

Names of the hours of the Day.

1. Այգ:	Aig,
2. Յայգ:	Zaig,
3. Զայրայցեալ:	Zairasial,
4. Ճառագայթեալ:	Charagait hail,
5. Շառագայթեալ:	Sharavighail,
6. Երկրատես:	Erkrates,
7. Շանթակոց:	Shanthakogh,
8. Հրակաթ:	Hirakath,
9. Հուր փայլեալ:	Húr Phailail,
10. Թաղաթեալ:	Thaghathail,
11. Առաջոց:	Araghot,
12. Արփոց:	Arphogh.

Names of the hours of the Night.

1. Խաւարակ:	Khavarak,
2. Աղամսուղ:	Aghjamúghj,
3. Մթայեալ:	Mithazail,
4. Շաղաւօս:	Shaghavot,
5. Կամաւօս:	Kamavot,
6. Բաւական:	Bavakan,
7. Խոթափեալ:	Khothapail,
8. Գիզակ:	Gizak,
9. Լուսաչեմ:	Lusachiem,
10. Առաւօս:	Aravot,
11. Լուսափայլ:	Lusapail,
12. Փայլածու:	Phailazú.

It is recorded in the ancient annals of Armenia, that ARMENAC, the son of HAIC, had twelve brothers, who were respectively called by the names of the twelve Armenian months. He had also twenty-four sisters, who received the respective names of the twenty-four hours of the day.

The Armenians of British India as well as of other parts of the globe, have adopted the use of the old Julian style and months in mercantile transactions, and in their correspondence with Europeans.

IV.—*Conjectures on the march of Alexander.* By M. COURT, ancien élève de l'école militaire de St. Cyr.

[Communicated by Captain C. M. WADE*.]

According to PLUTARCH, the first country through which ALEXANDER passed on leaving Hyrcania, was Parthia. I shall therefore set out from this province, which is supposed to be the modern *Khorasán*; and what confirms us in this supposition is, that to the south of Parthia was situated Tabiana, now *Thabas*, which town is to be found in this direction between two deserts. Another incontestable proof is, that the province of Margiana, which was contiguous to Parthia, is to be found situated in the country of *Meimané*, watered by the modern *Murg-áb*, called Margus by the ancients.

BARBIE' DU BOGAGE fixes the capital of the Parthian empire at Nicephorium, or *Nishapur*. But I must here notice that the town of *Táa* may very probably be Parthonisa, of which he makes mention; and if this be the case, the tombs which are here to be found are those of the kings of Parthia.

* We are indebted to the kindness of a lady friend for the translation of M. COURT's valuable Memoir.—ED.

It was in this province that the traitor Bessus seized the person of DARIUS, whom he subsequently assassinated. History does not record the spot where the assassination took place. From the statement of PLUTARCH, it appears ALEXANDER sojourned for some time in Parthia. After he left this province his march became exceedingly irregular and confused, and we find no historical elucidation of it. Some historians say that he returned to Hyrcania; PLUTARCH is amongst those who give us this statement; others, however, relate that he marched into Bactriana. RENNEL, the geographer, is of opinion, that on leaving the western provinces of the Caspian Sea he passed through *Aria* and *Zarangæi* to make the conquest of *Arachosia*, and that from thence he proceeded to direct his attack upon the Bactrians. I am led to be of this opinion; and what most strongly induces me to adopt it, is the death of PHILOTAS, which was very much anterior to the murder of CLITUS; and it is well known that the former perished in *Zarangæi*, and the latter in Sogdiana. ALEXANDER on leaving Parthia passed through *Aria*, which is watered by the modern *Arius*, anciently called the *Heriroud*, and which passed by *Herat*. He here built a town, which I imagine must be that called *Obeh*, situated ten farsangs to the east of *Herat*: however, this latter town was built by ALEXANDER, according to the reports of its inhabitants; but some geographers refute their statement by giving as their opinion, that *Herat* is not the *Aria* of the ancients. BARBIE' DU BOCAË says, that *Artacvana*, otherwise called *Aria*, was the capital of the province of this name. In regard to this, I must notice that in my travels from *Ispahán* to *Yezd*, I found the town of *Ardecon*, in its vicinity, in the same route, the equally ancient town of *Akda*, and quite close to this again was another called *Beni-bit*. Now these three towns bear in their names the strongest resemblance to those called *Aria*, *Artacvana*, and *Bitaxia*, that BARBIE' DU BOCAË fixes in *Aria Proper*. This country, of which I have just spoken, is situated between *Ardistán* and the province of *Yezd*, and is no other than the *Isatoechæ* (*ισατοειχαι*) of the Greeks, where the worship of fire and the institutions of the Magi were established. I must, moreover, notice that at the distance of two days' journey southward of the town of *Tún*, we enter the territory of *Bucharia*, and here meet with ruins, which may be attributed to the ancient Persians; but I must observe, that neither in this canton or in those of the three above-mentioned towns, is any river bearing the name of *Arius* to be found.

