

**Introduction:**

The sea state of Fars is consisted of the islands that from the area of Indus to Oman and Persian Gulf have been continued. The civil life has not been created in many of the cities. Even drinking water and fertile soil was not available in there. Only in some of the islands the reasonable conditions were available for civil living. And even the economy of most of these islands was related to the business of hunting pearl. From the century 13<sup>th</sup> the sea international business in the south waters was increased, and the economical condition of islands was being progressed, so that the civil life was grown in there. Even though the trade challenges , was being more between the owners of islands and the claimers of power for earning revenue from the sea trade was the cause of damaging of these cities, but anyways these cities did not have the same splendors as the century 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>. Hamdollah Mostofi expresses the juridical rights that were related to the house government of Kish about 491,000 Dinars. Such a much amount of money indicates the economical splendors of these islands at the period of time for Ilkhanid. Though, the governors of these islands belonged to Fars government. But they got so much power and wealth by the way of trade, and most of them would govern as independent governors and used to govern inheriting.

Hamdollah Mostofi has named some islands that were belonged to sea lands of Fars state which were usually belonged to Kish. In between them only three islands have civil life? These three islands include: Kish, as the political center of this area, Abarkafan Island or Qeshm and Khark Island. Even though the Hormoz island belongs to the states of Kerman, and in the relics of Hamdollah Mostofi this island is mentioned to be for Kerman, and since the governors of this islands at the time of Ilkhanid were often independent, and sometimes were belonged to Fars government, the political and economical destiny of Hormoz at the time of Ilkhani, were more related to the political revolutions in the state of Fars and the government of Kerman in this Island, had less role.

## **Abarkafan**

The Island of Abarkafan is today's Qeshm. This Island is the biggest Island of Hormoz strait and Persian Gulf and is counted as the most populated islands. The Qeshm Island, in the past, as the Hormoz and Bahrain Islands had so much significance and it has so much brightness too for its level and it was counted as the most populated island which the agricultural and trade activities of Persian Gulf were given to it.<sup>1</sup>

This Island in the historic and geographical text is written as the name of Islands, Brakht, Kavan, Abarkavan and AbarKaman. And some of the writers have mentioned it as the long island. Yaqout Hamavi has said it as

the Laft Island; but probably the name of Laft often would be used for Kish Island. 2 This island had the living point because of the agricultural characteristics for producing agricultural products, and the civil life have a long life in there. Qeshm city is located on the eastern part of this island. In the past, this city had a valuable mosque and beautiful buildings.

From the time of Abubakr son of the Sad Ebn Zangi, Malek Sultan, was the governor of Kish and then claimed against Atabak\*. So in this case there was a reasonable opportunity for Amir Seif al din Abu al nasr. Amir Seif al din Abu al nasr was united with Atabak and then reached to Kish. But the time of his governing was short, and eventually this government was removed by Solghoriyan of Fars. And the government of islands was rapidly given to the Atabakan. Atabak Abubakr gave the governing point of the islands to Shahab Al din Mahmoud Ebn Eisa, and he found a political government and Qeshm until the end of Ilkhanid time was usually given to the house government of Kish and the governors of it. 4

When Atabakan Fars was removed by Mongols, the Fars government was given to Sonjaq Agha Mongol. In 1314 Gikhato, Ilkhan Mongol, gave the all the islands to the rent for amount of a thousand Tomans to Ebrahim Mohammad Teibi who was famed as Malek Al Islam Jamal Addin. This family almost until the end of Ilkhanid time was governing in the islands. 5

\* Title of former chancellors.

Moluk Al Teibi was a local tribe and there were in there from the time of Moluk Bani Qeisar. This tribe in before governing in Kish had power for a few times in the Qeshm Island and on the coastal parts of Persian Gulf islands and the Oman Sea. At this time, the Qeshm Island was the center of this tribe. Moluk Al Teibi in the island of Qeshm and the city of it had different activities for building cities and reconstructions and development. And at the time of that government, the city of Qeshm was changed to one of the beautiful cities in between the islands.

