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JOHN R. EDMONDSON & H. WALTER LACK

## Karl Georg Theodor Kotschy's itinerary in southern Iran, 1841-42

### Abstract

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An itinerary is presented of the 1841-42 expedition to southern Iran by the Silesian botanist Theodor Kotschy (1813-66), together with a short biography, a discussion of specimen numbering and a gazetteer containing variant spellings of places visited, with their geographical coordinates.

Key words: biography, expedition itinerary, Zagros Mts, herbarium, history of botany.

### Introduction

The plant collections of Theodor Kotschy (1813-66) from southern Iran laid the foundations of our knowledge of the flora of the Zagros Mts and their southern foothills, and of the Gulf islands of Khark and Khargu. At least 276 of the more than 800 gatherings subsequently became the types of new species, most being first described by Edmond Boissier (1810-85) in his series *Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum* (Boissier 1843-59) and in *Flora Orientalis* (Boissier 1867-84).

### Biography

Kotschy's brother Otto wrote the most complete biography, published in "Reliquiae Kotschyanae" (Kotschy p. vii-xl in Schweinfurth 1868). It is not necessary to reiterate here the whole life-story of this remarkable explorer, but in order to appreciate the productiveness of his visit to southern Iran we must make a brief reference to the experience gained on his earlier travels. His collections from Sudan, in particular, included many species new to science.

His first oriental journey took place from 1836 to 1838 in the company of Joseph Russegger in Turkish Cilicia, Syria, Egypt and Sudan (Kordofan). In 1839 he revisited Kordofan, in 1840 he went to Cyprus and in 1841 he returned to Asiatic Turkey before travelling south through Iraq to begin his explorations of the hitherto botanically unexplored Zagros Mts of southern Iran in the spring and summer of 1842. In 1843 he explored the area north of Tehran before returning to Europe.

At the age of 34, in 1847, he was finally granted a salary as assistant at the Imperial Cabinet of Curiosities in Vienna. The following year he made a visit to the Cilician Taurus in southern Turkey, his third visit to that country. In 1854 he visited the elderly Alexander von Humboldt and Karl H. E. Koch in Berlin.

His later travels included a trip to Egypt, Palestine and Lebanon in 1855, to Turkey, Cyprus and Kurdistan in 1859 and (with Unger) to Cyprus and northern Syria in 1862, narrowly avoiding capture by outlaws in the Amanus. Further biographical information is provided by Riedl-Dorn (2001).

### Outline of the 1842 expedition

Kotschy arrived in Iran after travelling down the Euphrates from Mosul to Baghdad on a raft supported by animal skins, then went by ship to Basra. He set off for the island of Khark, located in the Gulf (Khalij-e Fars), on 12 December 1841, where he made his first collections on 30 December. The British garrison provided him with accommodation. He then visited the adjoining island of Kharku on 7 January 1842 before crossing to the mainland at Bushehr.

While in Khark he discovered the square or four-cornered crab, *Epixanthus kotschyi* and reportedly also collected marine algae from the waters of the Gulf, though these were not included with his 'Plantae Persiae australis' distribution.

After a lengthy stay in Bushehr, presumably spent gaining the necessary travel permits, he headed inland via Kazerun to the regional capital of Shiraz, arriving on 12 February 1842, before making a collection of around 80 gatherings around Jereh from 13-25 March and visiting the tar springs near Dalaki. The first two weeks of April were spent in Shiraz, and the next ten days involved a short trip north to the ruins of the ancient Iranian city Persepolis (Takht-e Jamshid) and the nearby Achaemenian tombs (Naqsh-e Rostam).

May was spent searching for plants in the mountains near Shiraz, where ascents of three quite lofty peaks (Barfi, Sabz Pushan and Ayob) gave Kotschy his first contacts with the rich, and previously unknown, alpine flora of the Zagros chain. At the beginning of June he made a short excursion to the Maharlu salt lake east of Shiraz and around the middle of the month he investigated Kuh-e Delu.

The last ten days of June were presumably spent in preparation for future fieldwork, as no collections were recorded; at that time he is known to have run short of money and the next phase of his journey was accomplished with the help of a loan from Prince Farhad Mirza. At the beginning of July he travelled northwest into the central Zagros, a loosely administered area mainly inhabited by nomadic tribespeople.

