
The Frontiers Of Baluchistan Travels On The Borde

Travel & Exploration
Bulletin of the New York Public Library
The Frontiers of Baluchistan
Scottish Geographical Magazine
The Athenaeum
Bibliotheca Orientalis
Travel and Exploration
Quarterly Bulletin
Tribes and Empire on the Margins of Nineteenth-Century Iran
Museums Journal
Catalogue
The Monetary History of Iran
The Geography and Politics of Afghanistan
Bulletin
Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York
The Frontiers of Baluchistan
Asiatic Review
The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review and Oriental and Colonial Record
Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps
Abolition and Its Aftermath in the Indian Ocean Africa and Asia
Library Bulletin of the University of Saint Andrews
Luzac & Co.'s Oriental List
Subject-index of the London Library, St. James's Square, London
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society
The Geographical Journal
Athenaeum and Literary Chronicle
The Frontier in British India
Quarterly Bulletin
Monthly Bulletin
D, Society. E, Georgraphy. 1912
Bulletin ...
The Genesis of Baloch Nationalism
The Dynamics of Iranian Borders
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, 1901-1914
Accessions List, Pakistan
Asian Review
The Museums Journal
The Small Players of the Great Game
Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston
The Book Monthly

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Travel & Exploration University of
Washington Press

Beginning Apr. 1895, includes the
Proceedings of the East India
Association.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library
Springer

This book deals with the 19th century
Anglo-Russian Great Game played out on
the territorial chessboard of eastern and
north-eastern parts of the waning
Persian empire. The Great Game itself
has been written about extensively, but
never from a Persian angle and from the
point of view of the local players in that
game. Looking at the territorial
consequences of the Great Game for the
local players is a unique approach, which
deserves a special place in the studies of
history, geography, politics and
geopolitics of the age of modernity.

The Frontiers of Baluchistan Concept
Publishing Company

"Indexes to papers read before the
Museums Association, 1890-1909. Comp.
by Charles Madeley": v. 9, p. 427-452.

Scottish Geographical Magazine

Taylor & Francis

Includes the Proceedings of the Royal
geographical society, formerly pub.
separately.

The Athenaeum Bloomsbury Publishing
Includes its Report, 1896-19 .

Bibliotheca Orientalis Routledge

An innovative account of how distinctive
forms of colonial power and knowledge
developed at the territorial fringes of
British India. Thomas Simpson considers
the role of frontier officials as surveyors,
cartographers and ethnographers,
military violence in frontier regions and

the impact of the frontier experience on
colonial administration.

Travel and Exploration Cambridge
University Press

This important collection of essays
examines the history and impact of the
abolition of the slave trade and slavery
in the Indian Ocean World, a region
stretching from Southern and Eastern
Africa to the Middle East, India,
Southeast Asia and the Far East. Slavery
studies have traditionally concentrated
on the Atlantic slave trade and slavery in
the Americas. In comparison, the Indian
Ocean World slave trade has been little
explored, although it started some 3,500
years before the Atlantic slave trade and
persists to the present day. This volume,
which follows a collection of essays *The
Structure of Slavery in Indian Ocean
Africa and Asia* (Frank Cass, 2004),
examines the various abolitionist
impulses, indigenous and European, in
the Indian Ocean World during the
nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It
assesses their efficacy within a context
of a growing demand for labour resulting
from an expanding international
economy and European colonisation. The
essays show that in applying definitions
of slavery derived from the American
model, European agents in the region
failed to detect or deliberately ignored
other forms of slavery, and as a result
the abolitionist impulse was only partly
successful with the slave trade still
continuing today in many parts of the
Indian Ocean World.

