kaleh Merivan.

In 956 A. H. Algas Mirza, a brother of Shah Tahmasp, who had fallen into disgrace came to Shahr-i-Zor. The Kurds of that district immediately turned against him, and Shah Tahmasp sent Bahram Mirza and Shah Guli, the Keeper of the Seals, with Ibrahim Khan and 2,000 horsemen to seize him.

His men having been dispersed by the Persians along the frontiers of Shahr-i-Zor and Merivan, Algas Mirza, seeing he could expect nothing either from Turkey or from Persia, fled to Kaleh Merivan and took refuge with Surkhab Beg.

Surkhab Beg sent to the Court of Shah Tahmasp and interceded for his guest, whom he sent with twenty-one of his followers to the Court of Persia, through the intermediary of a certain Nermat-Ullah Kahistani, a personage enjoying the Royal confidence. Shah Tahmasp forgave his kinsman and gave him 1,000 *tumans* a year out of the treasury.

Surkhab Beg had eleven sons: Hasan Beg, Iskandar Beg, Sultan 'Ali Beg, Yakub Beg, Bahram Beg, Zulfiqar Beg, Shams Beg, Shah-Savar Beg, Sarukhan Beg, Gassen Beg, Bessat Beg.

He named his third son Sultan 'Ali Beg, the most courageous of his sons, his successor, and Bahram Beg, his fifth son, governor of Ruvanduz and Emadiéh; and till 1249 A. H. the descendants of Bahram Beg held this post. Muhammad Beg, known as "Mir of Ruvanduz," who for many years fought the Turks, was of this family.

After having ruled for 30 years Surkhab Beg died, and Sultan 'Ali Beg, whom he had named his successor, followed him shortly after to the grave, leaving two sons, Timur Khan and Halu Khan.

Bessat Beg, another son of Surkhab Beg succeeded as Vali in 975 A.H. He was very intelligent and spent ten years quietly given up to learning and writing and the protection of all learned people. In 985 A. H. Timur Khan and Halu Khan rebelled and fled to the court of Isma'i'l II. A year later, in 986 A.H., after the death of their protector they returned to Kurdistan, and gathering numerous followers started devastating Bessat Beg's possessions. Bessat Beg dying just at this time, Timur Khan succeeded his uncle as Vali of Kurdistan.

*Isma'i'l II Sefavi, 1576—1577 A. D. Muhammad Mirza, 1577 A.D.

Persia could not at that time boast of a strong ruler; Timur Khan therefore transferred his allegiance to Sultan Murad Khan of Turkey, who in return granted him a yearly subsidy of 100,000 gold *agchehs*, say 30,000 *tumans* in coin of the present day. Timur Khan had four sons: Sultan 'Ali Beg, Bodag Beg, Murad Beg, and Mir Alam-ed-Din and divided his possessions amongst them as follows:—Shahr-i-Zor, Kezelchek, Hasanabad and Zolm to Sultan 'Ali Beg; Shahr-i-Bazar, Karadagh, Kui and Harir to Bodag Beg; Merivan, Sakiz, Siah-Kuh, Tileh Kuh, and Khurkhureh to Murad Beg; Shahr-i-Bazar to Mir Alam-ed-Din; and then gathering a numerous army marched to the frontier of Kurdistan and annexed Kirmanshah, Sungur, Dinavar, and Zarin Kamar, which is now known as Garrus.

In 993 A.H. he led his army against Omar Beg Kalhor, who fled to Shah Verdi Khan, Vali of Luristan. The latter with his troops and the Kalhors advanced to bar Timur Khan's advance.

Although Timur Khan did not expect such a foe, and his own troops numbered no more than a thousand men, foot or horsemen, he immediately and without hesitation attacked the Kalhors. In the midst of the fight his horse fell, and he was thrown to the ground and taken prisoner.

Shah Verdi Khan sent him back a few days later, with great honour, to Kurdistan.

Three years later Timur Khan started to punish the people of Zarin Kamar (Garrus). Daulatlar Sultan, the Governor of Zarin Kamar, opposed him with 3,000 men, was defeated, and shut himself up in the citadel of Zarin Kamar. Notwithstanding the small number of his troops Timur Khan led them to the assault of the citadel, but was killed in the breach. His troops, however, undaunted by the loss of their leader, continued the struggle, slew Daulatlar Sultan and 200 of his men, and sacked the place. Timur Khan was buried by his men at Zarin Kamar.

Halu in 996 A. H. succeeded Timur Khan. He was an intelligent and courageous ruler well beloved by his subjects.

Halu Khan, 996—1014 A.H. (1588—1605 A.D.).

For two or three years he considered Sultan Selim Khan of Turkey as his Sovereign and not the Shah of Persia. He transferred the seat of his government from Koleh Zolm and Merivan to Koleh Palingan which is in a very strong situation, difficult of access, and was inhabited by Gurans and Kalhors. Halu Khan fortified this place, which is 12 *farsakhs* south of Senna, and erected there many buildings. He also repaired and improved the fortifications and settlements of Zolm, Merivan, and Hassanabad. He maintained friendly relations with his neighbours; his subjects prospered under his just but not too severe rule, and his treasury was well replenished. He resided at one or other of his four forts, and trained such a numerous and powerful army that he threw off all allegiance and declared himself independent. In 1012 A.H., Husain Khan, Vali of Luristan, at the instigation of Shah 'Abbas I, set forth with 10,000 troops to fight Halu Khan. He invaded Kurdistan and laid siege to Hassanabad, where Halu Khan with a small force was spending the winter. This attack was two or three times repulsed, and he was finally signally defeated. Halu Khan pursued him for four *farsakhs* (16 miles), killing a thousand Lurs.

Shah 'Abbas, incensed at this news, immediately sent a strong army which was defeated and put to flight by Halu Khan on the frontier of Kurdistan. Shah 'Abbas himself, at the head of a large army, set forth for Kurdistan and reached Isfandabad, then known as Kalamru Alishukr.

* Shah 'Abbas, 1585—1628 A.D.

Alibali Zengeneh, the Shah's special Jelodar (mounted attendant), dissuaded his master from continuing this expedition and Shah 'Abbas returned to Isfahan. He showed himself amicably disposed towards Halu Khan, and sent him by Alibali the *farman* and *khalat* or robe of honour for Kurdistan. Halu Khan made his submission and sent his eldest son, Khan Ahmad Khan, with a large *pishkesh* (present) to the court of the Shah. Shah 'Abbas received Khan Ahmad Khan with great honour, gave him in marriage Zarinkola, his own sister, and made him promise that on his return to Kurdistan he would induce his father to visit the court. Khan Ahmad Khan, faithful to his promise, after much persuasion, induced Halu Khan to proceed to Isfahan, where he was received with great honour, and after a sojourn of six months sent back to Kurdistan. At Halu Khan's own request the *farman* of the governorship of the whole of Kurdistan from Hamadan to Amanieh, and including Kui and Harir, was made out in the name of Khan Ahmad Khan: this was in 1014 A.H.

Having taken over the reins of government Khan Ahmad Khan, by the Shah's order, started at the head of 20,000 men, horse and 1014—1040 A.H. (1605—1631 A.D.) to punish the people of Mukri and Bilbas. Although these latter were very numerous he defeated them and ravaged their country. A few who escaped took refuge at Koleh Ruvanduz. Khan Ahmad Khan pursued them, invested Ruvanduz, and devastated the surrounding country.

Unable to force Koleh Ruvanduz to surrender on account of the difficulty of the country, he cut it off from all communication, hoping to succeed through famine.

Khan Ahmad Khan, whilst out hunting, met a young woman of Ruvanduz who taunted him with his failure, whereupon he ordered a final assault which succeeded.

Khan Ahmad Khan appointed his nephew, Kara Hssan Beg, governor of Ruvanduz, Khalid Beg, governor of Khoshnad, and Osman Beg, governor of Emadieh. He also appointed governors to Kui and Harir, and started to conquer Mosul, which he occupied without opposition.

The notables of Mosul sent large presents to Khan Ahmad Khan, who, after a pilgrimage to the tomb of Jonas the prophet, allowed his troops 40 days' rest outside Mosul. He sent word of his success to Shah 'Abbas, who immediately sent him many valuable presents as well as 12,000 *tumans* in gold; and at the same time requested him to take possession of Kerkuk and Baghdad. Khan Ahmad Khan occupied Kerkuk and then turned his steps towards Baghdad. Shah 'Abbas, informed of his march towards Baghdad, started also on the war path at the head of his own army. Khan Ahmad Khan was received near Baghdad by the notables of that town who brought him regal presents. On the arrival of Shah 'Abbas, Khan Ahmad Khan, with the notables of Baghdad, went out to meet him. After pacifying the country and appointing a proper Vali to that district Khan Ahmad Khan in 1030 A.H. returned to Kurdistan, from which he had been absent about 7 years and 3 months. Shah 'Abbas died in 1038, and was succeeded by Shah Seffi.

By Zarinkola, sister of Shah 'Abbas, Khan Ahmad Khan had a son, Surkhab Beg, who was educated at the court of Persia. The entourage of Shah Seffi turned their master against this young man, whose eyes were for some reason or other put out. Khan Ahmad Khan, on hearing this news completely lost his reason, and had to be kept in chains by the chiefs of the Kurds, who governed the country in his name. He, however, recovered after six months and collecting his army

* Shah Seffi Sefavi, 1628—1641 A.D.

marched to the frontier of his province, took possession of Kirmanshah, Hamadan, Khoi, and Urumieh, and entered into negotiations with the Sultan of Turkey, whom he recognised as his sovereign. He was the object of great favours and received large presents from the Sultan, who gave him the governorship of Kerkuk and Mosul. Khan Ahmad Khan then retired to Mosul and for 7 years Mosul, Kerkuk, Sulaimanieh, and Shahrizur were under his rule. He had governed Kurdistan for 26 years.

Sulaiman Khan,* 1040— On hearing of Khan Ahmad Khan's flight to Turkey, 1066 A.H. (1631—1656 A.D.) Shah Seffi named governor of Kurdistan Sulaiman Khan, son of Alam-ud-Din and grand-son of Timur Khan Ardalani, who was at that time one of his followers. Sulaiman Khan reached Kurdistan in 1040 A. H. A year later Sultan Murad Khan IV of Turkey, who had succeeded Osman II, sent an army under Khusrau Pasha to seize Iraq-i-'Arab and Kurdistan.

Khusrau Pasha went first towards Kurdistan and reached Shahrizur. Thence he sent 6 regiments of foot and 4,000 horsemen to attack Merivan and invade Kurdistan. Shah Seffi sent Zambil Khan, Sipah Salar Shamlu with a numerous army to Kurdistan and he himself led an army to Hamadan. Zambil Khan reached Merivan with great rapidity; on hearing which Khusrau Pasha hurried up to meet him. The battle was fought in the plain of Merivan and Zambil Khan was put to flight. The Persian army retired to Hamadan, where Shah Seffi had Zambil Khan put to death.

Khusrau Pasha marched against Hamadan and, by order of Shah Seffi, the inhabitants of Kalamro 'Ali Shaker (the present Isfandabad), through whoe country the Turks had to pass, all fled leaving the place a perfect desert. Khusrau Pasha, however, reached Darjesin where he remained two days, but was forced to retire towards Baghdad. Shah Seffi led the Persian army to Kurdistan and Shahrizur which he reconquered. He then helped Sulaiman Khan to reassert his authority in Kurdistan and showed him great favour. At the desire of Shah Seffi Sulaiman Khan removed his capital to the town of Senna † in 1046, and built the Government Palace and citadel on a hill in the centre of the town. He then destroyed Kaleh Zolm, Palingan, Merivan and Hasanabad, so that henceforth the Valis of Kurdistan, when in rebellion, should no longer be able to use these forts as places of refuge.

In 1047 for the second time Khan Ahmad Khan with 12,000 horsemen came to devastate Kurdistan, which he entered by the Darband Chekan road. By order of Shah Seffi, 'Ali Bali Beg Zengeneh, Amir-Akhor Bashi, with 300 men garrisoned Kaleh Kurdistan or Senna, and Siavish Beg, Golar Agassi, and Shah Verdi Khan, Governor of Luristan and Aga Khan, chief of the Javanshiri were sent to oppose Khan Ahmad Khan. A battle was fought on the plain of Merivan. Many Pashas who accompanied Khan Ahmad Khan were killed, and Khan Ahmad Khan, seeing the weakness of his army, left the same night with his troops for Mosul, where he died six months later in 1048. His body was buried by the notables of Kurdistan near the tomb of the prophet Jonas.

Sulaiman Khan remained thus unopposed ruler of Kurdistan. Shah 'Abbas the second, who succeeded Shah Seffi, always befriended him in a marked manner, and he died in 1066 having ruled for about 20 years.

* Shah 'Abbas II, 1641—1666.

† Senna was formerly a village or hamlet of Kurdistan and was known as Sineh; in the course of time Sineh became Senna.

When the place was fortified and surrounded by walls it became Senna Diz (Diz meaning in old Persian, fortress), i.e. the fortress of Senna and this has become Sennenduj.

At the death of Sulaiman Khan, Shah 'Abbas II, on the advice of Murad Sultan Kalhor, a relative of Sulaiman, Khan and an intelligent man, divided Kurdistan amongst the notables of Kurdistan and the relatives of Sulaiman Khan.

Kalb 'Ali Khan who had been named governor of Senna was conspicuous for his justice and humanity, and enjoyed the confidence of Shah 'Abbas II. He had the whole of Kurdistan added by degrees to his governorship of Senna and was named commander-in-chief of the army of Khuzistan, during the conquest of which country he displayed great courage. For 16 years he ruled Kurdistan and accumulated great treasure. He died in 1082.

His eldest son, Khan Ahmad Khan, succeeded him and received his *firman* from Shah Sulaiman. He cultivated friendship far and near and, being of a very liberal disposition, in a very short time dissipated all his father's treasury, and was in consequence called the Khan Zarineh (Golden Prince).

Khan Ahmad Khan 1082—
1091 A.H. (1671—1680 A.D.)

He spent his time in pleasure and music, would listen to no advice, and did nothing to suppress the disturbances in his province, until Shah Sulaiman in 1091 A. H. listening to the people's complaints deposed him and named in his place his uncle Khusrau Khan. He had ruled Kurdistan for nine years.

Khusrau Khan, who was at that time at Merivan, repaired to Senna and sent his nephew in chains to Isfahan. He was a harsh and cruel ruler.

Khu rau Khan, 1091—1093
A.H. (1680—1692 A.D.)

The people, incensed at his cruelty, sent a deputation to the Shah's Court, which was favourably received by Shah Sulaiman and sent back with a message to Khusrau Khan. Khusrau Khan, in no way intimidated, continued oppressing the people, and persecuted, banished or executed all who had joined in the petition. On this being reported to Shah Sulaiman, Khusrau Khan was ordered to Isfahan and executed. He had governed Kurdistan for less than two years.

By *firman* of Shah Sulaiman, Timur Khan Ajerlui was, in 1093 A.H., appointed governor of Kurdistan and for six years governed the people well.

Timur Khan Ajerlui, 1093—
1099 A.H. (1682—1687
A.D.)

Khan Ahmad Khan, In 1099 Khan Ahmad Khan, son of Kalb 'Ali
1099—1107 A.H. (1687—
1695 A.D.) Khan Ardalani, was reappointed Vali of Kurdistan,
and by order of Shah Sulaiman proceeded to Senna
and thence to Shahrizur.

Khan Ahmad Khan on being again ruler of Kurdistan gave himself up more even than before to pleasure and debauchery.

Sulaiman Pasha Baban hearing of his mode of life raised a number of Kurds and Arabs, and in 1103 A.H. invaded Kurdistan and occupied Merivan, Avroman and Sakiz. He had Sohrab Sultan, Governor of Sakiz, and Ibrahim Beg Mir-Iskandari, governor of Merivan, put to death.

Khan Ahmad Khan marched against the invader, and Shah Sulaiman sent an army for the same purpose. The battle was fought in the plain of Merivan, and Sulaiman Pasha was put to flight leaving 4,000 of his men either killed or prisoners. After this victory 'Abbas Khan Ziadogli, at the instigation of Gassem Sultan of Avroman, who told him that Sulaiman Pasha had been invited to in.

* Shah Sulaiman Sefavi, 1666—1694 A.D.

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vade the country by the Vali and inhabitants, had many of the notables of Kurdistan and 1,200 inhabitants imprisoned and put to death. He had a mound built of the heads of these unfortunate people, which is still visible and is known as Kalim Kuh, or the hill of skulls.

Shah Sulaiman in punishment of this act of cruelty had 'Abbas Khan Sardar hanged in the *maidan* of Isfahan.

In 1107 A.H. Shah Sultan Husain deposed Khan Ahmad Khan, and replaced him by Muhammad Khan, son of Khusrau Khan. This second governorship of Khan Ahmad Khan lasted less than nine years.

In order to bring back many of the notables and people of Kurdistan, who had fled in the time of 'Abbas Khan Ziadoglu fled to Turkey, Muhammad Khan, 1107—1113 A.H. (1695—1701 A.D.). Shah Sultan Husain sent Husain Khan Lur Sardar to Kurdistan. This Husain Khan did much for the prosperity of Kurdistan, Ardan, and for the ruin of Azarbaijan Kurdistan.

In 1113 the Kurds rebelled against Muhammad Khan and complained to Shah Sultan Husain of his oppression. He was deposed and replaced by Muhammad Khan Gurgi. The governorship of Muhammad Khan Ardalani had lasted six years.

Muhammad Khan Gurgi on reaching Kurdistan declared himself a Shafi' and conformed to the mode of worship of the inhabitants. This being reported at the Safavi court was the cause of his deposition. He governed Kurdistan for 3 years.

In 1116 Hasan 'Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Mumin Khan, I'timad-ud-Dauleh, was appointed by the Shah governor of Kurdistan. He was a very strict Shi'ah and did much to hurt the feelings of the inhabitants, who are Sunnis, and whom he persecuted pitilessly.

One day, when leaving the town to go out hunting, he passed by the shrine of Omar ibn 'Ali, and being informed that this was the tomb of Pir Omar, he ordered it to be destroyed. On returning to the town gates he was suddenly taken ill and fell from his horse. His mother and sister hurried to his side and asked him how he was: "The mother of those followers of Omar (Naneh Pir Omariah) has struck me," said he, and then died. He had governed for less than two years, and the Shah named his brother Husain 'Ali Khan to replace him.

Husain 'Ali Khan continued the religious persecution begun by his brother. A year later the inhabitants rebelled and carried their complaint to the Shah, who deposed the governor and named Kai Khusrau Beg in his stead.

It is said that when Kai Khusrau Beg reached Kurdistan the people soon found out that he was an ignorant and despicable man, unable to govern or maintain order, and in less than a year he was forced to leave and sent to Isfahan.

*Shah Sultan Husain Sefavi, 1694—1722.

"تقرير عن كردستان" [٦٤ ظ] (١٩٧٠/٢٢٠)

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The inhabitants after having, in 1121 A.H., expelled Kai Khusrau Beg named 'Abbas Guli Khan, 1121— as governor 'Abbas Guli Khan, grandson of Khan 1123 A. H. (1709—1715 Ahman Khan, the son of Halu Khan, and submitted to his rule. The Shah on account of the unsettled state of Persia was forced to agree to this nomination, and sent 'Abbas Guli Khan the *firman* and robe of honour of Vali. In 1128 A.H. 'Abbas Guli Khan was ordered to proceed with Kurdish troops to Kandahar to fight the Abdali Afghans.

'Abbas Guli Khan with 8,000 horsemen left Kurdistan, but on reaching Tehran his men, seeing the disorders which prevailed, rebelled and returned to their own country. 'Abbas Guli Khan proceeded alone to meet Shah Sultan Husain and to inform him of the defection of his troops, which he attributed to 'Ali Guli Beg, grandson of Kalb 'Ali Khan Bani Ardalan, the latter of whom we have already mentioned.

The Shah deposed and imprisoned 'Abbas Guli Khan, whose rule had lasted 8 years, and replaced him by 'Ali Guli Beg, to whom he sent the robe of honour and *firman* of Vali and the title of Khan.

'Ali Guli Khan, the grandson of Khan Ahmad Khan, was living in extreme poverty in a village of the district of Khurkhureh named Shaikhleh. His friends in adversity advised him to leave the village and try his chance elsewhere, but 'Ali Guli Beg who was discouraged always answered: "If God wills to grant me anything he can grant it me just as well in this village of Shaikhleh" and this saying has become a proverb in Kurdistan: "Agar Khuda bedehad dar karia Shaikhleh ham midehad."

'Ali Khan, the bearer of the *firman* and robe of honour from the King, reached Shaikhleh notwithstanding the opposition of the inhabitants, who feared to be put to expense by his arrival and stay. He put the robe of honour on 'Ali Guli Beg, thenceforth to be known as 'Ali Guli Khan, and handed him the *firman* of Vali of Kurdistan. 'Ali Guli Khan turning towards the villagers said: "Didn't I tell you that if God granted me anything he would grant it to me just as well in the village of Shaikhleh."

Luristan at that time having thrown off allegiance to the Shah, the latter sent 'Ali Guli Khan with the Kurdish army to punish the rebels.

'Ali Guli Khan gave proof of great courage and defeated the Bakhtiyaris and Lurs. The Vali of Luristan after this defeat, having received promises of security from 'Ali Guli Khan, came to see him and brought him valuable presents. 'Ali Guli Khan sent him and some of the chiefs of the Bakhtiyari to the court of the Shah, who received them very kindly and allowed them to return to their country. 'Ali Guli Khan returned with great pomp to Senna, where he continued his governorship till 1132 A.H., when disorder prevailed and the Afghans ravaged the country on every side.

Khan Pasha, son of Muhammad Pasha Baban, profited by the situation in Persia to invade Ardalan. He reached the frontier of Merivan, and being unopposed advanced up to 5 *farsakhs* from Senna. 'Ali Guli Khan did not wait for him but fled to Isfahan, and the inhabitants, in order to save their belongings, submitted to Khan Pasha, who declared himself Vali of Kurdistan.

Khan Pasha extended his sway from Kerkuk to Hamadan. His subjects were well satisfied with his just and equitable rule. Khan Pasha Baban* 1132—1136 A.H. (1719—1723 A.D.). None at the time of the disorders in Persia, and of the Afghan invasion, ever had power equal to his. He built a handsome mosque with tall minarets and a *madrasseh* or school, but a year after its completion it was destroyed by Amanullah Khan Buzurg, who built on its site the Bagh Firdus which still exists.

He remained 4 years in Senna, and in 1136 A.H. placed 'Ali Khan, his son, as governor of Senna, and returned to Baban.

Notwithstanding his youth 'Ali Khan spent his time in the company of learned men and poets. In 1142 when the iron hand of Nadir Shah began to be felt all over Persia, 'Ali Khan quietly left the country which he had governed for six years. Nadir Shah Afshar was at that time only commander-in-chief of the troops of Shah Tahmasp the second, and was known as Tahmasp Guli Khan before he ascended the throne.

On the advice of Tahmasp Guli Khan, Shah Tahmasp named 'Abbas Guli Khan Ardalani as governor of Ardalani, but 'Abbas Guli Khan died shortly afterwards and was succeeded by his son Sobhan Verdi Khan.

Sobhan Verdi Khan was a man of great intelligence. He repaired the town of Senna. When in 1147 Nadir was on his way from Isfahan to Shirvan, he passed through Senna and received from Sobhan Verdi Khan 1,000 maunds of *roghan* (clarified butter) and 10,000 *tumans* in gold. Nadir Shah, however, after his coronation in the plain of Moghan in 1148 A.H. deposed Sobhan Verdi Khan, and named in his stead his brother Mustapha Guli Khan. Sobhan Guli Khan had been governor for 5 years and 8 months.

Mustapha Guli Khan was installed governor in Moharram 1149, but after 3 or 4 months the people rebelled against him, and Sobhan Verdi Khan was reappointed Vali.

When Nadir Shah in 1153 had returned from India and marched towards the Kharazm country to punish the Bars tribe, he appointed Sobhan Verdi Khan governor of that district.

Sobhan Khan had at that time been governor of Kurdistan for a little less than 5 years and was replaced by his son Ahmad Sultan, who had followed the Shah everywhere during the journey to India, and had covered himself with glory by his great courage.

Nadir Shah entrusted to Ahmad Sultan all the territory from Hamadan to Mosul and gave him title of Khan. In 1154 A.H. Nadir Shah, when in Zaghistan remembering Khan Ahmad Khan's valour, decided to recall him to the army and reappoint Sobhan Verdi Khan Vali of Kurdistan.

* Mahmud Afghan, 1722—1725 A.D. † Shah 'Abbas III, C. favi 1732—1736 A.D. —Nadir Shah Afshar 1736—1747 A.D.
† Ashraf Afghan, 1725—1729 A.D. — Shah Tahmasp Sefavi, 1729—1732 A.D.

Sobhan Verdi Khan was shortly afterwards deposed again and Ahmad Khan was reappointed in 1155 A.H. During the same year famine broke out and Ahmad Khan being of a generous disposition threw open the door of the *ambars* or stores, where Nadir had collected wheat and barley and distributed the grain to the poor. It happened that at the same time Nadir Shah sent some one to inspect and report upon the stores of grain which had been accumulated for the Kurdistan army. Nadir's anger at hearing that the stores were empty knew no bounds and he ordered Ahmad Khan to be put to death. Ahmad Khan, informed of the Shah's intentions, gathered 2,000 horsemen from among his own people and left for Turkey. At Shahrizur he was opposed by Tahir Beg Ilbegi of the Jaffs, whom he captured, and then marched to Sulaimanieh. Khalid Pasha, Governor of Baban submitted to Ahmad Khan, sent him large presents, and recognized him as Governor of Baban. Ahmad Khan then marched against Mosul, which he took by assault and the Governor of which place he had put to death. Having named Muhammad Chalebi Governor of Mosul he left for Diarbekr and Aleppo, and after about a month reached Constantinople.

At Constantinople, he was, by order of the Sultan, met by many Pashas and notables and by the Shaikh-ul-Islam, and was accompanied with great honour to the house which had been prepared for him. He and his people were the guests of the Sultan, who shortly afterwards gave him the Governorship of Adrina, to which place Ahmad Khan and all his followers removed.

Nadir Shah, at the news of the flight of Ahmad Khan, named in 1156 A.H. Haji Mau'a Verdi Khan Haji Maula Verdi Khan Kajar, Governor of Kurdistan, and appointed Sobhan Verdi Khan, Ahmad Khan's father, Begler Begi of Tehran.

Haji Maula Verdi Khan on account of his religious intolerance was unable to keep the people quiet, and was deposed a year later and replaced by Sobhan Verdi Khan, who thus for the fourth time became Vali of Kurdistan.

Sobhan Verdi Khan was given 1,000 *savars* or horsemen to garrison Kurdistan. Their Chief, Muhammad Raza Beg, was an impetuous and intriguing man, whose oppression of the people Sobhan Verdi Khan (through fear of Nadir Shah) was unable to stop. This went on for 3 years till 1160 A.H. when the news of Nadir's death reached Sobhan Verdi Khan. Without saying anything to his own people he ordered Muhammad Raza Beg, and the Afghan and Khorasan notables who accompanied him, to come to see him, informed them of Nadir's death, and advised them to leave immediately before the Kurds got to hear of the event. He gave Muhammad Raza Beg and the Afghan and Khorasan notables 1,000 *tumans* and ten robes of honour, and they left the country the same night. It was with great difficulty that Sobhan Verdi Khan stopped the Kurds, who on hearing the news started in pursuit.

Seven months later in 1161 A.H. Ibrahim Khan, nephew of Nadir Shah, who had succeeded to the throne and taken the title of 'Adil Shah, appointed Hasan 'Ali Khan Ardalan, who had been in his service, Vali of Kurdistan. Sobhan Verdi Khan died the same year in Hamadan and was buried in the Gumbad, or domed mosque at the summit of Mount Sheidah in Kurdistan.

In 1164 Kerim Khan invaded Kurdistan and sacked Senna. Hasan 'Ali Khan shut himself up in the fort of Karataureh which was immediately surrounded by Shaikh 'Ali Khan Zend. Unable to obtain possession of the

* Kerim Khan Zend, 1755—1779 A.D.

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fort, Shaikh 'Ali Khan rejoined Kerim Khan who retired after having set fire to Senna.

In 1166 'Ali Merdan Khan, Bakhtiyari, raised a numerous army and advanced to Kirmanshah. He made a puppet of Shah Sultan Husain II who was in Baghdad and pretending to be a son of Shah Sultan Husain claimed the Persian throne; his pretensions were supported by Mirza Mehdi Khan, secretary of Nadir Shah, who came to Kirmanshah. He then marched to conquer Kurdistan. At this news Hasan 'Ali Khan hurried to oppose him with his army and was joined by Kerim Khan Zend, a bitter enemy of 'Ali Merdan Khan. The battle was fought in the plain of Bilavar, and 'Ali Merdan Khan was captured as well as his camp and baggage, and Shah Sultan Husain II was killed. Hasan 'Ali Khan then returned to Kurdistan and Kerim Khan to Kirmanshah.

In 1167 A.H., when Azad Khan Afghan established his rule in Isfahan, he appointed Selim Pasha, 1167 A.H. appointed governor of Kurdistan Selim Pasha, a Turk, who had taken refuge with him and had remained for years in his camp. Hasan 'Ali was ordered to Isfahan.

Two months later he obtained 4,000 *tumans* as a present from Selim Pasha, and sent him Hasan 'Ali Khan in chains, whom Selim Pasha had hanged on his reaching Senna. This was the cause of the inhabitants rebelling and expelling Selim Pasha, who fled to Muhammad Hasan Khan Kajar, then all-powerful at Ashraf in Mazanderan; hoping that he would help him to regain possession of his governorship.

Khusrau Khan, a son of Khan Ahmad Khan Ardalani, and for years a servant and confidant of Muhammad Hasan Khan, informed his master of Selim Pasha's crime and of his own aspirations. "Thou knowest not Muhammad Hasan," replied the Kajar, "I am not a man to forget services rendered me and appoint a stranger to that district" and later, "thou knowest me not well; my word changes not, and thou art chief of Kurdistan."

Thus Khusrau Khan was appointed Vali and reached Kurdistan in Moharram 1168. He was a man of courage and intelligence, who amassed great wealth, and for over 30 years his subjects enjoyed peace under his rule.

During his first year as Vali of Kurdistan, Azad Khan Afghan, in fear of Kerim Khan and through threats of Muhammad Hasan Khan Kajar, left Isfahan and proceeded towards Azarbaijan. He marched by way of Hamadan to conquer Kurdistan. It so happened that he came within two *farsakhs* of Senna and Khusrau Khan was obliged to retire to the citadel and send orders to collect the Kurdish troops, which were dispersed in the districts. Azad Khan remained 12 days outside Senna, but had, on the arrival of the Kurdish troops, to flee towards Azarbaijan.

Khusrau Khan, leaving the town, pursued him as far as the frontier of Garrus, and forced him to leave all he had in the hands of the Kurds.

Muhammad Hasan Khan Kajar, on hearing this news, sent Khusrau Khan about 3,000 *tumans* and valuable presents.

This was the cause of great anger on the part of Kerim Khan. On the 15th Jemadi-us-Sani 1172 A.H. Muhammad Hasan Khan Kajar was murdered by Sabz 'Ali Astarabadi and Muhammad 'Ali Aga Davallu. Khusrau Khan from fear of Kerim Khan then collected his troops, and repaired the various citadels of Kurdistan, but Kerim Khan hearing of his anxiety sent him the *khilat* and *firman* of Kurdistan, and by his kindness completely reassured him. In 1173 A.H. when Kerim Khan

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Vakil left for Sultanieh, Khusrau Khan sent his son Ahmad Khan to him with regal presents. In 1176 A.H. Sulaiman Pasha Baban invaded Kurdistan and occupied Merivan; Khusrau Khan with a small army hurried to oppose him; their armies met in the plain of Merivan and Sulaiman Pasha was defeated. He repaired to the court of Kerim Khan Vakil and intrigued against Khusrau Khan. Finally, after giving a present of 30,000 *tumans* to Kerim Khan, he obtained Khusrau Khan's recall to Shiraz.

Sulaiman Pasha Baban, 1176-1177 A.H. (1762-1763 A.D.).
Once Khusrau Khan was out of Kurdistan, Kerim Khan deposed him and named in his stead Sulaiman Pasha, who a year later was murdered by Faki Ibrahim.

'Ali Khan Baban, 1177-1179 A.H. (1763-1765 A.D.).
By order of Kerim Khan Sulaiman Pasha was succeeded at Sulaimanich by his brother, Muhammad Pasha, and in Kurdistan by his son 'Ali Khan.

Khusrau Khan Buzurg, 1179-1204 A.H. (1765-1789 A.D.).
Two years later in 1179 Khusrau Khan was again reappointed by Kerim Khan, Vali of Kurdistan. He repaired Senna and enlarged the government buildings; the part he added being to this day known as Khusruyieh.

In 1193 A. H. on the death of Kerim Khan there arose many pretenders to independent sovereignty, amongst others Allah Guli Khan Zengeneh, who, gathering together on Turkish territory the Zengeneh, Kalhor and Zohab tribes, advanced to the conquest of Kurdistan.

He was seconded by Muhammad Rashid Beg, Vakil of Kurdistan, who some time before had gone to Kirmanshah. At this news Khusrau Khan left Senna with a small army, and at the Gardaneh Baghan which is about 12 miles from the town, and where there is only a narrow path to pass through, he had his men counted and found that his horsemen only numbered 740. He decided then to remain where he was, and divided his men amongst his seven sons keeping only 40 horsemen for himself. He then ordered Khan Ahmad Khan, his eldest son, to act as vanguard.

Allah Guli Khan on his side sent a thousand Zengeneh and Kurds of his followers, as vanguard, one *farsakh* in advance of his camp. During the night the two vanguards met and favoured by the darkness the Kurds forced the Zengenehs to retire to their camp.

At dawn Khan Ahmad Khan returned to his father, and by his order, gathering the greater part of the Kurdish horsemen, he attacked the enemy. As it was impossible for him to rush their guns and *zambureks* (camel swivel guns), he tried a ruse and pretended to take to flight: then with two of his brothers he turned on his pursuers and put them to flight. Allah Guli Khan was slain and beheaded. All the enemy's guns, *zambureks*, camp, and baggage fell into the hands of Khusrau Khan. Muhammad Rashid Beg, Nassir Khan Kuliai and many others were taken prisoners. Muhammad Rashid Beg was forgiven and liberally treated by the Vali, who appointed Haji 'Ali Khan Zengeneh, uncle of Allah Guli Khan, governor of Kirmanshah. Haji 'Ali Khan surrendered all his uncle's property which was estimated at 4 crores of *tumans* and which Khusrau Khan had divided amongst his troops. This battle took place in Rabi-ul-Aval 1193 A.H. one month after Kerim Khan's death.

In 1200 A.H. Zaffar Khan Zend, a pretender to the throne of Persia, came purposely from Isfahan to Hamadan to endeavour to attach to his cause Khusrau Khan, then one of the most powerful chiefs in Persia. Khusrau Khan consulted his people and proceeded to Hamadan at the head of his troops, and invited Muhammad Husain Khan Karagözü, the Khans of Garrus and 'Ali Khan Khamseh, to join him. They found him with 5,000 men at Bahar near Hamadan, and the following day, 24th Shaban 1200 A.H., the two armies met. The fight was put an end to by night, but before noon the next day 'Ali Khan Khamseh and Muhammad Husain Khan Karagözü were defeated and their men dispersed. Khusrau Khan with one thousand of his men attacked Zaffar Khan, and put his army to flight. Zaffar Khan, unable to escape on account of his great stature, took refuge in the Sangar of his own artillery park, and the next day through the intermediary of a Hamadan *mujtahid* he sent all his jewelry and a Koran to Khusrau Khan begging him to allow him to escape. Khusrau Khan acceded to his request and with three of his own people Zaffar Khan repaired to Isfahan. Thirteen hundred Persians and Zend Lurs were killed and 800 surrendered during this battle whilst the loss on the Kurdish side was only 344 killed.