On 6 July he set out from the village of Dozdkurd at the foot of Kuh-e Dena to make his most extensive exploration of the High Zagros. For the rest of that month and on until early August he camped out on the upper slopes, sometimes on "alps where the nomads pitch their tents" and amassed numerous sets of more than 240 separate collections, many of which were of previously undescribed species. He finally reached the summit of Kuh-e Dena on 2 August.

Kotschy also made freshwater fish collections from around Shiraz, including the streams of the Maharlu basin in the Shiraz valley, the Kor River basin north of Shiraz, the Mond River (=



Fig. 1. Portrait of Kotschy [from Schweinfurth 1868].



Fig. 2. Map of Iran by Dower (1836) showing area of study.



Fig. 3. Different styles of numbering on printed labels (taken from specimens at LIV).

Qarah Aqaj), which drains to the Persian Gulf and Lake Perishan (= Famur) near Kazerun. These were numbered independently of the plant specimen series, were subsequently named and published by Heckel (1846-49). Further details are provided by Coad (see References).

After concluding his explorations of the Zagros, Kotschy dispatched his collections, along with his Sudanese servant Ali (whose broken leg had prevented him from accompanying Kotschy on his recent explorations) to Basra on 13 October. He then travelled north, leaving Shiraz for Tehran on 15 November with an escorted convoy, and collected more plants in the mountains of Mazandaran province, north of Tehran, in 1843, during which he ascended Iran's highest mountain, Kuh-e Damavand, before returning to Vienna via Erzurum, Trabzon and Istanbul. His 1843 collections from Iran are numbered sequentially, paralleling those from southern Iran, and have sometimes therefore been cited in error from the province of Fars. Both series of exsiccatae are listed by Buser (1888).

### Disposition of the collections

After being identified and named by Edmond Boissier, Kotschy's collections were arranged and distributed by the German missionary Rudolf F. Hohenacker (1798-1874), who at the time was based in Esslingen. Up to 1842 he was associated with the Esslinger Reiseverein, an association dedicated to promoting plant collecting expeditions; from 1843 onwards he operated independently. Kotschy's collections, which were divided into sets of very many duplicates, were dispersed to a large number of herbaria. The Index of Botanists (Harvard University Herbaria 2001-) merely states "widely distributed". Some are now accessible online, such as those at Göttingen (GOET) and Zürich (Z).

### Characteristics of the labels

The printed labels issued by Hohenacker are numbered in several different ways (Fig. 3A-I). Numbers up to 793 follow (with a few exceptions) a chronological sequence, starting at Khark Island on 30 December 1841 and finishing at the foot of Kuh-e Dena on 6 August 1842. There is also a sequence of higher numbers "hors serie", which appear to have been generated at random. There is no obvious explanation for why such numbers were allocated, unless they were used to make up sets with a fixed number of specimens and there were too few duplicate specimens available to the distributor. The reason for the suffix letters is clearer: they usually occur where a mixed gathering was made by Kotschy and serve to differentiate the two named species.

In *Flora Iranica* (Rechinger 1963-), Kotschy gatherings are sometimes cited with two numbers separated by a decimal point. The reason for this is unclear, though the second number is usually higher than 800 and therefore belongs to the supplementary sequence. Occasionally the double numbering appears on the printed specimen label (Fig. 3B). Occasionally, a label may even bear three collection numbers (Fig. 3F).

### Acknowledgements

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in den Jahren 1837 bis 1839 als Begleiter Joseph's von Russegger in den südlich von Kordofan und oberhalb Fesoglu gelegenen Bergen der freien Neger gesammelt hat ... Nebst einer biographischen Skizze Theodor Kotschy's. – Berlin.

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**Appendix 1. Theodor Kotschy's itinerary in southern Iran, 1841-42**

Place names in square brackets and double quotes are as spelled by Kotschy & Hohenacker, the collection numbers are in italics.

*December 1841*

30: Jezireh-ye Khark ["insula Karek"], no. 7-9.

*January 1842*

4: Khark, no. 14

7: Khark, no. 15-22

7-13: Kharku ["insula Korgo"], no. 15a-26

*February*

no collections

*March*

13-25: near Jereh ["Gere"], between Bushehr and Shiraz, no. 13, 28-115

[n.d.]	{	Dalaki ["Dalechi"], no. 108-211
		Rahdar ["Radar"], no. 127-131
		At petroleum springs near Dalaki, no. 142, 158, 193
		Kazerun ["Kaserun"], no. 144-146
		Kotal-e Malu ["Kuh Malo"] near Dalaki, no. 138, 153, 163-164