From *Areia*, ALEXANDER marched into *Zarangæi*, now called *Sigistan*, but a vestige of its ancient name remains in that of the actual capital called *Zarang*, which is no other than the town of *Prophasia*, where ALEXANDER put PHILOTAS to death.

This town was situated at a short distance from the *Etymander*, now called the *Hind-mind*, which river empties itself into the lake *Zéré*, otherwise called *Néibendam*, known by the ancients under the name of the lake *Arian*. This river receives in its course that which flows from the territory of *Farrah*, and which is no other than the *Pharmacotis* of the Greeks, for there is not a doubt that *Farrah* was the ancient *Phra*, the country of the famous *RUSTAM* of Persia.

From thence he went into *Arachosia*, a province watered by the river *Arachotus*, which emptied itself into the lake *Areiana*, and which is the same as the *Aracandab*, which has its source in the canton of *Navor*, and which subsequently flows through the territory of *Candahar*, and from thence falls into the *Hind-mind* four farsangs below *Gerisak*. The town which was situated on this river, said to be built by *SEMIRAMIS*, ought to be found amongst the ruins of *Candahar*, or more probably it is the ruins of that town which are visible upon the river *Arcassan*, four farsangs below *Candahar* upon the road to *Shikárpur*. Two equally ancient towns are those of *Eskarganj*, and of *Sher-safa*, the ruins of which may be seen upon the road which leads to *Ghasni*. As to the *Alexandropolis* of *Arrokkaje*, it undoubtedly is old *Candahar*. *Nicæa* appears to me to be *Ghasni*.

The Macedonian conqueror must necessarily have passed through *Candahar*, as the several roads branch off from this town which lead to *India*, through *Cábil*, *Ghasni* and *Shikárpur*; and moreover all the extent of country to the south of *Arachosia*, is nothing but one desert of moving sands, which occupy a distance of forty farsangs, stretching over as far as the country of *Neskki* and *Karan*, which form a part of *Balúchistan*.

To the north of *Arachosia* we find the country of the *Paropamisæi*, separated from *Bactriana*, by a high chain of mountains, to which the name of *Caucasus* was given by the companions of *ALEXANDER*, out of compliment to this prince, who wished to traverse them. Here they found a cavern that they transformed into the cave of *Prometheus*. I have been assured that a similar cavern does exist in the environs of *Candahar*, at the spot called *Khar-Jemshid-jan*. The mountainous part of the country of *Paropamisæi* is now inhabited by *Hasarés*, amongst whom exist a tribe of the *Bactriaris*, who doubtless are a descent from the intrepid *Bactrians* who offered such a valorous resistance to *ALEXANDER*, and who repulsed him several times before they were made to surrender. I presume that this conqueror penetrated into this country, either by re-ascending the valley watered by the *Aracand-ab*, or by passing through the defiles of the chain of *Gul-kau*, near *Ghasni*, where we may remark some dykes built here by

Sultan MAHMUD GHAZNAVÍ. In this passage he had to penetrate through heavy falls of snow before he could reach Bactria, the capital of Bactriana, which they say must have been the same as *Balkh*.

This country, according to BARBIE' DU BOGAGE, extended to the south of the Oxus, a large river which stretched as far as the Paropamisus. It comprises Bactriana, properly so called, and the country of Margiana, of which I have already spoken.

OXYARTES, the father of ROXANA, was king of the whole of this country.

It was at Bactria that ALEXANDER condemned BESSUS to have his nose and ears mutilated. CALISTHENES was arrested at the place called Cariata. PLUTARCH relates, that ALEXANDER was on the banks or confines of the Oxus when he first meditated the conquest of India.

The route which he pursued is, I imagine, the one now adopted by the caravans which pass from *Balkh* to *Cábul*, and which appears to be the only passable road through which this mountainous country can be traversed.