From Hamadan Khusrau Khan marched to the conquest of Malayar, Tui-Sirkan, Kezaz, Farahan and Gulpaigan. At Gulpaigan he allowed his men a few days' rest, and it is said that whilst there asked one of his companions what he thought of his new kingdom. "Oh"! was the answer, "our turnips and porridge (bruised barley and wheat) are better than your kingdom." This set Khusrau Khan thinking, and the next day he sent the Zend prisoners and Jaffar Khan's jewels to Aga Muhammad Khan Kajar and recognised him as his liege lord. Aga Muhammad Khan sent him valuable gifts in return, together with the robe of honour and *firman* of Kurdistan, to which province he added the districts of Sungur and Kuliai.

After his accession to the throne Aga Muhammad Shah ordered Khusrau Khan to come to Tehran. These orders Khusrau Khan at first refused to obey, but eventually in 1203 A.H. he proceeded to the Court of the new Shah. He had an attack of epilepsy in Tehran, and shortly afterwards became worse and completely lost his reason on hearing of the death of his son Khan Ahmad Khan, accidentally shot when on an expedition. In 1204 A.H. the Shah named Lutfali Khan, his uncle, Vali in place of Khusrau Khan, who died in 1206, having been Vali for 33 years.

In 1206 A.H., Lutfali Khan set out with his army to conquer Lutfali Khan, 1204—1209 Khuzistan, and afterwards returned to Kurdistan, A.H. (1789—1794 A.D.). In 1208 A.H. the people of Khuzistan again rebelled, and the Shah sent Hassan 'Ali Khan, son of Lutfali Khan, and at that time a servant of the court of Tehran to Khuzistan to repress the rebellion.

Lutfali Khan died in 1209 A.H. after six years' governorship, and was replaced by his son who had already returned some time before to the court of Tehran from his expedition of Khuzistan.

Hasan 'Ali Khan, 1209—1212 A.H. (1794—1797 A.D.). Hasan 'Ali Khan passed his time hunting, and paid no attention to his affairs which were left entirely in the hands of one of his men.

In 1211 A.H. he left with 500 horsemen for Azarbaijan, Karabagh, Shisheh and Tiflis. Sobhan Verdi Khan, a nephew of his, gathering about him the principal notables of Kurdistan, started for the court of Aga Muhammad Shah, but only reached Koleh Shisheh the day after the Shah's assassination.

Sobhan Verdi Khan, 1212 A.H. (7 days) (1797 A.D.). Sobhan Verdi Khan, reaching Senna a few days before Hasan 'Ali Khan, proclaimed himself Vali of Kurdistan.

Seven or eight days later, however, when Hasan 'Ali Khan reached the neighbourhood of Senna, Sobhan Verdi Khan fled to Baban. Hasan Ali Khan, 1212—1214 A.H. (1797—1799 A.D.).

In 1212 A.H., three months after Fathali Shah's accession, Sobhan Verdi Khan sent Amanullah Khan, son of Khusrau Khan, to the court of the Shah, at Tehran with a present of 20,000 *tumans* in gold, and a request that he should be sent the robe of honour and *firman* of Kurdistan. Amanullah Khan saw Hajji Ibrahim Khan, Sadr Azam, who advised him to give the Shah the present but to ask for the *firman* for himself.

On account of the Shah's journey to Khorasan matters were delayed until Saffar 1214, when Hassan 'Ali Khan was put in prison and Amanullah Khan named Vali of Kurdistan.

Amanullah Khan, known as Buzurg or the Great on reaching Kurdistan set to work to quiet the country, and having got rid of all his enemies he began embellishing and improving the government buildings. Two years later Amanullah Khan Buzurg;* 1214—1240 A.H. (1799—1824 A.D.). Hasan 'Ali Khan escaped from prison, took refuge with the Bilbas tribe, and assembling a certain number of followers invaded Kurdistan. Amanullah Khan defeated him in the plain of Merivan, took him prisoner, and sent him to Tehran where he remained in prison until his death. In 1218 Amanullah Khan put to death four sons of Muhammad Rashid Beg who had been the cause of numerous disorders: he thus quieted the country. Amanullah Khan took great interest in agriculture and bought the greater number of the Kurdistan villages, where he built baths, gardens, residences, and mosques. He later on started on a second expedition against Abdul Rahman, Pasha of Baban, defeated the Turkish army, and devastated Shahr-i-Zor and the surrounding country as far as Baghdad.

In 1230 A.H. the Shah as a mark of honour sent to Amanullah Khan Surunaz Khanum, a lady of his *anduran* with 10,000 *tumans* worth of gold and jewels. Amanullah Khan gave her the name of Kabazar and admitted her to his family. At Amanullah Khan's request the Shah gave to Khusrau Khan, the Vali's son, his own daughter, Khosn Jan Khanum, to whom he gave the title of Valieh. Amanullah Khan went to Teheran to receive her and displayed very great pomp, his expenses in Tehran amounting to 200,000 *tumans*.

Muhammad Hasan Khan, the eldest son of Amanullah Khan, in a fit of jealousy at this news, left for Zohab with some notables, and proclaimed himself

* At the date of Rich's visit (1820) Amanullah Khan, the Vali of Senna, was almost independent of the Tehran Government though as a concession to the Persian Court, he and the chief members of his family professed the Shiah faith. Amanullah Khan was a strong ruler, who exacted the most implicit obedience from his own children, members, and subjects. He appointed whom he pleased to be Governors of the different districts of Kurdistan,

and even in the case of the chiefships of Avroman and Baneh, although the full of selection was by custom rebuked to one family, the particular individual to succeed to a vacancy was named by the Vali."

T. C. Plowden, 1881.

Amanullah Khan Buzurg maintained a degree of state and splendour superior to anything Kinneir had seen in Persia except at court.

chief of the Kurdish tribes that spend the winter in the plain of Zohab. He raised an army and started for Kurdistan. His father sent many of his people to try and arrange a reconciliation but without success.

The matter having reached the ears of the central authorities Qaim Maqam on behalf of 'Abbas Mirza Naib-us-Sultaneh wrote a letter to Muhammad Hassan Khan requestin_g him to desist from his enterprise. Baba 'Ali Khan Shater Bashi, who had been sent specially by the Shah, had no better success, and Amanullah Khan was compelled to march against his son. The two armies met near the village of Narawi in the district of Ruvansar in Kurdistan. Being still loth to fight his own son, Amanullah Khan sent Baba 'Ali Khan, the Shah's messenger, and Mulla 'Abbas Shaikh-ul-Islam to endeavour to effect a reconciliation but with no success. Father and son met consequently in battle, and amongst their followers the same thing happened; fathers were pitted against their own sons, uncles against their nephews. Muhammad Hasan Khan, who had displayed great courage, was shot and knocked off his horse by Mirza Lutfullah and taken prisoner. Seeing their Chief wounded and prisoner, his followers took to flight. Four hundred and forty men, all notables of Kurdistan, fell during the battle, and 110 prisoners were put to death by order of Amanullah Khan.

Muhammad Sadik Khan, another son of Amanullah Khan, who had been fighting on his father's side, was also wounded.

Amanullah Khan had his two sons carried back to Senneh, but whilst Muhammad Sadik Khan soon recovered, Muhammad Hasan Khan only survived his defeat for a month.

Ever after his son's death Amanullah Khan's mental faculties seemed to decline. He died in 1240 A.H. having ruled over Kurdistan for 27 years, and was succeeded by his son Khusrau Khan, the Shah's son-in-law, who was known as Nakam or the short-lived.

In 1243 A.H. during the famine he distributed 50,000 *taghars*, of 45 maunds Khusrau Khan Nakam, Tabrizi, of wheat to the people against their promise 1240—1250 A.H. (1824—1834 of payment after the famine. When the bills for A.D.) this purpose to the extent of 150,000 *tumans* were presented to him before being encashed, by Mirza Farajullah Khan Vazir, he had them all thrown into the fire.

In 1246 A.H. Shahzad-Beg Kurd, known as Mir of Ruvanduz, devastated Lahijan, Sujbulak, Mukri, and Sardisht. Khusrau Khan collected his troops and defeated the Mir of Ruvanduz, from whom he exacted a fine of 80,000 *tumans* then, having obtained assurance of the Mir's future good behaviour, he returned to Kurdistan.

In 1247 A.H. Mahmud Pasha Baban fled from Sulaiman Pasha, his brother, and took refuge in Persia. Khusrau Khan invaded Turkey, replaced Mahmud Pasha as governor of Sulaimanieh, and forced Sulaiman Pasha to take refuge in Baghdad.

In 1250 A.H. plague broke out in Senna and the people abandoned the town. Khusrau Khan pitched his camp at about 1,000 paces from Senna; he caught the infection and died after seven days' illness during the month of Rabi-ul-Aval of the same year.

He was 29 at the time of his death, and had three sons and three daughters by his wife, the Shah's daughter.

He was succeeded by his son, Riza Guli Khan, then 10 years old, but Kurdi- stan was in reality governed by Valieh, the widow 1258 A.H (1834—1842 A.D.) of Khusrau Khan.

On the death of the Shah, Rukn-ud-Dauleh, governor of Garrus, started to conquer Kurdistan, but was defeated by Valieh Khanum, who led in person the Kurdish troops.

When in 1251 Muhammad Shah Gazi succeeded to the throne, Valieh obtained the hand of his sister Tuba Khanum for her son Riza Guli Khan, and in 1252 went to Tehran to bring the bride to Senna. Thus for 5 or 6 years did Riza Guli Khan govern according to the council of Valieh, his mother.

In the beginning of 1257 Mahmud Pasha Baban fled to Kurdistan with 1,000 families of his followers and took refuge with Riza Guli Khan. They were well received, and two months later Riza Guli Khan accompanied them to Tehran. The Shah showed them great favour and sent them back to Kurdistan. Riza Guli Khan accompanied Mahmud Pasha to Baban, then returning to Senna, prepared his own troops and started for Baban.

At that time the Vali and the notables did not agree together. Many were the complaints against the Vali, and Mirza Hidayitullah Vazir was the chief of the malcontents, and was determined to bring about the Vali's fall.

The Kurdistan army reached Merivan, and Mirza Hidayitullah sent the most important fighting tribesmen direct towards Sulaimanieh to help Mahmud Pasha, and at the same time informed Abdullah Pasha, governor of Sulaimanieh, that he had denuded Riza Guli Khan's camp, and advised him to fall upon Riza Guli Khan's weakened army. Abdullah Pasha with a regiment, 4,000 horsemen and 4 guns, reached the vicinity of Merivan on the 14th Rabi-ul-Aval 1257. Mirza Hidayitullah had taken care that his own men should be on outpost duty, and had instructed them if they saw the enemy to fall back quietly on the camp without giving warning.

On the day in question some of the Vali's men had gone out to the out-post and strenuously opposed Abdullah Pasha's advance to give their chief time to come up.

The Vali sent Abdul Hamid Sultan, governor of Baneh, with 1,000 *tujang-chis* or sharp-shooters of Sakiz and Baneh to help the van-guard. Mirza Hidayitullah Vazir told Abdul Hamid Sultan to go forward, not to fight but to retire; he had at the same time by dint of prayers and persuasion got the Vali to take to flight. As arranged Abdul Hamid Sultan fled and the Babans slew many people and looted the Vali's camp.

Riza Guli Khan reached Senna and sent a certain Mirza Abdul Hamid to Tehran to propitiate the Shah and settle the matter, but the unfortunate messenger, on arrival at the capital, was put to death.

Mirza Hedayitullah Vazir, Riza Guli Khan was called to Tehran with the notables of Kurdistan; on arrival he was deposed and Mirza Hidayitullah Vazir was named governor in his stead.

In 1260 A.H. Riza Guli Khan was again named Vali of Kurdistan. He sent Tuba Khanum, his wife, and sister of the Shah, in advance, and himself followed four months later. Isfandabad was separated from Kurdistan, and by order of the Shah Kamber 'Ali Khan, Saad-ud-Dauleh, Mafi, went to Senna to remove Amanullah Khan, Riza Guli Khan's younger brother, and Mirza Hidayitullah and other notables with their families to Isfandabad.

For two months Riza Guli Khan's authority was supreme in Kurdistan. He was then replaced by Amanullah Khan, known as Ghulam Shah Khan, his younger brother. Amanullah Khan known as Ghulam Shah Khan, 1260 A.H. (1844 A.D.).

The new governor treated his brother's adherents with great severity. He had Amanullah Beg Wakil, the Pishkar of Riza Guli Khan, banished, and also banished his other followers to Sulaimanieh. Mirza Rahim Khan Pishkhidmat was sent by the government to remove Tuba Khanum from Senna to Isfandabad. This lady wrote to Mirza Agassi, Sadr Azam, who after some time promised to reinstate Riza Guli Khan and to depose Amanullah Khan. Amanullah Khan's rule lasted five months.

On his return to Kurdistan Riza Guli Khan had all the persons executed who had been the cause of Amanullah Beg Wakil's death, amongst whom were Jaffar Guli Khan, Bani Ardalan, Mirza Ismail Daroga, and Mirza Ibrahim Munshi: he re-established order in his province.

Two years later his enemies informing the Shah that he was a friend of Bahman Mirza, Khusrau Khan Khajjeh, a descendant of the Valis of Georgia, was sent from Tehran with the horsemen of Zein-ul-Abdin Khan Shahsavend, Sulaiman Khan Afshar, and others to seize Bahman Mirza and Riza Guli Khan.

Khusrau Khan left for Azarbaijan, but on hearing of Bahman Mirza's arrival in Tehran he immediately turned towards the frontier of Kurdistan. He then informed Riza Guli Khan that he had been sent by the Shah on a special mission, and that he would be obliged by his coming to see him. Riza Guli Khan, unaware of any designs against him, went to lunch in Khusrau Khan's tent. Khusrau Khan's men fell on the Vali's men and relieved them of all they had, and Riza Guli Khan was sent in chains to Tehran.

Khusrau Khan Gurgi was then named governor of Kurdistan.

At the news of this great injustice many of the most important people of Kurdistan went to Tehran, where they took refuge in the Masjid-i-Shah. Haji Mirza Agassi saw his mistake, but was obliged to send a regiment and 4 guns under 'Ali Khan Karagozlu to help Khusrau Khan. He also persecuted the Kurds who had come to Tehran, hoping thus to make them abandon Riza Guli Khan. This did not succeed, and it is even said that Muhammad Beg Wakil received 5,000 strokes of the stick in the Shah's presence, and yet refused to return to Kurdistan.

At the Shah's death in 1264 Riza Guli Khan, who was a prisoner in the artillery park at the village of Tajrish, was against his own wish released by his people, and left for Kurdistan at the head of the Garrus regiment. At this news Khusrau Khan with one regiment and 2 guns fled *via* Garrus and Zinjan.

Riza Guli Khan re-established quiet at the frontier. When Nasr-ud-Din Shah left Tabriz for Tehran, Amanullah Khan, 1265 A.H. (1848-1849 A.D.). Riza Guli Khan's younger brother, went to meet him at Sultanieh and Riza Guli Khan sent Muhammad 'Ali Khan Sakizzi and Allah Guli Daroga to meet him with large presents.

Six months later Riza Guli Khan was deposed and replaced by his brother Amanullah Khan.

This was the fourth and last governorship of Kurdistan of Riza Guli Khan. He retired to Tehran and accompanied to Gurgan Muhammad Khan Sipahsalar as inspector of his troops. He was an honest and courageous man of generous disposition and did not attempt to amass money.

Amanullah Khan II, known as Ghulam Shah Khan. Amanullah Khan reached Senna on the 14th Rabi-us-Sani, 1265. 1265—1267 A.H. (1849—1860 A.D.).

Three years later he married Aftab-us-Sultan Khanum, the daughter of Husain Guli Khan, his uncle, and possessing many great qualities.

Amanullah Khan raised a permanent regiment of 1,000 men and appointed the necessary officers. He named his younger brother, Khan Ahmad Khan, Sarhang or colonel.

In 1267 when the Shah went to Isfahan Amanullah Khan proceeded thither with this regiment which was warmly commended by the Shah. Towards the end of 1268 Hasan Sultan Avromani and the Shakieh tribe of Avroman rebelled. The Vali started to punish them and sent Najaf Guli Khan, son of his uncle, the late Muhammad Hasan Khan, together with Abul Gasseem Yavar by the Javanrud and Pava road, to seize Muhammad Said Sultan, brother of Hasan Sultan. His own brother Khan Ahmad Khan Sarhang went ahead by the Darbend road. The Vali defeated the rebels in the plains of Haushbadrani with trifling loss on either side.

The same night Hasan Sultan with the rest of his men fled to Shahr-i-zor in Turkish territory. The Vali had all the property and houses of the rebel chiefs destroyed. Muhammad Sa'id Sultan was also defeated and Avroman occupied. Two days later came the news of the Babi rebellion and of the death of the Shah. Many of the frontier chiefs, therefore, joined the Avromanis and made a night attack upon Najaf Guli Khan.

Najaf Guli Khan after a long fight retired on Javanrud to await help from the Vali Ghulam Shah Khan. On the other hand Muhammad Sa'id Sultan fled to Turkey fearing the arrival of the Vali, who subsequently subjugated Avroman and opened negotiations for the return of the rebellious tribes; these offered 3,000 *tumans* for that purpose to which the Vali agreed.

A special messenger brought news of the safety of the Shah which was greeted by a salute of 120 guns. In the spring of 1268 A.H. the Jaffs, who are on the Turko-Persian frontier, invaded Kurdistan and caused great destruction as far as the vicinity of Senna.

The Vali was ordered to punish them and was allowed to raise 6,000 foot and horsemen, and received as reinforcements the Garrus regiment. He reached the Turiz Khatum district of the Jaffs and sent forward troops to attack the Jaffs, numbering 10,000 families, who fled leaving over 30,000 sheep behind them. The expedition lasted but 2 months and 20 days.

In 1273 A.H. a certain Mirza Abdul Samad of Hamadan, a follower of Haji Muhammad Kerim Khan Kirmani of the Shaikhi sect, came to Kurdistan to try and induce the Vali to accept their tenets.

In opposition to the advice of the Mullas of Kurdistan, who are Sunnis, the Vali declared himself a Shaikhi. This was the cause of disorders, and on the 16th Rabi-ul-Aval, 1273, many of the notables assembled at the cemetery outside the town, and sent word to the Vali that if Mirza Abdul Samad did not leave the

province immediately they themselves would leave Kurdistan. The Vali refused to listen to their request, whereupon a crowd of roughs and dervishes, acting independently, crowded into the bazars and began killing and looting.

At this news the Vali had 2 guns mounted on the citadel facing the bazars which he had shelled. The mob fled, but 40 of their number were captured by the governor's men and had their noses and ears cut off.

Shaikh Abdul Kadar, a leading Mulla of Senna, left the same day for Turkey.

The Vali restored order and having settled matters according to his own wishes had Aga Mustafa, a notable of Kirmanshah, blown from a gun, and had the eyes put out of Nassim, known as Shaikh Nassim. From the town he exacted a fine of 80,000 *tumans*, and in less than a week the whole place was quiet again. This disturbance is known as the fight of the Caravanserai.

In 1275 A.H. Nasr-ud-Din Shah came unexpectedly from Hamadan to Kurdistan, and the Vali and notables of Kurdistan hastened to meet him at Isfandabad.

The Shah remained three days at Senna, then left for Azarbaijan *via* Garrus.

As nothing had been prepared for this unexpected visit, the Vali, who was short of wheat and barley, gave the camp people money instead, which was not accepted and this was 10 months later made an excuse for deposing the Vali. Najaf Guli Khan, his nephew, who was then governor of the district of Juvanrud, came to Senna as deputy governor. Ghulam Shah Khan left with his family for Tehran.

Two months later Najaf Guli Khan received the robe of honour and *firman* Najaf Guli Khan, 1276. of Vali of Kurdistan. He was an intelligent man 1277 A.H. (1860-1861 A.D.) who treated his subjects well and generously. A year later, 1277 A.H., he was deposed and went to Tehran, whence he started for Azarbaijan having been named Kichikchi, or chief of the body-guard, of Muzaffar-ud-Din, Mirza Vali'ahd. He died twelve months later.

Ghulam Shah Khan was re-appointed Vali, and for three years governed Amanullah Khan II, known in peace. A number of Mullas and notables of as Ghulam Shah Khan, 1277 - Kurdistan joined together against the Vali, and left 1284 A.H. (1861-1867 A.D.) for Tehran to complain of the oppression of the people. Mirza Zeki Mustaufi, known as Naib, was sent from Tehran as *Pishkar* of the Vali, and by his justice and equity the province once more became flourishing. In 1281 A.H. the Avroman tribes again rebelled and the Vali was ordered to punish the rebels. He in a short time gathered an army composed of the Zaffar Regiment of Kurdistan, four guns, and 3,000 *tufangchis* and tribesmen. He sent 'Ali Akbar Khan Sharif-ul-Mulk to cross the Shirvan, whereupon Muhammad Sa'id Sultan with his followers fled to Turkey, abandoning Noghud which was occupied by the Persian Army. After a delay of three months Muhammad Sa'id Sultan sent two chiefs to intercede for him with the Vali, who on payment of 3,000 *tumans* reinstated him as governor of Avroman and returned to Senna.

The Shah in recognition of his services sent the Vali of Kurdistan a robe of honour and gave him the title of Zia-ul-Mulk.

Towards the end of 1283 the Vali was taken seriously ill and Dr. Tholozan, the Shah's special physician, cured him, but three months later he had a relapse and died on the 9th Jemadi-us-Sani 1284 A.H.

Amanullah Khan was born at court of a daughter of Fath 'Ali Shah. Shortly after his birth the Shah had his ears pierced and a gold ring put on, and called him his *ghulam* or slave, and ever since Amanullah Khan was known as Ghulam.

Shah Khan. He was an enlightened and well educated man and governed Kurdistan for nearly 20 years.* The mosque of Dar-ul-Aman in Senna was built by him, and he also erected many residences and laid down gardens. He collected 2,000 volumes in his library and bought 50 villages, but at the time of his death owed 80,000 *tumans*.

At Amanullah Khan's death Mirza Zeki Vazir proposed that he should be succeeded by his son Khan Khanan, but this did not meet with the approval of the Shah who named Prince Farhad Mirza, Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh, his own uncle, Governor of Kurdistan. Thus ended the sway of the Valis of Kurdistan which thenceforth was ruled by provincial Governors.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

Farhad Mirza, Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh, first Governor of Kurdistan expressed his intentions in replying to the congratulations of the Dauleh, 1284—1291 A.H. (1868—74 A.D.). "I am governor of this province, I never tell an untruth, and none of you must tell untruths to me. Should any one do so he will be executed." During the six years of his governorship truth was said to be "Bazar-Currency."

Whilst on a journey to Meriyan, Farhad Mirza was met by Hasan Sultan, his two brothers, and a thousand men. Hasan Sultan had for two years been in rebellion against the Vali of Kurdistan.

He was, by order of Farhad Mirza, invited to take coffee in a coffee house, was seized, and hanged, and his two brothers put in chains.

*T. C. Plowden in 1881 wrote Ghulam Shah Khan was the last Vali of Senna of the house of Ardalan. His father married a daughter of Fath 'Ali Shah, a princess of a very vigorous and determined character. She was the virtual ruler of Kurdistan, and administered the affairs of the province in open darbar. Her son, Ghulam Shah Khan, died about 20 years ago, leaving a brother, Riza Guli Khan, and three children, sons. These were all set aside, and Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh, the present Shah's uncle, was appointed the first Hakim of Kurdistan. It does not appear that the people made any objection to the change of ruler. Rich points out that the peasantry of Persian Kurdistan are not clansmen, and not animated by that love for, and devotion to, their princes which marked the relations between the chief of Sulismanieh and his tribesmen. The Valis of Senna were, moreover, a cruel and rapacious race deserving little sympathy, and probably their people were not sorry to be rid of them.

However this may be, the subjection of the chief of Avroman appears to have been the principal difficulty with which Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh had to contend. The

details of the struggle belong to the general history of Persia, and it is sufficient here to mention that eventually Avroman was brought under control, and its two divisions are now governed, the upper by Divan-Begi, Mirza Arzu 'Ali, the son, and the lower by 'Abbas Guli Beg, the brother of Hassan Khan, the last of the Sultans of Avroman.

Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh administered the province for nine years, and has been followed by a succession of Persian Governors. The ancient family of Bani Ardalan has been reduced to poverty and insignificance.

The three sons of Ghulam Shah Khan reside at Senna, but they have squandered their money and sold their immense estates; and they have now little else to live on than the allowance assigned them by the Persian Government. One of the family is Sharif-ul-Mulk, Hakim of Ardabil in Azarbaijan, and is well off, but he owes his position and wealth to the patronage of the Kajars. Another, Muhammad 'Ali Khan, son of Riza Guli Khan, and consequently nephew of Ghulam Shah Khan, is Sartip of the Fauj-i-Kurdistan, or Kurdistan regiment of infantry. He is a thorough Persian."

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At sight of this, his escort of a thousand men fled and Farhad Mirza returned to Senna.

The Avroman tribes remained quiet for a time, but their efforts to obtain the release of their chiefs being fruitless, they decided to seize Muhammad Bagher Khan who had been sent to Merivan to repair the fort and detain him as a hostage.

At this news Farhad Mirza in 1286 marched against the Avromanis, but was defeated. Subsequently, however, he was successful and the Avromanis fled to Shahr-i-zor.

They remained in Turkey for a year, but the chiefs came back one by one and were pardoned by the prince, who reinstated Muhammad Sa'id Sultan as governor of Avroman, but afterwards caused him to be treacherously murdered with his son and all his family by 'Ali Akbar Khan Sharaf-ul-Mulk.

Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh did three great things during his governorship.

Firstly, he subdued the Auramis, whose depredations extended from Shahr-i-zor in Turkey to the vicinity of Senna, a task rendered very difficult by the constant help the Auramis got from the Turks whenever the Persians undertook any expedition against them.

Secondly, he forced the Jaffs to quit Persian territory. This tribe which numbers over 12,000 families camps in Turkey in winter and autumn, and in spring and summer occupied the Kurdistan mountains extending up to Senna. They only paid a very small sum for pasturage. This lawless and marauding tribe apart from plundering the unfortunate inhabitants, destroyed the most important village of the districts they overran; and built villages of their own, shedding the blood of the settlers without remorse.

The prince told them to choose between Persia and Turkey, and by garrisoning the frontier successfully stopped their incursions.

Thirdly, he abolished the house-tax in Senna which varied from 2 to 15 *krans* per house; and substituted iron weights in the bazars for stones and pebbles then in use. He fixed the maund at 900 *miscals*.

Towards the end of 1287 cholera broke out and lasted three months, and in the beginning of 1288 famine began to be felt all over Persia. The price of wheat rose from 2 to 12 *tumans* the *kharvar*. It is estimated that 3,000 people died from cholera or famine.

During the spring of 1289 the famine came to an end, and the same year Nasr-ud-Din Shah intending to leave for Europe called Farhad Mirza to Tehran to act as regent.

Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh left his son Abdul'Ali Mirza Ihtisham-ul-Mulk as deputy governor of Kurdistan.

On the Shah's return from Europe, Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh went back to Kurdistan, and six months later was dismissed and replaced by Tahmasp Mirza Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh who was already governor of Kirmanshah.

Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh was a generous man, and instead of forcing the inhabitants to contribute towards his expenses is said to have

Tahmasp Mirza Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh 1291-1292 A.H. (1874-1875 A.D.). He left his son Muhammad Mehdi Mirza deputy governor for Kurdistan and returned to Kirmanshah.

Disorders soon prevailed, roads were unsafe, and fighting was universal, and finally the mob tried to invade the palace.

Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh and his son therefore were dismissed and Imam Guli Mirza, Imad-ud-Dauleh, was appointed governor of Kirmanshah and Kurdistan.

Emad-ud-Dauleh named his son, Hashmat-ud-Dauleh, deputy governor of Kurdistan. He was three or four months later called to his father's death-bed and succeeded him as governor. He left Sharaf-ul-Mulk to govern Kurdistan and remained in Kirmanshah.

In 1293 Ghulam Reza Khan Shihab-ul-Mulk, Shahsavend, was appointed governor of Kurdistan. He quieted the frontier and treated the people well, and was always respectful to Mullahs, poor noblemen, poets, and people of learning.

Towards the end of 1293 the governorships of Kirmanshah and Kurdistan were given to Sultan Murad Mirza Husam-us-Sultaneh and his son. Husam-us-Sultaneh named Shihab-ul-Mulk deputy governor, but dismissed him shortly afterwards, and named in his stead his own son, Abdul Fazl Mirza Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh*.

During the Shaikh Obeidullah troubles, Sharaf-ul-Mulk, grandson of Amanul-Abul Farf Mirza Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh, 1293—1299 A.H. (1877—1882 A.D.) and his family be restored to favour, he would wish the Kurdistan troops alone seize the Shaikh. Nasr-ud-Din named him governor of Kurdistan, but cancelled his nomination on account of local opposition, and Sharaf-ul-Mulk soon afterwards accompanied Muhammad Rahim Khan 'Ala-ud-Dauleh to Azerbaijan and was appointed governor of Arda'bil.

In 1299 Kurdistan was taken away from Mu'ayyid-ud-Dauleh and added to the large governorship of Zill-us Sultan who appointed Mahmud Khan Nasr-ul-Mulk, 1299-1300 A.H. (1882-1883 A.D.) for Zil-Sultan. Mahmud Khan Nasr-ul-Mulk governor of Kirmanshah and Kurdistan.

Nasr-ul-Mulk left all the affairs of Kurdistan in the hands of Mushir-ud-Divan against whom the Mullas and notables of Senna Mirza Ahmed Khan Iqbal-ul-Mulk, 1300—1302 A.H. (1883—1885 A.D.) for Zil-es-Sultan. made numerous complaints to Zill-us-Sultan with the result that Mirza Ahmad Khan Iqbal-ul-Mulk, son of Mirza Baba Hakim Bashi, was appointed governor of Kurdistan. During his governorship a fearful feud broke out between the Kalbaghi and Tilehkuh tribes through a Kalbaghi woman having been assaulted by a Tilehkuhi.

* Of him T. C. Plowden in 1881 wrote:—
"The present Governor of Sennah is Abul Fazl Mirza, son of the Husam-us-Sultaneh and son-in-law of the present Shah. He is not a little proud of his high connections, and likes to affect royal manners and generally to play the prince. He looks forward to the time when Turkey will be weak enough for Persia to risk a war, or when Persia might, through the intervention of some other Power, obtain the territory of Iraq which Persians so dearly covet.

His highness does not trouble much

about the condition of the province over which he rules. The administration is carried on by the Vazir, who has himself farmed the revenue. The amount to be collected is nominally fixed at 60,000 *tumans*: of this sum 25,000 *tumans* are retained for local expenses and the balance remitted to Tehran. But, as the Vazir has to make his own profit, and also to pay a yearly *pish-kesh* to the Governor of no less than 10,000 *tumans*, it is evident that the exactions from the people must considerably exceed the nominal assessment of the province."

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The Tilehkuhis fled to Sujbulak and only returned on the Kalbaghi being punished and paying compensation.

In 1302 Zill-us-Sultan dismissed Iqbal-ul-Mulk and named Ibrahim Mirza Ibrahim Mirza Ihtisham- Ihtisham-us-Sultaneh governor of Kurdistan. us-Sultaneh, 1302-1303 A.H. Ihtisham-us-Sultaneh was not in good health and (1885-1886 A.D.) for Zill-us-Sultaneh. was unable to maintain order. The Jaffs invaded Kurdistan, the Tilehkuh tribe attacked the Kalbaghi and looted all their property. Zill-us-Sultan seeing that Ihtisham-us-Sultaneh was incompetent replaced him in 1303 by Iqbal-ul-Mulk.

To stop the invasions of the Jaffs Zill-us-Sultan sent troops to garrison the frontier of Kurdistan. Mirza Ahmad Khan Iqbal-ul-Mulk, 1303-1305 A.H. The Mullas dissatisfied with Iqbal-ul-Mulk left (1886-1888 A.D.) for Zill-us-Sultan. for Isfahan, and obtained his dismissal.

Muhammad Husain Khan, Husam-ul-Mulk, one of the chiefs of the Kara-Muhammad Husain Khan, Gozlu tribe, then governor of Kirmanshah, was Husam-ul-Mulk, 1305 A.H. appointed also governor of Kurdistan. (1888 A.D.) for Zill-us-Sultan. He proceeded to Kurdistan, looked personally after all the affairs of the province, and then on the receipt of 40,000 *tumans* appointed Mushir-ed-Divan Vazir of Kurdistan. He then had a few hands and heads cut off and punished some of the frontier chiefs, and for two months Kurdistan was governed as it had not been governed for long. During the 3rd month Zill-us-Sultan's large governorship was broken up, and all governors of his nomination dismissed.

Mirza Ibrahim Khan Nuri, Nizam-ud-Dauleh, then only Sahm-ud-Dauleh, Mirza Ibrahim Khan, Ni- was appointed by the Shah governor of Kurdistan. zam-ud-Dauleh, 1305-1308 A.H. (1888-1890 A.D.). He treated the people with kindness and consideration. He had a few heads, hands, and noses and fingers cut off, and three highwaymen buried alive, and soon restored order. Although nearly 80 years of age he attended to everything himself. After governing Kurdistan for two years and nine months he was dismissed and Iqbal-ul-Mulk reappointed for the third time governor of Kurdistan.

During the year his rule lasted, he extorted money from the people in every possible way, and allowed the Jaffs to enter Kurdistan Mirza Ahmad Khan, Iqbal- ul-Mulk, 1308-1309 A.H. for a pecuniary consideration. In 1309 he was dismissed, and Kurdistan together with Kirmanshah (1890-1892 A.D.). Garrus, Afshar, and Sain Kaleh were given to Hasan 'Ali Khan, Amir Nizam.

Amir Nizam was of an old Persian family, and one of his ancestors is said to have entertained Imam Riza. For over 700 years Hasan 'Ali Khan, Amir Nizam, 1309-1314 A.H. his family held the governorship of Garrus and (1892-1896 A.D.). also important posts and governorships under the Timuri, Sefavi, Afshar, Zend, and Kajar dynasties.

He himself had been sent as special envoy to the Court of St. James and to the Tuileries (1859-1861 A.D.).

When appointed to Kurdistan he suppressed much of the ceremonial followed on the arrival of new governors, much to the relief of everyone.

The governors that followed were :—

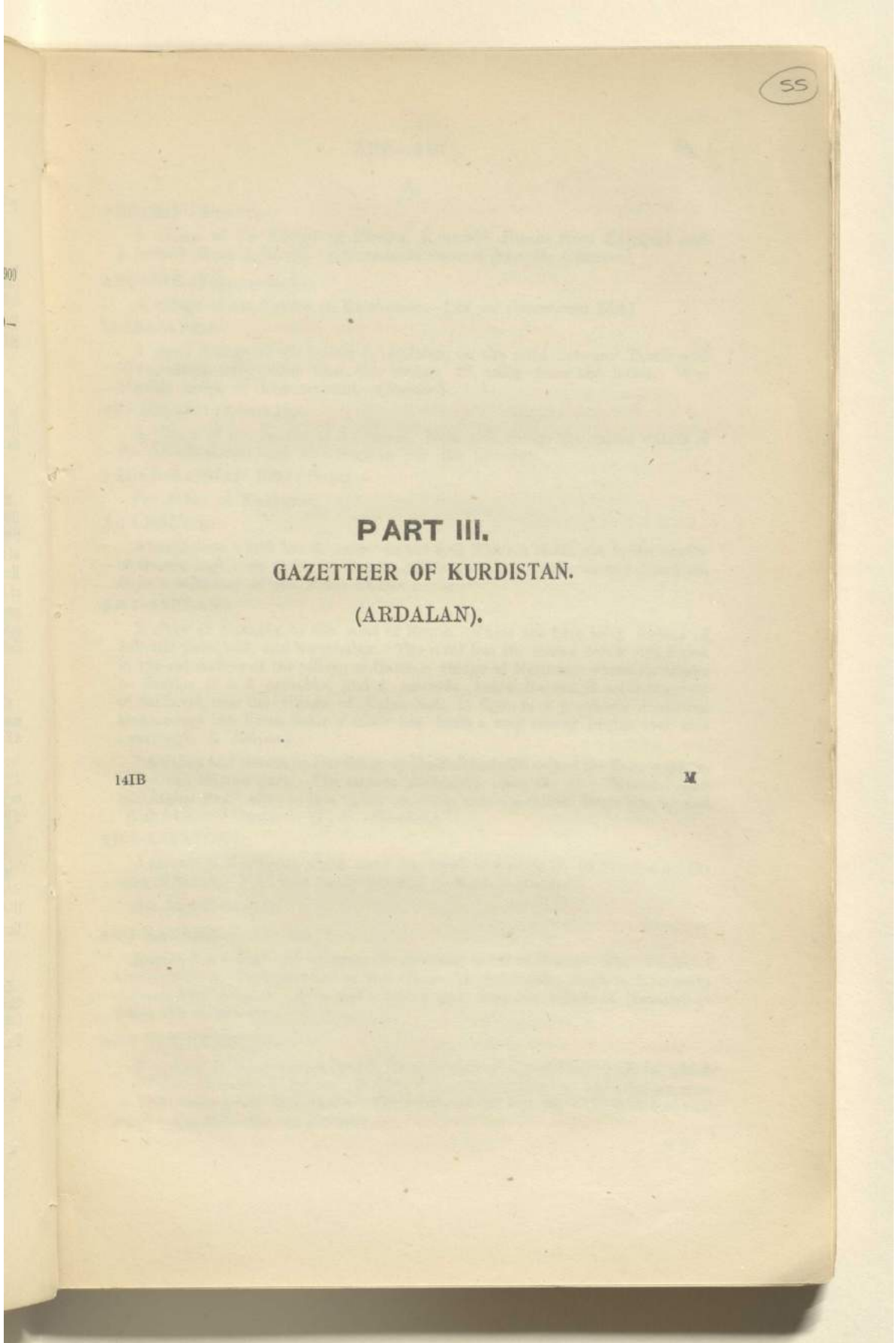
Mirza Ahmad Khan, Iqbal-ul-Mulk, 1314 A.H. (1896-1897 A.D.).

