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'ROUTES IN PERSIA, Section 1.'

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	Mss Eur F111/369
Date(s)	1898 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 volume (206 folios)
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About this record

The publication, Routes in Persia, Section I was compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master Gerneral's Department in India and was published by the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta: 1898.

Section I contains all the routes which commence from the Persian Gulf littoral and extending to a line drawn from Burajird [Borūjerd], through Isfahan [Eşfahān], Yazd, Karman [Kermān], Khabis [Khabīş], Neh to Lash Juwain [Lāsh-e Juwayn]; the routes have been arranged within the volume by starting from the sea base of the Persian Gulf and working up towards the line described.

For each route described the previous authorities, such as publications and accounts of journeys, are given, along with the following details:

- Names of stages: towns and villages which act as stopping points along the route;
- The distance in miles from the previous stage of the route;
- The total distance in miles for that route up to that stage;
- Remarks: including geographical information; details on smaller settlements; sacred places; condition of roads; access to water; other roads and routes.

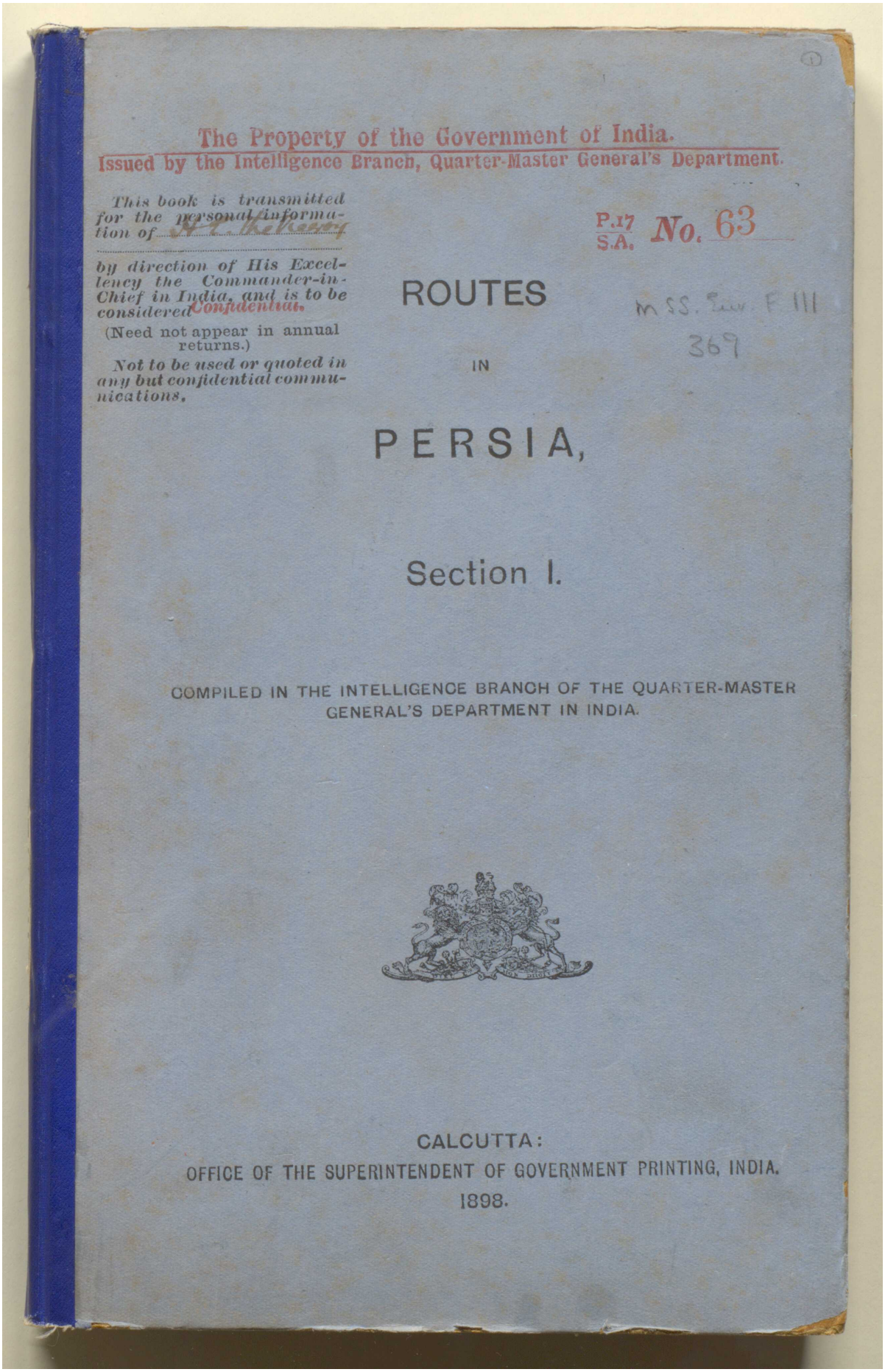
The volume also includes two appendices which contain details of other routes for which the information was received too late to be included in the main body of the volume.

An ink stamp on the front cover records the confidential nature of the publication and that it was being transmitted for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy (Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin and 16th Earl of Kincardine) only.

The inside front and back covers have pockets containing index maps of the routes described in the volume.