One of the sons of this tribe by the name of Abdul Allah Ebn Ali Shah, repaired and rebuilt the mosque of the city. Mohammad Ali Sadid Al saltaneh was the name of a writer who was on the door side of mosque and he would be called Ben Almalek Alsad. 6. From the situation of Qeshm and the city of it in the historic texts for the Ilkhanid time, nothing is mentioned. It seems that at this time, Qeshm had not so much importance politically. Hamdollah Mostofi says about this island summarily:

Abarkafan is an island which has areas for 8 Farsang( unit of length that is equal to 6.24 kilometers) to 3 Farsang and the people of there were often cruel and thieves. 7

## **Khark Island**

The island of Khark is on the north western part of Bushehr in the Persian Gulf. This island was in the shape of triangle and some have said that that is

like the part of a ship special for wind, and this place has been an important place from the ancient times.

In the ancient times hunting pearl had so much brightness in the island and it was the main exportation of that island, in a way that the improvement of pearl and the abundance point of this product have the benefits of about 200,000 to 400,000 Rupees 8.

The civil life in the island of Khark has experience form the basic Islamic time. Ebn Hawqal says:

Khark has a stage and many people have good business and exportation. 9

The writer Hodoud Al Alam mentions the Khark as the Island with 50 Farsang area and says: that this city is so huge which is a reasonable place and its name is Khark.

At this time, Khark ancient times, was an important harbor for the ships that from Basreh would go the Island of Kish and India. Yaqout Hamavi, at the beginning of 13<sup>th</sup> century, has seen the Khark Island and writes about it:

This island has the mountains that from that tope of them Janabeh and Mehrooban can be seen, it has a fertile soils and the nice and sufficient fruits can be provided in it. The next see of it is the best hunting place for pearl. 11 and from the situation of Khark and the city of it at the time of Ilkhanid there is no some information in the historic texts. The description of Hamdollah Mostofi for this island is so little, and the statement of these text also have

been mentioned, but according to the sea trade growth between Kish and Basreh at this time it seems Khark also had a more reasonable situation in comparison with past as Hamdollah Mostofi writes about it:

Khark is an island which is Farsang to Farsang, and there is agriculture and dates and there can be good fruits and the place special for pearl and from this place till the beach there is a distance, which is called Qobad Khorreh province. 12

## **Kish**

The Kish Island is in the middle of south and western part of Khark harbor and is located about 6 Farsangs away from it. The length of this island is about 4 Farsangs and the width of it, is close to two Farsangs. 13 About the old history of Kish, there is no complete information available, but it is clear that the island which Ariyan despite of stating as the line of Eskandar(Alexander) by the name of Kamtina suggest about it, which is this Kish. 14.

One of the oldest Islamic writers, Ebn Khordadbeh says:

The Kish Island has about 4 Farsangs length and width, and in this place the dates and many other plants can be found, and also the special place for pearl is available in there, because the people of it paid so much attention to pearl, and the respected to the importance of it. 15.

From this speech it is clear that the related island in the centuries ninth and tenth was a good place with a good population. In a way that in this island there was a city which had so much strength and the water of it would be provided from different resources and near the shore there was a place special for hunting pearl.

This island was the harbor of ships for India and Arab, and there was a palm-grove. 16 The city of Kish was in the middle of northern coast of island.

But the main growth of Kish would be started from the thirteen centuries. In this century Siraf lose the trade importance of itself and Kish would be replaced for it. 17 Yaqout Hamavi that traveled to this island at the beginning of 13<sup>th</sup> century explains it as bellow:

The Island of Qeis that is called Kish by the Iranians, has about four Farsangs areas, the city of Kish, is so beautiful and lovely and around this city many beautiful gardens and lands are available.