Abdul Husain Khan, Salar-ul-Mulk, for his father Amir Nizam, 1315-1316 A.H. (1897-1898 A.D.).

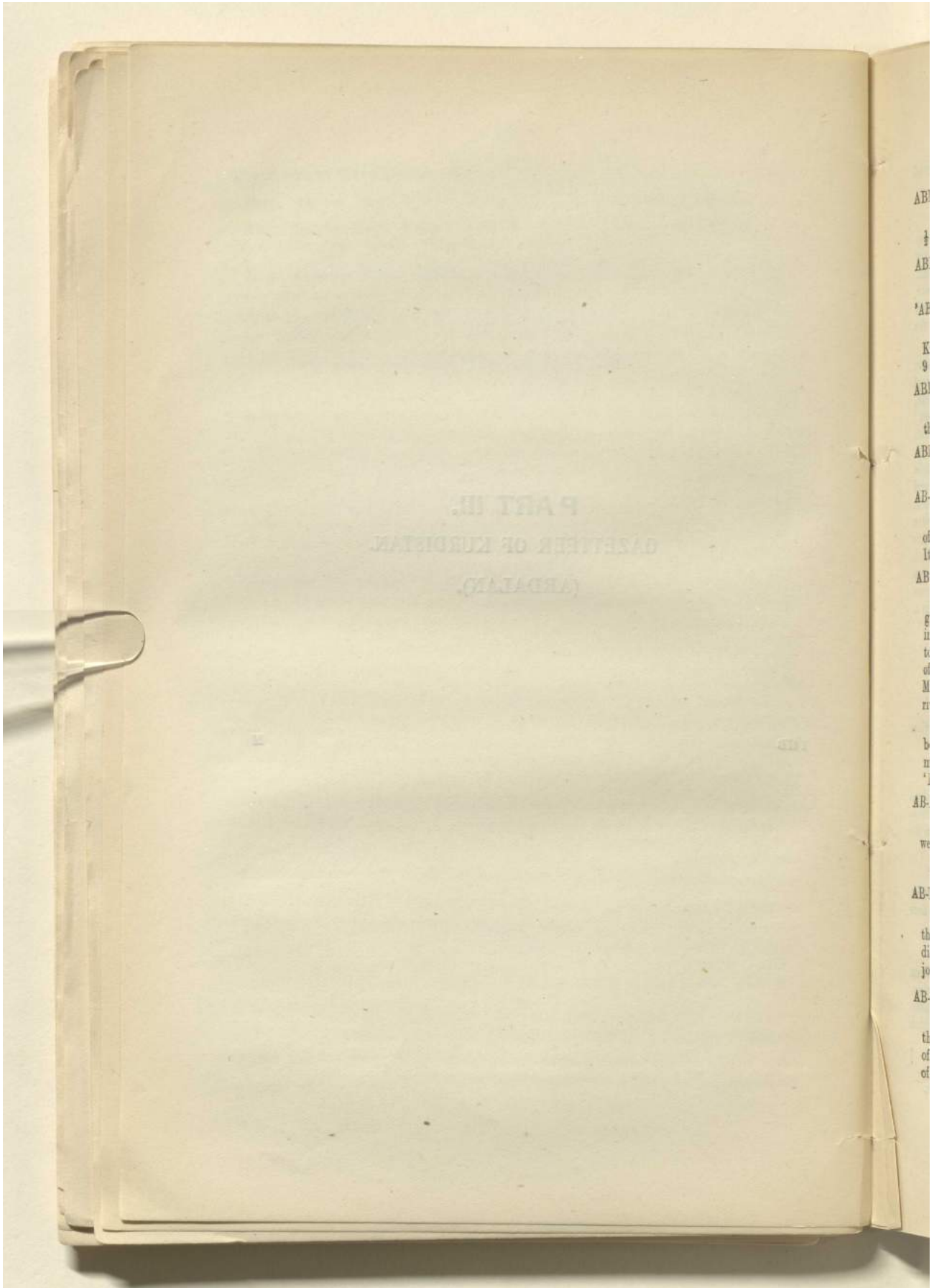
Mirza Mahmud Khan, Ihtisham-us-Sultaneh, 1317-1318 A.H. (1899-1900 A.D.).

Abul Gassen Khan, G. C. M. G., Nasr-ul-Mulk, 1319—1322 A.H. (1900—1905 A.D.).

Abul Fath Mirza, Salar-ud-Dauleh, 1322 A.H. (1905 A.D.).



"تقرير عن كردستان" [٥٥ظ] (١١٥/٢٢٠)



ABB—ABI

99

A.

ABBARIK (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu, $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Karageul and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Aghkend.—(Information received from the Customs.)

ABBARIK (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(As per Government List.)

*ABBASABAD—

A small village of 15 houses in Ardalan, on the road between Tabriz and Kirmanshah, $244\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former, 98 miles from the latter. It is 9 miles south of Khusrauabad.—(Napier.)

ABBASABAD (AVROMAN)—

A village of the district of Avroman. Near this village the united waters of the Ab-i-Surkaval and Ab-i-Merivan join the Gav-rud.

ABDUR-RAHMAN BEG (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

AB-I-BANEH—

A small river which has its source in the Kuh Khan, a mountain to the north of Baneh, and runs south to Baneh, and thence in a south-westerly direction. It is a tributary of the Kalvi river.

AB-I-GARRAN—

A river 12 farsakhs to the west of Senna. There are here lofty forests of gall-nut trees, oak, and myrobalan. The river has its source below this forest in the mountains of the village of Galeh, a village of Merivan. From its source to Garran it is 2 farsakhs, and 6 farsakhs below Garran it joins the river of Surkaval, near the village of Kaleh-Kah. It flows in a northerly direction. Muhammad 'Ali Khan Zafar-ul-Mulk has built a very strong bridge over this river.—(H. L. Rabino.)

"A valley and stream in Kurdistan on the Sulaimanieh side of the Zagros range, below the Garran pass. The stream ultimately joins the Ab-i-Shirvan. The mountains which shut in this valley on either side are called 'Bagh-Khan,' and 'Kuh-i-Cham-i-Garran.'—(T. C. Plowden.)"

AB-I-KATAVON—

A stream of Kurdistan which turns due south at a point about 32 miles north-west of Senna. Ford here barely passable in March.—(Gerard.)

See AB-I-SURKAVAL.

AB-I-KAULEH—

Kauleh is a village of Kurdistan 10 farsakhs north of Senna. The source of the river is in the mountains of the village of Aghbulak, which is 2 farsakhs distant from Kauleh. At a day's march and near the village of Nessareh it joins the Kizil-Uzun.

AB-I-KHURKHUREH—

The river of Khurkhureh rises in the mountain of Chehil-Chashmeh, in which the Jighatu has also its source. It flows in a northern direction and after a course of 10 farsakhs joins the Jighatu. The source of the Jighatu river is east of that of the Jighatu.—(H. L. Rabino.)

M 2

A stream crossed between Surmusi and Kara Bukhra, Kurdistan, on the road from Senna to Sualimanieh.—(T. C. Plowden.)

AB-I-KISHLAQ—

In 1182 A.H. (1768) Khusrau Khan, father of Amanullah Khan Buzurg, had a bridge built near the village of Kishlaq, which gives its name to this river. In 1268 A.H. (1852) this bridge was repaired by Mirza Muhammad Riza Vazir. The source of the river is in Kuh-i-Sang Safid. Sang Safid is a village of Kurdistan 5 *farsakhs* to the north of Senna. The river flows south of Senna and passes at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from the town. Five *farsakhs* lower down it joins the Gav-rud.—(H. L. Rabino.)

Captain Vaughan says:—"A river which rises north of Senna in Kurdistan it is a river fed by numerous streams, on which are situated a number of villages, as well as on its banks. Riverbed here is about 200 yards broad, between banks which are easy; in summer it contains small but clear streams; in spring on the melting of the snows it is in flood; bed, covered with small stones, is level. A great number of willows and poplars are grown on its banks, and wheat and rice during the summer in places in its bed. Melons are grown during the summer on its banks. The water is good, clear, and cold. It contains an immense number of fish, south of Senna—which, however, do not run above one pound. About $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of that place the river runs down a narrow valley between lofty hills, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on its clear waters are joined by the more discoloured ones of the Gav-rud. During this part of its course it is fordable at intervals of a quarter of a mile or less. Fish here take a small spoon, but not very readily, and sometimes rise to a fly. It then passes the west foot of the Kuh Abdalan, running in a southern direction with a road down its right bank said to lead to Javanrud."

AB-I-LEILEH—

See AB-I-ZALAN.

AB-I-MERIVAN—

This river is a stream running down from lake Zeribar in a westerly direction to Servabad where it joins the Surkaval river.

AB-I-PALINGAN—

The river of Palingan has its source in the mountains of the villages of Lihun (Lun) and Shahini, which are east of Palingan and 12 *farsakhs* south of Senna. From the source of the river to Palingan it is 6 *farsakhs* and from there to the Shirvan it is over 30 *farsakhs*.

AB-I-RUVANSAR—

At 15 *farsakhs* from Senna is the village and mountain of Ruvansar from the foot of which springs the river which is then known as Karasu. From here to Kirmanshah it is 10 *farsakhs*. For further particulars see Karasu.

AB-I-SAKIZ—

This river has its source in the mountain Kuh-Khan, a lofty mountain between the districts of Sakiz and Banch. The river flows in a northerly direction, and passes under the walls of Sakiz. From its source to Sakiz the distance is 6 *farsakhs*. Four *farsakhs* further on, near the village of Kalandar, which is on the frontier of Sakiz, it joins the Jighatu.

AB-I-SHAMIAN—

A tributary of the Gav-rud. It flows in the Avroman-Takht district.

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ABI--AFR

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AB-I-SHIRVANEH VE ZARINJUB—

Zarinjub and Shirvaneh are two villages of Kurdistan 10 *farsakhs* south of Senna. The source of the river is in the Kuh-Murvarid, which is 18 (probably 8) *farsakhs* south of Senna; and from the source of this river to the Ab-i-Rizavar, which it joins, it is 6 *farsakhs*.

AB-I-SIRVAN, sometimes called AB-I-SHIRVAN.

AB-I-SURKAVAL—

Surkaval is a village 10 *farsakhs* west of Senna. The river passes at one *farsakh* from this village, and has its source in the mountains of the village of Katavon, a village of Kurdistan. This river after a course of 6 *farsakhs* reaches the village of Surkaval, and 4 *farsakhs* lower down near the village of Servabad it joins the river of Merivan. The river thus formed joins the Gav-rud 6 *farsakhs* lower down near the village of 'Abbasabad of Avroman. The river flows in a southerly direction. Surkaval means Surkh—Tappah or red hill.

The Ab-i-Surkaval is called in the vicinity of Katavon, Ab-i-Katavon.

AB-I-TARVAL—

Tarval is a village of Eilak 8 *farsakhs* east of Senna. The source of the river is in the mountains of the villages of Kezkezarch, Karabulak and Sis, which are 5 *farsakhs* east of Senna. It flows in a northerly direction and joins near Salavatabad of Garrus, the Kizil Uzun. From its source to the Kizil Uzun it is 15 *farsakhs*.

AB-I-ZALAN—

Known as Leileh river. Its source is in a lofty mountain known as Kuh Bast. It flows east for 3,000 *zars* then north for 2,000 and then west. From its spring to Zalan the distance 2 *farsakhs*, then it flows south till it joins the Shirvan. Zalan is a village of Javanrud at 3 *farsakhs* from Javanrud.

AB-I-ZARINJUB—

A small stream which forms part of the Turko-Persian frontier between Merivan and Penjvin.

AB-I-ZARINJUB VE SHIRVANEH—

See AB-I-SHIRVANEH VE ZARINJUB.

AB-I-ZIZUB—

A stream in Persian Kurdistan, watering the plain of Biluj, between Merivan fort and Penjvin. It flows into the Kizilji river, and is called Cham-i-Gura (?) on the Turkish side of the frontier.—(T. C. Plowden.)

See ZARINJUB.

ABRAMI—

A class of the Jaff tribe of Kurds, inhabiting both the Persian and Turkish sides of the frontier on the Diala, near the Sulaimanieh-Kifri road.—(T. C. Plowden.)

Probably Aurami, i.e., Avromani, inhabitants of Avroman.

AFRASIAB (SARAL)—

A village of Saral between the villages of Bainchu and Zartek. It is the residence of the Rais-ul-Ashayer of the Kalbaghi tribe.

AGHBULAK (SARAL)—

A village of the Saral district.—(*Government list.*)

AGHIJEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Barderesheh in the direction of Shah Kaleh.

AGHKEND—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Abbarik and 1 farsakh from Karataureh.—(*Customs.*)

AGHZIAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu. (*Government list.*)

AHANG—

A peak in the Avroman range of Kurdistan seen due south of Barudar which lies 30 miles north-east of Senna.—(*Gerard.*) Probably Avihang.

AHANGARAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu. (*Government list.*)

AHMADABAD (1) (KALATARZAN)

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

AHMADABAD (2)—

A village at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 9 farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*) Probably the same as (1).

AHMADABAD (3) (BANEH)—

A village near Baneh, Persian Kurdistan, on the road from Senna to Sulaimanieh.—(*Rich, 1820.*)

AHMAD-I-KAR—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 18 farsakhs from Senna. From here to the frontier of Afshar it is 4 farsakhs.

AHMAD KULVAN (TURKEY)

A place on the Perso-Turkish frontier, distant 13 hours from Gulubar on the road to Sulaimanieh, Turkey.—(*Rich.*)

AHMAD-ZAINAL (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

AINAN—

A village on the right bank of the river Jighatu at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from the Senna-Sakiz road.—(*Customs.*)

AKBARABAD—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 6 farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

ALAVA (TURKEY)—

A village on the western border of Kurdistan. It is on the Sheomakai road, about 20 miles south-west of Penjvin, on the road to Sulaimanieh.—(*Gerard.*)

ALEK (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

'ALIABAD—

A village of ten houses in Persian Kurdistan about 92 miles north-east of Kirmanshah, on the road thence to Tabriz.—(*Napier.*)

'ALIABAD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

'ALIPINEK (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

ALMANEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan, see the Merivan-Senna road.

ALUT—

A village 4 *farsakhs* distant from Siaumeh.

Siaumeh is itself 4 *farsakhs* distant from Baneh on the road thence to Sardasht. The road to Alut branches off at Siaumeh. Alut is 3 *farsakhs* distant from Kanibard which is also on the Baneh-Sardasht road. From Benekveh which is near the Gardaneh Khan on the Sakiz-Baneh road to Alut, it is 9 *farsakhs*.

Alut is a great tobacco-producing district. It is separated from Alan in Turkey by the river Kellas. Alan is also a great tobacco-producing centre.—(*Customs.*)

ALVAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

AMANIEH—

A garden near the town of Senna. It belongs to Amanullah Khan Kuchik.

AMARAB (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*) Perhaps this is Amarat.

AMARAT—

A halting-place in Kurdistan, 14 miles north of Senna on the road to Tabriz.—(*Morier.*)

AMIRABAD (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*) It is really part of the small district of Amirabad.

A village of 50 houses of Kurds in the valley in which are Muchash, Keileh Gulan, (which see) and other villages of Persian Kurdistan. It stands on the bank of the stream draining the valley, in thick trees and gardens: 2 miles to the north lies Ramisht at the mouth of an affluent valley. The mountains are distant about 2 miles to either hand, and the intervening plain is well cultivated. Water-supply abundant; grazing on the mountain: some flocks and herds are owned: no available fuel except cow-dung. Room for campaign.—(*Burton.*)

AMIRABAD (JAVARUD)—ELEV. 5,190'.

Is (1897) the property of Muhammad Beg, second son of Habibullah Khan of the Jaff Kurds of Javarud. Is now deserted and in ruins, having been burnt

by Sharif-ul-Mulk of Senna and Rovansar when Governor of Javanrud in 1896. The people are camped on the mountains to the east. There is some cultivation round, and a fair supply of water. Wood and grass are abundant.

The village, formerly of 80 houses, is situated at the base of the mound which is crowned with the ruins of a fort, facing west to a valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad which runs north between the Shefileh and Mamakura mountains, 4 miles to the Lusha river. Below the village runs a road to the Zimkan camp of Kaleh Zanjir from Javanrud, crossing at the valley head, a mile from Amirabad, the low pass of Ahvara. There, also, a track to Zohab *via* the Zimkan river crosses the ridge of Shefileh into the Zimkan valley.

At Ahvara is the Guran frontier line between Kirmanshah territory and Persian Kurdistan.—(Burton.)

AMIRABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* distant from Sivej.—(Customs.)

AMIRABAD—

The three districts of Amirabad, Palingan, and Bilavar which for some time were considered as one, contained together 35 villages with a population of 4,500 souls. The district is from 8 to 12 *farsakhs* to the south-east of Senna, and Bilavar is contiguous to Bala Darbend district of Kirmanshah.

Irrigation from river and spring water. Some of the districts have woods of oak and ash trees. Produce: grapes, walnuts, wheat, barley, peas and lentils.

Maliat 1,336 *tumans*.—(H. L. Rabino.)

T. C. Plowden says that Mirabad (Amirabad), together with Ramisht, forms one of the 16 districts of Kurdistan.

In the Government list of 1905 the villages of Amirabad seem to have been included in the Javarud district list.

AMIRDAR (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

ANJIRAN (MERIVAN)

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 2 *farsakhs* from Merivan and at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from the Turkish frontier, on the Merivan-Badalan frontier. Badalan is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* the other side of the frontier.—(Customs.)

ARARAN—

A village $2\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakhs* from Senna, to the right of the Merivan-Senna road. It is between the villages of Sufian and Duveissch.—(Customs.)

ARAZAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

ARBABA—

See KUH-ARBABA.

ARBAT—

A village on the western border of Kurdistan, 4 hours' march south-west of Sulaimanich in Turkey on the road to Gulambar.—(Rich.)

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ARDALAN—

Name usually given to Persian Kurdistan proper. See Kurdistan, Part I.

ARDANA (TURKEY)—ELEV. 4,750'.

A village on the borders of Kurdistan, 3 miles south-east of Penjvin. It lies on the south side of the Bimansu-Chai valley.—(Gerard.)

ARMORDEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Gendumban on the road thence to Khajjek.—(Customs.)

ASAVAL—

A village in Kurdistan, 19 miles from Faki Sulaiman, on the road between Senna and Kirmanshah.—(Gerard.)

ASH-KAFTAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

ASH-KAFTAN—ELEV. 6,200'.

A mountain village of Persian Kurdistan; stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Ramisht where the gorge narrows to below the Ramah pass. Where the village stands there is some space of open ground, all under cultivation. There are some willows and poplar trees. The hills are treeless but grassy, and the villagers graze large numbers of cattle and sheep. The water-supply is abundant from numerous springs forming the head of the Ramisht stream.—(Burton.)

This village probably is the same as the above.

ASKARAN—

A village in Kurdistan situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the junction of the Shirvan and Gav-rud rivers, and on the right bank of the latter. It contains about 10 houses, and has some trees, crops and cultivation. Water plentiful from the river; good grazing in the vicinity; supplies: 1,000 sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

ASSADABAD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is on the right of the Merivan-Penjvin road at $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from the former and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the latter.—(Customs.)

ASTARABAD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is according to some at $1\frac{1}{2}$, according to others at $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the Merivan-Senna road.

It has 55 houses. Produce: wheat, barley, millet, gall-nuts. The fields are watered by a stream named Astarabad. Proprietor Shaikh Muhammed Amin, son of Shaikh Kader.—(Customs.)

A village of 100 houses. It has rich fields of wheat, barley, etc.—(Mann.)

A village containing about 40 houses, separated from one another by hurdle fences. The climate is good. The village is about an hour's ride from Koleh Merivan and a few hours' journey from Baneh.—(T. C. Plowden; Gerard.)

AURKALTA—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, 34 miles south-east of Senna, on the road to Hamadan.—(Kinneir.)

This is probably Saraukat.

AURAMI OR AVROMANI—

Name given to the inhabitants of the districts of Avroman Takht and Avroman Lihun.

AVIHANG (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

AVROMAN—

See KUH-AVROMAN.

AVROMAN LIHUN—

This district is 17 *farsakhs* south-west of Senna. See Part I.

AVROMAN TAKHT—See Part I.

AYTCHI (SAKIZ)—

A village $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakhs* to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakhs* from Sakiz.—(Customs.)

AZMIR (TURKEY)—

A mountain otherwise called Gihzeh, on the western border of Kurdistan, north-east of Sulaimanieh, situated at the foot of the Avroman range. Gulambar lies under it, the capital of Shahr-i-Bazar.

It is, of course, a spur of the great Kurdistan range, and is crossed on the road from Karachulan to Sulaimanieh by a very tolerable road, which zigzags up the face of the hill without any precipice: the road then leads over the hill for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then descends, at first not badly, but afterwards it continues along a precipice, which is dangerous to ride on; thence the descent is easy into the plain of Sulaimanieh.—(Rich.)

BAB—BAD

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B

BABA-GANI OR BABA-JANI—

A clan of Jaff Kurds, living on both sides of the Diala river, Kurdistan, on the Turkish frontier.—(*Gerard.*)

BABA-GURGUR (ISFANDABAD)—

There is in the district of Isfandabad an important Imamzadeh known as Saiyid Jamal-ud-Din, and commonly called Baba-Gurgur. This Jamal-ud-Din is buried near a village called Baba-Gurgur, which in Turki means "father, look, look," and it is related that Jamal-ud-Din when passing here with his father saw a huge serpent and shouted "Baba-Gurgur," "father, look, look." The father drew his sword and slew the serpent. Near the shrine there is an outcrop of rocks slightly resembling a huge serpent; it has a fissure the whole of its length, and this is said to be the wound inflicted by Jamal-ud-Din's father's sword.

The tomb is on a hill and there is little doubt that there exists here an underground lake, as water is constantly flowing out with a gurgling noise from rents in the ground. At five hundred paces there is a spot named Dankaz. Dankaz is the Turki for lake. This lake or pond is 200 paces in circumference, and, say the natives, of unfathomable depth. Many people have been drowned here. The water is excellent for medicinal purposes, and Baba-Gurgur is not only a place of pilgrimage, but also a rudimentary sort of Spa for people suffering from skin and other diseases.

BABAJAN (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BABA JANI—

See BABA-GANI.

BABAKHUDADAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BABARAR (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

Babarar means in Persian Baba-Baradar.

BABARAR (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

BADALAN (TURKEY)—

A village in Turkey $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from the Persian frontier.

BAD-KHORUM—

A village in Kurdistan about 28 miles south of Senna, in the valley of the Gav-rud. About 40 houses, some trees and gardens, and a considerable amount of wheat and barley cultivation; water plentiful from the river and from a stream. The high hills, north-north-east of the village, are said to be noted for the number of ibex and wild sheep. Supplies: 500 sheep and goats; fire-wood is very scarce; good grazing in the spring and summer.—(*Vaughan.*)

N 2

BADRABAD (SAKIZ)—

A village on the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at $1\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from the latter.

BAGHCHEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

BAGHCHEH-MARIAM (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BAGH-HUSAINABAD—

A garden in the vicinity of the town of Senna. It is due to Amanullah Khan Kuchik.

BAGH-KHAN (MERIVAN)—

A village on the Merivan-Senna road. Some say $3\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and 2 from Shaikh-Attar; others $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and 1 from Shaikh Attar, and others $5\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan. Between Bagh Khan and Shaikh Attar lies the Gardaneh-Garran.

BAGH-KHAN—

See KUH-I-BAGH KHAN—

BAGHLABAD (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

BAGH-NISHAT—

A garden in the vicinity of the town of Senna. It belongs to Amanullah Khan Kuchik.

BAHRAMABAD (AVROMAN)—

A village at the foot of Kuh-Salan in the Avroman district.

BAHRAMABAD—

A village in Kurdistan, 11 miles from Senna, on the road to Hamadan.—(Kinneir.)

BAIANDARREH—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, near Mik, on the road from thence to Sulaimanieh.—(Rich.)

BAINCHOKLU (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

BAINCHU (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

It is between the villages of Berizabad and Afrasiab.—(Mann.)

BAINKUCH (HASANABAD)—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, 15 miles north of Senna. It is in the district of Hasanabad, and is situated in a valley at the north foot of the Allahu-Kuda pass, and is described as a large but filthy village. It is on the main road from Isfahan to Tabriz.—(Rich.) Probably the same as Bain-Kuh or Pain-Kuh.

BAIVEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan situated on the Persian side of the Zarin-jub river. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh to the left of the Merivan-Penjvin road. Baiveh is 4 farsakhs distant from the village of Vaisseh.—(Customs.)

BAI—BAN

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BAIZABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Baneh on the road thence to Balakeh which is in Persia at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from the Turkish frontier.—
(Customs.)

BAKLAMEH—

A village of Kurdistan about 22 miles from Senna on the road to Sakiz.—
(Gerard.)

BAKRA—

A village in Kurdistan at the southern foot of the Kuh-Hashtah and south of the Gav-rud valley. It contains 30 to 40 houses inhabited by Kuliak Kurds and is surrounded by a considerable amount of cultivation; water from a stream; good grazing in spring and summer; supplies 500 sheep and goats; firewood is not procurable; troops could camp in the vicinity.—(Vaughan.)

BALAGASSI (EILAK) (1)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BALAGASSI (EILAK) (2)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BALAJAR—See BELAJER.

BALAKEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs distant from Baneh and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from the Turkish frontier. It is distant 5 farsakhs from Seiranbend; $8\frac{1}{2}$ from Alut; 2 farsakhs, some say 1, from Kendesureh; and 1 farsakh from Garmab. These two last villages are on the Seiranbend-Alut road.

BALIK (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

BALKER (MERIVAN)—

A district of the village of Merivan. It is on the left of the Merivan-Senna road, not far from the village of Bagh-Khan.

BALUANABAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BANAVEH-SUTEH (TURKEY)—

A village $3\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Penjvin on the road between those two places.—(Customs.)

BANEJAJ (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the left of the road between the villages of Kanihaluzeh and Kanibard on the Banneh-Sardasht road.—(Customs.)

BANI-ARDALAN, family of—

From 1169 to 1867 this family ruled with but few interruptions over Kurdistan with the title of Vali.

The present representatives of this family are (a) the sons of Amanullah Khan Kuchik, the last Vali of the Bani Ardalan family, and known as Ghulam Shah Khan. He left three sons who fell into reduced circumstances, Husain Guli Khan, the eldest, known as Khan-Khanan, receiving a government pension of about

1,300 *tumans* a year; (b) the sons of Riza Guli Khan Vali, namely, Khusrau Khan, known as Vali, Muhammad 'Ali Khan Zafar-ul-Mulk, chief of the Zafar regiment of Kurdistan, Abdul Hasan Khan Fakhr-ul-Mulk, who has been governor of various provinces, and was a special chamberlain of the last Shah; (c) Sulaiman Khan Sharaf-ul-Mulk and the other sons of the late 'Ali Akbar Khan Sharif-ul-Mulk. Ruvansar belongs to this family. 'Ali Akbar Khan Sharif ul-Mulk was a grandson of Amanullah Khan Buzurg; (d) some distant branch which it is useless to mention.

BANEH (DISTRICT OF BANEH)—See Part I.

BANEH (TOWN OF BANEH)—See Part I.

BARAZ, family—

It is said that this family descends from a certain Saleh who was brought with two or three thousand families of his tribe from Turkey to Kurdistan by Amir Timur Gurgani. Some of them settled in Hubitu and Karataureh, the rest in Merivan. They have given many deputy governors to Kurdistan.

Haji Yakub Beg of this tribe fought Azad Khan Afghan many times, but was finally captured and put to death. Muhammad Bagher Beg, also of this tribe at the side of Hasan 'Ali Khan, Vali of Kurdistan, fought Kerim Khan Zend. This tribe has now been scattered, some of them have returned to Turkey, others have settled in the villages of Kurdistan. They are found in certain numbers in the villages of Kopak, 'Abbas-ju, and Gavmishan.

Baraz in Kurd means wild boar, and they are so called, it is said, because when fighting they run for cover like boars and flee and hide in the mountains.

It is related that during a hunt Amanulla Khan Buzurg was brought a live boar and ordered it to be killed. Katkhuda Javanmard of the Baraz tribe offered 100 *tumans* in order that the boar might not be slain, as it bore the same name as his tribe.

BARDAHCHOKLU (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

BARDEH-SAFID (KURAVAZ)—

A village on the right of the Merivan-Senna road at 1 *farsakh* from Bagh Khan and 1 from Shaikh-Attar. Half-way between Bardeh-Safid and Shaikh-Attar is the Merivan-Kumassi (or Kuravaz) frontier.—(Customs.)

BARDEH-SAFID (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.) It is 1 *farsakh* distant from Haladarreh Bala.—(Customs.)

BARDERESHEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of Merivan district situated $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the right of Benavehchelleh, which is itself $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan on the road thence to Badalan in Turkey. Barderesheh is 1 *farsakh* distant from Chenareh.—(Customs.) A place in the Zagros mountains, Kurdistan, near Penjvin.—(Gerard.)

BARKALEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is on the right of the road from Merivan to Vaisseh at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Merivan.—(Customs.)

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BAR—BEI

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BARKURU—

A village passed on the way from Razau in Avroman Takht to Nigil in the district of Javarud.—(Mann.)

BARKURU (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

BARUDER (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.) Probably the same as the following.

BARUDER—

A village to the left of the Merivan-Senna road at $7\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from the latter and $12\frac{1}{2}$ from the former. It is between the villages of Gav-darreh and Darreh Khushkeh.—(Customs.) ELEV. 6,725'.

A village of Kurdistan, 3 miles north-west of Senna, on the road to Sulaimanieh.

It has fifty houses and numbers of sheep. The village is not actually on the road, but about 1 mile to the north over the hills. The inhabitants, however, generally encamp in summer in a valley through which the road runs, and where there is a fair spring of water.—(Rich; Gerard.)

BASH-KISHLAQ (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

BASHMAKH (MERIVN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Penjvin, on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

BASHUKI (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

BASSAM—

A ruined village $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Vashehdarreh.

BAST (KHURKHUREH)—

A village of the district of Khurkhureh. It has a good mosque and *takih* built about 400 years ago, in which Shaikh Ibrahim is buried. This is now a place of pilgrimage. The village numbers 80 houses.

BAZIR-KHANI—

A range of hills in Persian Kurdistan, apparently to the north-west of Senna. They run north and south, and are said to terminate in a plateau of the same elevation as Hamadan, to which there is a road over them from Sulaimanieh, there being scarcely any descent to that place. I imagine this name must be applied to a portion of the main Kurdistan range, dividing Ardalan from Sulaimanieh and Kirmanshah.—(Rich.)

BEDAGH (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Burakai tribe. See Tribes of Kurdistan.

REIRAVA—

A village in Kurdistan, about 5 miles north-west of Ruvansar and on the north of the Ruvansar-Javarud road. It contains about 15 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis, and is on undulating ground, has some cultivation and good and extensive grazing. Water from a stream. Supplies: 50 cows, 100 sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

BELAJER (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh on the road to Sakiz. It is between the villages of Miredah and Mietu.—(Customs.)

BELILVAND (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

BELVA—

See BILU.

BENAWEH-CHELLEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan: it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Merivan on the road thence to Badalan in Turkey.—(Customs.)

BENEKVEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road at 2 farsakhs from Baneh. It is near the Gardaneh-Khan, and 2 farsakhs from Havarikhur.—(Customs.)

BENAVILEH-KUHNEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut.—(Customs.)

BERI-AGA-KHAN (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

BERIZABAD—

A village situated between the villages of Bainchu and Mamukh.—(Mann.)

BERUSH-KHANI (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right of the road from Nanur to Havarikhur, between the villages of Keileh and Gulastar.—(Customs.)

BERUZEH—

Former name of the present village or town of Baneh.

BERUZEH-KUHNEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Baneh on the road thence to Sakiz.—(Customs.)

BEZAN (1) (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

BEZAN (2) (HUBITU)—

A village of the district Hubitu.—(Government list.)

BEZAN (3) (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

BEZUAMAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

BIA—

A small village 65 (?) miles from Senna, on the road to Kirmanshah. It only consists of a few huts on the banks of the Shirvan. (?)

BIKESH (BANEH)—

A village in the district of Baneh. It is 3 *farsakhs* from Banekveh and 3 from Kanibard on the road between the two. It is 2 *farsakhs* from Salehabad. —(Customs.)

BILAVAR—

A district of Kurdistan. The greater part of the valley of Bilavar is part of the Bala-Darband district of Kirmanshah. See Amirabad.

BILEK (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the right of Nachi, a village on the Merivan-Baneh road *viâ* Taratuleh.—(Customs.)

It is perhaps the same at Pilek or Pileh (*q.v.*).

BILU OR BELVA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the right of Nauju, which is itself $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Sadbar on the road from Sadbar to Nuujah. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* distant from Najneh Ulia and $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Salehabad. It is to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road at $1\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from Baneh.—(Customs.)

BILUJ (?)—

A plain near the frontier of Kurdistan between the fort of Merivan and Penjvin watered by a stream called Ab-i-Zizub.—(T. C. Plowden.)

BIN—

A place in Kurdistan. It is the fourth stage from Baneh on the road to Senna. It is in a mountainous district.—(Gerard.)

BIRKEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

BIRMOKDAD (HASANABAD)—

A village of the district of Hasanabad. It has a fine old mosque to the east of which is the tomb of Mokdad-ibn-Assud.

Birmokdad is probably in Persian Pir-Mokdad.

BISARAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

In this village is buried an Imamzadeh, named Saiyid 'Ali.

BISTAN (TURKEY)—

A village of Kurdistan, situated in the Zagros mountains, on the Turkish side of the Peachan pass, which leads to Baneh. There is a road also to Sulaimanich. —(Gerard.)

BONSAR—

The names of two villages of Kurdistan, 35 miles south of Senna on the banks of the Gav-rud and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart; the one on the left bank of the river contains about 20 houses, that on the right bank 30. Both have some willow-trees in the vicinity, also streams, and are situated in a fertile valley where wheat is grown. Good grazing in the vicinity, and ground where troops could camp. Supplies: 150 cows, 100 donkeys, 1,000 sheep, and firewood in moderate quantities from river banks.—(Vaughan.)

BUI-SUFLA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the Baneh-Seiranbend road at 1 *farsakh* from Baneh. From here a road branches off to Havarikhur. This village is also called Chechuran.—(Customs.)

BUIIN (BANEH)—

A sub-district of Baneh.

BUIIN ULIA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Buin Sufla on the road thence to Havarikhur.—(Customs.)

BULANEH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government List.)