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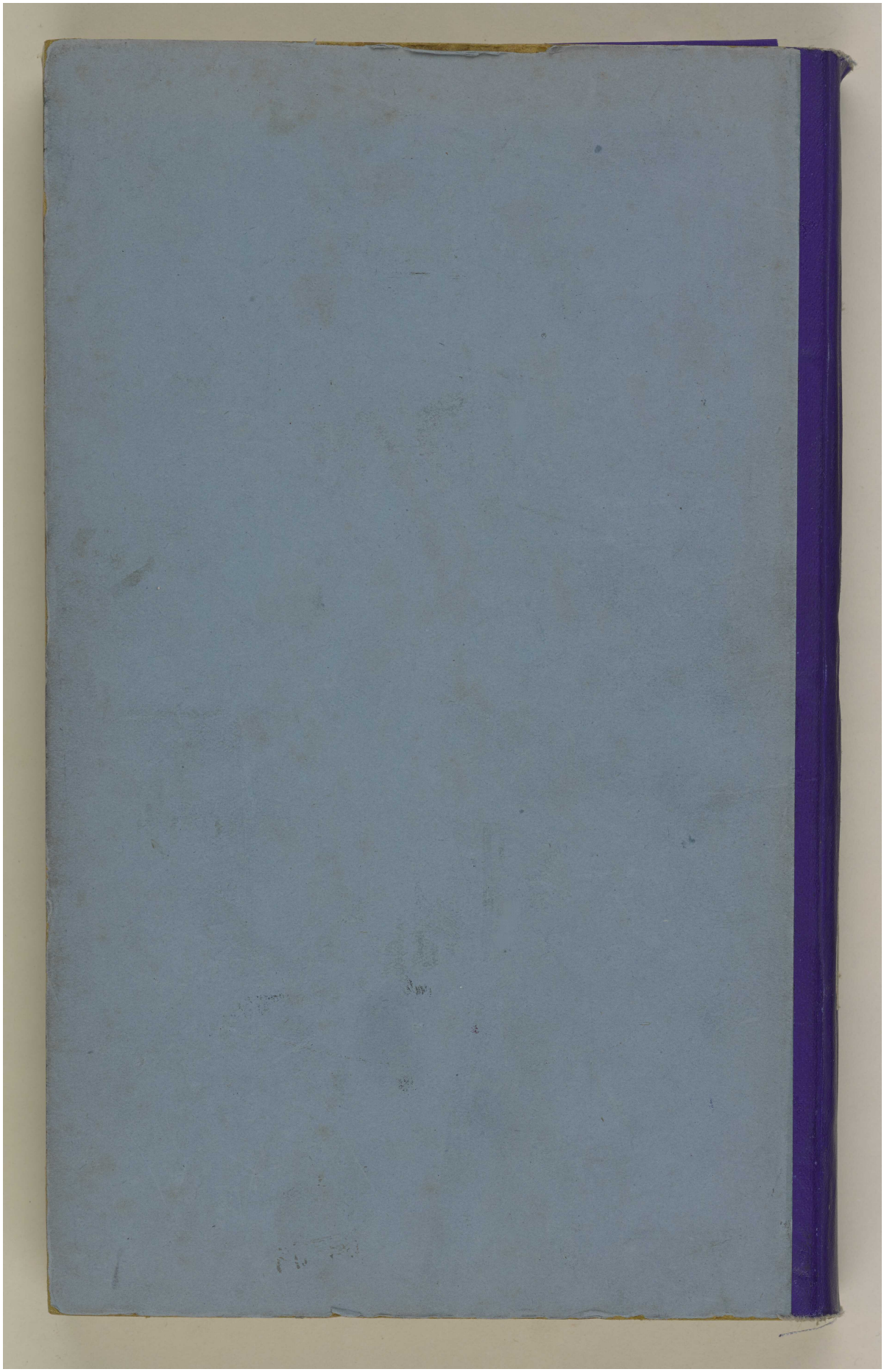
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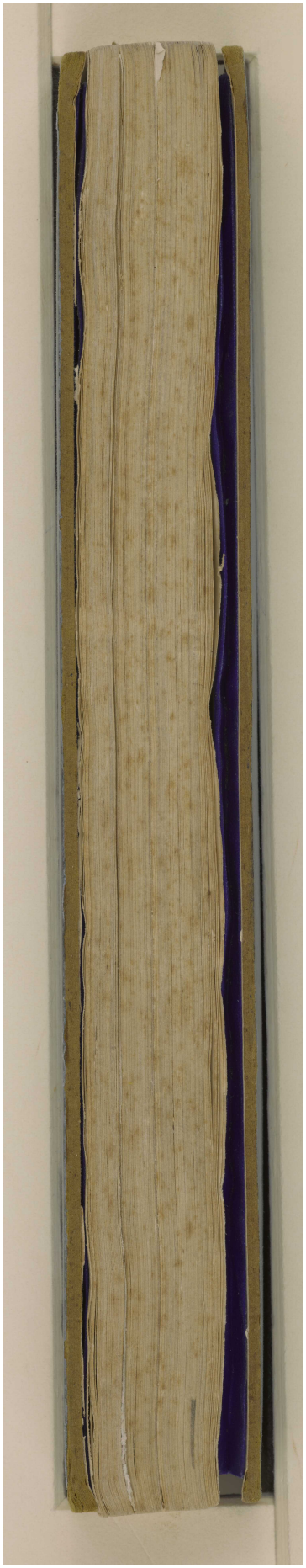
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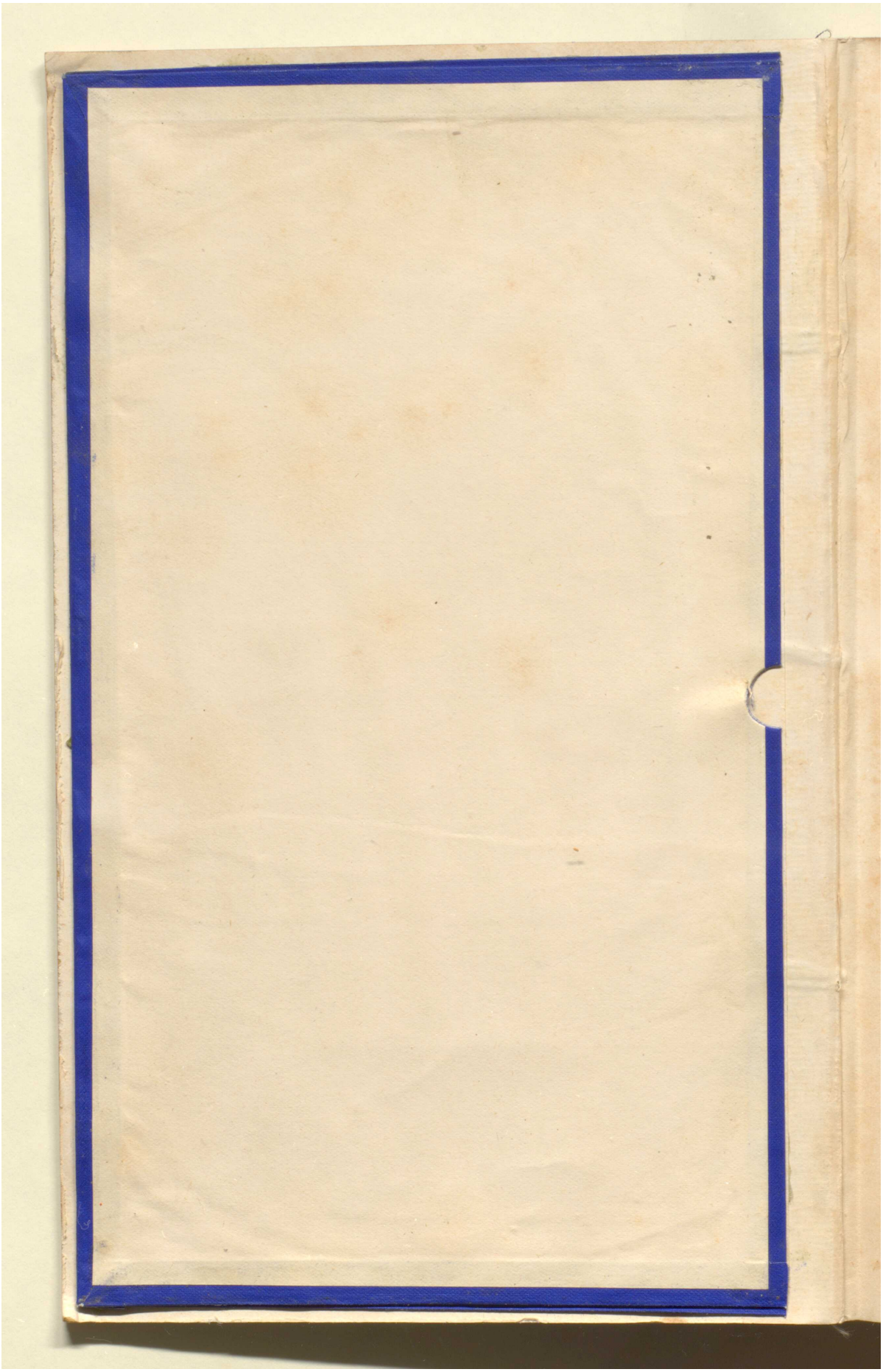