This road passes through the territory of *Bamiana*, a very ancient town, not far from which are to be found the prodigious ruins named *Gulgula*. Six kos further, we meet with others that are attributed to ZOHAK SHAH; and at the place called *Sigjan*, there are the remains of a fortress, the building of which the inhabitants attribute to ALEXANDER. If this tradition be well founded, there is not a doubt that it must have been in this spot that ALEXANDER built the town in the country of the Paropamisæi, and from whence he proceeded to Cophenes.

This starting point is a stumbling-stone for geographers, inasmuch as none of them have been able to determine its exact position. For, proceeding in their narration from thence, some state that he marched to *Cow*, which they mistake for Cophenes; and had he done so, he must have quitted the Paropamisæi, gone through the defiles of *Ghazni*, and have precipitated himself from thence to the cantons of *Gerdís* and *Lougird*; then crossing the country of the *Bangishs* he would have proceeded to Peucelaotis by the route of *Kohát*. In this case *Borikrajan* must be Arigæum, of which we find mention made in history. But I would observe, that along this route no such important river as the Cophenes is to be found; and then again how improbable it appears that ALEXANDER, who had such an immense tract of land to explore, would have ordered his generals HEPHÆSTION and PÉRDICCAS to conduct a division through a track so distant as that through Peucelaotis. It is then more probable that he must have taken the road to *Cábul*, and from thence dismissed his generals, with orders to proceed in their route to *Jelúlábad*,

and he himself pursued that which led to *Lagman*, and which answers the historical description, being very rugged and mountainous, but still such as to allow the cavalry to penetrate through it. From thence he could give assistance to that division of his army which were detached towards *Pencelaotis*.

Whilst pursuing this train of supposition, I cannot help observing that the Macedonian conqueror must of necessity have passed through *Cábul*; for its geographical position is so brilliant, so advantageous, that it is a military position which we cannot but suppose that he noticed, and therefore traversed it.

It is then only the more unaccountable, that to this day that no geographer has been able to ascertain the ancient name of this town, the foundation of which the inhabitants attribute to ΚΕΙΚΟΒΑΔ. From the fertility and luxuriance of this territory, I am led to think that it must be the same as *Cabura* or *Ortospanum*, of which *BARBIE' DU BOGAGE* speaks, describing it as "a town situated upon the route which led from the Alexandria of the Areians to India, and which was not very far from the Paropamisian Alexandria."

RENNEL'S opinion appears to be erroneous when he says, that the *Cow-mul* of *BABER SHAH* is the same as the *Cophenes*, the principal branches of which, he adds, are rivers flowing from the *Ghazni* and *Guerdiz*; for the river *Ghazni*, according to the account given by its neighbouring inhabitants, empties itself into a lake which is situated at the south of *Moukkor*, in the canton of *Zermele*. As to the branch called the *Guerdiz*, it is no other than a narrow stream, and can scarcely be denominated a river. On the other hand, he adds, that the river of *Cophenes* was defined as the eastern boundary of the province of *Paropamisus*, of which *Alexandria* was the capital. I must observe, that from the direction the *Cow* takes in its course, it goes too far southward of the *Paropamisus* to form its eastern boundary; what he says there seems to have a more just reference to the province of *Arachosia*.

I am very tenacious, then, of my opinion, that the *Cophenes* must be the same as the river of *Cábul*. This river has its source in the country of the *Hasarés*, betwixt *Bamian* and *Cábul*; it has its fall in the mountains of *Meidan*, through which runs the road which leads from *Cábul* to *Balkh*; from thence it traverses *Cábul*, and receives below this town the river of *Shéikabad*, which also takes its source from the *Hasarés*; a little lower still it is enlarged by its junction with the *Panje-shir*; this takes place at the spot called *Teng-carun*. From thence it proceeds in its course through a mountainous part of the country, and empties itself in the western extremity of the valley

of *Lagman*, where it receives the waters of the *Alumkhar*, which flow downwards from that territory. We follow it from thence into the valley of *Jelálábad*, where it is enlarged by its junction with the *Surkh-áb*, which rises in *Peivar*; and then again it receives the *Khandr*, which flows through *Kaféristán*. In leaving this deep valley it passes anew through the mountains of *Dekha*, and empties itself at *Micheni* in the province of *Pesháwar*; and when passing a short distance from *Ashnagar*, it receives below that town the *Jind*, which flows from the country of *Baajor*, then passes by *Nouchareh*, *Akhora* and *Jengir*, and from thence finally empties itself into the Indus; and here we lose it about half a league below the fortress of *Attok**. From *Cábul* to *Jelálábad* it is known by the name of the river *Cábul*, in the *Moumends* by that of *Khameh*, at *Pisháwar* they give it the name of *Nagousman*, and below that it is called *Landeh*, by the *Kattuks* and *Yusufzies*.