BUL-HASAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 2 *farsakhs* distant from Sartekeh Ulia, and 2 *farsakhs* from Alut.—(Customs.)

BUNSHALLA—

A village in Kurdistan on the left of the Ruvansar-Juvanrud road. It contains about 30 houses, inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis and is situated on undulating ground; vicinity fertile and well cultivated; grazing good; water from a stream; firewood from the hills; supply: 400 cows, a few sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

BURAKAI OR BUREKI (TRIBE)—

Perhaps the same as Burkiyeh.

See tribes of Kurdistan.

BURKIYEH (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

CHA—CHE

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C

CHABULKAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

CHAHARDULI (TRIBE)—

A tribe which inhabits the valley of the Jagatu in Azarbaijan, round Muhammadjik and Sain Kaleh. They are a nomad tribe, originally from Luristan, and were removed to Azarbaijan and settled in this district, which was formerly, inhabited by Afghans.—(*Rawlinson.*)

They are often mentioned as a tribe of Kurdistan proper, but erroneously, I believe. Nor is this district a district of Kurdistan.

See tribes of Kurdistan.

CHALAV (MERIVAN).—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the left of Khaul-zeh which is itself on the road from Baneh to Merivan via Vinneh.—(*Customs.*)

CHAM-I-GAURA—

A stream in Kurdistan flowing at the foot of a hill, the crest of which is supposed to form the boundary between Turkey and Persia, about 3 miles from Penjvin.

This is really the Ab-i-Zizub, but the people of Penjvin call it by the above name. It flows eventually in to the Kizilji.—(*T. C. Plowden.*)

CHAM-I-KAMEREH—

According to Dr. Oskar Mann, one of the districts of Kurdistan.

CHAPAN—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $22\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

This is probably Chupan.

CHAPUGLI—

A ruined town in Persian Kurdistan between Senna and Hamadan about 35 miles from the former.—(*Kinneir.*)

CHASHMEH-I-BAS—

A precipitous cliff of white rock and shale $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Javarud, Persian Kurdistan, on the road to the Zimkan river, and 200 yards to the north of it from its foot gushes out a strong stream of clear water forming one of the affluents of the Zillan stream which it joins a mile below.—(*Burton.*)

CHASHMEH LENJAB—

A village in Kurdistan, about 32 miles south of Senna situated on the southern slope of the Kuh-Hashtah; about 20 houses, some trees, considerable crops and cultivation; 300 sheep and goats.—(*Vauzhan.*)

CHASHMIDAR (JAVARUD).—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

CHECHURAN (BANEH)—

See Buin Sufa.

02

CHENAREH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road thence to Saral. It is 1 farsakh distant from Barderesheh.—(*Customs.*)

CHENU (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

CHERAGHABAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

CHIRAGHVAIS (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is on the right of the road between the villages of Miradeh and Balajar on the Baneh-Sakiz road.—(*Customs.*)

CHERENU (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

CHERKHABIAN (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

CHERNDU (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

CHERNU—

A halting-place in Kurdistan between Senna and Kirmanshah, about 20 miles from the former place.—(*Gerard.*)

CHIFTAN (TURKEY)—

A place in Kurdistan, the second stage on the road from Gulambar, at the foot of the Avroman mountains, to Sulaimanieh. It is eight hours' journey from Gulambar.—(*Rich, from native information.*)

CHINGINIA—ELEV. 3,550.'

A village in Kurdistan, 10 miles from Mama Kulan on the road to Sulaimanieh, situated on the edge of a deep ravine.—(*Gerard.*)

CHOKHARASHI (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Kalbaghi tribes. See tribes of Kurdistan.

CHULBULAGH—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $15\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

CHURCHURFH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

DAH-DAR

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D

DAH-SUAREH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

DALAN (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

DALAZHIRI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

DALUAMADEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

DAMAGEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

DAMAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

DANIKESH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

DANKAZ—

Name of a lake of sulphurous water near Baba-Gurgur (q.v.)

DARAMADEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

DARABI (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is 3 farsakhs from Keileshin and 2½ from Mirgenashin on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

DARAZIAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 1 farsakh from Valajir and 1½ from Dari on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

DARBEND (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

DARI (MERIVAN.)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 2½ farsakhs from Valajir and 1½ from Vaisseh.—(Customs.)

DARIAN (AVROMAN)—

A village of Avroman at the foot of the Shahu mountain which is said to begin at this village.

DARINEH-MUSTAPHA-KUHNEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 5 farsakhs from Benekveh and 1 from Kanibard on the road between the two. It is also 4 farsakhs from Alut. From here there is a road to Nuijgah, 1½ farsakhs distant.—(Customs.)

DARINEH-TAZEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is ½ farsakh from Darineh-Mustapha on the road thence to Nuijgah.—(Customs.)

DARRAHKI (AVROMAN)—

A village of Avroman on the road from Merivan to Javanrud and Rovansar at $6\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan. From here a road branches off to the right towards Shahr Avroman, which is 1 *farsakh* distant. This road runs across the plain of Haushbadrani, celebrated on account of the wars with the Auramis.—(Customs.)

DARREHBAD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

DARREH-HARD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is very small and filthy. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* distant from Hazarkanian of Saral and about 3 *farsakhs* from Shaikh Attar.—(Mann.)

DARREH-KHUSHKEH or DARAVOSHKEH—

A village $4\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Kakozeeria and 4 *farsakhs* from Duveisseh and 7 from Senna on the Merivan-Senna road. Other information says $10\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan and $9\frac{1}{4}$ from Senna.—(Customs.)

A place in the Merivan (?) district of Kurdistan, between Shaikh Attar and Baruder, $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Senna.—(Gerard.)

DARREH-MAN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

DARREH-SUFTEH—

A village to the left of Senna-Sakiz road at $12\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Senna. From here to the frontier of Garrus it is 2 *farsakhs*.—(Customs.)

DARREH-TIFI (MERIVAN.)—

A village of the district of Merivan; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Eskul on the road thence to Kani-Miran.—(Customs.)

DARVISH (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

DASHT-I-KALEH—

A fine plain in Kurdistan between Merivan fort and Penjvin, close to the Turkish frontier. The land is Miri.—(T. C. Plowden.)

DASHT-I-KATAVON—

A valley in Kurdistan watered by the Ab-i-Katavon. This valley is situated between Kalaju and Astarabad, is fine and open, running east and west, and not far from the caravan route from Senna to Sulaimanieh.—(T. C. Plowden.)

DASTELAL (BANEH)—

A sub-district of Baneh, chief place Siaumeh.

DASHT-TAL (BANEH)—

A sub-district of Baneh, chief place Satkeh. Tal in Kurdish is the Persian talkh, bitter. This plain was formerly called Dasht Khush, "the pleasant plain," but Nadir Shah passed a very bad night when in camp here and ordered the name of the place to be changed from Dasht-Khush to Dasht Talkh.—(Customs.)

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DAU—DEZ

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DAURISHAN (JAVARUD.)

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

DAUSIMEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* from Havarikhur on the road thence to Benekveh.—(*Customs.*)

DEGAERAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

DEH-BUNIAD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan, between the villages of Shaikh-Sharbat and Janavereh on the Merivan-Senna road.—(*Customs.*)

DEH-GULAN OR DEILAN (EILAK)—

Called by mistake Deh-Ghulam or Deh-Kulan. A halting-place, about 40 miles south-east of Senna on the road to Hamadan.—(*Gerard.*)

A village in Ardalan, 28 miles from Senna on the road to Hamadan.—(*Kinneir.*)

A village 3 *farsakhs* from Sarabkat and 3 from Kargabad. There is here one of the *chapar khanehs* of the Hamadan-Senna postal service; the other one is at Gurveh.—(*Mann.*)

DEH-VAZAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

DEKASHEIKHAN (AVROMAN)—

A village of Avroman on the right of the road from Merivan to Javarud and Ruvansar at 4 *farsakhs* from Merivan.—(*Customs.*)

DEKI (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

DERGA-SHEIKHAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Sheikhan. It is 1 *farsakh* to the left of Kuchar, which is on the road from Baneh to Balekeh.

DER-MOULI—

A village in Kurdistan of about 30 houses situated high up on the eastern slope of the lofty Kuh-Abdalan. Water from a spring; no trees; supplies: 1,000 sheep and goats; good grazing.—(*Vaughan.*)

DEZLI (AVROMAN)—

A village of Avroman $5\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* distant from Merivan on the road from Merivan to Javarud and Ruvansar. From here a road branches off towards Halabjeh. To go from Dezli to Paveh it is preferable to go *via* Halabjeh, as the direct route is very rough and mountainous. The road to Halabjeh leaves the road from Merivan to Nausud to the right at Dezli. From Dezli to Halabjeh it is 5 *farsakhs*. The direct route to Paveh is then rejoined at Nausud.—(*Customs.*)

DIALA—

A river in Kurdistan, which takes its rise in the mountains above Avroman, and runs in a south-westerly direction along the Turkish frontier as far as Khanigün, where it turns more to the west and enters Turkish territory. It is also called Sirvan, Shirvan, Rohava, and Rakameh.—(Gerard ; St. John.)

DIRKA—

A grazing hamlet of 10 houses of Kurds in a bare side valley above the left bank of the Keshlaq stream below Senna. The Kirmanshah road crosses a spur opposite and 150 feet above the village $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north. Some water from springs ; a few patches of corn and vegetables. The flocks and herd of the villagers are grazed in the adjacent valley of Shenoh-Muinah. The mountains adjacent are quite bare of trees.—(Burton.)

DIRU (AVROMAN TAKHT)—

A village of Avroman Takht, between the village of Khanega and the Ab-i-Sha-Mian.—(Mann.)

This is probably Doru.

DIVAN DARREH—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $14\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna. From Divan Darreh to the frontier of Saral it is 6 farsakhs.—(Customs.)

It is about 46 miles from Senna.—(Morier.)

DOLAB (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

DOZAK-DARREH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

DULARZAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $3\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut.—(Customs.)

DULASH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Vaisseh on the road, thence to Baiveh.—(Customs.)

DULBENDI (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

Probably the same as the following.

DULBENDI—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 3 farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

DUM (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

DUMAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the left of the Baneh-Sardasht road at 1 farsakh from Baneh.—(Customs.)

DUNIZ (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Seiranbend and 6 from Alut, on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

DUR-DUZ

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DURADJI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

DURRAGAN—

A village in Kurdistan about 39 miles south-south-west of Senna and on the road from the Bilavar valley to Javanrud. It contains about 20 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis, and is high up on the southern slopes of the Kuh-Khagan. Trees and cultivation: latter chiefly wheat; water plentiful from a stream; supplies: 50 cows, 200 sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

DURUGA—

A small village of 8 houses, 14 miles south of Senna, in a valley amongst the hills, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the left bank of the Shirvan river. A few trees; water from two springs; supplies: sheep. Not a suitable place, on account of its hilly nature, for troops to camp.—(Burton.)

DUSHAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

DUVEISSEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

DUVEISSEH—

A village 4 *farsakhs* from Darreh-Khoshkeh and 3 from Senna, on the Merivan-Senna road. Other information says $15\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Senna to the left of the Merivan-Senna road.—(Customs.)

A village in Persian Kurdistan, containing 100 houses, about 11 miles from Senna on the road thence to Sulaimanieh. The inhabitants of this village are mostly engaged in trade, not agriculture. The men are carriers, and are employed in charge of the caravan which passes between Sulaimanieh, Senna, and Hamadan. The village belongs to the uncle of the Vazir of Kurdistan and pays only a light assessment of 100 *tumans* per annum; the revenue, according to the standard imposed on other villages, would be about three times that sum. The people are Sunnis, and, like the Kurds in general, entertain a special reverence for Abd-ul-Kader Gilani, whose *masjid* and tomb are at Baghdad. They call him their Imam, their Khalifeh.

The price of wheat at Duveisseh was 2 *tumans* per 100 Tabrizi maunds and of barley $1\frac{1}{2}$ *tumans*.—(T. C. Plowden, 1881.)

A village in Kurdistan of 200 houses, 18 miles west of Senna.—(Gerard.)

DUZA—

A village in Kurdistan on a small stream 70 miles from Senna on the road to Hamadan.—(Kinneir.)

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EIL—ESK

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EILAK—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

ELARUD (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

ENAKHI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

ENJILEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the road leading from Buin Ulia to Buin Sufla.—(Customs.)

ENJINEH SUFLA (BANEH)—

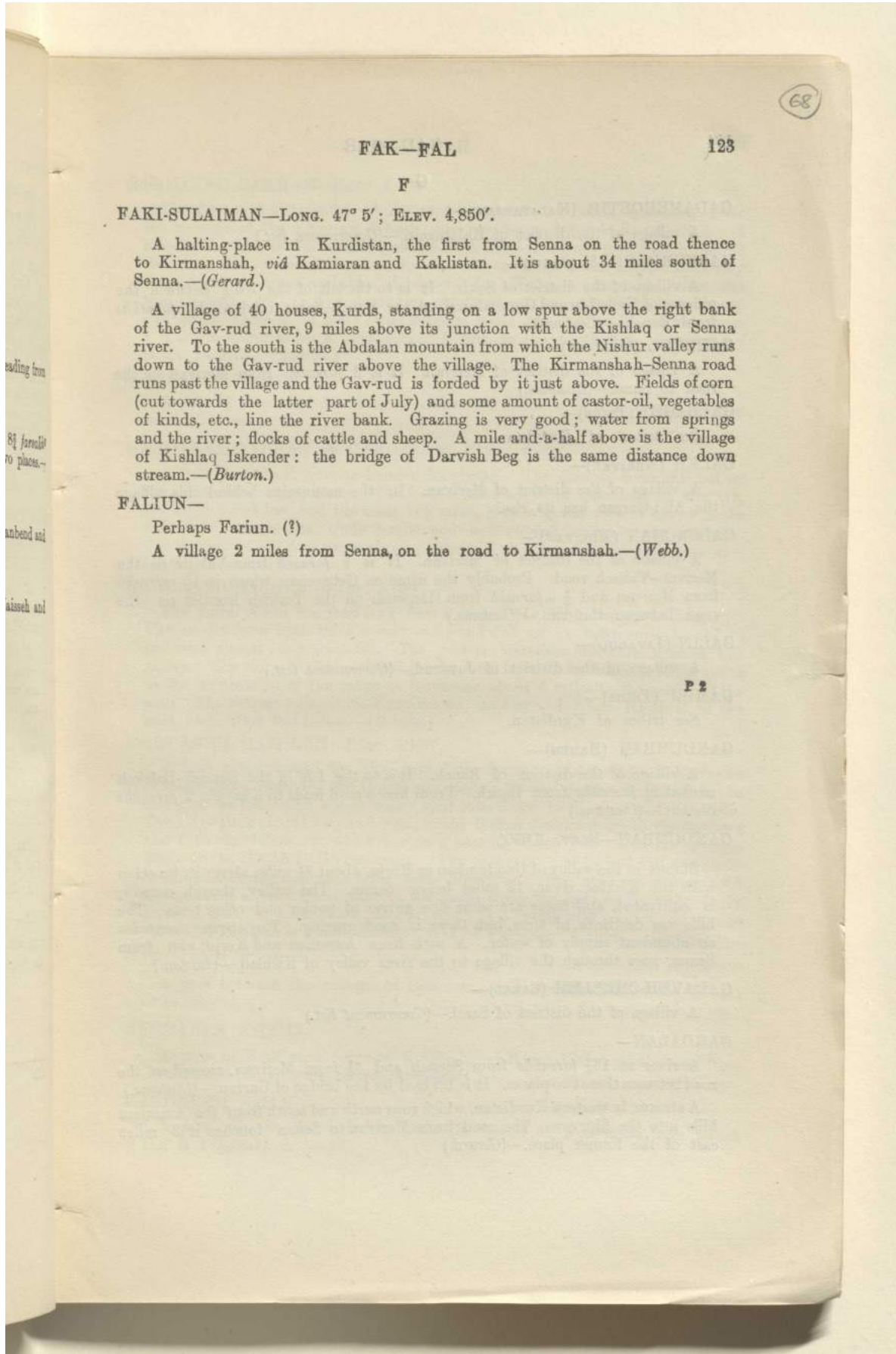
A village of the district of Baneh. It is 3½ from Balakeh, and 8½ *farsakhs* from Seiranbend and 5 from Alut on the road between these two places.—(Customs.)

ENJINEH ULIA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 9½ *farsakhs* from Seiranbend and 4 from Alut on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

ESKUL (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 1½ *farsakhs* from Vaisseh and 2½ from Baiveh on the road between the two.—(Customs.)



FAK—FAL

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FAKI-SULAIMAN—LONG. 47° 5'; ELEV. 4,850'.

A halting-place in Kurdistan, the first from Senna on the road thence to Kirmanshah, *via* Kamiaran and Kaklistan. It is about 34 miles south of Senna.—(*Gerard.*)

A village of 40 houses, Kurds, standing on a low spur above the right bank of the Gav-rud river, 9 miles above its junction with the Kishlaq or Senna river. To the south is the Abdalan mountain from which the Nishur valley runs down to the Gav-rud river above the village. The Kirmanshah-Senna road runs past the village and the Gav-rud is forded by it just above. Fields of corn (cut towards the latter part of July) and some amount of castor-oil, vegetables of kinds, etc., line the river bank. Grazing is very good; water from springs and the river; flocks of cattle and sheep. A mile and-a-half above is the village of Kishlaq Iskender: the bridge of Darvish Beg is the same distance down stream.—(*Burton.*)

FALIUN—

Perhaps Fariun. (?)

A village 2 miles from Senna, on the road to Kirmanshah.—(*Webb.*)

P 2

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GADAMEHGETIR (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

GAFFURDARREH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the left of the road between the villages of Keileshin and Gorrehdarreh on the Baneh-Sakiz road at $4\frac{3}{4}$ farsakhs from Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

GAHGEUL (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 2 farsakhs from Merivan on the road to Saral.—(*Customs.*)

GALBAGHI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

GALEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. In the mountains behind this village the Ab-i-Garran has its rise.

GALGACHAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Valajir on the Merivan-Vaisseh road. Probably the same as Gehgechan which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Merivan and $\frac{1}{2}$ a farsakh from Hargeneh on the Turkish frontier on the road between the two.—(*Customs.*)

GALIN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

GAMILI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

GANDUMBAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the Baneh-Balekeh road at $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh. From here a road leads to Khajjek 2 farsakhs distant.—(*Customs.*)

GANDUMBAN—Elev. 5,050'.

Stands in the valley of Gandumban or Kerju, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles above its junction with the Kishlaq river, 12 miles below Senna. The valley, though narrow, is cultivated, and there are some fine groves of poplar and other trees. The hills are destitute of trees, but there is good grazing. The stream contains an abundant supply of water. A path from Avroman and Kerju, also from Senna, goes through the village to the river valley of Kishlaq.—(*Burton.*)

GARAVEH-CHELLEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

GARDALAN—

A river at $16\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Senneh and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Merivan, crossed on the road between these two places. It is bridged by the bridge of Garran.—(*Customs.*)

A stream, in western Kurdistan, which runs north and south from the Avroman hills into the Shirvan. The road from Merivan to Senna touches it 8 miles east of the former place.—(*Gerard.*)

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GAR—GAR

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GARDANEH BAKHAN—ELEV. 6,900'.

The final and lower ridge of the mountains, east of Senna, traversed after the passage of the Khusrau Khush pass by the road from Kirmanshah *via* Kenduleh. The pass is a narrow saddle; the ridge rising steeply to either hand; the south-east approach is gentle, the descent towards Senna abrupt and very steep down the spurs and sides of shaly hills. Water is procurable below the pass on both sides. The mountains are very bare, but support flocks of sheep and goats; there is no fuel; some supplies could be obtained in summer from a Kurdish camp down a deep gorge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-east. Passable for laden animals.—(Burton.)

GARDANEH-GAIR—

A pass $8\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan on the road thence to Javanrud and Ruvansar.—(Customs.)

GARDANEH-GARRAN OR GARDALAN—ELEV. 6,900'.

A pass and small river in Persian Kurdistan. The descent from the col on the west side is very steep. The foot of the pass is 15 miles east of Merivan, elevation 5,500 feet, and the crest $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, gives a grand view of snowy peaks and lofty mountains, while fertile and well-wooded valleys rise between. The descent of the pass takes three quarters of an hour. Astarabad lies below.—(Rich; Gerard; Plowden.)

GARDANEH-GASHEN—ELEV. 6,290'.

The point where the road from Senna crosses the Shahu range to Javanrud. The ascent from both sides is very steep and difficult for laden animals, and to the west almost impracticable. The pass is waterless and bare of trees, but grassy. The ridge of Shahu slopes gently down from rocky summits to the north to the termination of the range at Ruvansar, about 4 miles to the south of the pass. The nearest villages are Karajian to the east and Khani-Khadran to the west, each 1,000 feet below.—(Burton.)

GARDANEH HASHLEH—ELEV. 6,100'.

A bare ridge crossed by the path from Senna to Javanrud *via* Yamenan running down from the Ab-Dalan mountain. To the north, far below, is the Gav-rud, to the south a bare rocky spur runs down to the valley of Yamenan. The ridge runs almost east and west, in the former district down to the Gav-rud and towards Haltushan, which lies on a bearing of 100° ; in the latter it rises gradually to the Ab-Dalan mountain. The pass cannot be turned and completely commands the approach from both directions. The gradient of the road to the north is very steep, that to the south along the spur to Yamenan fairly gentle. Half a mile below to the north is a spring and pool of water; the village of Hashleh is a mile distant; that of Yamenan $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—(Burton.)

GARDANEH KEIS—

A pass between the villages of Piromeran and Kendehsureh in the district of Sakiz.

GARDANEH KHAN—

A pass in Kurdistan between Halabjeh and Baneh-Khilan on the road from Gulambar.—(Rich, from native information.)

GARDANEH KHAN—

A pass on the Baneh-Sakiz road. It begins at 3 *farsakhs* from Baneh and is 1 *farsakh* in length.

GARDANEH NESAN—Elev. 6,350'.

Is crossed by the Kenduleh-Senna road, 2 miles north of Kaleh and the Gav-rud: the approaches from both north and south are very steep, practicable for laden animals and men in single file. The pass is bare and open, running almost level, along a ridge to the west; to the east the ground rises to a rocky knoll, 200 yards and further more steeply to higher peaks. The pass and hills around are stony, treeless and with some grass; one mile north lies the village Nesun.—(Burton.)

GARDANEH RAMOL—Elev. 6,920'.

A bare saddle between the valleys of Ramisht and Kezkezareh (Persian Kurdistan) crossed by the road from Kenduleh to Senna; to the east at a distance of one mile stands the village of Ramol: 20 houses of Kurds on bare mountains slope with some trees and some cultivation round.

Below the north side of the pass is a spring of water and some cultivation: the grazing ground is good: no fuel or supplies near than Ramol village.

The pass itself is bare and open, sloping gently to higher elevations to either hand. Ascent from south by easy gradients: to the north the approach is steep. Practicable for laden animals. The pass can be turned by a path diverging from the main road at Mish-Kaftan and rejoining it on the ridge to the north of Kezkezareh.—(Burton.)

GARDANEH-KHUSHAMANEH—

A pass in Persian Kurdistan on the Senna-Sulaimanieh road, about 9 miles beyond Duveisseh. Both ascent and descent are steep, the Sulaimanieh side being the worst.—(T. C. Plowden.)

GARDANEH KHUSRAU KHUSH—Elev. 8,100'.

The point where the road from Kenduleh (Kirmanshah) crosses the mountain range bounding Senna to the east. The pass is a bare saddle sloping steeply to the mountain ridge on either hand. The hills are bare of trees, of massive rounded outlines, and contain herbaceous plants and grass on their northern aspect. The ascent from the south-east commences from above the village of Kezkezareh, and the incline is long and gentle with the exception of a short, steep, and rocky ascent above the abovenamed village. The descent to the Senna side is steep and zigzagging over shaly slopes to the valley, which lies below the south-east side of the Bakhan pass (*q.v.*). There is water below the pass at a short distance on both sides; grazing is good, no fuel or supplies; passable for laden animals.—(Burton.)

GARDANEH MILEK—

A pass on the Turkish frontier at $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $2\frac{3}{4}$ from Seiranbend, on the road between those two places *viâ* Taratuleh.—(Customs.)

GARDANEH-SARDARREH—Elev. 7,050'.

A pass in Persian Kurdistan at the upper end of the Kolaserah valley and on its northern side. It is traversed by a path from Senna to Juvanrud *viâ* the Gav-rud and Yamenan. To the south lies the valley of Yamenan, the ascent from which is by a steep zigzag path; the descent to Kolaserah is more gentle. The path is bare and open, the ridge running almost east and west, and sloping gently from the latter to the former direction.

The pass cannot be turned and completely commands the approach from the north but not from the south, which skirts the mountain side from the north-west. There is no water nearer than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below either side. From the saddle, Asauleh on the Kirmanshah road bears $150^{\circ} 30'$ and Kolaserah 252° .—(Burton.)

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GAR—GAV

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GARDANEH-SHAINI or SHAHINI—Elev. 2,280'.

This pass is crossed by the Senna-Javanrud road between the villages of Masan and Shaini; the pass is a bare and grassy saddle on a ridge sloping south-east to the spurs running along the south side of the Kolaserah valley. The ascent from Masan is steep and toilsome, up a stony spur; towards Shaini is only a short and easy descent to the Shaini valley. Immediately below the pass, also on the same side, are several springs of water. From the summit, on a bearing of 153°, is visible the Bilavar valley and far beyond the Parrau mountain. The mountains round contain abundant grass, but are bare of trees.—(Burton.)

GARKEH (TRIBES)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

GARMAB—(BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 6 *farsakhs* from Seiranbend and 7½ from Alut, and at 1 *farsakh* from Balakeh and ¼ *farsakh* from Merivan on the Seiranbend-Alut road.

GARMAKHANI (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

GARMASH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

GASHKI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

GAV-DARREH—

A village 13½ *farsakhs* from Merivan and 6¼ from Senna on the Merivan-Senna road. It is situated between the villages of Tudar and Barudar.—(Customs.)

It is probably the same as Gavadarreh.

GAV-RUD, also called JAVARUD and GAVARUD.

A river 5 *farsakhs* south of Senna. Its source is in the villages of Akeh and Tulan, and it flows east to west. From its spring to where it is known as Gav-rud the distance is 6 *farsakhs* and 34 *farsakhs* lower down it joins the Shirvan. Near the village of Dair or Dir a certain Mulla Darvish-Beg built a bridge 154 years ago across this river; this bridge fell in ruins, but Mirza Abdul Gaffar Mu'tamad some 54 years ago built a very solid bridge on the piers of the old one. Its principal affluents are the Kishlaq river and the river formed by the united waters of the Ab-i-Garran, Ab-i-Surkaval, and Ab-i-Merivan.—(H. L. Rabino.)

A river at the head of the Sururi valley between Kamiaran and Goruk on the Kirmanshah-Senna road.—(T. C. Plowden.)

A stream in Ardalan, flowing east and west towards the Avroman hills.

The road from Senna southwards meets and follows it about 27 miles south of Senna on the road to Kirmanshah.—(Gerard.)

A range of mountains between Senna and Kirmanshah, and also a stream named from the mountains. The latter is crossed by the Senna-Kirmanshah road at about 30 miles from Senna.—(Webb.)

A river flowing down the Gav-rud valley, about 30 miles south-south-east of Senna and fed by numerous springs and streams from the adjacent hills opposite Kaleh: its bed about here is 200 yards broad from bank to bank, and in the spring it is quite impassable. In summer it is fordable and has a stream about 20 to 30 feet broad. The valley is fairly well populated with villages, and corn and other crops are grown. As the stream runs further west its width narrows considerably, and as it runs through the hill to join the Shirvan river its breadth decreases to about 20 or 30 yards from bank to bank, while its bed gets more stony. It contains numerous runs and pools, but the fishing is very poor, owing to the practice of the inhabitants of periodically poisoning the water for the sake of the fish. It is a picturesque stream, its banks in many places being fringed by willow and other bushes. A great deal of the water is led off for the purpose of irrigation during the summer. There is a route along its banks from Senna to Kaleh. Cows are found grazing on its banks in the valley during the summer months. Its waters are quite drinkable. Partridges are seen in numbers on its banks morning and evening.—(Vaughan.)

This pass is crossed by the road from Kanduleh to Senna, about midway between the roads from Kirmanshah to Senna and Bijar respectively. The river here runs in two channels, each 30 yards wide separated by a gravelly bank or island: the summer months the left channel only holds water, the stream at midsummer being 10 yards wide and 2 feet deep, of clear and good water. During the melting of the snows the river is unfordable and is crossed 200 yards above the ford at a narrow point by a temporary wooden bridge. The valley here is broad and cultivated: on the left bank, sloping 2 miles to the hills on the right, it rises to low hills, on a spur of which is the village of Kala commanding the ford and bridge. Height 5,500 feet.

GAVARUD—

See Gav-rud.

GAVARUD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

GAVADARREH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

GAVADARREH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

GAVANTU (1) (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

GAVANTU (2) (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

GAVANTU (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.) It is between the village of Zartak and the Kizil-Uzun.—(Mann.)

GAZAN-BUZURG (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.) It is 1 farsakh to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road, between the villages of Dubendi and Husainabad.—(Customs.)

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GAZ—GIR

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GAZNA—ELEV. 4,950.'

Stands on a bare spur above the right bank of the stream draining the valley of Gandumban, Persian Kurdistan, rather over a mile above its junction with the Kishlaq stream. The mountains are quite bare of timber, but contain grass and herbaceous plants. There is some area of cultivation, corn, castor-oil, etc., on the banks of the stream below some springs of water in adjacent ravine. There are 20 houses of Kurds owning a number of cattle, goats, and sheep. The path down the valley to the Kishlaq crosses the stream in front of the village, and is commanded by it at a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.—(*Burton.*)

GEIBISURKH—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $11\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*) A village on the right of the Tabriz-Senna road, about 37 miles from the latter.—(*Morier.*)

GENDEBU—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the left of Baruder, which is $7\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Senna on the road thence to Merivan.—(*Customs.*)

GERIZEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Habitu.—(*Government list.*)

GERIZEH—

See Girizeh.

GEUZLEH (1) (BANEH)—

A village $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh on the Baneh-Sardasht road.—(*Customs.*)

GEUZLEH (2) (BANEH)—

A village situated $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh off the road between the villages of Buin Ulia and Buin Sutta.—(*Customs.*)

GEUZ-KUREH (MERIVAN)—

A village $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh to the right of Astarabad which is itself at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the Merivan-Senna road.—(*Customs.*)

This is the same as Ghaiza-Kvera, a halting-place in western Kurdistan, four stages from Senna on the road to Penjvin (*Rich*), and as Guazavara, a village on the borders of Kurdistan, under the Giuzhik pass, which leads from Penjvin to Senna. Penjvin is 16 miles west of Geuz-Kureh.—(*Gerard.*)

GIL SAFID—

A village in Kurdistan, north-west of Kirmanshah. It is situated on the right bank of the Kara-Su just below Ruvansar. No trees; good crops, chiefly wheat and barley, and other cultivation. Supplies 60 cows, 300 sheep and goats; good grazing; water good and plentiful. A road from Ruvansar down the right bank of the Kara-Su passes through the place and finally reaches Kirmanshah, from which it is distant about 45 miles.—(*Vaughan.*)

GIOZEH OR GIORZEH—

See Azmir

GIRIZEH OR GIRZEH—

A village on the borders of Persian Kurdistan, two stages north-west of Gul-lamb r, on the road to Sulaimanieh, from which it is 8 hours' march.—(*Rich.*)

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GIRJAH (TURKEY)—

A village of Turkish Kurdistan, bounding the valley in which Sulaimanieh stands on the east of lower range.—(*Gerard.*)

GIUZHIIH OR GARRAN (GERIZEH)—

A mountain and pass in the Kurdistan range, leading *viâ* Geuzkureh, Penjvin, and Doladreigh to Sulaimanieh. Beyond Geuzkureh it is known as the Garran, possibly identical with Girizeh (*q.v.*).—(*Rich; War Office Intelligence Branch.*)

GIVEHKESH (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

GIZMIL (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

GOGHIJEH (MERIVAN)—

A village $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Barderesheh on the road to Shah Kaleh.—(*Customs.*)

GOLGOLEH—

See Gorrehdarreh.

GOLJI—

Family of Golji Saiyids. This family is descended from Saiyid Salek who is buried in the village of Golgi.

GOMUK (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

GOROK OR GORUK—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, 22 miles south of Senna, on the road to Kirmanshah. It is situated in a small valley on a rivulet.—(*M. S. Route.*)
A village in Persian Kurdistan, containing about forty well-built houses.

Ample supplies for a small party here. Gorok is about 21 miles from Senna on the road thence to Kirmanshah.

In summer when Faki Sulaiman is abandoned by its inhabitants, *charvadars* go from Senna to Kamiaran *viâ* Goruk instead of *viâ* Faki-Sulaiman.

GORREH-DARREH OR GOLGOLEH—

A village $5\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Baneh on the opposite side of the river on the Baneh-Sakiz road between the villages of Gorreh-Darreh and Miredeh.

GORREH-DARREH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

GORVEH—

Sometimes erroneously called Goorveh, Gurveh, Kurveh-Korveh, Kurba.

A village between Senna and Hamadan 46 miles from the former. There is a Persian Government Telegraph office and a *chapar khaneh* here. Napier says it is on the high road and consists of over one hundred houses; it belongs to the Isfandabad district.

GOVORK (SAKIZ)—

A district of Sakiz. It is contiguous to that of Govork-Mukri.

GOZ—GUZ

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GOZAR-DARREH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

GULAMBAR (TURKEY)—

The capital of the district of Shahr-i-Zur, at the foot of the Avroman mountains. It lies close by the mountain Azmir or Giorzeh, 4 marches north of Khaniqin.—(*Rich; Gerard.*)

GULASTAR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* from Nanur and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Havarikhur on the road between the two.—(*Customs.*)

GULCHIDER (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of the road from Merivan to Saral at 4 *farsakhs* from Merivan.—(*Customs.*)

GULIABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the left of the road from Baneh to Seiranbend at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Seiranbend.—(*Customs.*)

GUL-SUZAN-SALASI—ELEV. 5,300'

A village in Kurdistan, north of the road from Merivan to Shaikh-Attar about 10 miles north-east of the former. It is celebrated for its onions, which go to Tehran.—(*Gerard.*)

GUL-YUNJEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the right of Nes-kaj and is seen from the Merivan-Senna road at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan.—(*Customs.*)

GUNAHU—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, built in a hollow below another called Khushamaneh. It is between Duveisseh and Kaleh-ju, west of Senna, on the road to Merivan.—(*T. C. Plowden.*)

GURGAI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

GURICHEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $4\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan and $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from the frontier of Saral, on the road from Merivan to Saral.—(*Customs.*)

GUZEH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is at $4\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakhs* from Keileshin and situated between the villages of Shaikh-Chupan and Hajiabad on the road from Keileshin, which is on the Baneh-Sakiz road to Mirgenashin on the frontier of Sardasht.—(*Customs.*)

GUZUZAR—

A village about 3 miles south of Senneh on the main road to Kirmanshah and on the left bank of the Kishlaq river; about 30 houses. Extensive crops and cultivation, numerous plantations of willow and other trees, and abundant supply of water.—(*Vaughan.*)

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Haidar (Sakiz)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the right of the Baneh Sakiz road, the other side of the river, 1 *farsakh* before reaching Sakiz.—(Customs.)

Haijoleh (Baneh)—

A village of the Buin sub-district of the Baneh district.—(Customs.)

Hajij (Avroman Lihun)—

To the east of the district of Avroman Lihun there is a village named Hajij in a very picturesque but rugged spot. There is here the tomb of Imamzadeh Sultan Obeidullah, brother of Imam Riza, and known as Kusseh-Hajij. The inhabitants of this village wear special clothes and head-gear and are held in great respect, and were always exempt from tolls and customs due. Beyond the mountain on the side of which is this village, and on the path leading to Senna, is a river running down a ravine said to be 40 *zars* deep. Over this ravine a small suspended bridge made of vine trees has been thrown, across which the villagers carry travellers and donkeys. My informant had been over this bridge but, said he, "once is enough for a life time."

Hajjabad (Sakiz)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Keleshin which is on the Baneh-Sakiz road and $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from Mirgenashin, which is on the frontier of Sardasht.—(Customs.)