The king of Oman had the complete authority for it and he was staying in Kish and the ships that traveled in between India and Fars would stop in there. There were many big water stores for the rain and about five markets were available in there... In these places the hunt of pearl is done, and all the islands next to it, are under the authority of Kish. 18

The Kish Island was taken from the name of Qeis the son of Qeisar Sirafi, and it is called Qeis Island as well. This island till the year 1248 was under the authority of Moluk Bani Qeisar, but at the time of Atabak Abubakr he cooperated with Seif Al din Abanasr, which was the owner of Hormoz attacked to Kish and then the Bani Qeisar was removed, But Seif Al din did not give the right of Solghoriyan and he himself became the owner of Kish. Atabak Abubakr, had to attack to Kish, and killed Seif in 1250, And Kish was given to Atabak Abubakr and from that time, the house government of Qeis was given to it.

After that he was succeeded to get the Bahrain Island, so in this case, the sea point of Atabakn Fars was completed as Fars Sea. 19 the Kish island in the century 13<sup>th</sup> was the most important island and the trade harbor of Persian Gulf. and as Vassaf says:

The business men from India, Indus, China, Turkistan, Egypt, Sham, Qeiravan would come there and would sell their products.<sup>20</sup>

Qazvini has gone to this place in the half period of time of 13<sup>th</sup> century and writes:

This city has many gardens, buildings and states, and as we know there is no any beautiful place as good as it is here.

And despite of this says:

In that place the ships of Iran and India by the aim of trade come to this place and would stay in there. 21

Despite of this, the Kish Island at the time of Ilkhanid has a political worried situation. Usually between the governors of Hormoz Island and Kish Island due to the sea ownership may arguments in different ways would occur. In these fights and arguments many times was robbed and damaged by the challengers.

After the death of Atabak Abubakr, Mahmoud Qolhati was the governor of Hormoz, and he started to capture Kish for a few times, Sonjaq, was the Mongol Fars governor was succeeded to take Kish. After this time, the control of Kish bases was given to the governor of Shiraz, Malek Al Eslam Sheikh jamal Al din was the governor of it then, he had the point of sea trade with India, he used to have so much revenue by this way, the brother of him Fakhr Al din Ebn Ebrahim Alteibi, was the governor of Kish, he had many military tools, so he had so much power and control on the other islands. When there was an argument in between the authorities of Hormoz Malek Al Eslam by the plan of taking Hormoz, interfered in the internal point of Hormoz, so in this case there was a violent war between Hormoz and Kish. In these conflicts once Kish was taken by Rokn Al din Masoud, the governor of Hormoz, and he robbed more than two hundreds Tomans gold , silk and

properties of this land. But eventually was attacked by Malek Al Eslam and Ayaz and then it was given to the ownership of Kish.

After a few times, Ayaz Hormoz announced itself independent.

in 1318. Malek Al Eslam, took the government of the Ilkhaniyad and then he decided to bring Hormoz. But Baha al din Ayaz firmly resisted against this action. The group of Fars and Kish in this conflict failed, Bahaddin Ayaz, took the house government of Kish, and he robbed it for three complete days. In this attack, Kish was robbed completely and it was empty of living for a long time. And Vassaf says:

The people of Kish- all went to the coastal sides; in a way that except of a fisher no one was left in there.

After this, Malek Al Eslam who had the full benefits sea trade, suggested the peace point to the governor of Hormoz, and for a few times peace was available in there. This peace was set in there until Vassaf would perform his undertakes. 22 It seemed that the trade importance of Kish is reduced in a way that was replaced by Siraf, as gradually Hormoz was replaced instead of Kish. Despite of this in the century 14<sup>th</sup> Kish was an important place and despite of trade it was the most important place for hunting pearl.

Hamdollah Mostofi at the end of Ilkhanid undertakes has brought a brief explanation about Kish, he has mentioned Qeis as the Ardeshir Khorreh for Fars and says:

In that island there gain and date, and there is so much pearls, the weather of this place is so much warm, and the water of it would be provided from the rain that is gather in there. 23.

