

“ . . . The Father reached Hurmuz at nightfall on the feast of our Lady of Hope¹—a “day which is celebrated with great rejoicing in Hurmuz. His arrival caused great delight “to all those in the town, who were hoping that an end would soon be put to the tribulations” (then) “existing in that place, and so for that reason and on other grounds the “Discalced Carmelite Fathers who reside in that port . . . welcomed the Father with “incredible pleasure and satisfaction. . . .

“On the following day he met the Captain (of Hurmuz), and gave him a letter of credence “from the ambassador: they then discussed the position regarding his (Sherley’s) coming: “whether he could safely enter Hurmuz and whether the friendly relations interrupted by “the recent warfare were to be renewed: and he (Fr. Redempt) brought forward the terms “demanded on the part of the king of Persia, so that it might be examined whether peace “should be concluded in accordance with them, because otherwise he (Sherley) brought “orders not to proceed any further. The Captain was extremely pleased with his (the “ambassador’s) coming and, having examined and well studied everything sent off a man “to the ambassador with letters of his own and from the Father, in which the Captain of “Hurmuz expressed how greatly he appreciated everything, especially the ambassador’s “coming, saying that they would be able to judge this by acts (more than by words): and “the Captain then assured the Father that he should not be dubious about the ambassador “entering Hurmuz and the issue of the negotiations being successful. He (Fr. Redempt) “wrote and told him (Sherley) to come on with all assurance, because he would be well “received by the Captain and town, adding that there was no other subject of talk than “about the reception to be given him.

(5) To YAZDIKHWAST—4 farsakhs. It is a place between two ridges.

(6) To SHULGISTAN—8 farsakhs. This is a small mosque (shrine) and Imamzadeh. On leaving it one takes the left hand.

(7) To ABADAH—7 farsakhs. It is a village. There is no caravansarai. It has at the entrance a mosque.

(8) To SURMAQ—4½ farsakhs. It is a little village. It has a bazar. There is no caravansarai. A private house is to be noticed.

(9) To DEHBID—12 farsakhs. There is a caravansarai.

(10) To KARGUN (i.e. Khan-i-Kargun)—4 farsakhs. There is a caravansarai.

(11) To MASHHAD (i.e. Madar-i-Sulaiman)—6 farsakhs. There is a “villa.” They say it was of Solomon’s mother.

(12) To SWAND—4 farsakhs. A village on a hill. The caravansarai lies below.

(13) To MIKASHI [? sic]—8 farsakhs. The left hand is taken, and if the river is in flood the right, and it cannot be passed. At 2 farsakhs from the place lies Naqsh-i-Rustam, a fortress on a rock. At Mikashi there is Chihil Minar (i.e. “The 40 Columns” = Persepolis).

(14) To BANDAMIR—5 farsakhs. There are some mills and some houses.

(15) To ZARQAN—3 farsakhs. A place a little off the road to the left.

(16) To KARAWANSARAI—2 farsakhs.

(17) To SHIRAZ—2 farsakhs.

(18) To BABA HAJI—5 farsakhs. A caravansarai. The road to the right is taken: one goes along one side of a mountain, and passes the river by a bridge.

(19) To MUSAFIRI—5 farsakhs. A caravansarai at the foot of a mountain.

(20) To KHAFR [? sic]—8 farsakhs. A hamlet of date-palms where araq of Portuguese grapes is made. It is a bad road. At 3 leagues Tarsu [? sic], 2 leagues off the road. A large river is passed. . . .

(21) KARAWANSARAI Camerbeik [? sic for Qanbar Baig ?]—3 farsakhs. The road is bad at first, afterwards at 2 leagues.

(22) GIARU [? sic for JAHRUM]—5 farsakhs. A town with many palm-trees . . . road all good.

(23) CHAH-I-TALKH—5 farsakhs. A caravansarai. Bad road.

(24) JIYUM—6 farsakhs. A good place. There is a fort. Good road. One passes a ridge of stone, with a water-cistern (ab-anbar) in the middle, and river is crossed near the place.

(25) BUNARU—3 farsakhs. The first place in Lar province: good road. There is a fort in ruins on the summit of a mountain pass.

(26) BERRE [? sic]—6 farsakhs. A place with a fort in ruins. Two ab-anbars on the road.

(27) DIRKUH [? sic]—2 farsakhs. After there are many ab-anbars, and another cistern 2 leagues from Lar.

(28) LAR—5 farsakhs. Has a caravansarai.

(29) KARAWANSARAI—6 farsakhs. With 3 cisterns at one league there is a caravansarai. On the right at 1 league a place Dizkurd.

(30) KHURMA—6 farsakhs.

(31) YANIKIDALIN [? sic]—6 farsakhs.

(32) KINBAZIRKAN [? sic]—6 farsakhs.

(33) QABRISTAN—4 farsakhs.

(34) To the river—6 farsakhs.

(35) KISHIGAN [? sic] to Hurmuz or Bandar (Gāmbrun)—6 farsakhs.

All of the above were, 3 centuries later, recognized stages still, except (2), (4), (13), (21), (26), (27), and the road beyond Lar, the names there given being unknown to the present compiler.

¹ Perhaps 18th December is meant.