Haji-Chai—

A river in the district of Isfandabad. It has its rise in the mountains of Chaharduli. It flows northwards and passes at one *farsakh* from the village of Kaslan and is 12 *farsakhs* east of Senna. From its source to Kaslan the distance is 5 *farsakhs*, and 6 *farsakhs* lower down it joins the Tarval river. Its name was Ajichai, aji in Turki meaning bitter and chai river.

Haji Muhammad Aga: Family of—

This family has given many notable personages to Kurdistan, amongst others Rustam Beg Mirakhor. The present representative of this family is Haji Shaikh Muhammad who lives in the village of Semeran and is accounted one of the great Shaikhs of Kurdistan. He has many sons, amongst others Shaikh Muhammad Amin; Shari'at Medar.

Haji Pambuk (Kalatarzan)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

Hala (Baneh)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $4\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Banekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut.—(Customs.)

Halabjik—

Probably the same as Halabjeh.

A small village in Kurdistan 5 miles south of Baneh, on the road to Sulaimanieh *via* Penjvin.—(Gerard.)

Haladarreh Sufla (Saral)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Hodjer and 1 from Haladarreh Ulia.—(Customs.)

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HAL—HAS

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HALADARREH ULIA (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

It is 1 *farsakh* from Haladarreh Sufia and 1 from Bardeh-safid.—(*Customs.*)

HAMZALIAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* from Siaumeh on the road thence to Alut.—(*Customs.*)

HAMZEH-KARAMIAN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is one *farsakh* from Keileshin which is on the Baneh-Sakiz road, on the road from Keileshin to Mirgenashin which is on the frontier of Sardasht.—(*Customs.*)

HANGAJAL (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* distant from Seiranbend and $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Nanur.—(*Customs.*)

HANIMEN (1) (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

HANIMEN (2) (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

HANUVAR (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

HARAM (TRIBE)—

Name often given to the Dum or Givehkesh tribe. See tribes of Kurdistan.

HARGENEH (TURKEY)—

A village on the Turkish frontier, at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Gehgechan and 2 from Merivan.—(*Customs.*)

HARUM NISHIN KHAN—

A place in Kurdistan near Banneh. The territory of the Guran tribe of Kirmanshah extends from the plain of Mahidasht to this point, which forms the *kishlaq* of the tribe.—(*T. C. Plowden.*)

HASANABAD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan, 1 *farsakh*, (some say 2), from Merivan on the road thence to Senna.—(*Customs.*)

HASANABAD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

HASANABAD (HASANABAD)—ELEV. 5,600'.

Hasanabad which gives its name to the Hasanabad district is a village 1 *farsakh* south of Senna. To the south of the village is a mountain on which one still sees the ruins of the fort built by Hasan Vali of Kurdistan. For some time Hasanabad was alternately with Merivan and Palingan one of the three capitals of the Valis of Kurdistan. It was destroyed under Shah Seffi Safavi by Sulaiman Beg, who founded Senna.—(*H. L. Rabino.*)

A village lying $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Senna in a narrow valley draining east of Kishlaq river. It is surrounded by vineyards and gardens and has a number of groves of willows, poplars, and fruit trees. The water is plentiful and good from *kariz* streams and springs. Above the village the valley is narrow, and is cultivated and has trees and orchards some way up: at the village it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad and opens out below to a cultivated plain sloping to the right bank of Kishlaq stream.

Above and to the south rises a bare hill, steep, and 800 feet above the village, crowned by the remains of a stone-built fort or town of ancient date.

There is ample room for camping; the hills are bare of trees: the grazing is good, and the people own numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. One hundred and fifty houses; it is the property of a Senna merchant, Aga Habibullah (1897).—(Vaughan.)

HASANABAD—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

HASAN-KAREH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is to the left of Shaikh-Attar on the Merivan-Senna road.—(Customs.)

HASAN-KHAN—

A ruined fort in Kurdistan used as a *caravanserai*, 5 or 6 miles from Senna towards Kirmanshah.—(Taylor.)

HASHAMIZ (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

HASHLEH—ELEV. 5,450'.

A hamlet of a dozen houses of Kurds on one of the north-north-east slopes of the Abdalan mountain. The Gav-rud is visible far below. The path from the valley of the latter to Yamanan traverses the slope below the village crossing the Hashleh pass a mile further on. There are a few patches of cultivation. The hill is bare of trees; the grazing good. Water from several springs. The villagers own flocks and herds pastured in summer on the higher mountain slopes. The Nushur valley lies a mile to the north.—(Burton.)

HAURIVAR (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

HAUSHBADRANI (AVROMAN)—

A plain celebrated in the annals of the wars with the Auramis. It is near Shahr-Avroman.

HAVARIKHUR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* distant from Seiranbend, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Nanur and 2 from Benekveh.—(Customs.)

HAZARKANIAN (SARAL)—

Two small villages in the district of Saral. Every house in the upper village has its own spring hence the name of Hazarkanian or thousand springs. The villages belong to six brothers descended of a family which came apparently from Syria or Sham. The family first settled in Avroman, where the river Ab-i-Shamian was named after them. From there one of the ancestors of the

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present owners of Hazarkanian came to the district of Saral and founded the village of Nalshikan not far from Hazarkanian. He assisted a chief of the Bebe Kurds who had been driven away from Sulaimanieh, and who, when he came again to his own, granted his host lands in Shahr-i-Zur. The son returned to Saral and founded Hazarkanian.—(*Mann.*)

HEIJANAN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road, the opposite side of the river, at 2 *farsakhs* from Sakiz.—(*Customs.*)

HEIJANAN (HUBITU)—

A village of Hubitu, 1 *farsakh* distant from Karadarreh and 1 from Zarineh-Vermeziar.—(*Customs.*)

HUJAN (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

HILISABAD—

A village in Kurdistan, 11 miles from Senna on the Hamadan road, 2 miles to the left of it.—(*Kinneir.*)

Probably the same as Khalizabad.

HISAR (TURKEY)—

Name of a place in Kurdistan two hours from Gulambar on the road to Sulaimanieh in Turkey.

There are three good wells here: each well is provided with a masonry drinking trough: water 10 feet to 15 feet from surface.—(*Bell; Rich.*)

HUALEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

HUBITU—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

HU-I-YAVAR—

A village in Kurdistan on the northern slope of the Tabla-Kuh (Kuh-Abdalan) and south of and several hundred feet above the junction of the Kishlaq and Gav-rud rivers. It contains 100 houses, and below it are a vast number of fruit gardens, vineyards and plantations of willow trees, which descend to the water's edge. The place is owned by Parviz, Tajer Bashi of Senna, a wealthy Christian merchant; the revenue is 1,500 *tumans*, but is only paid once every three years. The surrounding hills contain pasturage for sheep and goats, and a certain amount of corn is grown. Partridges abound in the neighbourhood.—(*Vaughan.*)

HUSAINABAD—

A village to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road, at 5 *farsakhs* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

HUSAINABAD (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

HUSAINABAD—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

HUSAINABAD—

A hamlet of 12 houses of Kurds, situated on the Shaini plain, Persian Kurdistan, on the road from Senna to Javanrud. It stands on the side of a bare mound on the left bank of the Shaini stream. Below it runs a road to Palingan from Kamiaran. No trees: the valley round is cultivated: water from the Shaini stream: good grazing ground.—(*Burton.*)

HUSAINABAD (ISFANDABAD)—

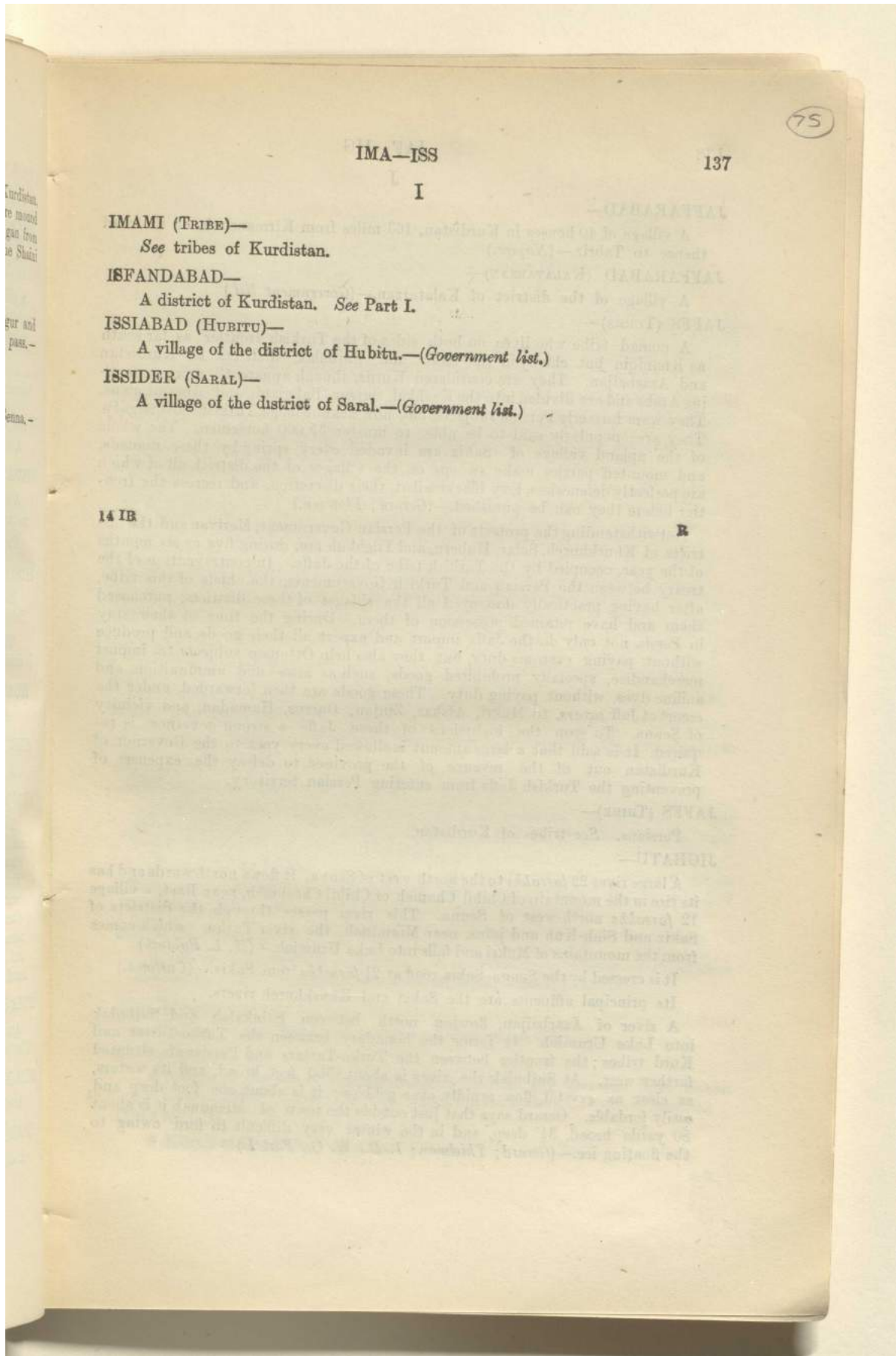
The first village of Kurdistan when entering that Province *vid* Sungur and Kuliai and the Gerdehkaneh pass. It is 20 minutes from the top of the pass.—(*Mann.*)

HUSAINABAD—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 19½ *farsakhs* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

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JAFFARABAD—

A village of 40 houses in Kurdistan, 163 miles from Kirmanshah, on the road thence to Tabriz.—(*Napier.*)

JAFFARABAD (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

JAFFS (TURKS)—

A nomad tribe who lives on both sides of the Turkish frontier as far south as Khaniqin but chiefly in the Sakiz and Sujbulak districts of Kurdistan and Azarbaijan. They are considered Kurds, though apparently more resembling Arabs and are divided into the Kashkai, Sursur, Babajani, and Abrami clans. They were formerly Persian subjects, but now acknowledge Turkish sovereignty. They are popularly said to be able to muster 35,000 horsemen. The whole of the upland valleys of Sakiz are invaded every spring by these nomads, and mounted parties make swoops on the villages of the district, all of which are perfectly defenceless, levy blackmail at their discretion, and recross the frontier before they can be punished.—(*Gerard; Plowden.*)

Notwithstanding the protests of the Persian Government, Merivan and the districts of Khurkhureh, Salar, Hubetu, and Tilehkuh are, during five or six months of the year, occupied by the Turkish tribe of the Jaffs. In contravention of the treaty between the Persian and Turkish Governments, the chiefs of this tribe, after having practically destroyed all the villages of these districts, purchased them and have retained possession of them. During the time of their stay in Persia not only do the Jaffs import and export all their goods and produce without paying customs duty, but they also help Ottoman subjects to import merchandise, specially prohibited goods, such as arms and ammunition and aniline dyes, without paying duty. These goods are then forwarded, under the escort of Jaff *savars*, to Mukri, Afshar, Zinjan, Garrus, Hamadan, and vicinity of Senna. To stop the incursions of these Jaffs a strong governor is required. It is said that a large amount is allowed every year to the Governor of Kurdistan out of the revenue of the province to defray the expenses of preventing the Turkish Jaffs from entering Persian territory.

JAFFS (TRIBE)—

Persians. See tribes of Kurdistan.

JIGHATU—

A large river 22 *farsakhs* to the north-west of Senna. It flows northwards and has its rise in the mountain of Chihil Chameh or Chihil Chashmeh, near Bast, a village 12 *farsakhs* north-west of Senna. This river passes through the districts of Sakiz and Siah-Kuh and joins, near Mianduab, the river Tathu which comes from the mountains of Mukri and falls into Lake Urumieh.—(*H. L. Rabino.*)

It is crossed by the Senna-Sakiz road at 2½ *farsakhs* from Sakiz.—(*Customs.*)

Its principal affluents are the Sakiz and Khurkhureh rivers.

A river of Azarbaijan, flowing north between Sainkaleh and Sujbulak into Lake Urumieh. It forms the boundary between the Turko-Tartar and Kurd tribes; the frontier between the Turko-Tartars and Persians is situated farther west. At Sujbulak the river is about 300 feet broad, and its waters, as clear as crystal, flow rapidly over pebbles; it is about one foot deep and easily fordable. Gerard says that just outside the town of Mianduab it is about 80 yards broad, 3½ feet deep, and in the winter very difficult to ford owing to the floating ice.—(*Gerard; Thielman; I. D., W. O., Part I.*)

JAMASHURAN (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

JAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

JANAVEREH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $4\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan, between the villages of Deh-Buniad and Kakuzekria on the Merivan-Senna road. Other information says it is at $8\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan and $11\frac{1}{4}$ from Senna to the left of the road between those two places.—(*Customs.*)

A village of Persian Kurdistan, situated in a narrow valley, on the caravan track between Senna and Sulaimanieh. It is 6 *farsakhs* (about 22 miles) from Duveisseh, between that place and Astarabad.—(*Rich; T. C. Plowden.*)

It is also called Kaleh Ju.

JANUSHAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

JARBUJEH (AVROMAN)—

A village in Avroman at the foot of Kuh Salan.

JAVANRUD (JAVANRUD)—ELEV. 4,755'.

A village of the district of Javarud. See Part I.

JAVARUD—

See GAV-RUD.

JAVARUD OR GAV-RUD—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

JEIRANMINGEH—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $18\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

JELILEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan. Other information says it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan and $12\frac{1}{4}$ from Senna to the right of the Merivan-Senna road.—(*Customs.*)

A village of 15 houses. Cultivation, *daimi* wheat and barley. It has 2 springs from which drinking-water is obtained. It belongs to Shaikh Isma'il, who had a mosque built here.

JIJEKAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is between the villages of Hasanabad and Astarabad to the right of the Merivan-Senna road.—(*Customs.*)

JININ (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

JUNIAN—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $21\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Senna and a short distance before the road crosses the Khurkhureh river.—(*Customs.*)

JUVANRUD—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

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KABARLU (SAKIZ)—

A village to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road, on the opposite side of the river, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh.—(Customs.)

KABARLUGEH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh from Gorreh-darreh on the road thence to Chiragh-Vais.—(Customs.)

KACHIAN (Perhaps GACHIAN)—

A village at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right of Janureh which is itself to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at $18\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

KAHDANEH—ELEV. 4,950'.

A village on the plain of Shaini, Persian Kurdistan. It stands on the right bank of the stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the Senna-Javanrud road, and contains 20 houses of Kurds. No trees. Water from the stream. The valley round is cultivated and grassy.—(Burton.)

KAHGOLI—

A village of the district of Hubitu. It is to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 1 farsakh from Divan-darreh and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Kaleh Reikhani.—(Customs.)

KAHIDAH—

A village on the left of the Senna-Sakiz road, about 32 miles from the former. It is situated in an opening in the mountains.—(Webb.)

KAILEH-GULAN (JAVARUD)—ELEV. 5,925'.

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

Kurdish village of 50 houses in the upper end of large cultivated valley running from east to west into the Gav-rud, Persian Kurdistan, some miles above its junction with the Senna river. The road from Kenduleh (Kirmanshah) to Senna passes by the village. There is abundant water; a number of willow trees; the plain round is entirely under cultivation, level and sloping gently up to mountains which are bare of trees, but with many springs of water and grass. A large number of cattle, sheep and goats are owned.—(Burton.)

KAILEH-GULAN ULIA (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KAKAJU (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KAKANKUP—

A village in Kurdistan $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Senna on the road to Kirmanshah. It is separated by a small river from the foot of a range of mountains.—(I. D., W. O.)

KAKOLI (SARAL)—

See Kahgoli.

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

KAK—KAL

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KAKSAVANDI (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Kalbaghi tribe. See tribes of Kurdistan.

KAKU-ZEKRIA (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is just at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from the frontier of Merivan and Kalatarzan. It is 9 farsakhs from Merivan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Shaikh Attar and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Darreh-Khushkeh. Other information says it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs or even $9\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $10\frac{1}{2}$ from Senna to the left of the Merivan-Senna road.—(Customs.)

A village and stream in Kurdistan, the former situated in a valley between Diveiseh and Janavereh. The stream falls into the Diala.—(Rich ; Plowden.)

KAL (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan to the right of the road from Merivan to Javanrud and Ruvansar. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Valajir.—(Customs.)

KALAJA—

A village in Kurdistan about 2 miles south of Ruvansar. It is situated on the right bank of the Kara-Su on one of the roads from Javanrud to Kirmanshah city. It contains about 20 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis. It has some cultivation and about 6 or 7 trees. Water good and plentiful. 20 cows, 150 sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

KALANDAR—

A village on the frontier of Sakiz at the junction of the Ab-i-Sakiz with the Jagatu.

KALATA—

A village of Persian Kurdistan, the property of the Wakil of Senna (1897). It stands at the foot of the Zarna mountain on one of its north-east slopes. Above the mountain is grassy and wooded, below stretches the Shain plain. Water is abundant. There are some trees. The flocks and herds are pastured in the summer on the higher parts of Zarna, where, and in the Shaini plain, grass is plentiful. There are 30 houses.—(Burton.)

KALATARZAN—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

KALATEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KALATEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KALATI (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KALB-'ALI-BEG (FAMILY OF.—

A branch of the Bani Ardalan family descended from Kalb 'Ali Khan, son of Sulaiman Beg, Vali, and represented in 1309 A. H. by Lutfali Beg, Sarhang of the Zafar Regiment of Kurdistan.

KALBAGHI OR GALBAGHI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

KALEKABAD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KALGINEH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KALHOR (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

KALHORABAD OR KALVORABAD (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list*) It is 1 *farsakh* to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 9 *farsakhs* from Senna.—(*Customs.*) Morier says 22 miles from Senna.

KALI-BALIN OR KAL-I-BALIN—

A pass over the Zagros between Persia, Kurdistan, and Bibih in Turkey. It leads immediately from Banneh to Baiandarreh. Thence the Zagros winds east of Sardasht and west of Sujbulak, and then to Sikiuh.—(*Rich.*)

KALKUFI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

KALEH-AMRULA KHAN—

An isolated hill 7 miles south of Senna. It is said to have a spring close to the summit.—(*Gerard*)

KALEH REIKHANI—

A village at 1½ *farsakhs* to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road, at 14½ *farsakhs* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

KALEH-CHI (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-CHI (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-CHIKARAN (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-CHUALA (TURKEY)—

A village on the route from Banneh to Sulaimanieh; 10 hours from the former.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH-GA (AVROMAN TAKHT)—

A village of the district of Avroman Takht. It is a little over a *farsakh* from Merk and less than a *farsakh* from Tifi.—(*Mann.*)

KALEH-HASILIN (TURKEY)—

A village of 50 huts, 9 miles west-south-west of Penjvin, on the road to Sulaimanieh.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH-ISMA'IL (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-JU—

See Janavereh. Plowden says Kalaju; it may be Kalajub, or perhaps same as following.

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KALEH-JUK (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-KAJ—

A place in Kurdistan on the left of the Tabriz-Senna road, about 5 miles north of the latter.—(*Morier.*)

KALEH-KAL YA'QUB—

A pass in Kurdistan, about an hour's march beyond the Gardeneh-Khishamaneh on the Senna-Sulaimanieh road. It is not far from Janavereh. The ascent is easy, but the descent very steep and rough.—(*T. C. Ploalen.*)

KALEH-KAMEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-KAN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-KAN—ELEV. 6,250'.

Peaks in Kurdistan in the neighbourhood of Senna.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH-KHAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-KHAN (HUBITU)—

A village at 16½ *farsakhs* from Senna on the Senna-Sakiz road.—(*Customs.*)
Perhaps the same as the above.

KALEH-KUHNEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-KOYA (1)—

A village situated in a valley three marches from Senna towards Sulaimanieh.—(*Rich.*)

KALEH KUA—

A village of Persian Kurdistan, situated about 55 miles north-north-west of Senna. It is a large village with a good deal of cultivation. The climate here in summer is delightfully cool, but the winter is severe. It is in the district of Hubitu. The stream, which takes its name from this village, flows into the Kapura river about a mile from the village of the latter name.—(*Rich; Gerard.*)

KALEH MERIVAN (MERIVAN)—

See Merivan village.

KALEH NADIR SHAH (1)—

A hill in Kurdistan, 15 miles north-west of Senna.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH NADIR SHAH (2)—

A hill 14 miles south of Senna, said to be hollow, but apparently only containing a smallish cave.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH SHAHABAD (MERIVAN)—

See village of Merivan.

KALEH SHAIKH GARAN—

A village about 6 miles east of Kamiaran on the boundary between Kirmanshah and Kurdistan.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH TARASH—

A fort in north-western Kurdistan on a rocky peak 500 or 600 feet above the road, 2 miles north-east of Baneh.—(*Gerard.*)

KALEH TURAGH—

A small stone fort on a low hill, in Persian Kurdistan, close to the frontier of Turkey, where the Senna-Sulaimanieh road crosses it.—(*T. C. Plowden.*)

KALEH VIANEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KALEH-I-JUANRUD—

See Javanrud.

KALUJEH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KALVAYA—

A high range of mountains in Kurdistan to the north of the road between Baruder and Senna. The Sakiz road leads across it.—(*Gerard.*)

KALVAZEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KAMAMI (TRIBE)—

Perhaps the same as Kamari. *See tribes of Kurdistan.*

KAMANGAR (FAMILY)—

Descendants of Pir Mikael, one of the lights of the Mussalman world. Maulana Ahmad of this family was one of the great priests of Maulana Khaled Kurd. His son Haji Shaikh Abdullah is still alive.

KAMANGAR OR KAVANGAR (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

KAMANTU (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is on the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

KAMARI (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Kalbaghi tribe. *See tribes of Kurdistan.*

KAMIARAN—ELEV. 5,275'.

A small village of Persian Kurdistan on the Senna-Kirmanshah road, 45 miles from the former. It is situated on a branch of the Rizavar river in the Pusht-Darband plain, about 2 miles on the Senna side of the frontier between Kurdistan and Kirmanshah. It is 34 miles from the town of the latter name.

Kamiaran possesses a mud fort built by the villagers for their own protection, but notwithstanding this effort at greatness, the whole appearance of the place is miserable and poverty-stricken.—(*Webb ; Gerard ; Plowden.*)

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KAM—KAN

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KAMIS (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KANGEREH (ISFANDABAD)—

A village at the foot of the Gerdehkaneh pass on the Kurdistan sid of it on the road from Sungur to Senna.—(*Mann.*)

KANIAN—ELEV. 6,000'.

A halting-place on the border of Persian Kurdistan, one stage from Baneh on the road to Penjvin.—(*Gerard.*)

Perhaps same as Kani-Dosdan.

KANIBAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is situated between the villages of Derga-Sheikhan and Kuchar. Kuchar is on the road from Baneh to Balakeh.—(*Customs.*)

KANIBARD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 5 *farsakhs* from Baneh on the road thence to Sardasht. There is a road from here to Banekveh, 6 *farsakhs*, and to Alut 3 *farsakhs*.—(*Customs.*)

KANI-CHACAL (TURKEY)—

A halting place on the Turkish border of Kurdistan, one stage from Khaniqin on the road to Sulaimanieh.—(*Gerard.*)

KANI CHARMU (CHASHMEH-SAFID)—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $18\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

KANIDUSDAN OR KANIDZAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is one *farsakh* from Seiranbend on the road thence to Alut.—(*Customs.*)

KANI EIN 'ALI (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KANIGEUZ (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is between the villages of Baizabad and Kuchar which are both on the road from Baneh to Balakeh.

KANI GURZAR (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KANI HALUJEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Baneh on the road thence to Sardasht.—(*Customs.*)

KANI-IBRAHIM (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Balakeh between Balakeh and Kiverud on the road from Seiranbend to Alut. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* distant from the former and 7 from the latter.—(*Customs.*)

KANIKABUD (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Sakiz.—(*Customs.*)

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KANI KHUDADAD—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at $18\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

KANIMIRAN (MERIVAN)—

A village at $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Assadabad towards Siv-Suffa. Assadabad is on the Merivan-Penjvin road. Kanimiran belongs to Zafar-ul-Mulk, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Eskul.—(Customs.)

KANI-MUSHKAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KANI-MUSHKAN (FAMILY OF SHAIKHS)—

The founder of this family is a certain Shaikh Muhammad who came from the village of Kiran in Syria and settled in the village of Kani-Mushkan.

Shaikh Husain, who in 1309 A. H. was said to be over 100 years old, was descended as follows from Shaikh Muhammad: Shaikh Husain Ibn Ahmad, Ibn Gassen, Ibn Shams-ud-Din, Ibn Muhammad, Ibn Shams-ed-din, Ibn Shaikh Muhammad.

The present representatives of this family are the sons of Shaikh Husain, amongst others Shaikh 'Ali and Rais-ul-Mashayekh, and Shaikh Muhammad Naib-ul-Shar', son of Shaikh Kerim, nephew of Shaikh Husain.

KANINAU (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Havarikhur and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Benekveh on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

KANIPAN (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KANI-SAFA—

A pleasant spot and a spring on Kuh-Avidar near Senna.

KANISANAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh from Vaisseh on the road thence to Baiveh.—(Customs.) Proprietor Mahmud Khan.

KANISARD (TURKEY)—

A village of the Turkish district of Shellir. It is at $3\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Taratuleh on the Merivan-Baneh road.—(Customs.)

KANI-SHAFI—

A pleasant spot on Kuh-Avidar near Senna.

KANISUARAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KANISUR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $1\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Sadbar and $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh from Nuijgah on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

KAPAK (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

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KAP—KAR

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KAPURA—Elev. 6,125'.

A small village of thirty houses in northern Kurdistan between Mirdeh and Baneh. Lies on the chief branch of a stream 1 mile north-west of main track.—(Rich; Gerard.)

Probably the same as Gaffurdarreh or Gapurdarreh.

KARA BAKHRA OR BUKHRA—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, on the road from Senna to Banna. It is near the summit of a mountain range, called here Chihilchameh, on a stream which drains to the Kizil-Uzun river. It is a filthy place, though some poplar and fruit trees make it look pleasant. On the opposite side of the glen are the remains of a fort of the Bulbassis. One of the passes through the Zagros range from Sulaimanieh to Senna over the Kali Balin hill is close to this village.—(Rich.)

KARABULAK (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh to the left of the road from Baneh to Tajvan, at $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh from Baneh.—(Customs.)

KARABULAK (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

KARACHAN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is 1 farsakh from Gorrehdarreh on the road thence to Chiragh-Vais.—(Customs.)

KARACHU—

A small stream in northern Kurdistan flowing north-west to join the river Jagatu.—(I. D., W. O.)

KARADARREH—

A village of the district of Hubitu. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh from Kasnazan and 1 from Heijanam.—(Customs.)

KARAFU—

A district of Kurdistan.

KARAFUAN—(HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KARAGEUL (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu. It is 1 farsakh from Zarineh-Vermeziar and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Abbarik.

Perhaps same as Karagul.

KARAGUL (1) (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KARAGUL (2) (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

S 2

KARAJIAN—ELEV. 5,280'.

Is situated in the valley of the same name 4 miles north of Ruvansar. Here diverge roads to Kirmanshah *via* Ruvansar, to Javanrud and to Kamiaran. The Karajian valley is here a mile broad; the mountains steep and grassy, but bare of trees. The valley itself contains much grass. A few patches of cultivation lie round the village. There is no water when the snow has melted off the surrounding hills, and the village is deserted during the summer by the inhabitants, who leave for the Zarna mountain with their flocks and herds.—(Burton.)

KARAJIAN (PASS AND VALLEY)—ELEV. 6,340'.

Is traversed by the Senna-Javanrud road between the village of Lun and the Gashen pass. The descent into the valley from the direction of Lun is steep and dangerous for laden animals for a short distance, but the remainder of the valley is traversed by good and level tracks. The length of the valley to Ruvansar is about 9 miles. As far down as Karajian it is a mile only in width, gradually expanding as it nears Ruvansar. In this portion it is flanked on either hand by rocky and splintered cliffs of the Shahu and Zarna mountains. Grass is abundant throughout, but there is no water after the melting of the snow. At Karajian the Javanrud road diverges to cross the Shahu range by the Gashen pass to the west, which it does by a steep and difficult track to Khani-Khadran on the Halab-jeh-Kirmanshah road, the road continuing to Ruvansar; here also from the east side joins road from Kamiaran.—(Burton.)

KARAVUL—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 2 *farsakhs* from Senna.—(Customs.)

KARASU—

A river in south-west Persia which rises in Kurdistan; its principal stream originates at Ruvansar, where numerous springs pour out a considerable volume of clear water from some rocky hills on the north-west border of the village. Two other small tributaries join it east and north-west of the same village on the fertile plain of Shahabad, 30 miles north-west of Kirmanshah city; it receives additional water from numerous tributaries; a little lower down it is joined by the Ab-i-Merek, which, rising in the Luristan hills, flows through the Mahidasht plain. A few miles further down it is joined by various streams from a place called Sarab-Nilufar, about 5 miles west of its right bank. The river at this early part of its course flows at a considerable distance below the level of the surrounding country, at least 10 and often from 15 to 20 feet below it. In consequence of this its waters are not used for irrigation purposes below Uramuvar (Urumabad) about 8 miles from its source. The country through which it passes is exceedingly fertile, while the banks of the river are lined, in many places for several miles together, with willow trees and bushes. Ten miles north-west of Kirmanshah city the Rizavar-rud, from the Bilavar valley, coming down *via* Kaklistan, joins it. Its waters are now more or less discoloured. There appears to be no reason why its waters should not be utilized for irrigation, at any rate as far as Kirmanshah; the probable explanation is the disinclination of the Persian to expend money in masonry dams, and his incapacity to construct them, and also owing to a legend which declares that the river cannot be used for irrigation purposes. It is joined at a spot about 15 miles south-east of Kirmanshah by the Gamasiab. The united rivers then flow south-west, through Cham-Nuzeh, Gudapur, Tang-i-Tir, and Huleilan to Seimerreh, when they join and help to make the main stream of the Karkhah.—(Plowden; Vaughan.)

KAR—KAS

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KARATAUREH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

This is probably the chief place of the small district of Karataureh which seems to have been added in 1905 to the district of Kalatarzan.—(*H. L. Rabino.*)

It is 1 *farsakh* from Aghkend.—(*Customs.*)

KARATAUREH—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

KARAVANAN (EILAK)—

A village of Eilak district.

KARAYAN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KARAYAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KARGINEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KARJU (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KARRASSI (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KASHA—

The name of a peak in Zagros mountains, Kurdistan, about 30 miles east of Sulaimanieh, about 12,000 feet high.—(*Gerard.*)

KASHAMIS (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KASHKAI—

One of the four clans of the Jaff Kurds, found on both sides of the frontier.—(*Gerard.*)

KASKHAMI—

A village in Kurdistan at the north foot of the Kuchik Safid Kuh in a fertile valley watered by streams; it contains from 40 to 50 houses of Kuliai-Kurd Shi'ahs, and there are several plantations, chiefly of willow trees in the vicinity also fruit gardens a little further off. Good grazing in spring and summer. Supplies: 700 sheep and goats and a few donkeys. There is a certain amount of wheat grown; troops could camp on the slopes and low spurs, and along the valley in the immediate vicinity, but the ground is uneven. Elevation 6,800 feet. It is 58 miles by road from Senna and 56 from Kirmanshah.—(*Vaughan.*)

KASLAN (ISFANDABAD)—

Formerly the residence of the Governor of Isfandabad. Amanullah Khan Buzurg had a fine residence built here.

It has about 100 houses: a good deal of grain is grown about here.—(*Napier.*)

KASNAZAN (HUBITU)—

A village of Hubitu. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Shah-Vali, $\frac{3}{4}$ from Karadarreh, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Zarinéh.—(Customs.)

KASNAZAN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KASRIAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KASTUD—

A plain in Kurdistan between Hamadan and Senna in which Gurveh is situated.—(Kinneir.)

KATARU—

A mountain 2 farsakhs from Vinneh in Turkey, between that place and Baneh. It is crossed by a road from Baneh to Merivan.—(Customs.)

KATAVUN (MERIVAN)—

A village of Merivan near which the Surkaval river has its rise. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the left of the Shaikh-Sharbati on the Merivan-Senna road.—(Customs.)

KAULEH—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Zagheh Sufla in the Saral district. Zagheh Sufla is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 10 farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

KAULEH (HUBITU)—

A village of Hubitu. It is 1 farsakh from Kudjer, 1 from Yangierk, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Divandarreh.—(Customs.)

KAUPICH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Baneh on the road thence to Sardasht.—(Customs.)

KAVAREH (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Gurgai tribe. See tribes of Kurdistan.

KAVAT—

A cave in the district of Javanrud. It has never been explored, and is, it is said, well worth a visit.

KAZIBARD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Baneh on the road thence to Tajvan.—(Customs.)

KEHRIZEK (SAKIZ) perhaps KEHRIZ—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh from Sakiz.—(Customs.)

KEILEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Nanur on the road thence to Havarikhur.—(Customs.)

KEILEH NANUR (BANEH)—

A sub-district of Baneh. Chief place Seiranbend.—(Customs.)

KEILESHIN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is just outside the Gardaneh Khan and to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road at $4\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh. From here to Mirgenashin on the frontier of Sardasht it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs.—(Customs.)

KEILESSUN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road, $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh past the Jighatu, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Sakiz.—(Customs.)

KEILIGERAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan, on the road thence to Saral.—(Customs.)

KEILU (SARAL)—

A village of Saral at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Guricheh which is in the Merivan district.—(Customs.)

KELAK—

A village in southern Kurdistan, 8 farsakhs from Zohab.—(Gerard.)

KELLABIN (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

KELLAS—

A river on the Turco-Persian frontier separating Alut in the district of Baneh from Alan in Turkey.—(Customs.)

KENDESUREH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 4 farsakhs from Seiranbend and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Alut on the road between the two. It is 1 farsakh from Balakeh and 1 from Sardab.—(Customs.)

KENDESUREH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road and opposite the village of Mazujdarreh.—(Customs.)

KERGABAD (EILAK)—

A village of Eilak. It is at the foot of the Salavatabad pass at 3 farsakhs from Deh-Gulan and 3 from Senna, on the road from Sungur to Senna. It numbers 60 houses.—(Mann.)