From its source to *Ashnagar* it abounds in rapids, which make it quite unnavigable in the rainy season, and more particularly so during the heavy falls of snow, which swell it out to a prodigious breadth. I have above concluded that ALEXANDER took the route to *Lagman*, after having ordered his generals to go to *Pencelaotis*.

The *Aspii* and the *Thyræi* that he attacked, appear to me to be the *Buzbins* and the *Touris*, who inhabit the mountainous part of the country which separates the valleys of *Lagman* and of *Jelálábad* from the territory of *Cábul*. As to the town of *Arigæum*, which was found beyond these mountains, it may be *Alichung*, a very ancient town situated in the valley of *Lagman*. That of *Tigueri*, which is here to be observed near the rivers of *Meitarlam*, is also of a very ancient date. The two rivers of *Choe* and of *Evaspla*, that he must have crossed in order to arrive, must in all probability be the *Penj-shir* and *Alumkhar*.

The valley of *Lagman*, as also that of *Jelálábad*, were formerly inhabited by an idolatrous people, who were driven after the first conquests of the Mahomedans beyond the chain of *Hindu-kou*, the *Emodus* of the ancients. They are now known under the names *Siúposh* or *Kaferis*, and the country that they inhabit is just below that of *Kaferistán*.

* The latter part of its course may be traced on a map, which we have been permitted to copy from M. COURT'S original survey on its way to the Asiatic Society of Paris, and which, with a few extracts from his geographical notes on the country, will appear in our next number.—ED.

These nations declare that they are descendants of the *Ghoris*, which name resembles greatly that of *Guræi*, of which notice is taken in history.

At *Jelâlabâd* ruins of a considerable extent are to be found: their origin is not, however, known. It is the same with those that may be observed three stages further off, near the defile of the *Khoibers*, and which are called *Pishboulak*. These last are situated on the northern range of the chain of *Sefâkoh*, and not far from thence is the village of *Asarno*, which one meets in the road from *Jelâlabâd* to *Peshâwar*. In these ruins are to be found some medals exactly like those of *Manikyâla*; and from this I am led to believe that these towns must be of equal antiquity. It remains now to discover what were the names by which they were then called. The *Muminds* appear now to occupy the country of the *Assaceni*, against whom ALEXANDER marched, after having crossed the *Guræus*. This river, which he crossed with great difficulty, appears to me to be the *Khonar*, a river the stream of which is very rapid and full of polished stones, like the *Alumkhar*: it flows from *Kaféristan*. If it be not this river, it must be that of *Câbul* itself, which here took the name of *Guræus*, from the *Ghoræus* which inhabited the banks, or rather the *Jinde* which traverses the country of *Bajru*.

From thence ALEXANDER went into the country of *Bajru*, called by us *Bijore*. This town is situated 60 kos N. N. W. of *Peshâwar*: is very ancient, and we may there find many medals like those of *Manikyâla*. It remains to be proved if it is really there that we find the *Bazira* of the Greeks. This mountainous country is traversed by the river *Jinde*, which divides it from the canton of *Suwât*, and which after having emptied itself into the defiles of the *Tengui* passes to the west of *Ashnagar*, throwing itself from thence into that of *Câbul*. If *Bajer* be the *Bazira* of the Greeks, it is in this country that we must search for the famous mountain of *Aornus*, the seizure of which was one of ALEXANDER'S most brilliant exploits.

From this country ALEXANDER passed towards the *Indus*, and took possession of the town and fortress of *Peucelaotis*, which *HÉPHÆSTION* and *PÆRIDICAS* had been besieging for upwards of a month.

Several geographers think that this province is the same as that of *Peshâwar*. In this case the *Malamantus*, upon which *Peucela* was built, is no other than the river *Barreh*, which flows downwards from the *Khoiber* mountains, and which loses itself in that of *Câbul*. *RENNÉL*, led into error by *FORSTER*, supposes that *Pakkeri*, which he calls *Pakkholi*, was the *Peucelaotis* of the Greeks. This last town was found at the west of the *Indus*, whilst *Pakkeri* was at the east of

this stream, and at a considerable distance from it, and moreover in a mountainous country, where the Indus has never been able to change its course. Besides, Peucelaotis was contiguous to Bazira, a town that they suppose must have been *Bojúr*.

From Peucelaotis Alexander returned on his steps, directing his march towards the north-west, in order to investigate Aornus. After the capture of this rock, he made a second expedition into the country of the Assaceni, between Bazira and Peucelaotis.