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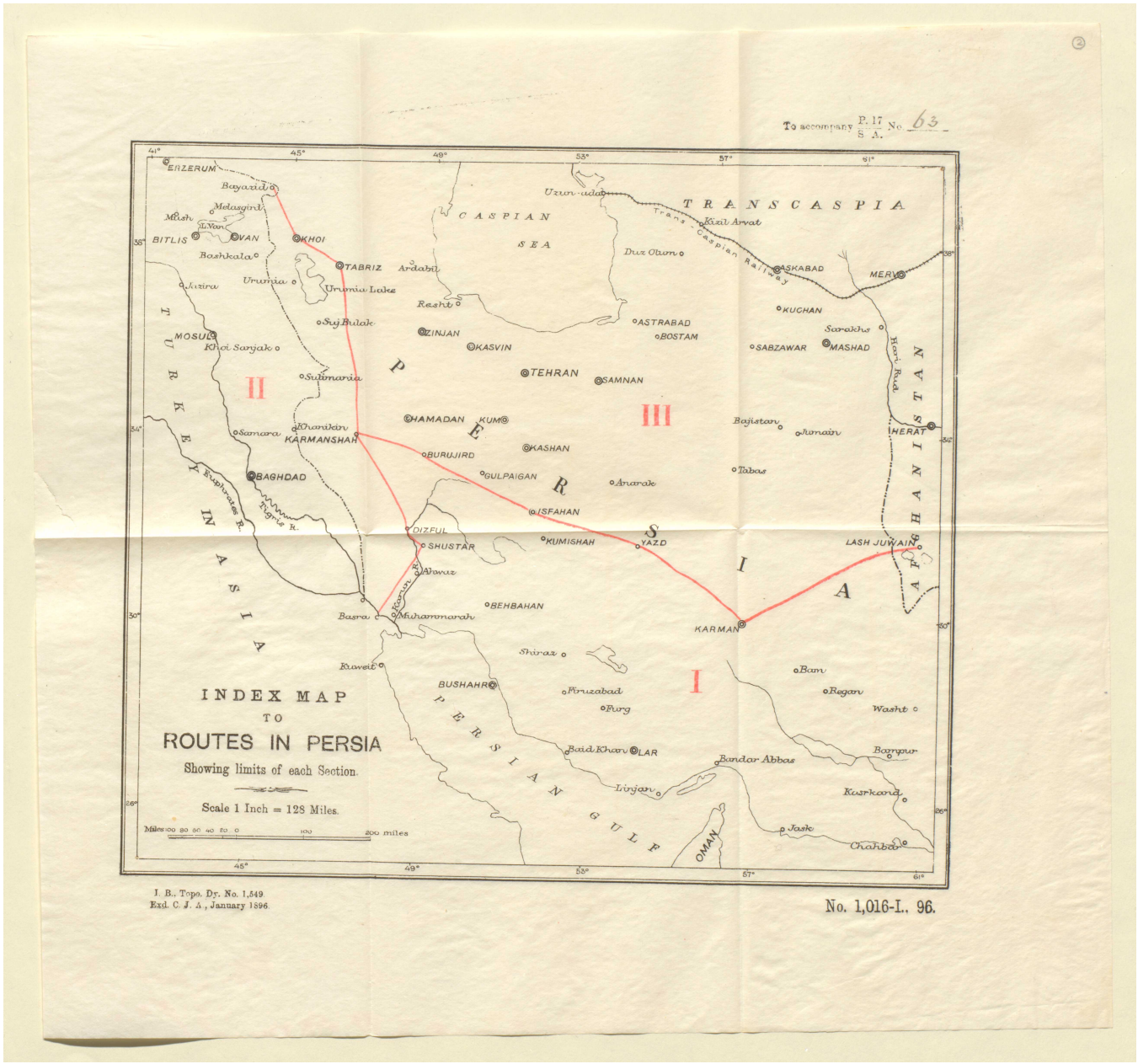
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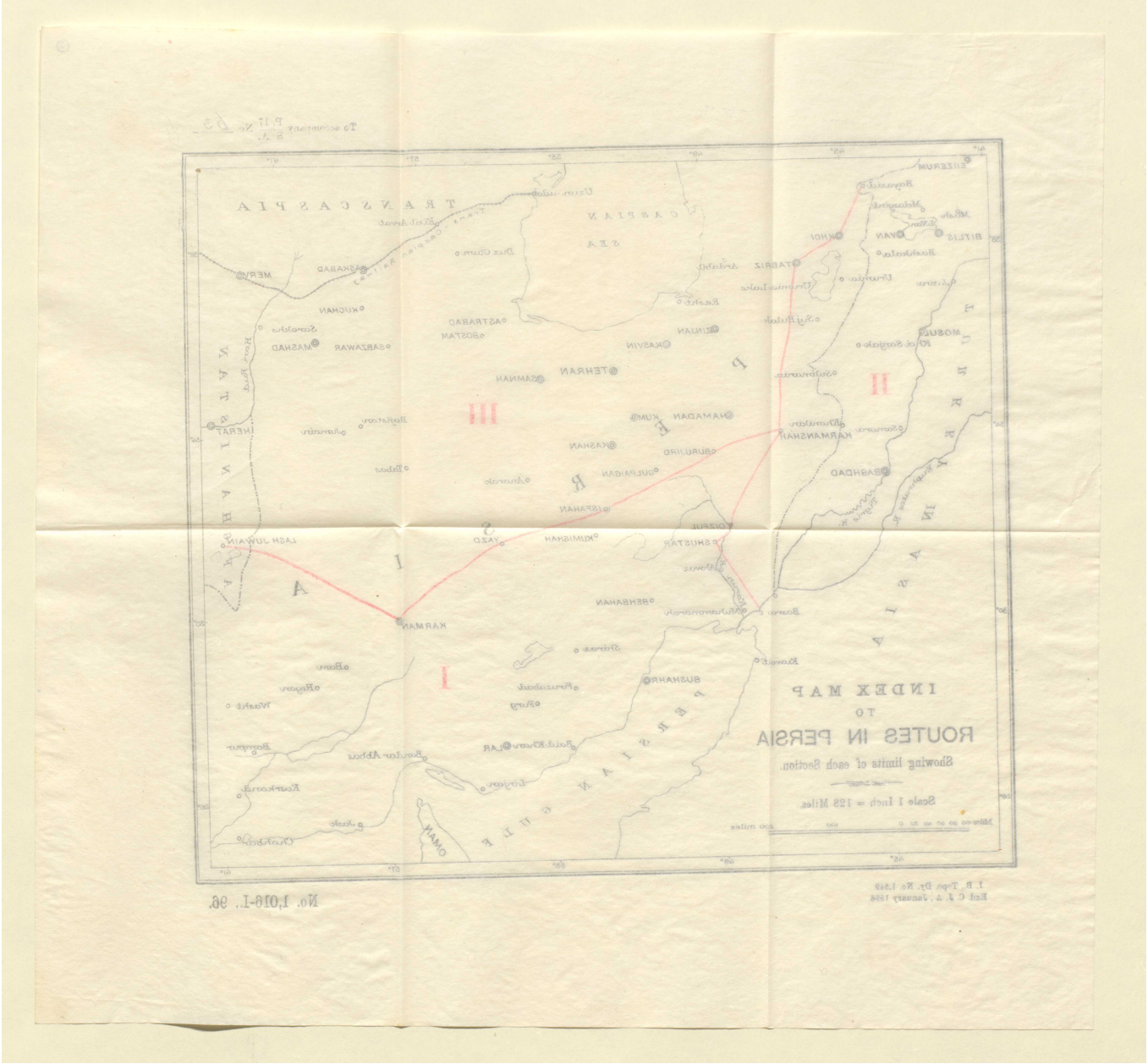