KERIMABAD—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 9 farsakhs from Senna. Close by are the ruins of old Ahmadabad. The present Ahmadabad is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs distant on the opposite side of the road.—(Customs.)

KERKEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KERMAJ (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KESHKASSEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh 1 farsakh distant from Saiyid Sarem and 1 from Nameh-Shir.—(Customs.)

KESKEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KETKI (TRIBE)—

See tribes of Kurdistan.

KEZILCHEH (TURKEY)—

This is the name of the Turkish frontier near Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

KEZKEZAREH—ELEV. 6,730'.

Stands in a cultivated valley below the north side of the Ramul pass (Persian Kurdistan) on the Kenduleh-Senna road.

The water supply is abundant and the area of cultivation large; large numbers of cattle and sheep are owned. The surrounding mountains are treeless, but contain good grazing; nothing but cowdung fuel available. The village consists of 40 houses of Kurds.—(*Burton.*)

KHAJJEK (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 2 *farsakhs* from Gendumban.—(*Customs.*)

KHAKIBENU (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KHALICHIAN—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at 1 *farsakh* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

KHALIZABAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KHALUZEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is to the left of the road from Banneh to Merivan *vid* Taratuleh at 2½ *farsakhs* from Merivan, and 3 *farsakhs* from the village of Vinneh in Turkey.—(*Customs.*) Cultivation: wheat, barley, tobacco. Water is from a stream on the Turkish frontier. 100 houses. Proprietor Zafar-ul-Mulk.—(*Mann.*)

KHANEGAH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KHANEGAH (AVROMAN TAKHT)—

A village of the district of Avroman Takht. It is between the villages of Diru and Razau.—(*Mann.*)

KHANEGAH-GAZI (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KHANEGAH-I-MULLA (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KHANEH-GILAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KHANSANIN—

A village in Kurdistan, about 26 miles south of Senna, situated in a valley on one of the roads from that place to Kirmanshah. It contains about 50 houses. The valley in which it is situated is exceedingly fertile and contains extensive crops of wheat, barley, etc., reaped in August. There are some fruit gardens and willow trees along the stream in its vicinity, which drains into the Gav-rud, distant about 3 miles. Water plentiful; grazing good; supplies: 1,000 sheep and goats. Troops can camp anywhere in its vicinity. The hills surrounding the valley, which is about 3 miles broad by 7 in length from east to west contain numerous streams with cultivation and clusters of trees here and there in their recesses; the intervening slopes possess good grazing. Roads run from here to Senna, distant 30 miles, and to Kirmanshah, distant 78 miles.—(Vaughan.)

KHANUM (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the right of Bashmak which is at $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road thence to Penjvin.—(Customs.)

KHANUMABAD—

A village in Kurdistan, about 38 miles north-west of Kirmanshah and on the south side of the Ruvansar-Javanrud road. It contains from 15 to 20 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis, and is situated on undulating ground. Two or three large trees close by. Cultivation and crops. Water from a stream; firewood from the hills. Supplies: 40 cows, 200 sheep and goats.

KHANUM KUHNEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Khav which is on the road from Merivan to Baneh *via* Taratuleh.—(Customs.)

KHARILEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KHARKEH—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $7\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

KHARKEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KHARRAT (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

KHASSKIN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KHAV (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road thence to Baneh *via* Taratuleh.—(Customs.)

KHEILERESH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Alut on the road thence to Seiranbend.—(Customs.)

KHEREALAD (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

KHERIALEH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KHERSSANEH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KHURIABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of Gulastar, which is on the road from Naur to Havarikhur. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Gezeleh.—(*Customs.*)

KHURKHUREH—

A district of Kurdistan. See Part I.

KHURKHUREH (KHURKHUREH)—

A village of the district of Khurkhureh. Fifty houses. It is on the side of a mountain known by the same name.

The village is 2 *farsakhs* distant from Vashehdarreh, a village not far from the Turko-Persian frontier. From Khurkhureh to Keilu in Saral it is 4 *farsakhs*; the road passes at 2 *farsakhs* the village of Surmusi.

KHUSRUABAD—

A garden situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Senna. It is a piece of group 100 yards square, divided into smaller squares by avenues of poplars with one grand centre avenue.—(*Rich.*)

KHURUSSEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

KHUSHAMANEH—

A village in Persian Kurdistan between Duveisseh and Kolehju, near a pass called Gardaneh-Khushamaneh, through which the Senna-Sulaimanieh road runs.—(*Plowden.*)

KHUSHKADUL—

A village of 30 houses of Kurds standing in a valley back from the Kishlaq river, about 6 miles below Senna. It has very fine groves of poplars and willows and an abundant supply of water. The slopes round are well cultivated.—(*Burton.*)

KHWAJA AMIR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Sivej and $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Sueru which is on the Baneh-Sardasht road.—(*Customs.*)

KILATAPPEH—

A deserted fort on the western border of Kurdistan, 6 miles south-east of Penjvin on the road to Merivan.—(*Plowden.*)

KILAUOKAR (TRIBE)—

Same as Kullahkar.

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

KIRIAN—

A small village in the valley of Keileh-Ghulam surrounded by trees and cultivated fields; it stands back from the valley at the foot of a bare outer slope a mile below the auxiliary Ramisht stream.

KISHLAQ—

A village in Kurdistan inhabited by Kuliai Kurds and situated in a valley on a mountain south-south-east of the Kuh Hashtah. It contains 40 to 50 houses. It is watered by a stream and is surrounded by gardens, trees, and cultivation; good grazing in summer; supply: 600 sheep and goats.—(*Burton.*)

KISHLAQ (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is opposite Kishlaq Mulla to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road.—(*Customs.*)

KISHLAQ (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road at 1 *farsakh* from Sakiz.—(*Customs.*)

KISHLAQ HASAN AGA (SAKIZ)—

A village to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road at 8½ *farsakhs* from Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

KISHLAQ-ISKANDER—

Stands on the right bank of the Gav-rud 10 miles from its junction with the Kishlaq. Faki Sulaiman lies 1½ miles down stream. The Kirmanshah-Senna road fords the Gav-rud below the village. Grazing good in the Gav-rud valley. Corn (cut in end of July) and some patches of various vegetables. Some cattle and sheep.—(*Burton.*)

KISHLAQ ISMA'IL BEG (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KISHLAQ MULLA (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is on the opposite side of the river between the village of Heijanan and of Haidar.

KISHLAQ-SAFID (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KIVELEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is ½ *farsakh* from Safid Kamereh off the left of the road from Havarikhur to Benekveh.—(*Customs.*)

KIVERUD (BANEH)—

A sub-district of Baneh. Chief place Kiverud.

KIVERUD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is near the Turkish frontier at 1½ *farsakhs* from Alut on the road to Baneh *via* Khajjeh. From here there is also a road to Balakeh.

KIZIL-JI—

A river in Kurdistan, near the Turkish frontier.—(*Rich; Plowden.*)

KIZIL-UZUN—

This river is 10 *farsakhs* north of Senna. Its rise is in the mountains of Saral and the river flows from west to north and passes Garrus and Zinjan finally falling into the lagoon at Rasht. It is bridged at many places in and out of Kurdistan. At Geibisurkh, 31 years ago, Mirza 'Ali Naghi, son of late Mirza Muhammad Riza Vazir, built a bridge at a cost of 2,000 *tumans*. There is also a large bridge over the river at Salavatabad of Garrus.

Its tributaries in Kurdistan are the Kauleh and Tarval river.

Schindler says the principal branches of this river rise in the mountains of 'Abbas Beg, in Ardalan, in about Lat. 35° 50', Long 46° 45', 8 or 9 miles north-west of Sanna towards Senna. Thence it makes an exceedingly tortuous course about 100 miles in the general direction of north-east.

KOLADUL (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 2 *farsakhs* from Seiranbend on the road thence to Alut. It is between the villages of Kanidusdan and Sardab at 1 *farsakh* from either of them.—(Customs.)

KORADARREH—See GORREHDARREH—.

KUCHAR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the road from Baneh to Balakeh at 1½ *farsakhs* from Baneh.—(Customs.)

KUDJER (HUBITU)—

A village of Hubitu. It is 1 *farsakh* from Kauleh, 3 from Divandarreh, and 1½ from Haladarreh-Sufla.—(Customs.)

KUH-ABDALAN—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-ARBABA—

A peak 3 miles from Baneh, a town in north-west Kurdistan. Its slopes are covered with vineyards more than half way up.—(Gerard.)

It is 500 paces south of Baneh. It is well wooded and has good pastures. The plant *biusa* is found here.

KUH-AVIDAR—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-AVROMAN—

The Avroman range lies south-west of, and parallel to, the Zagros mountains. The hills are wild and rocky, only traversed by foot-paths. Between Avroman and Zagros is a narrow valley, through which runs a direct road to Kirmanshah from Sulaimanieh called the Shamian road. Through this valley flows a little river, which comes down from the Guran pass and falls into the Diala (Ab-i-Shiran).

KUH-BAGH-KHAN—

The local name for the mountains which shut in on either side the valley of the Cham-i-Garran in Kurdistan. They are sometimes called the Kuh-i-Cham-i-Garran and form part of the great Zagros range. It is traversed here by the Senna-Sulaimanieh road.—(Plowden.)

KUH-BAZIR-KHANI—

A range of hills in Persian Kurdistan, apparently to the north-west of Senna. They run north and south, and are said to terminate in a plateau of the same elevation as Hamadan, to which there is a road over them from Sulaimanieh, there being scarcely any descent to that place. I imagine this name must be applied to a portion of the main Kurdistan range, dividing Ardalan from Sulaimanieh and Kirmanshah.—(Rich.)

KUH-BALUN—

A black rocky peak on the south side of the Gav-rud river, which there forms the boundary between Kirmanshah and Kurdistan, south-east of Kaleh, where the Kanduleh-Senna road crosses the river. It presents a knife edge east and west, and is flat to north and south.—(Burton.)

KUH-CHARMUK—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-CHIHIL-CHAMEH.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-DUSHMAD—

A high range of mountain, about 10,000 feet, in Kurdistan to the south-east of Senna.—(Gerard.)

KUH-GARRAN—

The local name for a portion of the Zagros enclosing the valley of Cham-Garran situated on the western side of the Garran pass in Western Kurdistan.—(Plowden.)

It is 12 *farsakhs* west of Senna. Oak, gall-nut tree, and myobalan are plentiful here. Also called Kuh-Cham-i-Garran.

KUH-KALEH BARD—

In the district of Merivan. Seen on the Merivan-Senna road opposite the village of Almaneh.

KUH-KHAN—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-KHUSRAU KHAN—

A mountain in the district of Khurkhureh. It has much water and pastures.

KUH-KUREMIANEH—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-MAMU (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* to the left of Gendumban which is on the road from Baneh to Balakeh.—(Customs.)

KUH-MEIHAMEIN—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-PANJEH-'ALI—

A jagged and lofty mountain visible at a great distance to the east from the Mian-Sar pass above the Gav-rud, Persian Kurdistan. Its topmost peaks in profile present a curious likeness to the tips of the fingers of a human hand: hence the name.—(Burton.)

KUH-PIR-RUSTAM—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-SALAN—

A mountain in the district of Avroman. It starts at the village of Jarbujeh and ends at Bahramabad, and is well wooded.

KUH-SANG-SAFID—

A mountain in which the Kishlaq river has its rise. The village of Sang Safid is 5 *farsakhs* to the north of Senna.

KUH-SARABAN—

A lofty mountain of the Bard-i-Zangir or Zallan district situated about 13 miles west of Javanrud, Persian Kurdistan. Its lower slopes are clothed with oak forest; towards the summit it rises to a white peak of rounded outline. It is almost entirely circled by the Lusha, Zallan, and Zimkan rivers.—(*Burton.*)

KUH-SHEIDA—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-SULTAN-SARAJ-UD-DIN—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

KUH-ZARDALEH—

Same as Kuh-Pir-Rustam (*q.v.*).

KUIK (TRIBES)—

Same as Kuvik. See tribes of Kurdistan.

KUJUR (1) (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KUJUR (2) (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KUL (1) (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

KUL (2) (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KUL (3) (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KULABIAN (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KULAHARD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KULAJUB—

See KALEH-JU.

KULAN—

A plain in Persian Kurdistan on the borders of Turkish territory. It takes its name from a small village in the hills shutting it in on the north. The plain is passed through between Penjvin (Turkish) and Merivan on the road from the former to Senna.—(*Plowden.*)

KULAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is in the hills shutting the plain of Kulan in on the north side.—(*Plowden.*) It is $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Merivan.—(*Customs.*)

KULASARREH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

A Kurdish village of 100 houses at the head of the valley of the same name which runs south-east of the Senna-Kirmanshah road at Asaola, where joining the valley of Sursur its drainage runs to the Gav-rud. The water supply is abundant from several streams and springs; there are some fine groves of poplars and some fruit trees. The mountain slopes and the valley itself are well cultivated. The corn at and round the village is not reaped till the first week of August: lower down at the end of July and beginning of August.

The village occupies a commanding position on a spur facing down the valley; it contains a large brick house with flanking towers built by the owner of the village, the Wakil of Senna. A path from Yamenan to Javarud runs past the village, crossing the spurs forming the valley to either hand. Grazing is very good; fuel, except cow-dung, scarce; room for camping on the slopes north of the village. Above Kolasarreh the valley is merely a series of narrow ravines; below it spreads out as far as Asaola, about 3 miles distant, to a width of 1 to 1½ miles. A number of cattle and sheep are owned.—(*Burton.*)

KULATUS (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

KULIAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KULINJI (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

KULLAHKAR (TRIBE)—

Probably same as Kilaukar. See Tribes of Kurdistan.

KUMASSI (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

The district of Kuravaz is sometimes called Kumassi from the tribe inhabiting it.

KUNDELAN—

A village situated between the valley of Darabi in the district of Sakiz and that of Dularzan in the district of Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

KURAVAZ—

A district of Kurdistan See Part I.

KURBA—

See GURVEH.

KURDISTAN—

Persian Kurdistan commonly called Ardan is a Province of Persia. It is limited by Kurdistan of Azarbaijan, *i.e.*, the district of Sardasht, Mukri, Sainkaleh, the small province or district of Garrus, Hamadan, and Kirmanshah and west by Turkish territory.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I, and for the History of Kurdistan, Part II.

KURDS—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

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KUR—KUV

KURKUREH (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KURREHDAR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Khajjek towards Alut. From Kurreh-dar the road goes to Kiverud which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Alut.—(Customs.)

KURREH-DARREH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

KURREH-DARREH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

KURRICHHA (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

KURUDER (KALATARZAN)—

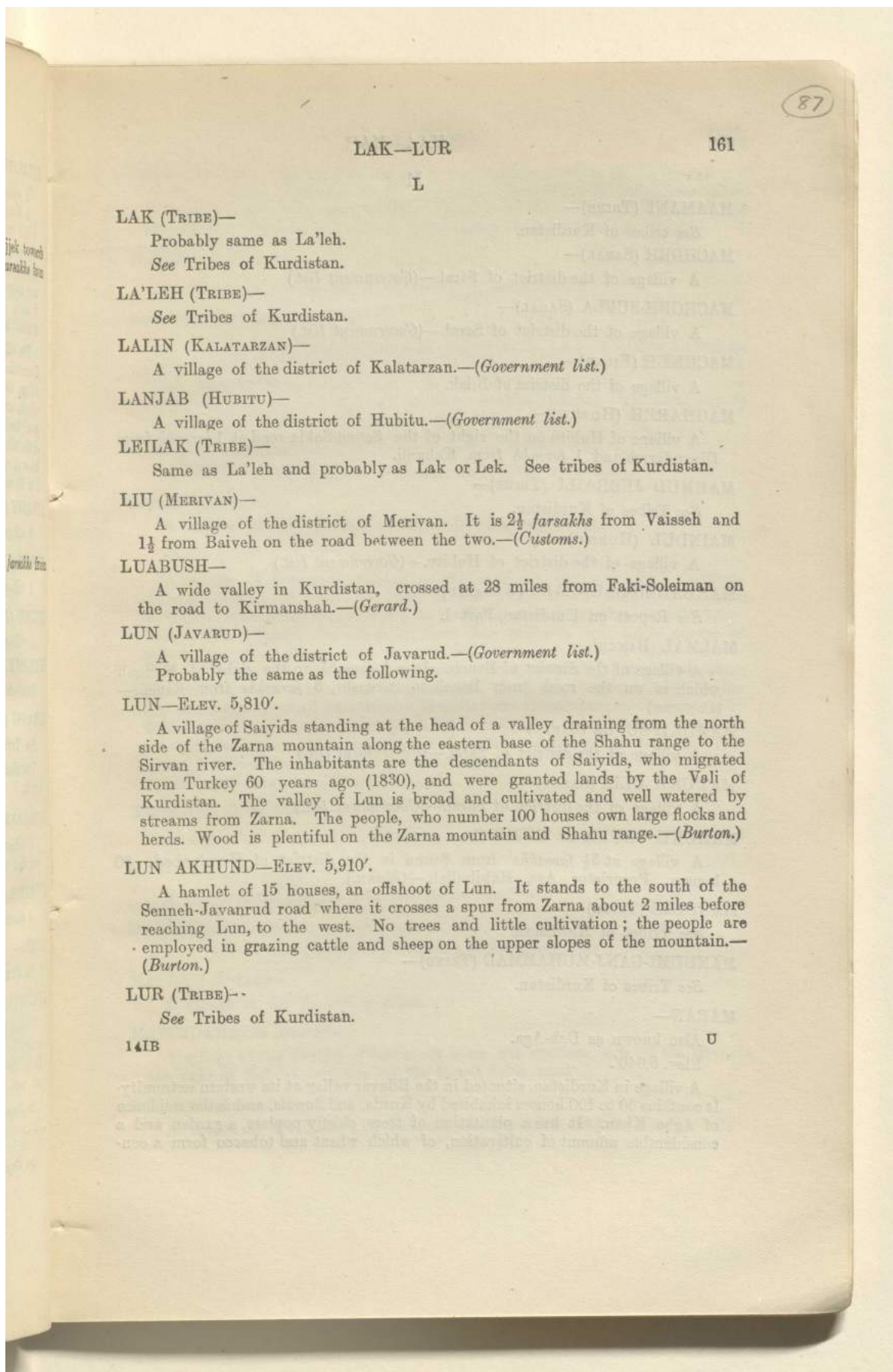
A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

KUTEKH—

A village at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the Senna-Sakiz road at $15\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

KUVIK OR KUIK (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.



LAK—LUR

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LAK (TRIBE)—

Probably same as La'leh.

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

LA'LEH (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

LALIN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

LANJAB (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

LEILAK (TRIBE)—

Same as La'leh and probably as Lak or Lek. See tribes of Kurdistan.

LIU (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Vaisseh and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Baiveh on the road between the two.—(*Customs.*)

LUABUSH—

A wide valley in Kurdistan, crossed at 28 miles from Faki-Soleiman on the road to Kirmanshah.—(*Gerard.*)

LUN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)
Probably the same as the following.

LUN—ELEV. 5,810'.

A village of Saiyids standing at the head of a valley draining from the north side of the Zarna mountain along the eastern base of the Shahu range to the Sirvan river. The inhabitants are the descendants of Saiyids, who migrated from Turkey 60 years ago (1830), and were granted lands by the Vali of Kurdistan. The valley of Lun is broad and cultivated and well watered by streams from Zarna. The people, who number 100 houses own large flocks and herds. Wood is plentiful on the Zarna mountain and Shahu range.—(*Burton.*)

LUN AKHUND—ELEV. 5,910'.

A hamlet of 15 houses, an offshoot of Lun. It stands to the south of the Seneh-Javanrud road where it crosses a spur from Zarna about 2 miles before reaching Lun, to the west. No trees and little cultivation; the people are employed in grazing cattle and sheep on the upper slopes of the mountain.—(*Burton.*)

LUR (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

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- MAAMANI (TRIBE)—
See tribes of Kurdistan.
- MACHGEH (SARAL)—
A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)
- MACHGEH-SUFLA (SARAL)—
A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)
- MACHKEH (EILAK)—
A village of the district of Eilak.
- MAGHAREH (HUBITU)—
A village of Hubitu on the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 1 *farsakh* from Divandarreh and 1 *farsakh* from Kahguli.
- MAHMUD JEBRAILI (TRIBE)—
See Tribes of Kurdistan.
- MAINDUL (HUBITU)—
A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)
- MAKBAREH-SARI-BABA (KARAFTU)—
See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.
- MALMAL (BANEH)—
A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* to the right of Nuijgah which is on the road from Baneh to Sardasht, 3 *farsakhs* from Baneh.—(Customs.)
- MAMUKH-SUFLA (SARAL)—
A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)
- MAMUKH ULIA (SARAL)—
A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)
- MAMUKH GAURA OR BUZURG—
A village at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Senna in the district of Husainabad. 30 houses. Proprietor Aga Habibullah.—(Mann.)
- MANDUMI (TRIBE)—
See Tribes of Kurdistan.
- MANDUMI-GANJ-MUHAMMAD (TRIBE)—
See Tribes of Kurdistan.
- MARAN—
Also known as Deh-Aga.
Elev. 5,040'.
A village in Kurdistan, situated in the Bilavar valley at its western extremity. It contains 80 to 100 houses inhabited by Kurds, and Sunnis, and is the residence of Agha Khan. It has a plantation of trees, chiefly poplars, a garden and a considerable amount of cultivation, of which wheat and tobacco form a con-

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siderable part. Melons and pumpkins are largely grown in the summer; good grazing; water plentiful from a stream. Supplies: 20 horses, 50 cows, 600 sheep and goats, and donkeys. Roads run from here to Javarud and Kirmanshah, distant 28½ and 45 miles, respectively.—(Vaughan.)

MAREH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

MARENJ (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.) A village of Persian Kurdistan in the Kaileh-Gulan valley. It lies one mile to the north of Mujbash at the foot of the mountain slope. Below and round are many gardens, vineyards, and groves of trees in which the village is almost hidden. The water-supply is abundant. There are 40 houses.—(Burton.)

MARRA (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

MASAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

Elev. 6,340'.

A village of Persian Kurdistan at the head of a side valley of Kolasarreh. It is situated at the mouth of several narrow ravines which, joining, spread into a valley ½ mile wide running down to the Kolasarreh valley about a mile below Kolasarreh. Round the village are some fine orchards and below groves of poplars, the valley above is bare and arid, but below it is entirely under cultivation. The water-supply is fairly abundant from several springs and streams; the mountains are grassy, but bare of trees; there are 60 houses, and supplies are procurable in small quantities. There is room for camping where the valley broadens below; above it are merely a few bare ravines. A path from Yamenan to Javarud passes above the village and ascends a steep spur to the Shaini pass about ¾ mile distant towards the head of the valley. The corn stands till the beginning of August.—(Burton.)

MASSIBEN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

MASURBULAGHI (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

MAVIAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

MAZREH (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

MAZUJDARREH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is on the opposite side of the river, to the right of Balajer, which is on the Baneh-Sakiz road.

MEHRAB (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

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MERIVAN—

A district of Kurdistan.
See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

MERIVAN (MERIVAN)—

A fort and village in the district of Merivan. The village belongs to Zafar-ul-Mulk.
See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

MERK (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Dari on the road thence to Vaisseh.—(Customs.) Doctor Mann speaks of it as Merek.

MIANEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

MIETU (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is on the road from Baneh to Sakiz at $8\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh and 3 from Senna.—(Customs.)

MIK—

A village in the district of Sakiz, Kurdistan, on the road from Senna to Sulaimanieh.—(Rich.)

MILLEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

MILLEH MURVARID—

A defile in Kurdistan running north and south between Kamiaran and Guruk on the Kirmanshah-Senna road. It is about six or seven miles long. The hills through which it passes, though lofty, are bare and brown. There are no trees, villages, or cultivation.—(Plowden.)

MILLEH-SUR (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

MIRABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh distant from Zervav Uliá on the road from Saiyid-Sarem to Sueru.—(Customs.)

MIRABAD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road thence to Baneh via Taratuleh.—(Customs.)

MIRAD-GURAMI (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Kalbaghi tribe.
See Tribes of Kurdistan.

MIREDEH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is on the road from Baneh to Sakiz at $7\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from the former and 4 from the latter.—(Customs.)

MIRGASSAR (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

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MIRGEHDRIJ (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh to the right of Khaluzeh and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road from Merivan to Baneh vid Taratuleh.—(Customs.)

MIRGENASHIN (SAKIZ)—

A village on the frontier of Sardasht. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs distant from Keileshin which is on the Baneh-Sakiz road.—(Customs.)

MIRZA MIRAN SHAH—

A village on the road from Senna to Sakiz $20\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

MUHAMMADABAD (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

MUHAMMADABAD (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

MUHAMMAD SHAH (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road, $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Sakiz.—(Customs.)

MUINEH—

A village of 60 houses, Kurds, in the Senna valley, adjacent to the village of Senna. Two or three miles below runs the Kirmanshah-Senna road. The Gav-rud is distant 5 miles, and below flows into the Kishlaq stream. Water and grazing good and abundant. Timber and fruit trees round village; also cultivation; cattle and sheep are owned in fair numbers.—(Burton.)

MUJASSEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the right of the Baneh-Sakiz road, 1 farsakh from Baneh.—(Customs.)

MUJESH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.) Stands on and round an ancient mound amidst gardens, vineyards, and large plantations of trees, 5 miles below Keileh-Gulan (Persian Kurdistan). The water-supply is abundant from springs, and below runs the stream draining the valley. Cultivation spreads to either hand to the slopes of the mountains here, distant one mile.

There is room for camping; good grazing both in valley and mountains; cow dung fuel only.—(Burton.)

MULANABAD (KHURKHUREH)—

A village of the district of Khurkhureh. It numbers 50 houses. The inhabitants are descended from the great Shaikhs of the country, and one of their ancestors, Shaikh Hasan, is buried in this village, his tomb being surmounted by a cupola. His mother is buried close by, and he ordered that anyone coming on pilgrimage to his tomb should first visit his mother's.

MURAD-GULI (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

MUSSIK (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh, some say 1 farsakh, from Merivan, on the road thence to Senna. Proprietor Mu'tamad.—(Customs.)

NACHI (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $1\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan on the road thence to Baneh *viâ* Taratuleh—(Customs.)

NAISSER (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

NAJAFABAD—

A village on the Kurdistan-Garrus frontier. It may be part of Garrus.

NAJNEH SUFLA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut—(Customs.)

NAJNEH ULIA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut—(Customs.)

NALSHIKAN (SARAL)—

A village near that of Hazarkanian in the district of Saral—(Mann.)

NAMAZGAH (BANEH)—

See NULGAH.

NAMEHSHIR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut. It is 1 *farsakh* from Keskasseh.—(Customs.)

NANALEH (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

NANUR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* from Seiranbend, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Havarikhur, and 1 from the frontier of Baneh.—(Customs.)

NARDIABAD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

NAUDEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road at 2 *farsakhs* from Baneh.—(Customs.)

NAUDEH-KUHNEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the road from Baneh to Sakiz at 1 *farsakh* from Baneh.—(Customs.)

NAUERA—

A village in Ardalan, 7 miles north-west of Senna. There are two brooks and some gardens close by.—(Gerard.)

Perhaps the same as Nuvara.

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NAU—NIG

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NAUJU (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Sadbar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Nujgah on the road between the two. It is also $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Sivej and $\frac{1}{4}$ from Khawja-Amir.—(Customs.)

NAUSUD (AVROMAN)—

A village of Avroman; it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and 6 farsakhs from Paveh on the road from Merivan to Javanrud and Ruvansar.—(Customs.)

NAZAREH (TURKEY)—

A village 1 farsakh from Penjvin and 2 from Kanisard.—(Customs.)

NAZARU (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Baneh on the road thence to Tajvan.—(Customs.)

NEI (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Vaisseh on the road thence to Baiveh. Proprietor Amin Beg.—(Customs.)

NEJMAR (MERIVAN)—

A village of Merivan district. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Valajir and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Dari on the road between the two.—(Customs.) 70 to 80 houses. Proprietors: son of Zafar-ul-Mulk and Sarem-es-Sultan.—(Mann.)

NESAN—ELEV. 6,300'.

A village of 15 houses, Kurds, 1 mile to the north below the pass of the same name; the Kanduleh-Senna road passes through it. There is a plentiful stream of water along the valley, which is narrow but well cultivated. There are a number of vines, fruit, and willow trees: good grazing on the surrounding mountains.—(Burton.)

NESHKAJ (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is to the right of the Merivan-Senna road at 1 farsakh from Astarabad and one from Vulinan.—(Customs.)

NESSAREH-GAURA OR BUZURG—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $13\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(Customs.)

It is one of the two following villages.

NESSAREH SUFLA (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

NESSAREH ULIA (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

NIER (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

NIGIL (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud. It numbers about 150 houses, and is on the road from Barkuru to Shuvisheh. No villages are met on the way from Nigil to Shuvisheh.—(Mann.)

NIGIL (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan. There is here an old mosque called Abdullah Omar or Omaran. In this mosque there is an old Coṭan in Kufic writing, said to have been written over a thousand years ago.

NIGIL (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

NIRVAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is at 6½ *farsakhs* from Seiranbend and 7½ from Alut on the road between the two.—(*Customs.*)

NIZI (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

NUGHUD (AVROMAN LIHUN)—

Chief place of the district of Avroman Lihun. It was taken in 1870 by Farhad Mirza's troops and was set fire to and its gardens destroyed.

Below Nughud, near the river Shirvan, is a tomb said to be that of Imam-zadeh Izhak.

NUIJGAH OR NAMAZGAH (BANEH)—

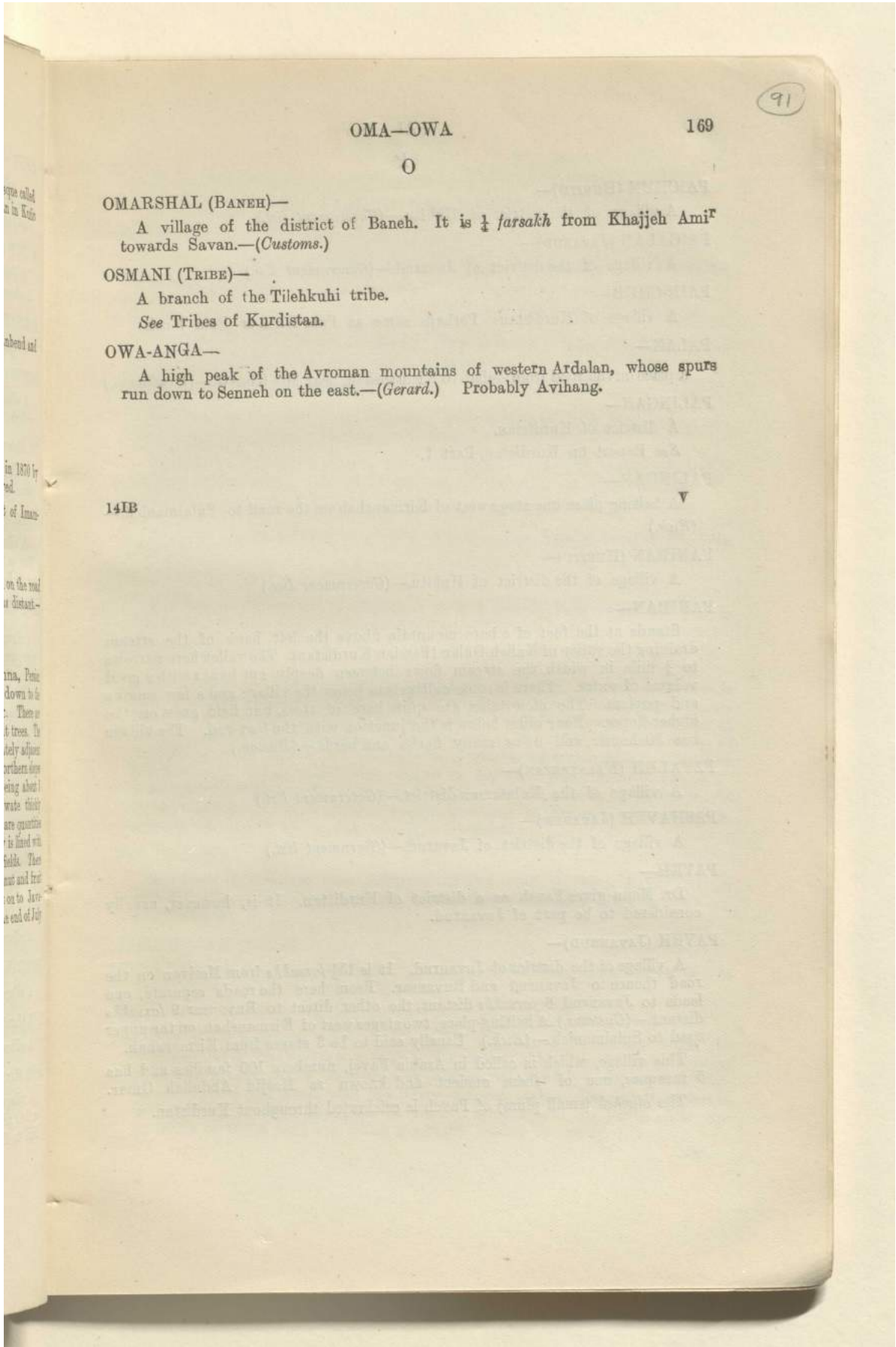
A village of the district of Baneh. It is 3 *farsakhs* from Baneh on the road thence to Alut. Darineh Mustapha is 1½, and Sadbar 2 *farsakhs* distant.—(*Customs.*)

NUSHUR—

A village, the property (1897) of Khwaja Parviz Tajer Bashi of Senna, Persian Kurdistan, stands 3 miles up the valley of same name, which runs down to the left bank of the Gav-rud, opposite the village of Kishlaq Iskander. There are 50 houses of Kurds; the village is surrounded by timber and fruit trees. The water supply is very good and abundant. The mountains immediately adjacent are shaly, arid, and void of trees. The valley runs down from the northern slopes of the Abdalan mountain, the cultivable and watered portion being about 5 miles in length. There is a stream with a considerable volume of water thickly lined with poplar and willow. Grass grows luxuriantly, and there are quantities of black-berry, rose bushes, etc. The whole length of the valley is lined with a narrow but gradually widening stretch of vineyards and cornfields. There are also a number of groves of oak, some of a large size, and walnut and fruit trees. A path from the Gav-rud valley to Yamenan and south-west on to Javarud crosses the valley one mile from the Gav-rud. Corn is cut at the end of July and beginning of August.—(*Burton.*)

NUVARA (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)



OMA—OWA

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OMARSHAL (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from Khajjeh Ami^r towards Savan.—(*Customs.*)

OSMANI (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Tilehkuhi tribe.
See Tribes of Kurdistan.

OWA-ANGA—

A high peak of the Avroman mountains of western Ardalan, whose spurs run down to Senneh on the east.—(*Gerard.*) Probably Avihang.

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PAICHUN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

PAIGALAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

PAIN-CHUB—

A village of Kurdistan. Perhaps same as Pain-Kuch or Bain Kuch.

PALAN—

A place on the road from Zuhab to Kirmanshah, near Mir-Khasar.—(*Rawlinson.*)

PALINGAN—

A district of Kurdistan.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

PALINGAN—

A halting place one stage west of Kirmanshah on the road to Sulaimanieh.—(*Rich.*)

PANIRAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

PANIRAN—

Stands at the foot of a bare mountain above the left bank of the stream draining the valley of Kaileh Gulan (Persian Kurdistan). The valley here narrows to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in width, the stream flows between deeply cut banks with a good volume of water. There is some cultivation below the village and a few willows and poplars. The mountains are quite bare of trees, but hold grass on the higher slopes. Four miles below is the junction with the Gav-rud. The village has 50 houses, and owns many flocks and herds.—(*Burton.*)

PAPALEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the Kalatarzan district.—(*Government list.*)

PASHAVEH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

PAVEH—

Dr. Mann gives Paveh as a district of Kurdistan. It is, however, usually considered to be part of Javanrud.

PAVEH (JAVANRUD)—

A village of the district of Javanrud. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan on the road thence to Javanrud and Ruvansar. From here the roads separate, one leads to Javanrud 6 *farsakhs* distant, the other direct to Ruvansar 9 *farsakhs* distant.—(*Customs.*) A halting-place, two stages west of Kirmanshah, on the upper road to Sulaimanieh.—(*Rich.*) Usually said to be 3 stages from Kirmanshah.