Quarterly Bulletin Routledge

This book is on Iran's geopolitical
importance representing a continuum of
international competition for political
gains and economic benefit, due to the
country's unique geographical location
that has always been a cause of
contention. Iran's massive borders and

evolving political weakness, along with influences from the kings of Qajar that maintained and strengthened Great Britain's hegemony in the region, were major factors affecting ongoing regional conflicts. Additional roles played by other world powers such as France, Russia and the United States are also noted. Conflicts, unrest and regional wars were all consequences arising from power struggles that led to treaties and international agreements between Iran, Britain and Russia that caused the eventual loss of traditional Iranian territories. Hence, extrinsic impositions on Iran are the subject of this study as authors examine the turbulent climate that altered Iranian borders during the Qajar Dynasty.

Tribes and Empire on the Margins of Nineteenth-Century Iran

Beginning in 1895, includes the Proceedings of the East India Association.

Museums Journal

This book explores the ideological, political and military interventions of the state of Pakistan in Balochistan and traces the genesis of today's secessionist movement. It delves into the historical question of Balochistan's integration into Pakistan in 1947 and brings out the true political and militant character of the movement during the first three decades (1947-77) of Pakistan's existence as a nation-state. It shows how the Baloch, as well as other minority groups, were denied the right to identify themselves as a sub-national/ethnic group in the new nation-state, compounded by a systematic exclusion from decision-making circles and structures of political and economic power. The volume also traces political resistance from within Balochistan and its subsequent suppression by military

operations, leading to a widespread militant insurgency in the present day. Drawing on hitherto unexplored sources, this book will be indispensable to scholars and researchers of South Asian history, politics, international relations and area studies.

Catalogue

Traces the history of the Bakhtiyari tribal confederacy of the Zagros Mountains through momentous times that saw the opening of their territory to the outside world. This book opens new ground by approaching 19th-century Iran from its edge and placing the tribal periphery at the heart of a tale about empire and assimilation in the modern Middle East.

The Monetary History of Iran

The monetary history of a country provides important insights into its economic development, as well as its political and social history. This book is the first detailed study of Iran's monetary history from the advent of the Safavid dynasty in 1501 to the end of Qajar rule in 1925. Using an array of previously unpublished sources in ten languages, the authors consider the specific monetary conditions in Iran's modern history, covering the use of ready money and its circulation, the changing conditions of the country's mints and the role of the state in managing money. Throughout the book, the authors also consider the larger regional and global economic context within which the Iranian economy operated. As the first study of Iran's monetary history, this book will be essential reading for researchers of Iranian and economic history.

The Geography and Politics of Afghanistan

George Passman Tate was an assistant superintendent employed by the Survey of India who headed the surveys

undertaken by two missions that determined large parts of the borders of Afghanistan, the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission of 1895-96 and the Seistan Arbitration Mission of 1903-5. The first of these surveys was carried out to delimit the so-called Durand Line, the border between Afghanistan and British India (present-day Pakistan) that was negotiated during the 1893 mission to Kabul by Sir Mortimer Durand of the Indian government and codified in an agreement signed by Durand and the ruler of Afghanistan, Amir 'Abd al-Rahman Khan. The second survey was to Seistan, or Sistan, a region that straddles eastern Iran and southern Afghanistan (and parts of Pakistan). It was undertaken after the governments in Kabul and Tehran asked Great Britain to arbitrate the border between the two countries in this region. The book contains an introduction by Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, the British commissioner on both missions. Most of the book is taken up by Tate's account of the Seistan Mission. He describes the journey overland from Quetta (in present-day Pakistan) to eastern Iran and the region of the marshy Hamun-i

Helmand (present-day Daryacheh-ye Hamun) fed by the Helmand River. Tate offers vivid descriptions of the harsh and forbidding climate, the famous "Wind of 120 Days," and the people, economy, and social conditions of the region. The final chapter is devoted to the Helmand River. The book includes illustrations and two fold-out maps, one showing the route of Tate's travels, and another the region of the Daryacheh-ye Hamun. Tate describes the work of the surveying parties, but he offers little insight into the politics surrounding the determination of the borders, a topic which, as Sir Henry McMahon phrased it in his introduction, he "felt himself debarred from touching." Tate filed a number of official reports in which these topics were discussed.

Bulletin

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