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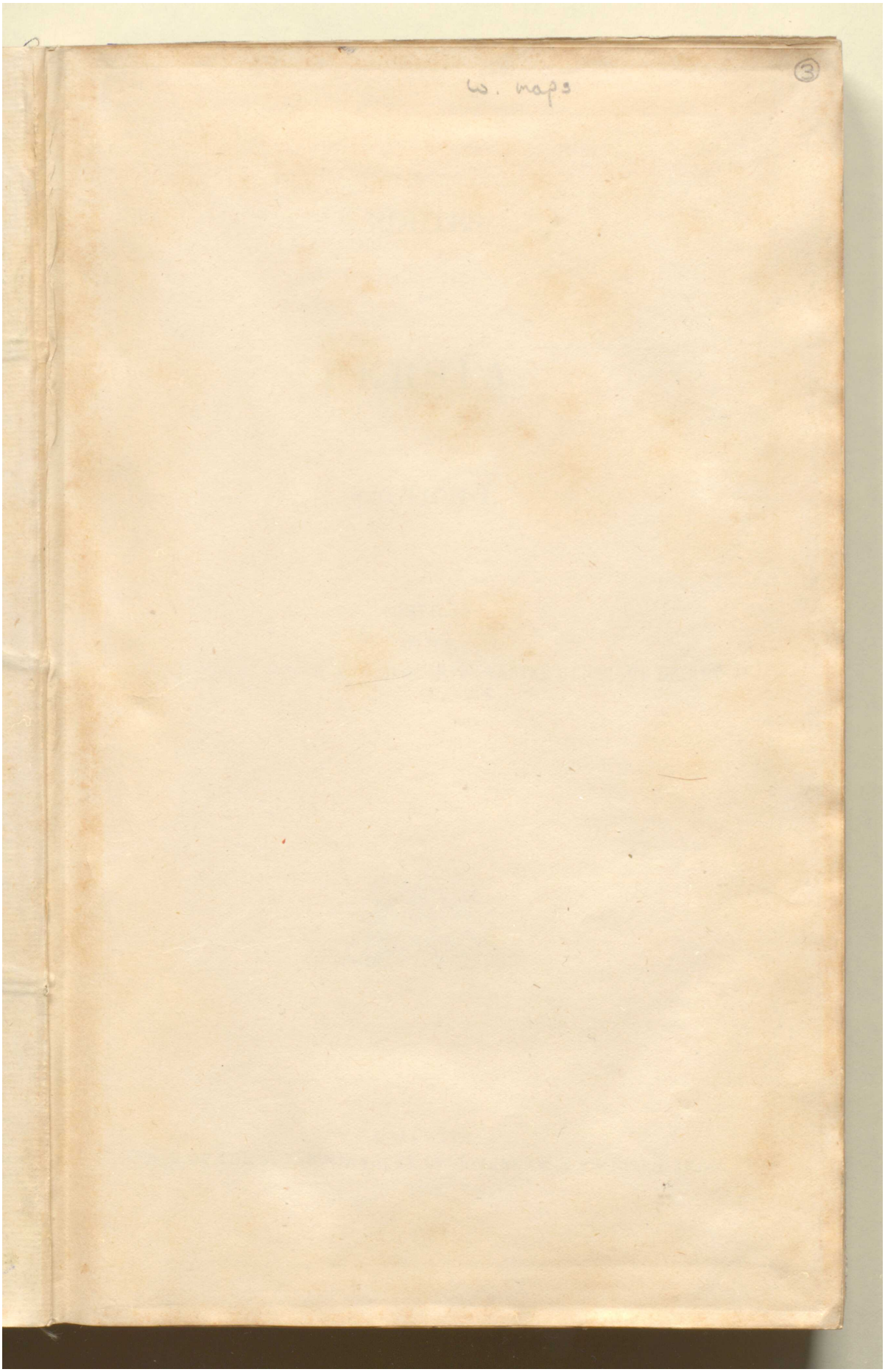
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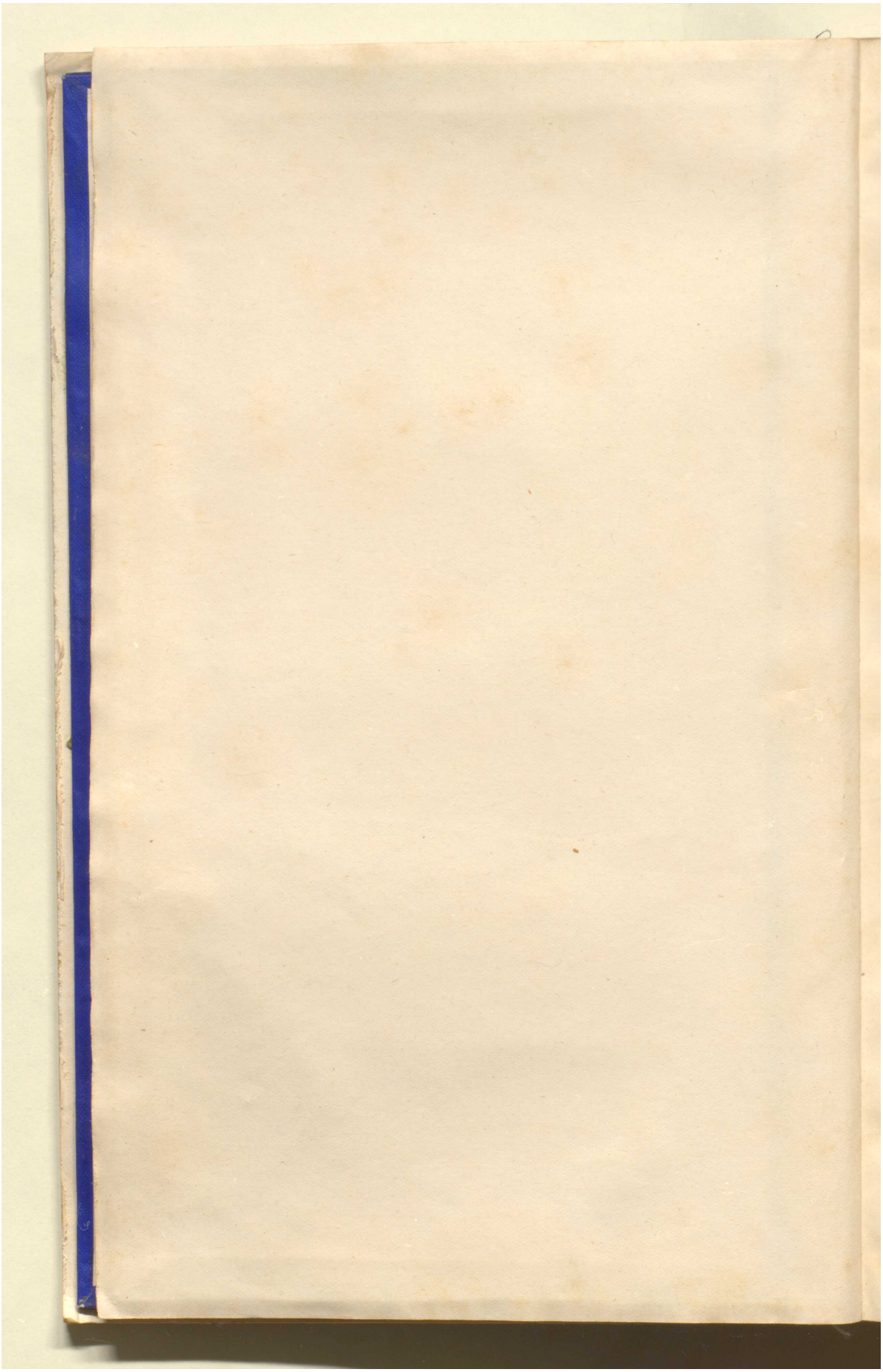