This village, which is called in Arabic Favej, numbers 100 families and has 5 mosques, one of them ancient and known as Masjid Abdullah Omar.

The *aluche* (small plum) of Paveh is celebrated throughout Kurdistan.

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PEN—PUL

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PENJVIN (TURKEY)—

A village in Turkey 4 *farsakhs* from Merivan.—(Customs.)

PIACHAN—

A pass from Baneh to Bistan, across the Zagros mountains from Kurdistan to Bobeh.—(Rich.)

PIAVEN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 2 *farsakhs* from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut.—(Customs.)

PILEH OR PILEK (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Merivan on the road thence to Saral.—(Customs.)

Famous in Kurdish annals as being the place where Mu'tamad-ud-Dauleh hanged Hasan Sultan Aurami in sight of his thousand armed *tufangchis*.

PIRAN (TURKEY)—

A village $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Penjvin and near the Persian frontier (Merivan district).

PIREH-SAFA (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Eskul and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Kanimiran on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

PIR-MAGAR—ELEV. 5,761'.

A village in Kurdistan about 30 miles south of Senna, on one of the roads from that place to Kirmanshah. It is situated in a valley whose stream flows into Gav-rud, distant about 1 mile. It contains about 50 houses built on one of the slopes of a small hill standing in the entrance to the valley. A great number of willow and other trees in the vicinity also a number of fruit gardens. Extensive crops, chiefly wheat and barley, reaped in August; good grazing. Supplies: 1,000 sheep and goats, a few horses and donkeys. Good camping-ground for troops in the vicinity; water plentiful; roads run from here to Senna and Kirmanshah, distant 36 and 78 miles, respectively.—(Vaughan.)

PIR-MUGAN—

A village in Ardalan, some distance off the road between Faki-Sulaiman and Kamiaran, 60 miles north of Kirmanshah.—(Gerard.) This is the same as Pir-Magar.

PIR-OMARAN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from Kora Darreh on the road thence to Chiragh Vais.—(Customs.)

PUL-I-DARVISHBEG (OR BRIDGE OF FAKI-SULAIMAN)—ELEV. 4,840'.

This bridge is thrown across the Gav-rud 8 miles above its junction with the Kishlaq stream. The bridge is strongly and well built of brick, and rises to a point in the centre of its length, the road-way being paved with large stones; it is buttressed on rock and stone, and has three pointed arches. The way is 24 feet in length; between outer buttresses 25 yards; total length 40 yards. The approaches on either bank are being gradually eroded by water.

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The bridge is commanded from above from a flat spur, distant 300 yards on the left bank, and above it on the right bank rises a rocky cliff 100 feet high terminating the spur down which the road runs. One hundred and fifty yards below are the ruined buttresses of a former bridge beyond which the river flows through a rocky gorge. The river bed is rough and bouldery with a strong stream, fordable 200 yards above. The bridge and adjacent cliffs are haunted by large numbers of blue pigeons. On a plateau $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the bridge is a nomad camp of 50 huts.—(*Burton.*)

PURBISHEH OR PURPISHEH (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

PUSHT-ARBABA (BANEH)—

A sub-district of Baneh. It extends from behind the Arbaba mountain at $\frac{1}{4}$ *farsakh* from Baneh to near Balakeh.—(*Customs.*)

PUSHT-I-RISHAN—

A plain in Persian Kurdistan, a short distance beyond Merivan fort on the road to Penjvin in Turkey.—(*T. C. Plowden.*)

RAM—RUV

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RAMISHT—

This district, with Mirabad, forms one of the districts of Persian Kurdistan.—
(*Plowden.*) It is part of Amirabad (*q.v.*).

RAMISHT (JAVARUD OR AMIRABAD)—ELEV. 5,850'.

A village of 50 houses, Kurds; stands at the mouth of a narrow valley affluent to the valley of Deh Gulan (Persian Kurdistan) opposite the village of Amirabad. Above and below are some vineyards, and gardens and groves of poplar, willow and large orchards. There is a plentiful supply of water; a large number of cattle and sheep are owned, pastured on the hills round.—
(*Burton.*)

RAMUL—

A village of 20 houses, Kurds, on bare mountain slope with some trees and cultivation round 1 mile east of Gardaneh Ramul (*q.v.*).—(*Burton.*)

RASHADEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 1 *farsakh* from Merivan on the road thence to Saral.—(*Customs.*)

RASHIDABAD (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

RASHKALEH (BANNEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road at $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

RASHNASH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

REZAU probably RIZAB (AVROMAN TAKHT)—

At present it is the chief place of the district of Avroman Takht. It is the property and residence of Guli Sultan.—(*Mann.*)

RUVANSAR—ELEV. 4,433'.

A village in Kurdistan about 30 miles north-west of Kirmanshah on the road from the city to Halabjeh. It contains about 70 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis, and is the residence of Sulaiman Khan, Sharif-ul-Mulk, whose father was Governor of Senna. The surrounding land and villages, of which there are a considerable number, are owned by him. The place is most picturesquely situated at the foot of a range of rocky hills out from the foot of which rush large streams of water, which form at once a small river (the principal spring of the Karasu and in summer the only one) and, falling over some rocks with a considerable noise, flow on down the plain, forming one of the head waters of the Kara-su: water, cold and clear. The place contains large fruit gardens and a number of trees. The adjacent plain is well irrigated and well cultivated. There is another stream which, in summer, only commences to run when opposite the town. It comes down a valley south-west of the Gardaneh Nal-Shikan and is dry to within a mile of Ruvansar. The place contains a mosque and 16 shops, one or two of which are kept by Jews, and one by an Armenian. The crops, wheat and barley, are reaped in August. Supplies: 50 horses, 300 cows, 50 donkeys, 1,200 sheep and goats. The Governor can probably muster 50 horsemen armed with Peabody Martinis and moderately horsed, and about 50 footmen indifferently armed with breech and muzzle loaders. There are two water mills; corn, barley, and grazing are plentiful.

Roads run from here to Kirmanshah, distant 42 miles and to Senna, distant about 67 miles.—(*Vaughan.*) There is a rock tomb in the hill behind the village, but it is of no interest.

S

SABATLU (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the Baneh-Sakiz road, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ farsakhs from Baneh.—(Customs.)

SADBAR (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Benekveh on the road thence to Kanibard and Alut. It is 2 farsakhs from Nuijgah.—(Customs.)

SADIQABAD—

A village in Kurdistan about 31 miles north-west of Kirmanshah and on the road from Ruvansar to Javanrud. It contains about 30 houses, inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis, and is situated on the banks of a stream with a plentiful supply of water. The village is on the side of a high rounded mound; surrounding country fertile; good grazing; fire wood scarce; a few willows along the bank of the stream. Supplies: 200 cows, and about 500 sheep and goats. Roads run from here to Ruvansar and Kirmanshah distant $44\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles, respectively.—(Vaughan.)

SAFIABAD—

A village in Kurdistan about 42 miles north-west of Kirmanshah, and on the Ruvansar-Javanrud road; on the north side is a fertile valley full of fine trees. It contains about 30 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis. It has a considerable amount of cultivation and is well watered by a stream. It has one water-mill. Supplies: 100 cows, 300 sheep and goats; good grazing; fire wood from the hills. It is distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Javanrud.—(Vaughan.)

SAFID-BIN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

SAFID-KAMEREH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh to the left of Suren, which is at $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Havarikhur on the road thence to Benekveh.—(Customs.)

SAGNAR—

A small village in Persian Kurdistan, some distance from the caravan track between Senna and Sulaimanieh. It lies between Kaleh-ju and Astarabad.—(Plowden.)

SAHIB—

A village on the road from Senna to Sakiz at $\frac{3}{4}$ farsakh before reaching the Jighatu. It is 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Sakiz.—(Customs.)

SAIFAT'ALA—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, near Mik.—(Rich.)

SAIYID-SAREM (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 farsakh from Sadbar, 1 from Nuijgah, and 1 from Keshkassch.—(Customs.)

SAKIZ—

A district of Kurdistan.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

SAK—SAM

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SAKIZ (SAKIZ)—

A town, chief place of the Sakiz district. See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

SALAR-KHANA—

A village in Kurdistan about 29 miles north-west of Kirmanshah. It is situated at the foot of some low hills overlooking the valley of the Kara-Su. It contains about 12 houses inhabited by Kurds, Sunnis. Water from a stream; a few trees, some cultivation, and good grazing; supplies: 50 cows, 150 sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

SALASSI (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Merivan on the road thence to Badalan in Turkey.—(Customs.)

SALAVATABAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak; 200 houses. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna and as many from Kergabad.—(Mann.)

SALAVATABADI (FAMILY OF THE SALAVATABADI SAIYIDS)—

This family is descended from a certain Shaikh Rish whose tomb in the village of Naisser, one farsakh from Senna, is a place of pilgrimage. The tomb of Mulla Ibrahim of the same family, who is buried at Salavatabad, is also a place of pilgrimage.

SALEHABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Sadbar, $\frac{1}{2}$ from Nuijgah, 2 from Bikesh, and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Bilu.—(Customs.)

SALIAB—

A village 8 miles south of Sakiz in Kurdistan, on the road to Kirmanshah. This is perhaps Sahib.

SALUK OR SALUQEH SUFLA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is to the left of the Baneh-Tajvan road at $1\frac{3}{4}$ farsakhs from Baneh.—(Customs.)

SALUK OR SALUKEH ULIA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the road from Baneh to Tajvan at $1\frac{3}{4}$ farsakhs from Baneh.—(Customs.)

SAMILA OR SAMELEH—

A village in Kurdistan about 32 miles south of Senna situated high up on the south-eastern slope of the Kuh-Hashtah. It contains about 40 houses inhabited by Sunnis; the aspect is bare, as the gardens, trees, and cultivation belonging to it are situated in the various valleys on the mountain. It is the residence of Chiragh 'Ali Khan, the son of Haidar 'Ali Khan of the Kuliai tribe of Kurds, who has a fair sized house in the place: he is about 23 years of age, and has a brother living with him. Supplies: 1,000 sheep and goats, a few cows and donkeys, and 30 to 40 horses. Firewood is not procurable; good grazing in the spring and summer; water from a stream.—(Vaughan.)

On the south side of the Hashtah mountain, Kirmanshah, on one of the lower slopes. Round are a few trees and patches of cultivation. A number of springs

of water. The village contains 70 houses and is the residence of a Kurdish Khan. The mountain is bare of trees but grassy. Two miles below to the south-east runs the Kenduleh-Senna road, from which, at Bagherabad, Samila is visible 500 feet up the mountain side.—(*Burton.*)

SANGIVAR (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

SANGRAVIN—

A village in Ardalan, between Hamadan and Senna, 50 miles from the former.—(*Kinneir.*)

SANG-SAFID (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

SANG-SAFID—

A village in Kurdistan of about 10 houses, in the valley of the Gav-rud, and at the east foot of the Tabla-Kuh (Kuh-Abdalan); a few trees and a little cultivation; good grazing in the neighbourhood.—(*Vaughan.*)

SANG-SAFID—

A village 5 *farsakhs* north of Senna where the Kishlaq river has its rise.

SANIAU (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

SANIMIL (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

SARAB-KAT OR SARAUKAT—

A village of 60 houses in Ardalan, on the bank of a marshy stream about 83 miles from Kirmanshah on the road thence to Tabriz.—(*Napier.*)

It belongs to Hashmat-i-Nizam, son of Nasir Divan. One hundred and twenty houses. *Maliat* 300 *tumans*. Owner receives one-fifth of produce, and three donkeys per *juft*. The inhabitants are Chaharduli. Cultivation wheat and barley. It is on the pilgrim road from Tabriz to Kirmanshah and Kerbela *via* Dinavar.

Three-quarters of a *farsakh* further on towards Senna the road is cut at right-angles by the Hamadan-Senna road and telegraph line. Sarabkat is 3 *farsakhs* from Deh-Gulan, which is in the direction of Senna.—(*Mann.*)

SARAL—

A district of Kurdistan.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

SARAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SARATEZIN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 *farsakh* from Darineh-Mustapha Kuhneh and $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Nuijgah on the road between the two.—(*Customs.*)

SARAU OR SARAB (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

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SARAU KAMISH OR SARAB KAMISH (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

About 9 miles north of Senna. It is large and has some fine vineyards round it.—(Rich.)

It is to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 1 farsakh from Senna.—(Customs.)

SARAU KAZGAN OR SARAB-KAZGAN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

SARCHI (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

SARDAB (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 3 farsakhs from Seiranbend and 10½ from Alut on the road between the two. It is 1 farsakh from Kuladul and 1 from Kendesureh which are both on the above-mentioned road.—(Customs.)

SARDUSH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 2½ farsakhs from Vaisseh and 1½ from Baiveh on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

SARIAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Customs.)

SARKALEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

SARKHUAN-I-SHILAL—

The capital of Taratuleh, 16 miles from Kara-Bukra and 16 from Bistan. It is situated in the mountainous country of western Kurdistan.—(War Office, "Persia.")

See TARATULEH.

SARMAST (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Kalhor tribe of Kurdistan. See tribes of Kurdistan.

SAR-NEJMAR (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is 1 farsakh from Dari and ½ from Vaisseh on the road between the two.—(Customs.)

SARNAU (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

SARSHIU—

According to Dr. Mann a district of Kurdistan.

SARSI MUHAMMAD KHAN (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

SARSHARA—ELEV. 4,700'.

A village in Kurdistan 14 miles north of Sakiz, situated on a tributary of the Tataveh. It is on the boundary between the Sakiz and the Mukri Kurd districts.—(Gerard.)

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SARTEKEH SUFLA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh to the right of Sartekeh Ulia, which is at 2 farsakhs from Siaumeh on the road from Siaumeh to Alut.—(Customs.)

SARTEKEH ULIA (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the road from Siaumeh to Alut at 2 farsakhs from Siaumeh.—(Customs.)

SATKEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is the chief place of the Dasht Tal sub-district.—(Customs.)

SAUCHEDAR (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

SAVAN (BANEH)—

A village $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh from Benekveh not far from the Gardaneh Khan and on the road from Benekveh to Kanibard and Alut. It is in the district of Baneh.—(Customs.)

SAV-SULAIMANIEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road thence to Saral.—(Customs.)

SAVUR (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

SEIRANBEND (BANEH)—

A village, the chief place of the Keileh-Nanur sub-district of the district of Baneh. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Baneh and $5\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan on the road between the two *via* Taratuleh and Gardaneh Milek.—(Customs.)

Elev. 6,050'.

A village of 50 houses, 21 miles north of Penjvin near the frontier.—(Gerard.)

SEMAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

SEMERAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

SEMERAN (HASANABAD)—

A village of the district of Hasanabad. It has a fine mosque built some 20 or 30 years ago by Haji Shaikh Muhammad.

SENNA—

The capital of Kurdistan.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

SER NJIANEH—

This village stands above the left bank of the Kishlag river on a cultivated slope, surrounded by orchards and gardens, about 5 miles below Senna. Contains 50 houses of Kurds, and is the property of a Senna merchant, Aga Habibullah.

SER—SHA

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SERINJIANEH (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

SERINJIANEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

SERISHABAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

SERISHABAD—

A village of over 100 houses in the district of Isfandabad.—(Napier.)
Perhaps same as above, and in Eilak, not Isfandabad.

SERVABAD—

A village in the vicinity of which the Ab-i-Surkaval and Ab-i-Merivan join.

SHAHABAD OR KALEH SHAHABAD (MERIVAN)—

SEE MERIVAN VILLAGE.

SHAHIN—

A halting place, 21 hours' journey in five stages from Senna on the road to Zuhab in Kirmanshah.—(Gerard.)

SHAH KALEH—

A village to the left of the road from Merivan to Saral. It is 1 *farsakh* from Guricheh and 1 from Tainal.—(Customs.)

SHAHR AVROMAN (AVROMAN TAKHT)—

Formerly the capital of Avroman Takht. It is in the Haushbadrani plain.

SHAHR-I-ZUR (TURKEY)—

A place in Kurdistan, situated in a well cultivated and populated plain, crossed by the road from Zuhab to Sulaimanieh. Rich peaks of Shahr-i-Zur as a district of which Gulambar is the capital, at the foot of the Avroman range. The plain of Shahr-i-Zur is separated from the Shirvan by the Nilambu ridge. Sulaimanieh is about five stages.

SHAH-VALI—

A village of Hubetu, $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Zarineh and $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Kasnazan.—(Customs.)

SHAHU MOUNTAIN—

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

SHAIKH ATTAR (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan, 2 or 1 from Bagh Khan, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Kakuzekria on the road from Merivan to Senna.—(Customs.)

A small village of about 20 houses. It belongs to many proprietors, one of them being the Karguzar of Senna.—(Mann.)

LAT. $35^{\circ} 35' 4''$; LONG. $46^{\circ} 35'$; ELEV. 5,750'.

A village in the district of Merivan, near the foot of the Garran pass. It is a wretched collection of some twenty poverty-stricken hovels, 21 miles east of Merivan.—(Plowden; Gerard.)

W 2

SHAIKH-CHUPAN (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is between the village of Darabi and Guzeh, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Keileshin on the road from Keileshin to Mirgenashin on the frontier of Sardasht.—(Customs.)

SHAIKH ISMA'ILI (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

SHAIKH-KUREH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from Dari on the road thence to Baiveh.—(Customs.)

SHAIKH MULA—ELEV. 10,000'.

A principal peak of the mountain range of north-east Kurdistan. From Tamugeh, a village 9 miles south of Sakiz, the peak is 5 miles south-east.—(Gerard.)

SHAIKH RUSH—ELEV. 5,700'.

A village in Kurdistan on the left bank of the Gav-rud and at the north foot of the Kuh-Hashtah, about 30 miles south of Senna. It contains about 40 houses and is watered by a stream; there is a fine grove of old willow trees $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in extent immediately above the village; fire wood procurable in moderate quantities. Good grazing in the vicinity; supplies: 50 cows, 30 donkeys, 800 sheep and goats. Troops can camp anywhere between the village and the river.

Roads from here to Senna and Kirmanshah, distant 47 and 62 miles, respectively.—(Vaughan.)

SHAIKH-SHARBATI (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is between the villages of Jelileh and Deh Buniad on the Merivan-Senna road at 4 farsakhs from Merivan.—(Customs.)

SHAIKH-UL-ISLAM (FAMILY OF THE SHAIKH-UL-ISLAM SAIVIDS)—

From the time of Sultan Sanjar to 1220 A.H. this family held by right of succession the title of Shaikh-ul-Islam of Kurdistan.

Saiyid Zeki, and Saiyid Mahmud, his son, were both people of great learning, and their judicial decisions are still looked upon with respect in Kurdistan. They were put to death by the Vali, and with them the family became extinct. The title of Shaikh-ul-Islam passed to families of Mullas.

SHAINI (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

SHAINI—

A village of Persian Kurdistan on the Senna-Javanrud road, distant 35 miles from Senna, about 30 from Javanrud. It stands where the valley opens out on to the Shaini plain, on both banks of an abundant stream. The hills round are low, bare, and of rounded outline. The Shaini valley about the village is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from the pass at its head; it is throughout cultivated, the corn standing till the beginning of August; the banks of the stream are lined with fine walnut trees in continuous succession; there are also a number of willows and some groves of fine oaks. Below the village are a few vineyards and some copses of willow and poplar. The plain below stretches to the slopes of the Zarna mountains in a southerly direction, with a width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is well cultivated and grassy; it is drained by several streams flowing north-west to the Shirvan river.

SHA—SIA

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Shaini contains 200 houses: the inhabitants are Kurds owning over 2,000 sheep and goats, also cattle: supplies are plentiful: wood from the ravine above the village: room for camping on the plain below: the crops are cut during July.—(*Burton.*)

SHAMARAN—

A high precipitous hill in Ardalan, 8 miles south of Senna between it and Kirmanshah.—(*Taylor.*)

SHAMIAN—

A road which runs direct between Kirmanshah and Sulaimanieh.—(*Rich.*)

SIAMIDARREH—

A village in Kurdistan situated on the left bank of the Gav-rud on the northern slopes of the Kuh Khakil; extensive crops and a considerable amount of trees close by. Water plentiful from the river and from a stream; good grazing; supplies: 500 sheep and goats.—(*Vaughan.*)

SHAMRAUBUJIK (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Burakai tribe.

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

SHAMSEH—

A village 1 *farsakh* to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road at 20½ *farsakh* from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

SHAMSHIRI (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

SHARIFABAD (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(*Government list.*)

SHAVANI (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

SHENAH—

A village of 100 houses of Kurds in the valley of the same name, 5 miles above the junction of the valley with the Gav-rud. The Senna-Kirmanshah road joins and traverses the valley 2 or 3 miles below the village. The water-supply is abundant; grazing very good. The village surrounded by trees and cultivation. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are owned; adjacent lies the village of Minnah. The valley is also called Shenuh-Minnah.—(*Burton.*)

SHIRVAN—

See Ab-i-Kishlaq and Ab-i-Shirvan.

SHUVISHEH (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SIAHDAR (SAKIZ)—

A village of the district of Sakiz. It is between the villages of Keileshin and Vazmaleh at 1 *farsakh* from the former and ½ *farsakh* from the latter on the road from Keileshin to Mirgenashin.—(*Customs.*)

SIAUMEH (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the road from Baneh to Sardasht at 4 *farsakhs* from Baneh. From here a road branches off towards Alut 4 *farsakhs* distant. It is the chief place of the Dastelal sub-district.—(*Customs.*)

SINEH—

Ancient name of Senna (*q.v.*).

SINJABI (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

SIRKAMEH—

A prominent peak in the Kurdistan range of mountains to the south of the range as seen from the Garran pass 15 miles east of Merivan on the road to Shaikh Attar. Trees and shrubs cease entirely on the east slopes, where a good deal of shale crops up on the hills.—(*Gerard.*)

SIRKUH—

A mountain of Ardalan west of Faki-Sulaiman, which is 35 miles south-west of Senna.—(*Gerard.*)

SIS (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

SITARGU—

A prominent mountain, 5 miles west by north of Faki-Sulaiman and about 30 south-west of Senna.—(*Gerard.*)

SITCHAN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the road from Baneh to Tajvan at $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

SIVER (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is to the right of Jelileh which is itself on the Merivan-Senna road.—(*Customs.*)

SIVEJ OR SUEJ (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is in the Gardaneh Khan at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Baneh on the road from Baneh to Sakiz. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Nauju and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Amirabad.—(*Customs.*)

SIV-MU'TAMAD (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ *farsakh* from Merivan on the road to Badalan in Turkey. Proprietor: Mu'tamad.—(*Customs.*)

SIV-SUFLA (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is to the right of the road from Merivan to Penjvin at $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Penjvin.—(*Customs.*)

SU (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SUERU (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the road from Baneh to Sardasht at 1 *farsakh* from Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

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SUF—SUR

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SUFIAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SUFIAN—

A village to the left of the Merivan-Senna road at $1\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Senna.—(*Customs.*)

Plowden says about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Senna.

SULEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is on the road from Merivan to Badalan in Turkey at $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from the former and 1 farsakh from the latter.—(*Customs.*)

SULTAN PIR BABA.—(ZIARAT OF)—

A shrine in an oak grove in Shaini valley, 1 mile above the village: round are some fine copses of willows: the Shaini stream is here lined with magnificent walnut trees.—(*Burton.*)

SUNETEH—

A village $\frac{1}{4}$ farsakh to the right of the road on the Senna-Sakiz road at $23\frac{1}{4}$ farsakhs from Sakiz. It is on the banks of the Khurkhureh river.—(*Customs.*)

SURAB OR AB-I-SHIRVAN—

A river in western Kurdistan, flowing westwards to Turkish territory. It is 70 yards broad and just fordable, 7 miles from Seiranbend on the road to Penjvin. Opposite the ford a road strikes off by Bistan to Sulaimanieh.—(*Gerard.*)

SURCHAR—

A village in Kurdistan about 30 miles south of Senna on the road to Kirmanshah, and on the eastern slope of the Debla Kuh. It is said to contain about 40 houses, to be well watered by a stream, and to possess large groves and gardens.—(*Vaughan.*)

SUREN (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the road from Havarikhur to Benekveh.

SURKAVAL—

A village which gives its name to the Ab-i-Surkaval, a river having its rise near the village of Katavun. Surkeval means Surkh-Tappeh or red hill.

SURKHABAD (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SURKHAKUL (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SURKHADIZEJ (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(*Government list.*)

SURMUSI—

A village 2 farsakhs from Keilu and 2 from the village of Khurkhureh.—(*Customs.*)

A village four stages towards Sulaimanieh from Senna, Kurdistan.—(*Rich.*)

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SUR—SUT

SURSUR (TRIBE)—

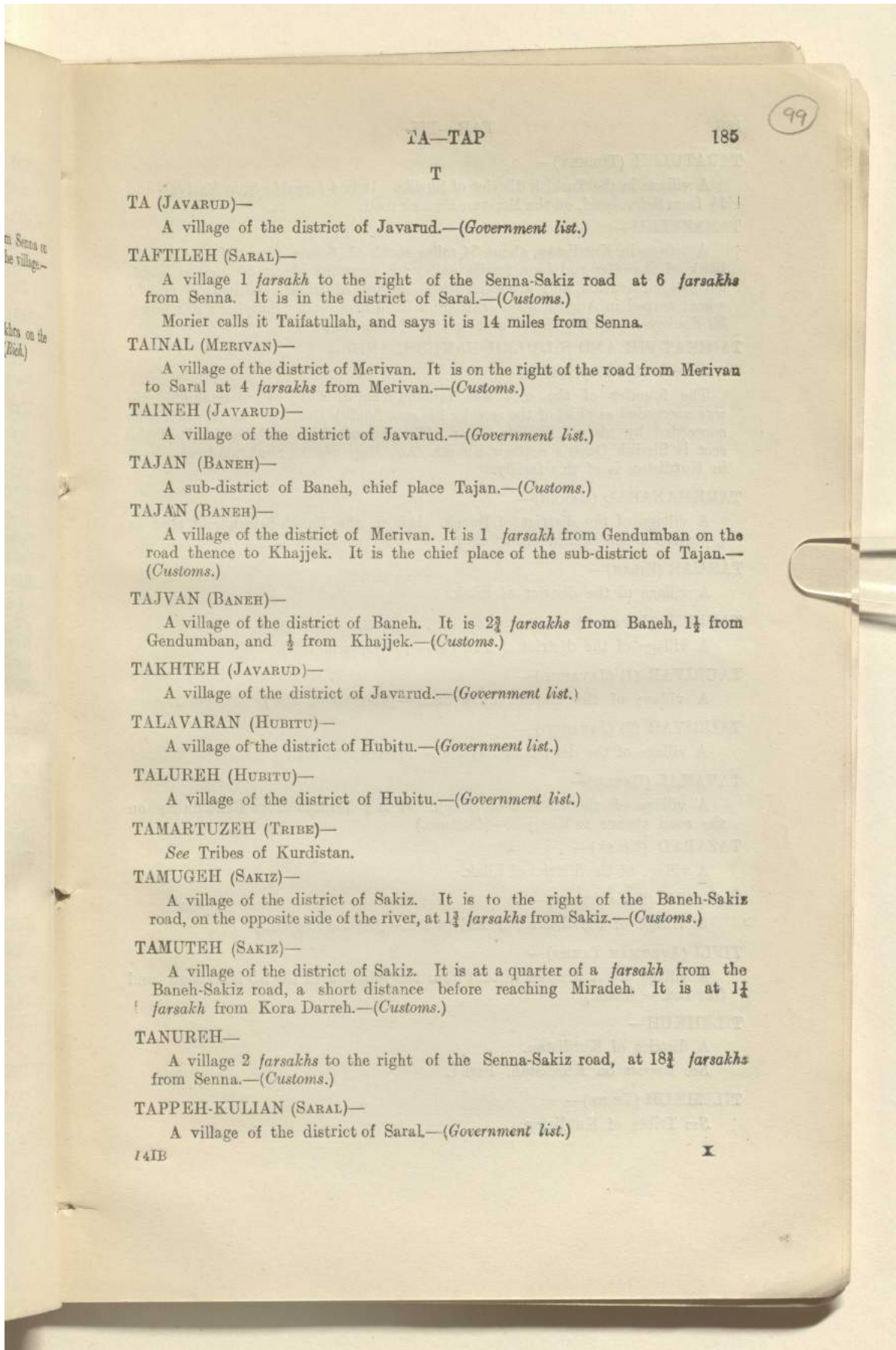
See Tribes of Kurdistan.

SURURI—

A village and valley in Persian Kurdistan, some 30 miles from Senna on the road thence to Kirmanshah. There is much cultivation round the village.—
(Plowden.)

SUTA—

A village in Persian Kurdistan, between Surmusi and Kara-Bukhra on the road from Senna to Sulaimanieh. It lies over the Kali Balin.—(Rich.)



TARATULEH (TURKEY)—

A village in the Turkish district of Shellir. It is 4 *farsakhs* from Merivan and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Seiranbend, on the Merivan-Banneh road.

TARAZULEH—

A village in Kurdistan, about 34 miles south of Senna, situated on the left bank of the Gav-rud in a fertile valley; it contains about 50 houses, some gardens, cultivation, and a considerable amount of trees. Cultivation chiefly wheat reaped in August, good grazing; a little fire-wood. Supplies: 100 cows, 50 donkeys, and 700 sheep and goats.—(Vaughan.)

TARIKAT-PIR AND SILSILEH NAKHSHBANDI—

A sect of Sunni-Shafi's.

The founder of the sect was Maulana Khalid, Kurd of Sulaimanieh. He was succeeded as chief of the sect by his son Shaikh Osman, who himself was succeeded by his son Shaikh Omar. The present chief or "murshid" of the sect is Shaikh Omar's nephew, Shaikh 'Ali. Haji Shaikh Shukrullah who lives in Kurdistan is of this family.

TARKHANABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the Baneh-Seiranbend road at $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Baneh.—(Customs.)

TARUAR (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

TAULIEH (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

TAURIVAR (1) (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

TAURIVAR (2) (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

TAVAKAL (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Gendumban on the road thence to Khajjek.—(Customs.)

TAZABAD (EILAK)—

A village of the district of Eilak.

TIACHEH (KALATARZAN)—

A village of the district of Kalatarzan.—(Government list.)

TIFLI (AVROMAN TAKHT)—

A village about 2 miles distant from the junction of the Ab-i-Shamian and Gav-rud.—(Mann.)

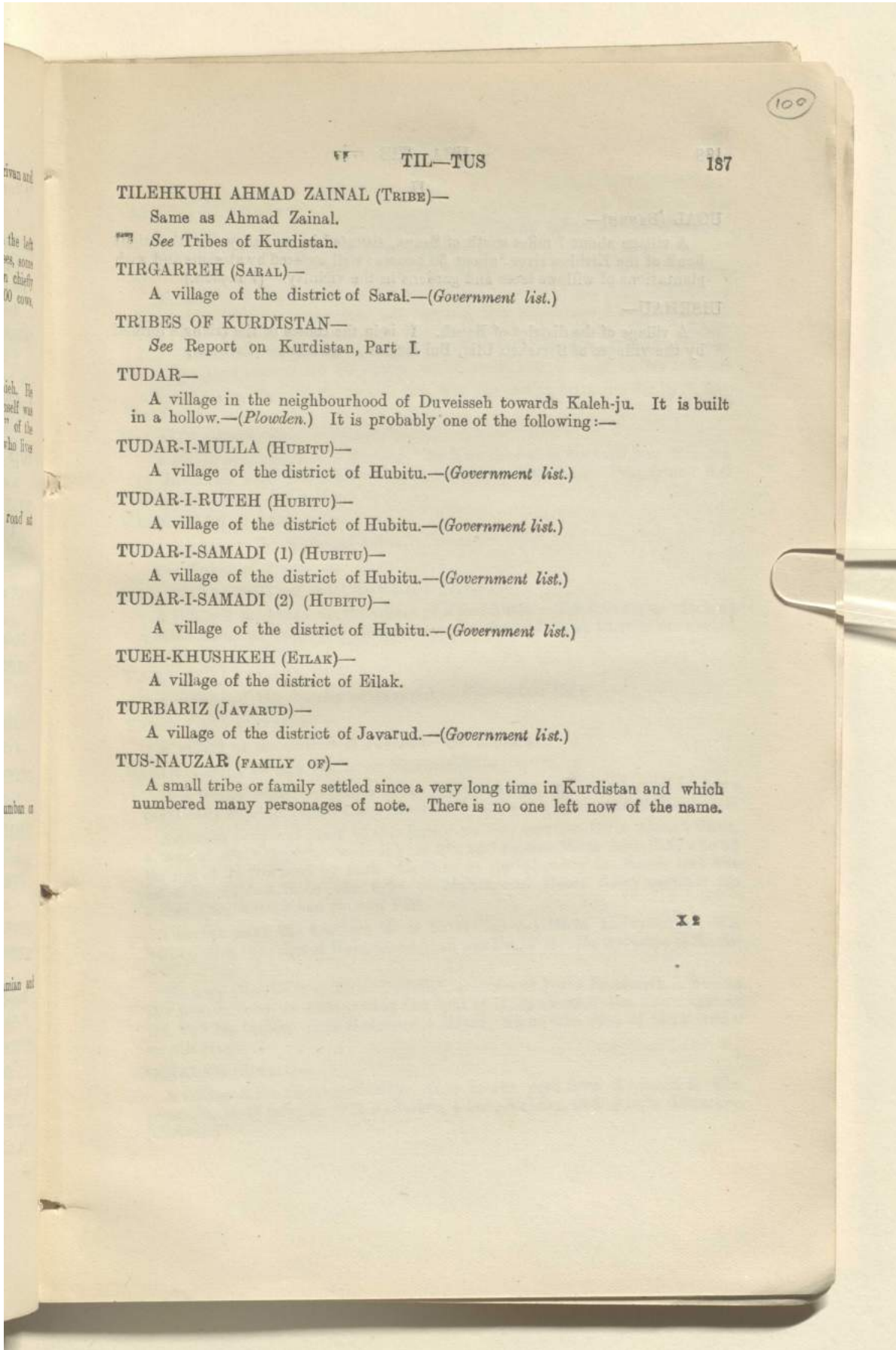
TILEHKUH—

A district of Kurdistan.

See Report on Kurdistan, Part I.

TILEHKUH (TRIBE)—

See Tribes of Kurdistan.