*April*

12-23: in and near the ruins of Persepolis, no. 216-290

29: near Shiraz ["Schiras"], no. 291-302

30: at the monument of Naqsh-e Rostam ["Nakschi Rustam"], 13 km NW of Persepolis, no. 303-305

30 (-3 May): near Shiraz ["Schiras"], no. 306-323

*May*

3-4: Kuh-e Barfi ["Kuh-Barfi"] near Shiraz, no. 324-346

[5-9: no collections]

10-11: near Shiraz, no. 347-363

13-14: Kuh-e Sabz Pushan ["Sabst-Buschom"] near Shiraz, no. 364-380

[15-17: no collections]

18: near Zarqan ["Zergun"] near ruins of Persepolis, no. 381-387

19-20: Kuh-e Ayub ["Kuh-Ajub"] near Persepolis, no. 390-409

24-31: Kuh-e Sabz Pushan ["Sabst-Buschom"] near Shiraz, no. 411-451

30: near Shiraz, no. 437-442

*June*

1: near Kurbal ["Korwar"] village, no. 453

1: Namak Darya ["Nemek-Derja"] near Shiraz, no. 454-464

[2-9: no collections]

10-21: Kuh-e Delu ["Kuh-Delu"], no. 465-563

17, 20: Darengun ["Deremgun"] at foot of Kuh-e Delu, no. 538-548, 554-557

22: "Kuh-Barchdschi" near Kuh-e Delu, no. 560-561

[23 June - 6 July: no collections]

*July*

6-31: (& August 1-10): Kuh-e Dena ["Kuh-Daëna"], no. 564-795

6: at Dozdkurd ["Dusekurd"] village at foot of Kuh-e Dena, no. 566-568

10: Cheshmeh Piaz ["Dscheschme-Pias"], no. 612

10, 13: "jugo Kosche Sirch" [or "Zirch"], no. 614-617a

15: "Posan-Pir" ridge, no. 657



- 16: Kuh-e Dow Shakh ["Kuh-Doschek"], one of the peaks of Kuh-e Dena, no. 663-665  
 17-19: Kakan plateau on Kuh-e Dena, no. 671-689  
 20: Kuh-e Dena, "Posan Pir" and S side, no. 693-710  
 21: Kuh-e Dena, W-side, no. 712-721  
 21: "Kosche Sirch" [or "Zirch"], no. 716, 721  
 22: Kuh-e Dena, S side, no. 724  
     foot of Kuh-e Dena, no. 725-729  
 23: Kuh-e Dena, W side, no. 732  
 23-29: Cheshmeh Piaz on Kuh-e Dena, no. 732-759  
 27: Dozdkurd ["Dusekurd"] village at foot of Kuh-e Dena, no. 735  
 29: summit of Kuh-e Dena, no. 758, 765-770  
 31: Cheshmeh-Piaz, no. 771-772  
     Kuh-e Dena, no. 773-774.

#### August

- 1: Kuh-e Dena, no. 778-781  
     Cheshmeh-Piaz, no. 782-786  
 6: Foot of Kuh-e Dena, no. 788-793

### Appendix 2. Alphabetical gazetteer of place-names, with modern spellings, geographical coordinates and sub-sites

Spellings in bold have been standardised by reference to the US Board of Geographic Names (USBGN 1956) or the Getty Thesaurus of Geographical Names (TGN 2000-). Additional sites on Kuh-e Dena were checked on Tal-i Khusrovi sheet H-39J, 1:253,440, 4th edition, GSGS.