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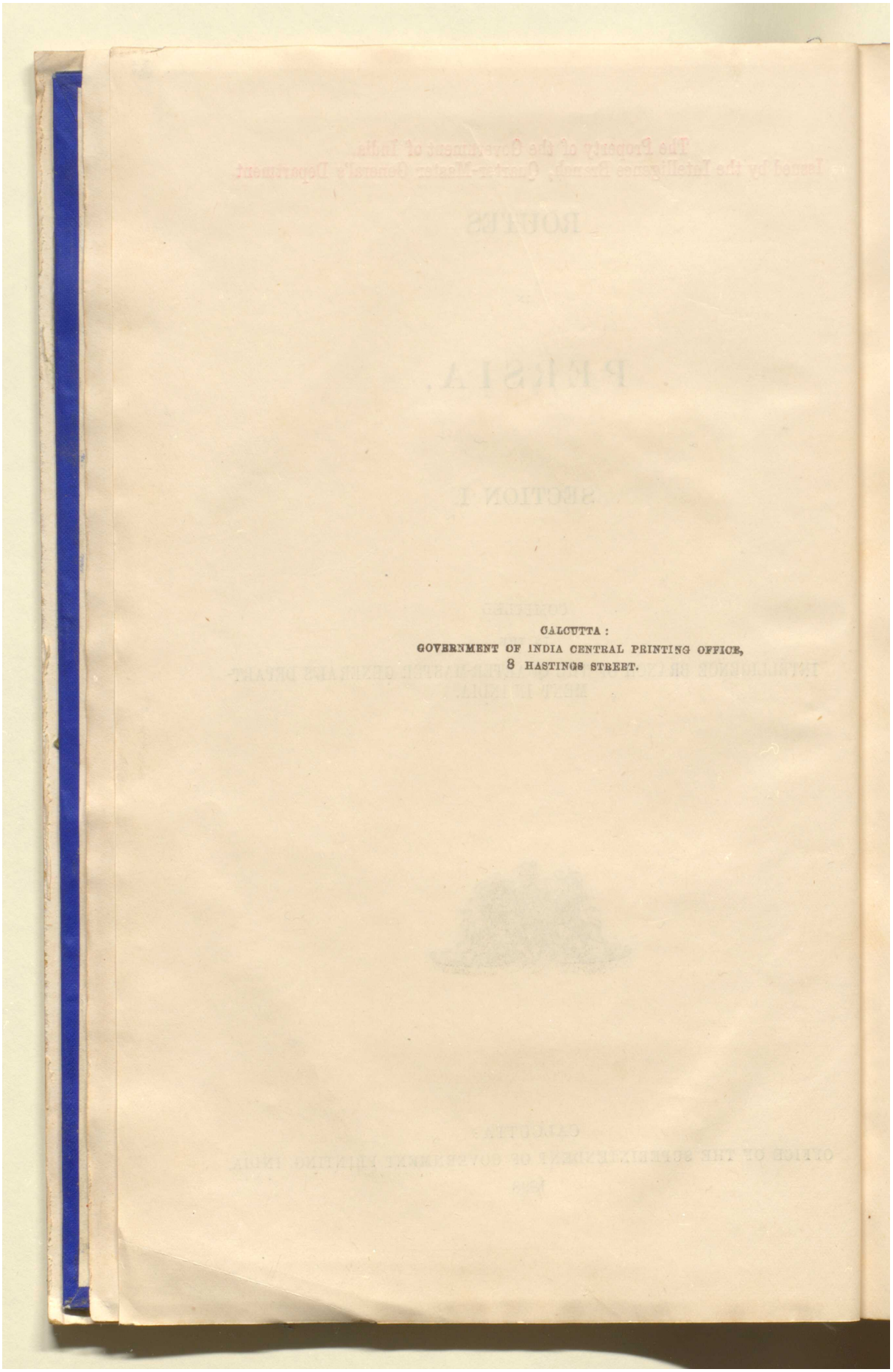
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PREFACE.