Ashnagar, which several geographers mistake for Massaga, the capital of the Assaceni, appears to me to be the town of Nysa. Its vicinity to Cophenes, and above all what PLUTARCH states that ALEXANDER said to the Macedonians, who hesitated and seemed to fear encountering so deep a river, all corroborate my conjecture. I must, besides, observe, that three *kos* below this town, and on the borders of the *Cábul*, is the village of *Nysetta*, where there are some vestiges to be found. All the suburbs of *Ashnagar* are scattered over with vast ruins, of none of which we know the origin, and where we find some very ancient medals. The actual fortress of *Ashnagar* overlooks this territory.

In starting from thence to the Indus we meet no other river, with the exception of a small stream which flows from the *Babúries*, and which passes between the *Hottí* and the *Kapourdigarhi* to throw itself from thence into the river *Cábul*, below the *Nouchareh*.

At six *kos* to the N. E. of *Ashnagar* is the mountain of *Behhi*, isolated upon a vast plain, and upon which may be remarked the ruins of a very vast town, which seems to be of most ancient date, and which, according to the reports of its present inhabitants, was the residence of the ancient kings of that country. Specimens of bas reliefs may there be found; also the remains of an aqueduct, by which thence the waters of *Ashnagar* were carried to the town. At eight *kos* to the north of *Behhi* we see the summit of a mountain, situated between the canton of the *Babúries* and the massive ruins of a fortress, which was only accessible by a path cut through the rock.

This spot is called *Pelley*. At 18 *kos* N. E. of *Ashnagar* we see on the southern range of the mountain called *Kohganga* the vast ruins of a town, that the present inhabitants say was peopled by idolaters, and which is quite close to the existing town *Basar*. At 15 *kos* to the east of *Ashnagar* is the actual town of *Kapourdigarhi*, which from its locality might well be the ancient Caspatyrus, the capital of the Gandarii, which is placed by our geographers to the east of Assaceni, on the western bank of the river Indus.

I have remarked, that close to this town is an inscription in characters quite similar to those we observe on the ancient Indian medals.

of *Manikyala**. To the west of this town is the territory of *Hotti* or *Hoddi*, which received its name from an ancient sovereign of this country, who might have been the *OMPHIS* who surrendered himself to *ALEXANDER*.

On the western bank of the Indus ruins may be observed at *Pevur Toppi*, *Hound*, and *Mahamadpur*. Those of *Hound* are all striking, and there may be found blocks of marble containing inscriptions traced in characters quite unknown to the inhabitants.

As for the ruins of *Mahamadpur*, situated at the junction of the Indus and the river *Cábul*, they are, we are told, more than two thousand years of age. After having exhausted the above facts relative to the country of the *Yousoufsies*, I shall be led to form more than one conjecture on the true position of *Bazira*; but I have been quite perplexed by *RENNEE*, who says that "*ALEXANDER* after his arrival at the bridge made an inland excursion into the country situated on the western banks of the Indus, to visit the town of *Nysa*, and that he subsequently penetrated into the country situated between the two rivers of *Cophenes* and *Indus*."

Being quite devoid of all references or means of solving my doubts, I am obliged to adopt the supposition of this judicious guide.

As to the *Assaceni* who inhabit the lower part of the western bank of the Indus, they are only inhabitants of *Katteuk*, and the town of *Ora* is perhaps the same as *Akhora*. As to that of *Sabissa* or *Capissa*, we must seek for it in the canton of *Lachittiri*, or in that of *Kohát*.

As relates to *Aornus*, which is situated in this country, and of which *ALEXANDER* made himself master, it is probably the castle which was opposite *Attok*, and the vestiges of which we see upon the summit of the mountain: its foundation is attributed to *Raja-Hoddi*. According to some geographers, *Attok* is the town of *Taxila*; through which the army of *ALEXANDER* effected the passage of the Indus. If it be not this town, we must recognize it in that of *Torbila*: the locality of the ruins which we there remark lead me to form this conjecture. It is possible besides, that this name may have undergone some change in its orthography. We know that the Greeks were not exact in their mode of spelling the names of the towns and countries which they invaded.

* We have written to *M. COURT* to request, if it be possible, that facsimiles may be procured, both of the inscription near *Ashnagar*, and of those on the marble blocks at *Hound*. The Pehlevi inscription copied by *M. COURT* from one of the *Manikyala* topes has excited very great interest at Paris: it would be very desirable to obtain a precise facsimile of it.—ED.