Abuschir	see <b>Bushehr</b>
Ajub, Kuh	see <b>Kuh-e Ayyub</b>
Barchdschi, Kuh	see Kuh Barchdschi
Barfi, Kuh	see <b>Kuh-e Barfi</b>
Bererus	unlocalised; near <b>Kuh-e Sabz Pushan</b>
Bonaser, Berg Gasser Bonasir	unlocalised; near <b>Shiraz</b>
<b>Borj-e Yakki Sangar</b>	<b>30°18'N, 51°26'E</b> (near <b>Kuh-e Delu</b> ) (Borj = tower, sangar = fort)
Buschom, Kuh	see <b>Kuh-e Sabz Pushan</b>
<b>Bushehr</b> (Abuschir, Buschier)	<b>28°59'N, 50°50'E</b>
Daëna, Kuh	see <b>Kuh-e Dena</b>
Cheshme-Piaz	see <b>Kuh-e Dena, Cheshmeh-ye Piaz</b>
<b>Dalaki</b> (Daleki or Dalechi)	<b>29°26'N, 51°17'E</b>
<b>Dalaki Rud</b> (Dalechi / Daleki Fluss)	tributary of Hilleh Rud; fed by <b>Shirin Rud</b>
<b>Dalaki naphtha springs</b>	<b>29°24'N, 51°17'E</b>
<b>Delu, Kuh-e</b>	see <b>Kuh-e Delu</b>
<b>Darengun</b> (Deremgun)	<b>29°24'N, 52°21'E</b> (NE of <b>Kuh-e Delu</b> )
Darreh (Dare) Kele	see <b>Kuh-e Dena, Darreh Kele</b>
Diz-e Kurd	see <b>Kuh-e Dena, Dozdkurd</b>
Dscheschme-Pias, Dschischm Pias (Zwiebelquelle)	see <b>Kuh-e Dena, Cheshmeh-ye Piaz</b>
Dusekurd	see <b>Kuh-e Dena, Dozdkurd</b>
Gere	see <b>Jereh</b>
Gere, Kaffar Ali	near <b>Jereh</b> ; not precisely localised
Gulfin, Kuh	unlocalised
<b>Jereh</b> (Gere, Jireh)	<b>29°15'N, 51°58'E</b>
Jereh, Konar Paria	see <b>Konar Takhteh</b>

- Kara Agatsch Fluß (near **Jereh**)  
 Karak, Karrak, Karek, insula  
 Kakan, Kakun  
 Kargu, insula  
 Kaseroum, Kaseroun, Kaserum  
 Katyr Sattee des Posan Pir  
**Kazerun** (Kaserum, Kaseroum, Kaseroun)  
**Kharku, Jazireh-ye**  
**Khark, Jazireh-ye**  
 Konar Paria  
**Konar Takhteh**
- Korgo  
 Korwar  
 Kosche Syrch (Kosche Zyrch)  
**Kotal-e Malu** (Kotele Malo, Kuh Malo)  
 Kotal-e Pire Zan (Pire-zen)  
 Kuh-Ajub  
 Kuh Barfi  
 Kuh Barchdschi  
 Kuh Buschom  
 Kuh-Daëna  
 Kuh Delu, Ave sende  
 Kuh Delu, Deremgun  
 Kuh Delu  
 Kuh Delu, Berg Borchudschi  
 Kuh-Doschek  
**Kuh-e Ayyub** (Ajub)  
**Kuh-e Barfi**
- Kuh-e Delu**  
**Kuh-e Dena** [in **Ostan-e Kohgiluyeh va Buyer Ahmad**]  
**Kuh-e Dena, Cheshmeh-ye Piaz** (Dscheschme Pias)  
**Kuh-e Dena, Darreh Kele** (Dere Kele)  
**Kuh-e Dena, Dozdkurd** (Dez Gerd)  
**Kuh-e Dena, Kakun**  
 Kuh-e Dena, Kosche Syrch (Zyrch)  
 Kuh-e Dena, Posan Pir (Posem Pir)  
**Kuh-e Dow Shakh**  
 Kuh Malo  
 Kuh Mortas Ali gegen Baba Koi bei Schiras
- Kuh-e Qasr ‘Ali**  
**Kuh-e Sabz Pushan** (Sabst Buschom)
- Qara Aqaj**, tributary of **Shirin Rud**, runs NE to Dalaki Rud  
 see **Khark, Jazireh-ye**  
 see **Kuh-e Dena, Kakun**  
 see **Khargu**  
 see **Kazerun**  
 see **Posan Pir**  
**29°37'N, 51°38'E**
- 29°19'N, 50°21'E** (island)  
**29°15'N, 50°20'E** (island)  
 see **Konar Takhteh**  
**29°32'N, 51°24'E** between Dalaki and Jereh (Takhteh = plain)  
 see **Kharku, Jazireh-ye**  
 see **Kurbal**  
 see **Kuh-e Dena**  
**29°29'N, 51°23'E** (Kotal = pass), NE of **Dalaki**
- unlocalised; near **Shiraz** (Pire zan = old lady)  
 see **Kuh-e Ayyub** (Kuh = mountain)  
 see **Kuh-e Barfi**  
 near Kuh-e Delu, **29°22'N, 5°19'E**  
 see **Kuh-e Sabz Pushan**  
 see **Kuh-e Dena**  
 unlocalised; near **Kuh-e Delu, 29°22'N, 5°19'E**  
 see **Darengun**  
 see **Kuh-e Delu**  
 see **Borj-e Yakki Sangar**  
 see **Kuh-e Dow Shakh**  
**30°00'N, 52°40'E**, near **Persepolis**  
**29°42'N, 52°46'E** (Barfi = snowy), between **Shiraz** and **Zarqan**  
**29°22'N, 5°19'E**  
**30°57'N, 51°27'E** (approx.), altitude of summit 4409 m.
- on **Kuh-e Dena, 30°55'N, 51°30'E** (Cheshmeh = spring, Piaz = *Allium*)  
 by **Kuh-e Dena** (Darreh = stream, valley, gorge)
- 30°45'N, 5°56'E**: village E. of **Kuh-e Dena**  
**30°39'N, 51°48'E**: plateau on **Kuh-e Dena**  
 one of the peaks of **Kuh-e Dena**  
 ridge on **Kuh-e Dena**  
 peak on **Kuh-e Dena** (Dow = two, Shakh = horn)  
 see **Kotal-e Malu**
- grave of Baba Kuhi on Kuh-e Mortaza Ali, a small mountain at entrance to Shiraz from Isfahan road (Baba = father), **29°23'N, 52°40'E**  
 near Dalaki, **29°26'N, 51°17'E**  
**29°28'N, 52°27'E** (Sabz = green, Pushan = covered)