Section I contains all routes starting from the Persian Gulf Littoral and extending as far as a line drawn from Burujird south-eastwards, through Isfahan and Yazd, to Karman, and thence north-east, through Khabis and Neh, to Lash Juwain.

The 48th and 62nd degrees of East Longitude form roughly the western and eastern limits of this section.

The system of arranging the routes has been as far as possible to work up from the sea base to a line drawn from Burujird, in the west, to Lash Juwain (in the south-west of Afghanistan), through Isfahan, Yazd, Karman and Neh, and to connect the framework thus defined by means of cross-routes.

Alphabetical indices of all routes and stages are given at the beginning of the book.

An index route map and one shewing the limits of each of the three sections of the Persian Route Book will be found in the pocket of each book.

Detailed descriptions of places and districts are to be found in the Persian Gazetteer.

In this compilation the following authorities have been consulted and their reports incorporated with those on which the 1887 Edition of this work was founded :—

Captain Bailward, R.A.; Hon. G. Curzon, M.P.; Captain H B. Vaughan, I.S.C.; Captain Jennings, R.E.; Lieutenants W. D McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards; Hon. H. D. Napier, C I. H.; P. M. Sykes, Queen's Bays; E. A. W. Stotherd, 4th Lancers, H. C.; Consul Preece; Mr. S. Butcher, I. T. D.; Surgeon-Major Brazier Creagh, A. M. S.; Major H. S. Massy; and Captain A. G. Medley, 19th B. L.

The real basis of the work is, however, the 1887 Edition above referred to; but duplicates have been omitted, some short routes have been merged into longer ones, and a few which had become obsolete owing to more recent explorations have been omitted altogether.

The work has been compiled chiefly by Captain E. F. H. McSwiney, D. S. O., D. A. Q. M. G.; and under his direction by Captain R. G. Egerton, Q. O. Corps of Guides, and Captain G. F. Napier, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Captain J. A. Douglas, 2nd B.L., Staff Captain, Lieutenant E. A. W.

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Stotherd, 4th Lancers, H. C., Officiating Staff Lieutenant, and Captain F. Tweddell, 28th Punjab Infantry, have also assisted in the revision of this section.

Information which was received too late for incorporation in the main body of the work has been added in the form of an Appendix.

GEO. H. MORE-MOLYNEUX, *Colonel*,
Assistant Quarter-Master General.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
SIMLA.
24th August 1897.