## **Hormoz**

Hormoz is also the civil name which is located in a dried place and also it is the name of an island in the sea. The distance of these two is about one Farsang. Ebn Khordad beh says that this island as the name of Armoz and Hamdollah Mostofi, has written it as Arhuz which is the popular island of Joron. In 1337 the governor of Hormoz had attacked to the city that was near the sea and he left that place and created the new Hormoz near the island. 24 The city of Hormoz built which was old is related to the Ardashir Babakan. But the importance and significance of it is started after Islam. The old Hormoz in the middle centuries was the trade harbor of Kerman and Sistan.

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Estakhri about Hormoz says:

It has a Jame mosque, the business houses are in a village which has distance to the city about two Frasangs, it has so much palm-grove and the works of it are often corn, indigo-plant, cumin and cane-sugar. 26

Maqdasi has considered the market of Hormoz and says:

It has a reasonable market it is taken from the Qanats and the houses of it are made of mud brick. 27. From the century 13<sup>th</sup> the Arabs were governing in

the Hormoz and one of them was called king Turan, and there is a described history about this group of governors. According to the statements of Turan the creator of this that these tribes were governing and one of them was one of the heads of Arba who was called Daram Kub who passes from Persian Gulf and then reaches to the power. 28

At this time, Hormoz was in the north of Kerman states. In the undertake of Atabak Mozafar la din Ebn Abubakr Saad Ebn Zangi , and the responsible person for Hormoz was Mahmoud Qolhati. Mahmoud as usual would give the advantages to the governors of Kerman. 29. By the speech of Vassaf, Mahmoud even though has been old, but had created a good military group, in a way that the border side governors were afraid of him. At this time, a very hard challenge between Kish which its control was given to Atabak Fars and Hormoz. After rebellion king Saljuq against Halaku and getting military group in the Fars, created so much power in the Kish, Mahmoud was succeeded to take Kish in 1293. But Sonjaq the responsible Mongol of Fars, provided some ships from Bahrain, defeated Mahmoud, again took Kish. 30

After the death of Mahmoud in Hormoz, between the person who claim for power, a very intensified argument and conflict was started, Nosrat the son of Mahmoud was killed by Roknaddin Masoud, but Baha al din Ayaz which was a Turkish man did not accept the cheating of brother, and created a

revolution against Masoud and he pushed him away from Hormoz and he himself became the governor of Hormoz.

Rokn al din Masoud at this time sheltered to the governor of Kerman Jalal al din Siurghotmosh and by the assistance of him provided a power and attacked to Hormoz. Baha al din Ayaz who could not resist against them, sheltered to Malek Fakhr al din that was governing on Kish on the behalf Malek Al islam.

At this time a rapid war was started between Kish and Hormoz. So that eventually Bahaddin Ayaz again governs in Hormoz. At this time Hormoz actionably was under the control of Kish and Fars and Ayaz by the name of Malek Moazam Fakhr al din Ahamd Ebn Ebrahim Alteibi, becomes the Islamic brother of Sheikh Jamaladdin . But soon between the governor of Hormoz ( Ayaz) and Fakhr al din in Kish due to the sea trade animosity would be created, and Baha al din Ayaz, announce the government of Hormoz independent. In 1318 that Malek Al Islam takes the Fars states from Ilkhanid, Decides to take Hormoz as well, but in this time Ayaz breaks the military equipments of Malek Al Islam in the sea and then reaches to Kish. As Vassaf says, Baha al din Ayaz, robs Kish for three complete days, in a way that Kish for the time of two month no one can live in there. Then Baha al din Ayaz suggest peace and there will be an undertake between the sides of conflict and as Vassaf says this comfort was still being continued.<sup>31</sup>

But the problems of Bahaal din Ayaz of Hormoz by this statement would not be ended; because the attachment of Hormoz by the sides of tribes of Turk and Mongol, who were governing in Kerman, would be threatened and attacked.