<b>Kurbal</b> (Korwar)	<b>29°11'N, 52°44'E</b> (SE of <b>Kuh-e Sabz Pushan</b> )
Lora, Tengi	see Tang-e Lirab
<b>Maharlu, Daryacheh-ye</b>	<b>29°25'N, 52°50'E</b> (Daryacheh = small sea, i.e. lake)
Malo, Kuh	see <b>Kotal-e Malu</b>
Menuki Daria	unlocalised (Darya = lake) – possibly an error for Nemoki (Namak), i.e. salt
Nagschi Taimur	Naqsh-e Taimur (tomb of Taimur); unlocalised, near <b>Ka-zerun</b>
Nakschi Rustam	see <b>Persepolis, Naqsh-e Rostam</b>
Nemek Darja pr[o]pe Korwar	see <b>Kurbal</b>
Nemek-Derja, Nemeki Daria	see <b>Maharlu</b>
Nemoki Deria	see <b>Maharlu</b>
<b>Persepolis</b>	<b>29°57'N, 52°54'E</b> ; in Persian, <b>Takht-e Jamshid</b> (throne of Jamshid)
<b>Persepolis, Nakhsh-e Rostam</b>	Achaemenid tombs and monuments NW of <b>Persepolis</b> ,
(Nagschi Rustam)	<b>29°59'N, 52°51'E</b>
Persepolis, “Tscha Mana”	<b>Persepolis, 29°57'N, 52°54'E</b>
Persepolis, Zergun	see <b>Zarqan</b>
<b>Posan Pir</b> , Katyr Sattee	ridge on <b>Kuh-e Dena</b> , q.v.; not precisely localised
Qasr ‘Ali, Kuh	see <b>Kuh-e Qasr ‘Ali</b>
Radar	see <b>Rahdar</b>
<b>Rahdar</b> (Radar)	<b>29°20'N, 51°16'E</b>
Sabst Buschom, Kuh (Buschon, Buschoon)	see <b>Kuh-e Sabz Pushan</b>
Sadye	see <b>Shiraz</b> , Saadi (tomb of)
<b>Shiraz</b> (Schiras)	<b>29°36'N, 52°32'E</b>
<b>Shiraz</b> , Bonaser; Berg Gasser	see Bonaser
Bonaser	
<b>Shiraz</b> , Deremgun	see <b>Darinjan</b>
<b>Shiraz</b> , Pire Zan	unlocalised, near <b>Shiraz</b> (Pir = old, Zan = woman)
<b>Shiraz</b> , Sadye	Tomb of Saadi, <b>Shiraz</b> (famous Iranian poet)
<b>Shirin Rud</b> (Fluss Kara-Agatsch)	approx. <b>52°05'E, 55°12'E</b>
<b>Takht-e Jamshid</b>	see <b>Persepolis</b>
Tang-e Lirab (Tengi Lora)	unlocalised (Tang = gorge)
Tscheschme-Piaz	see <b>Kuh-e Dena, Cheshmeh-ye Piaz</b>
<b>Zarqan</b> , Gardaneh-ye	<b>29°46'N, 52°45'E</b> (Gardaneh = pass)
Zergun	see <b>Zarqan</b>