I. B. Diary No. of 1897, Persia.

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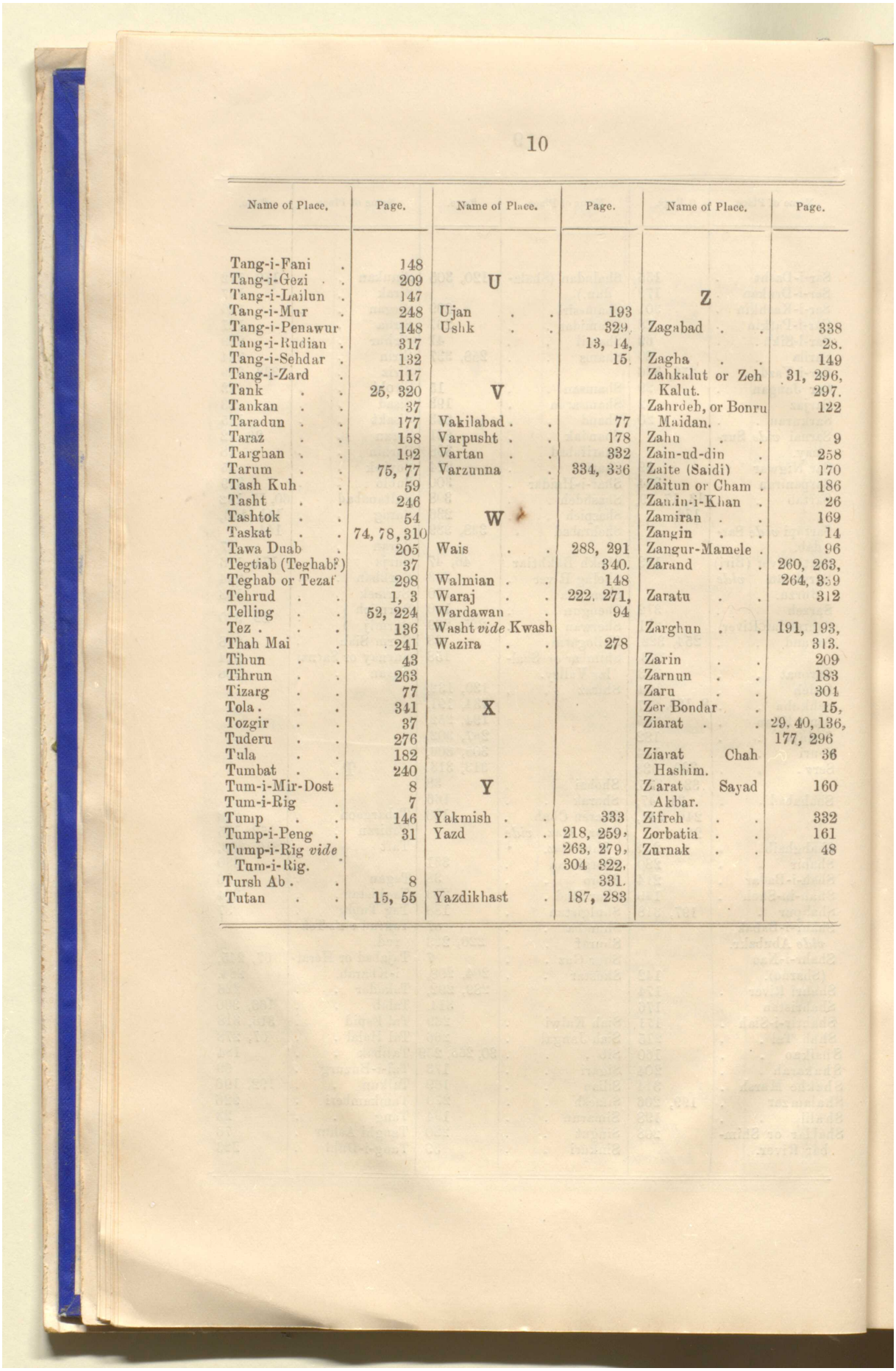
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ALPHABETICAL CROSS-INDEX.*

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A						
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,, . .	Sari-i-Yazd . .	.....	4	76	*App.* 22	336
Ab-i-zal . .	Chimask . .	Kuh-i-Kailan . .	4	22½	29 A.	151
Ahwaz . .	Isfahan . .	.....	19	292 hours.	*App.* 32	340
Akbarabad . .	Bahramabad . .	.....	3	38	48 D.	264
Akda . . .	Serv . . .	.....	2	18	*App.* 18	335
,, . . .	Ushk . . .	.....	3	39	*App.* 13	332
Anar . . .	Bafk . . .	.....	3	46	48 F.	265
,, towards .	Sang . . .	.....	3	39	48 E.	264
,, . . .	Shahr-i-Babak .	.....	3	61	47 A.	260
Anghuran . .	Marz . . .	.....	5	55	43 A.	239
Ardakan . .	Abarguh . .	.....	5	87	58 A.	304
Ardal . . .	Kala Bazuft . .	.....	5	48	38 B.	204
Ardistan . .	Vartan . . .	.....	3	47	*App.* 11	332
Arsinjan . .	Sirin . . .	.....	4	20	*App.* 4.	324
,, . .	Savand . . .	Khafrak . .	2	12	*App.* 3.	323
,, . .	,, . . .	Kalilak . . .	2	9	*App.* 2.	322
B						
Bafatan (N. of the Bagaband Hills)	Kasarkand . .	.....	4	51	6 A.	24
Bafk . . .	Anar . . .	.....	3	46	48 F.	265
,, . . .	Bayaz . . .	.....	4	63	*App.* 28	338
,, . . .	Gird Kuh . .	.....	2	36	*App.* 24	337
Baft . . .	Furg . . .	.....	10	156	18 E.	77
,, . . .	Isfandaka . .	.....	5	71	18 G.	79
,, . . .	Khanu (Rudbar) .	.....	6	118¾	18 F.	78
Bagh-i-Robat .	Natanz . . .	.....	2	30	*App.* 10	331
Bahan Kalat .	Geh . . .	.....	8	98	34 C.	176

* Routes in Appendix II are not entered in this index nor shewn on the index map.