Marko polo in 1293 traveled to Hormoz from Kerman, he provided a clear report about the situation of there, and he calls the robbers a tribe as Gharavnas and says:

They are from Indian mother and Tatar father. These robbers want to rob a land, they do magic works and they can be darkened and disappeared in any place.

The number of these persons sometimes exceeds than ten thousands persons in a way, when they want to rob a land, they can cover it absolutely, they rob the men, things and animals and kill the old men and the young persons would be sold by them as the slaves. The name of their king is Negoudar. 32 Vassaf also has provided the report of the attacks of Davabeh group in Hormoz which occurred in 1321. In this attack, Hormoz was surrounded for a while and Malek Baha al din Ayaz, together with the Jasho military group fought and they killed a few persons. 33

It seems that between the years 1334 to 1337 Hormoz was under the attack of a group of the Mongol tribes, and according to the local history of Hormoz: The persons who had horses attacked to Hormoz, so according to

the forces that they created the people of Hormoz and Baha al din Ayaz had to leave the city and they immigrated to that Joron island. 34

Abulfeda, who wanted to write his relic at that time, suggested that:

It was heard from the person of old Hormoz, that it was destroyed due to the attack of Moghol and the persons of it, had to immigrate to the island of Zeroon and today except some of the poor people no one is living in there.<sup>35</sup> Anyway after this history it seems that the old Hormoz despite of the reasonable condition that had for civil life is going to be damaged and a new Hormoz with a bad weather and unreasonable conditions was created in the island of Joron. And no tree would be grown in this city and it has found progressions only. 36

The information about the city of old Hormoz, is not so much, the most important explanation is about the village of it and in the traveling book of Markopolo everything is mentioned. He explains this city as bellow:

Here is a harbor that the Indian business men with their ships full of spices and valuable stones, pearls, jewelry clothes, elephant tusks and many other products. And from this city they take many things to the other parts of the world and sell them in there. Here is a city full of traveling and it is so populated and it has supervision on many other cities. The name of king for this city is Roknaddin.

The land of this city due to the warmness is not healthy... in this land, the beer of date and bear of spices can be made so excellent. The people of here are Muslims and they have dark skins, in the summer the warmness of it is killable no one stays in the city, so the people go to their gardens that water is much. 37

The city of Hormoz is old until the coast there is only half day time need to be in there (the distance time) and the harbor of it until the coast of Oman is called Naband. It seems that the city of old Hormoz after the shift to the island of Joron, is not absolutely damaged and empty of living. 38

Ebn Batoutch about old Hormoz says: At that time it was named Moghestan, and the most gardens and cultivated lands were available in there. 39

After the death of Baha al din Ayaz, again the political situation of Hormoz became worrying. Kashani writes:

After the death of Ayaz Kordan king the son of Masoud instead of Ayaz governed for Hormoz. This king is populated as Turank king; he was a scientific man who was wise with a power of poems. He seems to have written a history about the leaders of Hormoz. 40

At this time, Ezoddin, the son of Jamal Addin, fled to Kish, He had become so rich by hunting pearls, and he attacked to Hormoz in 1338 after a hard war Kordan King was the hostage of Ezoddin. But the people of Hormoz

accepted Malek Dinar to be the governor of Hormoz, but after a few times, Kordan King saved himself and came back for governing to Hormoz.

After him, his son Bahram King, for the time of two years in the new Hormoz governed. He failed in the war against Amir Yosof who was the son in law of Kordan King. So Amir Yosof started to govern for Hormoz. 41

Despite of all of these problems the Joron Island improves and will have so much progression. Farayar Odorik who lived in the century 14<sup>th</sup> was the first person was the first person who was pushed away from the Joron Island and says:

This city has many tall towers which are so strong and many kinds of valuable things are available in there.