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UGA—UIS

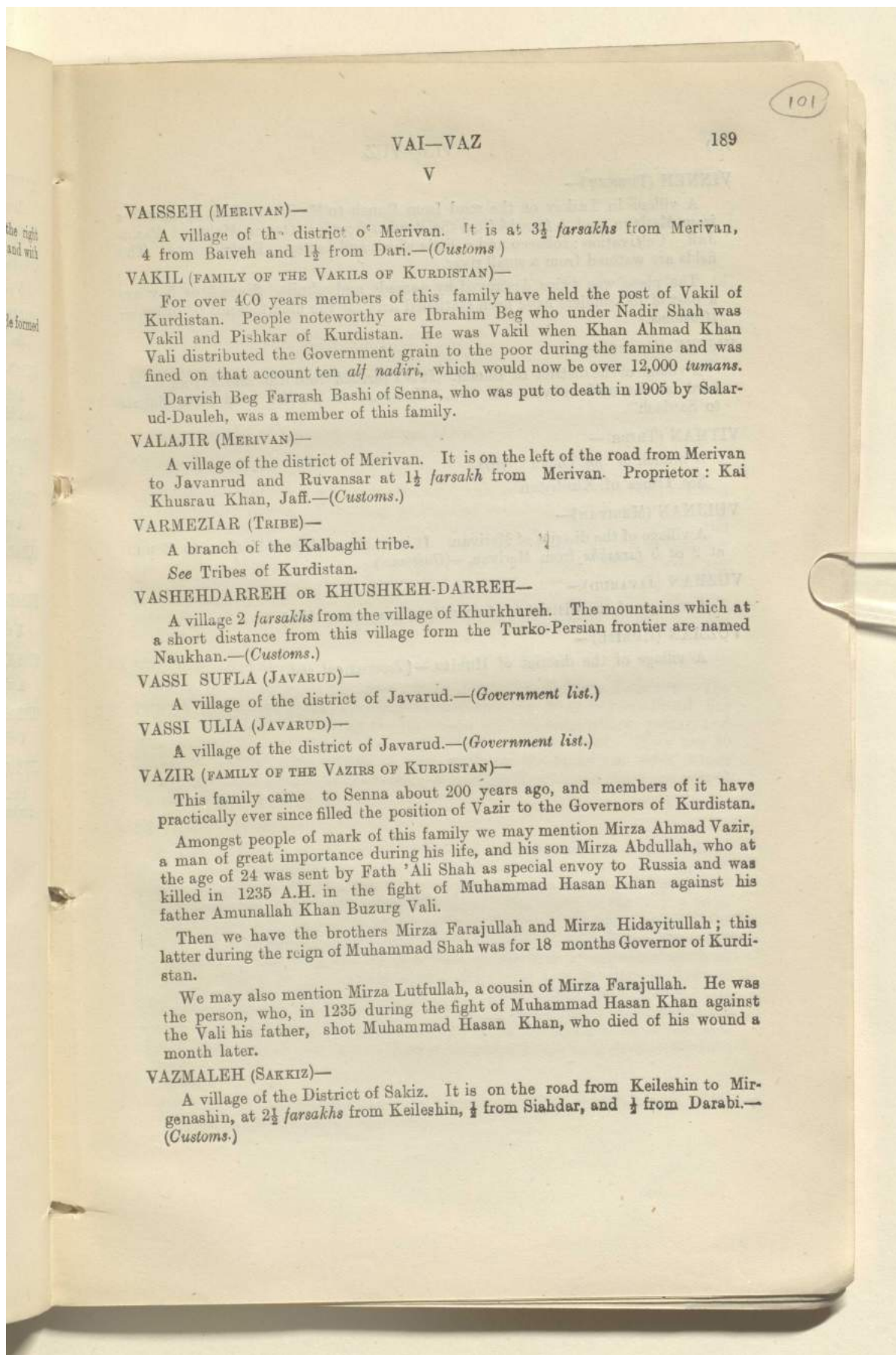
U

UGAL (BANEH)—

A village about 7 miles south of Senna, situated in a valley on the right bank of the Kishlaq river: about 30 houses: well watered by streams and with plantations of willows trees and gardens in the vicinity.—(Vaughan.)

UISKHAU—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is in the centre of the triangle formed by the villages of Sartekeh Ulia, Bul Hassan, and Alut.—(Customs.)



VAI—VAZ

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V

VAISSEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Merivan, 4 from Baiveh and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Dari.—(Customs)

VAKIL (FAMILY OF THE VAKILS OF KURDISTAN)—

For over 400 years members of this family have held the post of Vakil of Kurdistan. People noteworthy are Ibrahim Beg who under Nadir Shah was Vakil and Pishkar of Kurdistan. He was Vakil when Khan Ahmad Khan Vali distributed the Government grain to the poor during the famine and was fined on that account ten *alf nadiri*, which would now be over 12,000 *tumans*.

Darvish Beg Farrash Bashi of Senna, who was put to death in 1905 by Salarud-Dauleh, was a member of this family.

VALAJIR (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is on the left of the road from Merivan to Javanrud and Ruvansar at $1\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakh* from Merivan. Proprietor: Kai Khusrau Khan, Jaff.—(Customs.)

VARMEZIAR (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Kalbaghi tribe.

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

VASHEHDARREH or KHUSHKEH-DARREH—

A village 2 *farsakhs* from the village of Khurkhureh. The mountains which at a short distance from this village form the Turko-Persian frontier are named Naukhan.—(Customs.)

VASSI SUFLA (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

VASSI ULIA (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

VAZIR (FAMILY OF THE VAZIRS OF KURDISTAN)—

This family came to Senna about 200 years ago, and members of it have practically ever since filled the position of Vazir to the Governors of Kurdistan.

Amongst people of mark of this family we may mention Mirza Ahmad Vazir, a man of great importance during his life, and his son Mirza Abdullah, who at the age of 24 was sent by Fath 'Ali Shah as special envoy to Russia and was killed in 1235 A.H. in the fight of Muhammad Hasan Khan against his father Amunallah Khan Buzurg Vali.

Then we have the brothers Mirza Farajullah and Mirza Hidayitullah; this latter during the reign of Muhammad Shah was for 18 months Governor of Kurdistan.

We may also mention Mirza Lutfullah, a cousin of Mirza Farajullah. He was the person, who, in 1235 during the fight of Muhammad Hasan Khan against the Vali his father, shot Muhammad Hasan Khan, who died of his wound a month later.

VAZMALEH (SAKKIZ)—

A village of the District of Sakiz. It is on the road from Keileshin to Mirgenashin, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *farsakhs* from Keileshin, $\frac{1}{2}$ from Siahdar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Darabi.—(Customs.)

VINNEH (TURKEY)—

A village in Turkey on the road from Baneh to Merivan. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $\frac{1}{2}$ farsakh from the Persian frontier. Owner, Mahmud Pasha Jaff. Cultivation: tobacco and a little wheat and barley. Forty horses. The fields are watered from a small river.

The place was twice destroyed by nomads and rebuilt. Since 4 or 5 years a post of 150 soldiers have been stationed here for the maintenance of order.—(Customs.)

VISSEK (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is 1 farsakh from Alut and 2 from Kanibard on the road between the two. Kanibard is on the road from Baneh to Sardash.

VITMAN (TRIBE)—

A branch of the Tilekuh tribe.

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

VULINAN (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is on the road from Merivan to Senna at 2 or 5 farsakhs from Merivan.—(Customs.)

VUZMAN (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

VUZMAN (HUBITU)—

A village of the district of Hubitu.—(Government list.)

YAK—YAM

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Y

YAKHIDAR (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(*Government list.*)

YAKUABAD (BANEH)—

A village of the district of Baneh. It is on the Baneh-Sardasht road at 2 *farsakhs* from Baneh.—(*Customs.*)

YALGHUZ-AGACH—

A village of 50 houses in Ardalan, 15½ miles south of Khusruabad on the road to Sungur and Kirmanshah.—(*Napier.*)

YAMENAN OR YAMINAN (JAVARUD)—

In the district of Javarud.—(*Government list.*)

YAMENAN (LOWER)—ELEV. 5,500'.

In the valley of the same name above its junction with the Gav-rud; consists of 30 houses of Kurds. The village is dirty and wretched-looking, and the houses mere filthy hovels: it presents a great contrast to the luxuriant cornfields, and the fine walnut, poplars, and oak trees lining the abundant stream draining the valley. About 1¼ miles higher up is Upper Yamenan. The hill-sides are bare of trees, but hold small bushes and abundant grass. The valley is here very narrow, the cultivable ground being only about 100 yards wide: 1¼ miles below it opens out somewhat: the mountains rise very steeply on either hand.—(*Burton.*)

YAMENAN (UPPER)—ELEV. 5,670'.

Stands in the valley of the same name, 1¼ miles above lower Yamenan. The valley here is a mere gorge; the strip of cultivation only 30 or 40 yards broad: fine walnut trees line the rushing stream: there are also some willow, poplar, and fruit trees. The mountains rise very steeply on either hand. There are 30 houses of Kurds. The grazing is very good on the mountain sides, which contain also small bushes, but no trees. A number of cattle and sheep are owned by the villagers.—(*Burton.*)

YAMENAN (VALLEY)—

A valley of Persian Kurdistan running down from the east side of the Abdalan Kuh to the Gav-rud, which it joins on the Senna-Kirmanshah road some 50 odd miles north of Kirmanshah. It contains the two villages of Upper and Lower Yamenan, numbering some 60 houses. The length of the valley from Sardarreh pass at its head is 5½ miles; and it is traversed for the upper 3 miles by the path from Senna to Javarud *via* the bridge of Darvish-Beg. The lower part is about ¼ mile wide, the upper a mere ravine with a cultivable width of 30 or 40 yards only. The water is very abundant, and the stream down to Lower Yamenan lined with magnificent walnut trees: in the lower portion there are willows, poplars, and fruit trees. The corn above Upper Yamenan is not ripe till August: below, it is cut at the end of July. The grazing in the side valleys and the head and upper slopes of the mountains is very good.—(*Burton.*)

YAMENAN—

A mountain of eastern Ardalan, seen on the west from Faki-Sulaiman, which is 34 miles south of Senna.—(*Gerard.*)

YANGIJEH (MERIVAN)—

A village of the district of Merivan. It is to the right of the road from Eskul to Kanimiran, at 1 *farsakh* from Eskul and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Kanimiran.—(Customs.)

YANGIYERK (HUBITU)—

A village of Hubitu to the right of the Senna-Sakiz road. It is 1 *farsakh* from Maghareh, 2 from Divandarreh, and 1 from Kauleh.—(Customs.)

YANGISAR (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

YAR-AHMADI (TRIBES)—

A branch of the Tilehkuh tribe.

See Tribes of Kurdistan.

YAVALEH—

A village near the road between Senna and Kirmanshah about 16 miles short of Goruk, going towards the latter.—(Webb.)

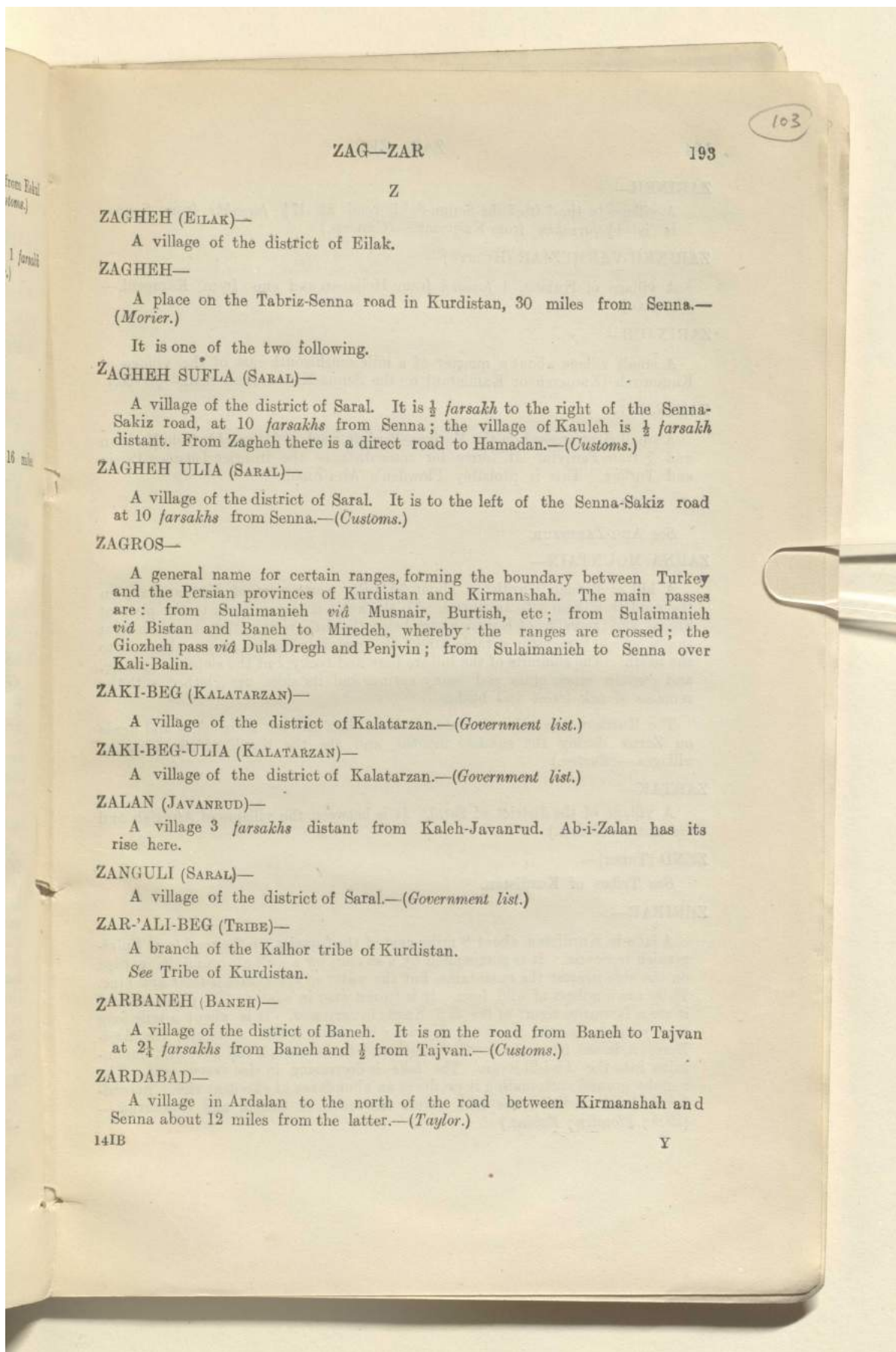
YUNISABAD (SARAL)—

A village of the district of Saral.—(Government list.)

YUZIDER (JAVARUD)—

A village of the district of Javarud.—(Government list.)

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ZAR—ZER.

ZARINEH—

A village to the left of the Senna-Sakiz road at $17\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Senna. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Kasnazan.—(Customs.)

ZARINEH-VARMEZIAR (HUBITU)—

A village of Hubitu, 1 farsakh from Heijanan and one from Karageul.—(Customs.)

ZARINJUB—

A small village about a quarter of a mile south-south-east of the village of Kammireh (Kamereh or Kamiaran) on the Senna-Kirmanshah road.—(Webb.)

ZARINJUB—

A small river crossed on the Merivan-Penjvin road, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ farsakhs from Merivan and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Penjvin. It forms for some distance the frontier between Persia and Turkey. This is probably Plowden's Ab-i-Zizub.

ZARINJUB—

See AB-I-ZARINJUB.

ZARNA MOUNTAIN—

A hill of Persian Kurdistan about 35 miles north-west of Kirmanshah, on the road from Senna to Javanrud. To the north it slopes down to the plain of Shaini, and the valley of Karajian runs below the cliffs, terminating its south-west slopes, which here form a table land, the mountain peaks rising above it to the north. The summits of the hill are bare and rocky, but the slopes are gentle, and contain much grass and many springs and its sides are clothed with the remains of oak forest and bushes.

The Kurds of the tribe of Abdur Rahman Beg pasture their flocks and herds on Zarna during the summer months, and also the Kurds of the adjacent villages.—(Burton.)

ZARTAK—

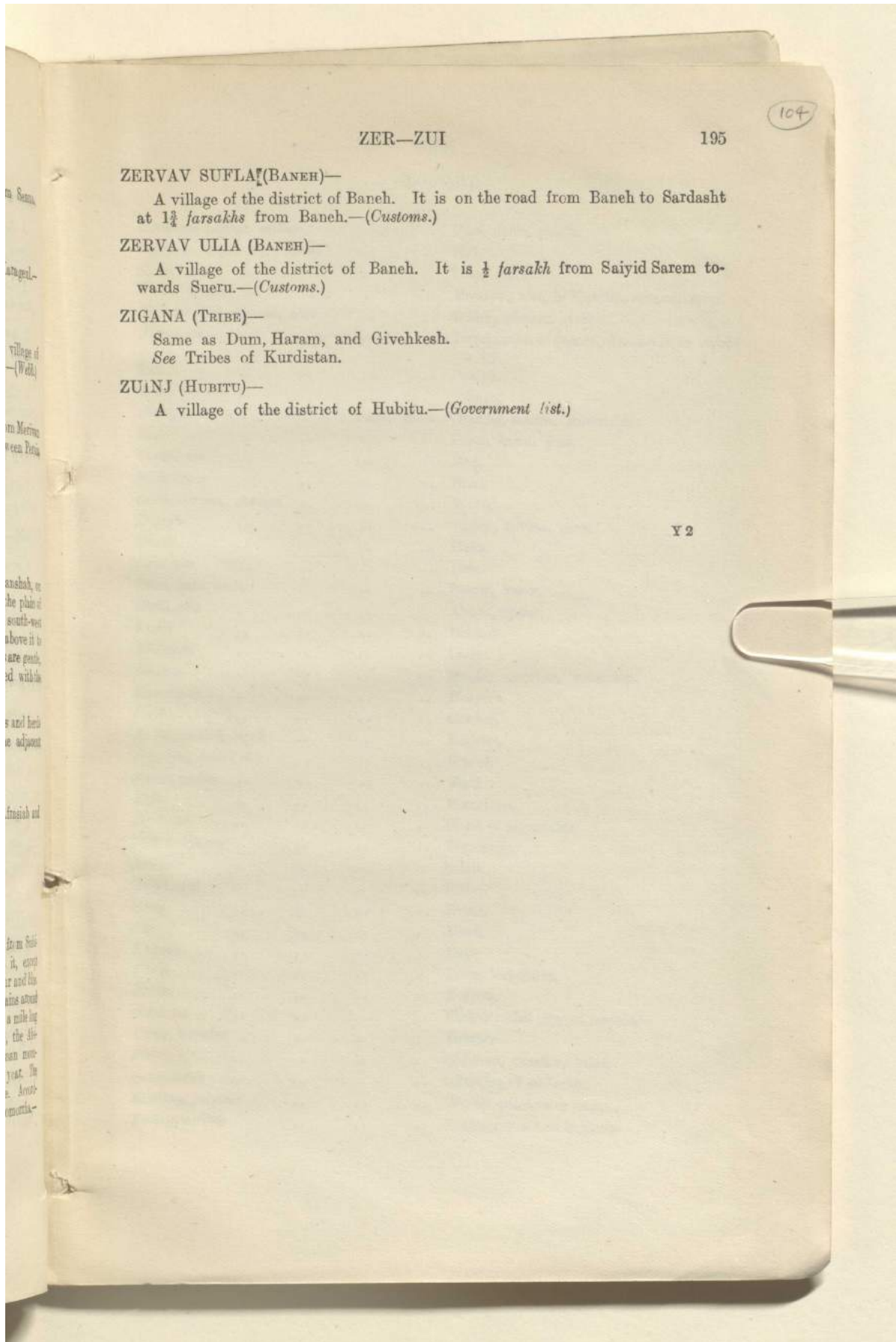
A village of the district of Saral. It is between the villages of Afrasiab and Gavantu.—(Mann.)

ZEND (TRIBE)—

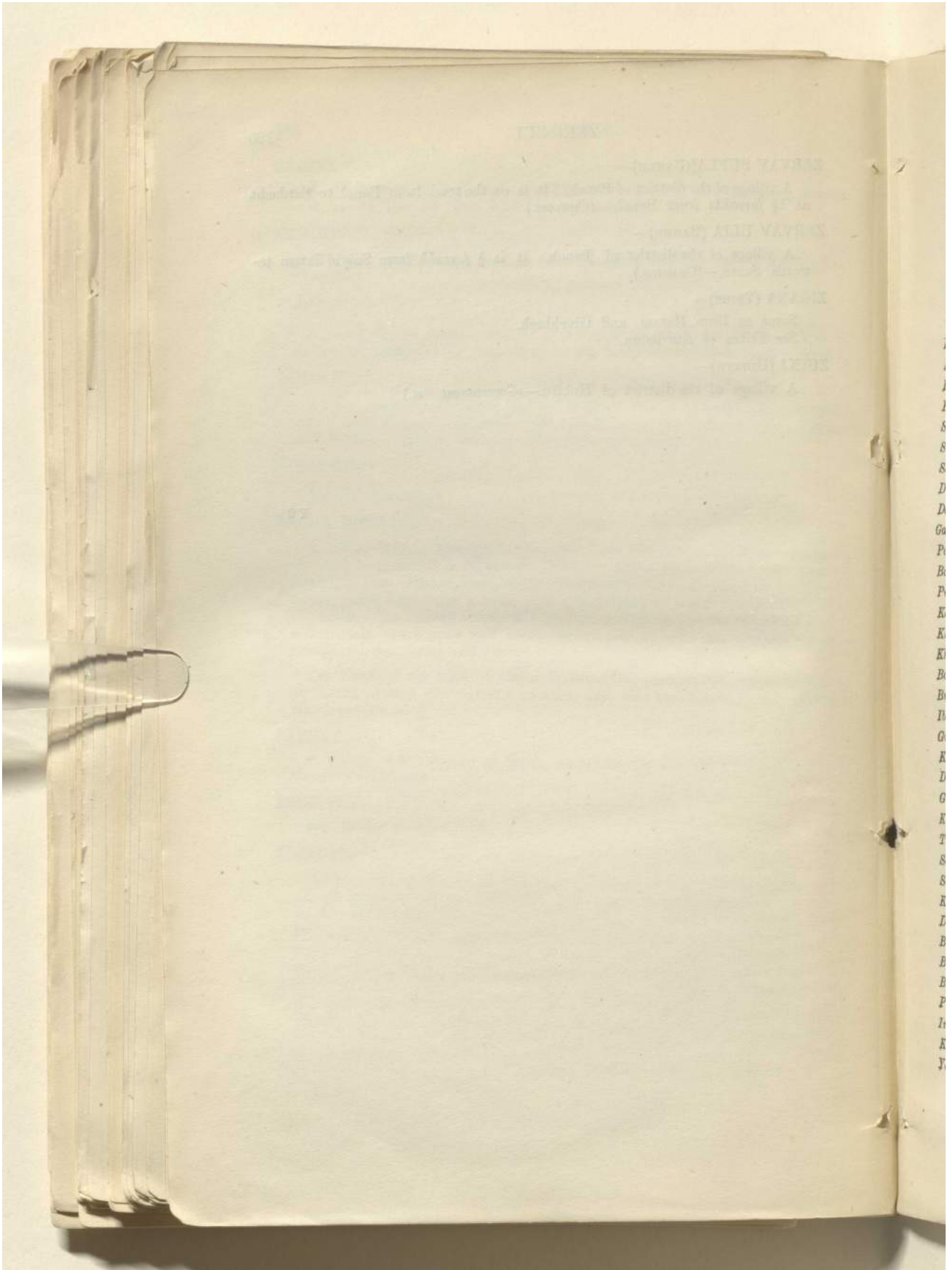
See Tribes of Kurdistan.

ZERIBAR—

A lake in Kurdistan, about 8 miles east of the frontier, on the road from Sulaimanieh to Senna. It is surrounded by a swamp for a mile all round it, except on the side nearest the mountains, but the water in the centre is clear and blue. There are numbers of wild fowl. It is frozen over in winter. The plains around it are a favourite resort of the Jaff Kurds in summer. It is about a mile long from north to south. In the spring when the water is high a stream, the Ab-i-Merivan, issues from the southern end and flows through the Avroman mountains into the Ab-i-Shirvan. The lake is decreasing in size every year. The marshy ground surrounding it produces an abundance of excellent rice. According to local tradition the lake covers the towns of Sodom and Gomorrha.—(Rich; Plowden; Rabino.)



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GLOSSARY.

<i>Gardaneh, tang, milleh..</i>	Pass, defile, strait.
<i>Tappeh, chega, chia, kaval</i>	Hill.
<i>Kaleh, hisar .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Fort, castle.
<i>Cham, Chum .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Meadow, also, in Kurdish, stream, river.
<i>Ab, Aw, rud, ru, su, chai</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Water, stream, river.
<i>Abad, awa .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Termination of names, i.e., made an abode by.
<i>Pul .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Bridge.
<i>Deh .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Village.
<i>Kani, kanian (pl.), chashmeh, chameh, sarab</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Spring, source, mountain.
<i>Kal .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Head, knoll, pass.
<i>Surkh, sur .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Red.
<i>Siah, kara .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Black.
<i>Safid, charmi, charmu .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	White.
<i>Darreh .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Valley, ravine, pass.
<i>Dasht .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Plain.
<i>Gau, gav .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Cow.
<i>Pain, bain, sufla .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Below, lower.
<i>Bala, ulia .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Above, upper.
<i>Pusht .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Behind.
<i>Khanum .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Lady.
<i>Khaneh .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	House, mansion, residence.
<i>Khanagah .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Hospice.
<i>Bagh .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Garden.
<i>Buluk, mahal, tajuk .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	District.
<i>Ibn, bin, bani (pl.) .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Son of.
<i>Guzar, gudar .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Ford.
<i>Kuh .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Mountain.
<i>Darband .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Chain of mountains.
<i>Gaura, buzurg .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Big, large.
<i>Kuchak .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Small.
<i>Talkh, tal .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Bitter.
<i>Sang .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Stone.
<i>Sar .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Head.
<i>Khushk .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Dry.
<i>Daraz .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Long, extensive.
<i>Barik .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Narrow.
<i>Baba, ba .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Father; also term of respect.
<i>Barar, baradar .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Brother.
<i>Pir .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Old man, teacher, saint.
<i>Imamzadeh .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Offspring of an Imam.
<i>Kishlag, garmsir .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Winter quarters or camp.
<i>Yailag, sardsir .. ..</i>	.. ..	.. ..	Summer quarters or camp.

<i>Nav, yangi</i>	..	..	..	..	New.
<i>Kuhneh</i>	..	..	..	..	Oid.
<i>Shahr</i>	..	..	..	..	Town.
<i>Fauj</i>	..	..	..	..	Regiment.
<i>Farsakh</i>	..	..	..	..	A measure of distance varying from 3½ to 4 miles.
<i>Mulla, mawla (pl.)</i>	..	..	..	..	Name given to priests.
<i>Maulana</i>	..	..	..	..	Our teacher or doctor, title given to priests, who have attained great respect.
<i>Shaikh, mashayekh (pl.)</i>	..	..	..	..	Old man, teacher, chief.
<i>Saiyid, saddat (pl.)</i>	..	..	..	..	Descendants of the prophet.
<i>Kullah</i>	..	..	..	..	Persian hat, of cylindrical shape.
<i>Guz</i>	..	..	..	..	Eye, eyes.
<i>Masjid</i>	..	..	..	..	Mosque.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

In this Gazetteer the following authorities are quoted:—

KINNEER	} Beginning of last century.
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REPORT ON KURDISTAN.

Weights used in Kurdistan.

Maund No-Abbasi of 800 *miscals* used for measuring rice, *ghî*, curds, milk, cheese, fruit, dried fruit, straw, clover, fuel, charcoal, tobacco, potatoes. This is the weight used by *baqqals*.

Maund Hasht-Abbasi of 640 *miscals* used for measuring naphtha, loaf sugar, moist sugar, tea, coffee, spices. This weight is used by *attars*.

Kail which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a *taghar* or to $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds No-Abbasi, that is, to 1,200 *miscals*. It is used for cereals such as wheat, barley, lentils, peas, millet, and also for salt.

For salt and peas a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund is given.

For barley and millet, etc., a little less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund is given.

This is the weight used by the *Allafs*.

Prices of necessaries of life in Kurdistan during the last 12 months, i.e., the year 1323 A.H.

						Krans.
Fuel	..	..	..	No-Abbasi maund	..	0.25
Charcoal	..	..	..	"	..	0.35
Ice	..	..	..	"	..	0.10—0.20
Mutton (summer)	..	..	..	"	..	3
" (other seasons)	..	..	..	"	..	4
Beef	..	..	..	"	..	2—2.50
Cheese	..	..	..	"	..	3—5
Potatoes	..	..	..	"	..	0.35—0.50
<i>Ghî</i> (scarce during last year)	..	..	..	"	..	13—16
Rice (1st quality)	..	..	..	"	..	4.50—5
" (2nd " )	..	..	..	"	..	3—3.50
Butter	..	..	..	"	..	12.50
Soap	..	..	..	"	..	7
Vinegar	..	..	..	"	..	2
Clover	..	..	..	"	..	0.25—0.35
Straw	..	..	..	"	..	0.25—0.30
Fowl	..	..	..	each	..	0.75—1
Raisins (scarce during last year)	..	..	..	No-Abbasi maund	..	3
Grapes	..	..	..	per No-Abbasi maund	..	0.65—0.75
Date	..	..	..	"	..	2.50
Tobacco (tutun) according to quality	..	..	..	"	..	4—100
Milk	..	..	..	"	..	1—2
Naphtha	..	..	..	"	..	4—5
Curds	..	..	..	"	..	1—2
Onions	"	..	0.35—0.50
Loaf sugar	per Hasht-Abbasi maund	..	6.50—8.50
Moist sugar	"	..	5.50—7
Tea	"	..	20—24

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Shiraz tobacco (tumbaku)	.. per Hasht-Abbas maund	.. 12—14
Kashan 4—5
Wheat per taghar	.. 30—60
Barley .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 20—40

(H. L. Salino.)

NOTE.—1 *miscal* = 71 grains.

100 *miscals* is a little more than 1 lb.

The Hasht-Abbasi or Tabriz-man = 6.50 lb.

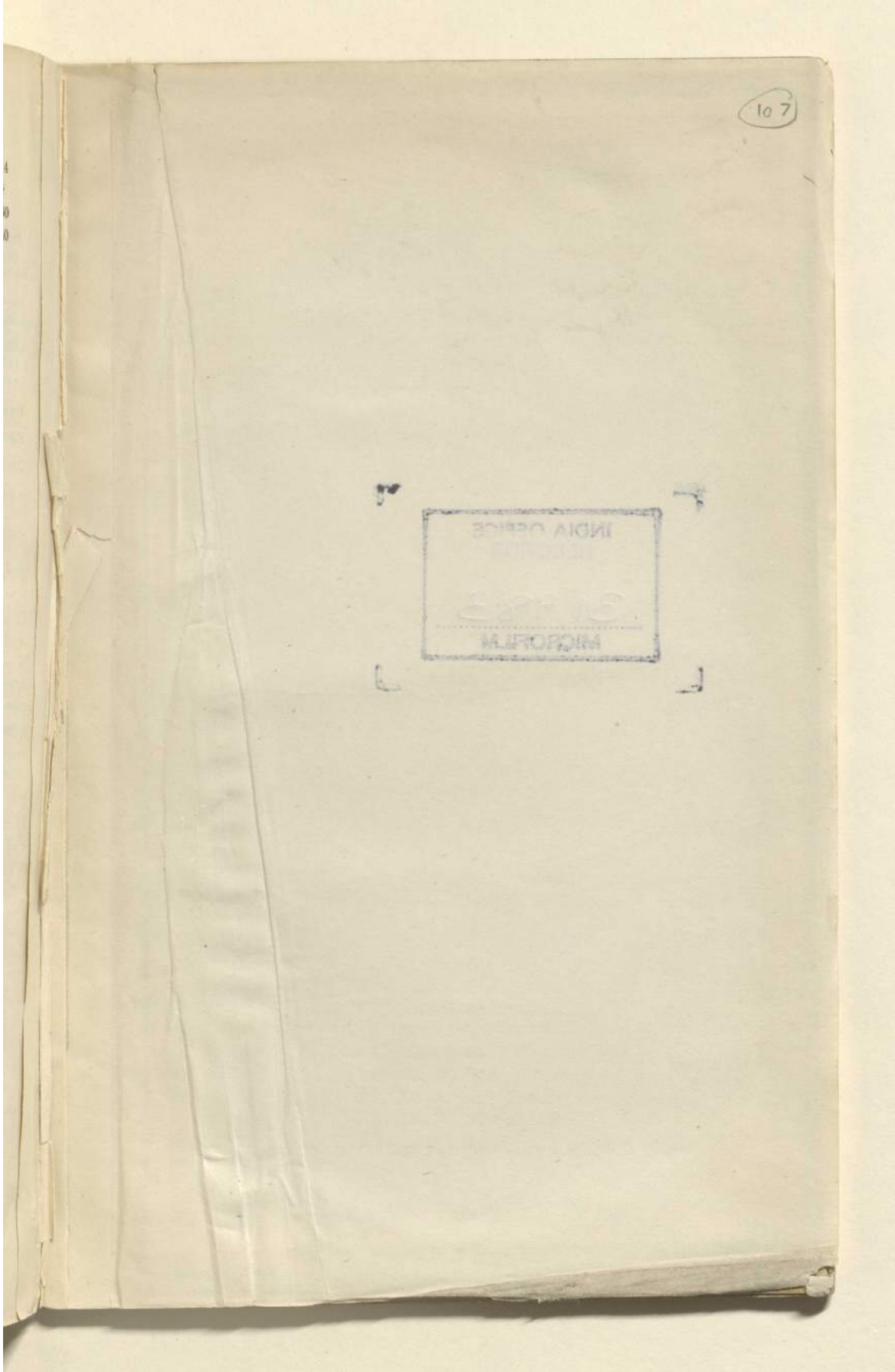
The No-Abbasi man = about 8 lb.

(I. A. D.)

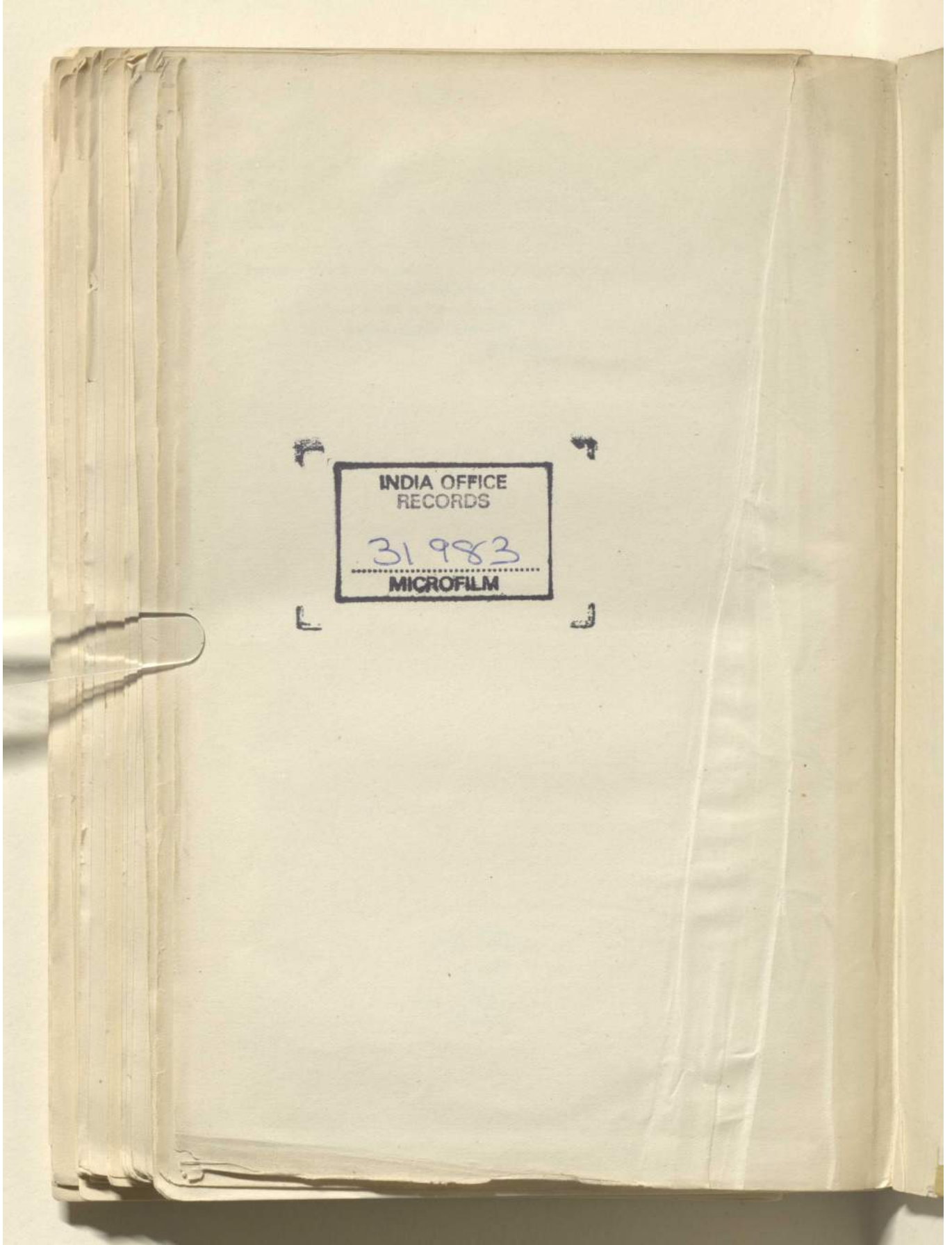


G. M. Press, Simla.—No. 14 I. B.—17.3.11.—100—B.A.

"تقرير عن كردستان" [١٠٧] (٢٢٠/٢١٨)



"تقرير عن كردستان" [١٠٧ظ] (٢٢٠/٢١٩)



"تقرير عن كردستان" [خلفي-داخلي] (٢٢٠/٢٢٠)