The island that the mentioned city is located in there has distance about five miles to the land, and the weather of it is extremely warm and no tree and drinking water can be found in there. 42

But the most expanded report of new Hormoz, is mentioned in the travelogue of Ebn Batuteh; he has seen Hormoz and for explanation of there and the old city says:

The new city is in front of it which is located in the middle of sea and there is a land and strait in between it which its distance is three Farsang. The new Hormoz that we entered to it is an island. Joron is the capital city of it. The city of Hormoz is a huge beautiful city which its Market is marvelous. And

in fact it the trade store for India and Indus; because the products of India from there would go to Fars, Iraq and Khuzistan. The king stays in this city, and the people of this island generally go to Basreh and Oman by fishes and dates, and they have a proverb that they can get food by the fishes and dates that they bring from Basreh, and their proverb is that the fishes and dates are the foods of king. The sweet water or drinking water is rare in there and so expensive, so in this case many water stores have been built for gather the water of rain. 43

At this time, Hormoz has been changed to the most important trade place of Persian Gulf. The Sultan Qotb al din was the governor of Hormoz that at the end time of Ilkhanid, controlled Hormoz, he was a thoughtful and wise governor, he was able to establish a very large navy forces and then take the Bahrain islands and the coasts of Qatif and some other places.

The city of Hormoz at the time of him, had so much beauty, and this place was kept until 200 years later and finally was engaged by the Portages people. Abeh Rinal has a general description bout the social situation of new created city and says:

The view of this city, in the look of business men and foreign passengers is so beautiful.

Different people have come there from any where, and the floor of allies is carpeted with mat and in some of the places carpets have been used and for

prevention of intensified hotness of sun, have put the beautiful pieces of sheets in front of the houses.

The people have put the flower nuts full of flower in their houses. Many camels with dishes full of water in the public squares of city are available.

The Iranian wines and the perfumes and many fresh fruit, can be found in an abundance amount, and the best eastern music can be heard in there. In fact properties, wealth, politeness are complicated to each other and made this city the center of prosperity and peace. 44

### **Footnotes:**

1. Nourbakhsh, Qeshm Island and Persian Gulf, p22.
2. The same, p111.
3. The same, p30.
4. Nashat, Persian Gulf politic history, p412.
5. Nourbakhsh, p.p139.140.
6. Sadid al saltaneh Kabai, Alam al nas, p218.
7. Nozhat al qoloub, p137.
8. Faramarzi, Ahmad, Khark Island, p59.
9. Ebn Hawqal, p37.
10. Hodou al alam, p140; Le strange, p524.
11. Yaqout, second volume, p337.
12. Nozhat al qoloub, p137.

13. Fasaee, second volume, p1587.
14. Wilson, Arnold, Persian Gulf, p110.
15. Ebn Khordadbeh, p.p46.47.
16. Le strange, p277.
17. Ebn Balkhi, p 136.
18. Yaqout, forth volume, p422.
19. Vassaf, p.104.
20. The same, p.100.
21. Qazvini, first volume, p.p16.317.
22. Vassaf, p.p169.170; Kashani, p.p156-163.
23. Mostofi, p.136.
24. Le strange, p.278.
25. Wilson, p.116.
26. Le strange, p.279.
27. Maqdasi, p.p31.37.
28. Vosouqi, Mohammad Baqer, shahnameh touranshahi, ketab  
mah(history magazine), second year, No50, p.p18.26.
29. Shabankarehei, p.215; Vassaf, p.169.
30. Vassaf, p.p112.113.
31. Vassaf, p.p169.171; Kashani, p.p156.163.
32. Marco polo, p.47.

33. Vassaf, p.203.
34. Wilson, p117.
35. Abou al feda, p.385.
36. For natural situation see: Nashat, p. 403.
37. Marco polo, p.p48.49.
38. Shabankarehei, p215.
39. Ebn Batuteh, first volume, p.332.
40. Eqbal, the studies about Bahrain and Persian Gulf Islands, p.62;  
Vosouqi, Mohammad Baqer, shahnameh touranshahi, ketab  
mah(history magazine), fifth year, No50, p.p18.26.
41. Kashani, p.p156.163.
42. Wilson, p.19.
43. Ebn Batuteh, p.p334.336.
44. Wilson, p.119.

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