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Bahramabad .	Akbarabad . .	.....	3	38	48 D.	264
,, .	Shiraz . . .	Deh Shuturun, Abu-bakr, Kharan and Baonat.	17	317	45 A.	247
,, . .	Siriz . . .	.....	3	39	*App.* 29	339
,, .	Zarand . . .	.....	3	42	48 A.	263
Bam . .	Bampur . .	Regan . . .	12	215	3	8
,, . . .	,, . . .	Basman . .	13	219¾	3 B.	12
,, . .	Bandar Abbas .	Khanu . . .	12	248	12	41
,, . .	Jask . .	.....	21	386	42	223
,, . .	Karman . .	Rayin . . .	6	120½	1	1
,, . .	Khabis . . .	Tehrud . . .	5	116	1 A.	2
,, . .	,, . . .	Kashit . . .	7	108	1 B.	4
,, . .	Lash Juwain (Sis-tan).	Nasratabad and Sehkuha.	15	344	2	6
,, . .	Shahabad . .	.....	6	92	12 E.	47
,, . .	Shekh Bakhtiar .	.....	4	75	12 D.	47
Bampur . .	Bam . .	Regan . . .	12	215	3	8
,, . .	,, . . .	Basman . .	13	219¾	3 B.	12
,, . .	Chahbar . .	Fanoch Pass . .	12	212	4	13
,, . .	,, . .	Geh . .	14	188¼	25	136
,, . .	Gwadar . .	Sarbaz . .	17	254½	5	20
,, . .	,, . .	Kasarkand . .	16	262	6	22
,, . .	Irafshan . .	.....	...	...	7 A.	28
,, . .	Jalk . .	Pahura and Dizak .	14	197¼	7	25
,, . .	Jauri . .	Talab . . .	6	108½	57 B.	300
,, . .	Karman . .	Bijnabad . .	20	360¾	8	30
,, . .	Kwash (Washt) .	Karwandar . .	6	100½	57 C.	301
,, . .	Neh . . .	Nasratabad . .	23	358	10	37
,, . .	Ramishk . .	.....	14	161½	11	39
,, . .	Rahbur . . .	Khanu and Isfan-daka.	19	325	9	35
,, . .	Regan . . .	Kalanzao . .	11	173¼	A.	11
,, . .	,, . . .	Zahu . . .	9	159¼	3	8
,, . .	Sehkuha . .	.....	17	300½	57	297
,, . .	Tank . . .	Champ and Geh .	14	171½	62	319

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Bandar Abbas .	Bam . . .	Ahmadi . .	13	290¾	13	48
,, .	,, . . .	Khanu . .	12	248	12	41
,, .	Bushahr . .	.....	30	438½	20	83
,, .	Jalk . . .	Binth, Geh, Kasar-kand and Magas.	34	616¾	14	52
,, .	Jask . . .	Minab . . .	10	191½	15	55
,, .	Juwun . . .	Nisa . . .	15	301	16	58
,, .	Karman . .	Daulatabad and Baft.	18	277	18	68
,, .	,, . . .	Saidabad . .	16	379½	17	59
,, .	Lingah . . .	Sea Coast .	7	93¼	20 A.	113
,, .	Minab . .	Kulagan . .	3	54	15	56
,, .	,, . . .	Deh-i-Nao . .	4	63	15	56
,, .	Shiraz . . .	Furg and Darab .	20	352¾	60	306
Bandar Dilam .	Shustar . .	Behbahan . .	11	223	19	79
Bandar Rig . .	Borasjan . .	.....	2	56	21 A.	116
Baonat . .	Sar-i-Yazd . .	.....	5	106	*App.* 23	337
,, . .	Shams . .	.....	5	107	*App.* 25	337
Baring . .	Kej . . .	Ladis, Kwash and Paskuh.	28	256¾	49	265
Basman . .	Fanoch . .	.....	7	132	4 D.	16
Bastak . .	Lingah . .	Charak .	6	92¾	52 A.	279
Bayaz . .	Bafk . . .	.....	4	63	*App.* 28	338
,, . .	Siriz . . .	Shehrabad . .	3	46	*App.* 26	338
,, . .	,, . . .	Direct route . .	2	34	*App.* 27	338
Binth . . .	Surag . .	.....	6	136	27 B	144
Borasjan . .	Bandar Rig . .	.....	2	56	21 A.	116
,, . .	Sardasht . .	.....	7	109	19 A.	81
Bushahr (Rishir) .	Bandar Abbas .	.....	30	438½	20	83
,, . .	Isfahan . .	Bandar Dilam, Behbahan and Kuh-gelu Hills.	25	539	36	183
,, . .	Muhammarah .	Bandar Dilam .	11	264	21	11
,, . .	Shiraz . . .	By Post Road .	10	178	23	128
,, . .	,, . . .	Firuzabad . .	10	205	24	131
,, . .	Niriz . . .	Jahrum and Fasa	19	293	22	116

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Bushahr-Firuzabad *road.*	Sea Coast . .	.....	...	...	22 C.	127
Burujird . .	Dizful . . .	.....	18	220	29	146
,, . .	Isfahan . . .	Malakabad . .	10	211¼	35	178
,, . .	,, . .	Sultanabad, Kokah and Dehak.	10	220	35 A.	181
C						
Chahbar . .	Bampur . .	Geh . .	14	188¼	25	136
,, . .	,, . .	Fanoch Pass . .	12	212	4	13
,, . .	Gwadar . . .	Guattar . .	7	96	26	139
,, . .	Jask . . .	.....	14	201½	27	140
,, . .	Kej . . .	Bahau Kalat and Tump.	7	205	28	146
Champ . .	Sarbaz . . .	.....	5	74	34 E.	177
Chimask . .	Ab-i-Zal . .	Kuh-i-Kailan .	4	22½ *hours.*	29 A.	151
D						
Darab . .	Jahrum . .	.....	3	75	22 B.	126
,, . .	Shiraz . .	Lake Niriz . .	9	182	60 A.	313
Dasht-i-Kuch .	Isfandaka . .	.....	2	44	12 C.	47
,, . .	Sardu . . .	.....	3	47	12 B.	46
Daulatabad .	Isfandaka . .	.....	2	36	18 C.	76
,, . .	Khanu . .	.....	4	82¾	18 D.	76
,, . .	Lar . .	.....	8	180	18 B.	74
Deh Mir . .	Ramishk in Bashakard.	Zeh Kalat . .	7	99½	56 A.	296
Dizak . .	Paskuh . .	.....	3	54	49 E.	271
Dizful . .	Burujird . .	.....	18	220	29	146
,, . .	Isfahan . .	Kala Bazuft . .	19	254	30	155
,, . .	Kut-ul-Amara .	Azad Kunar . .	12	255	31	159
,, . .	Muhammarah .	Shustar, land route	11	173¼	55	287
,, . .	,, . .	Shustar, by Rivers Karun and Diz.	...	...	55 A.	290
,, . .	Pul-i-Kul . .	.....	8	78	29 B.	152
Dopulan . .	Shalamzar . .	Nangun . .	2	37	38 C	206

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F						
Fanoch . .	Basman . .	.....	7	132	4 D.	16
„ . .	Geh . . .	Ichan . . .	4	63½	4 E.	17
„ . .	„ . . .	Maluran . .	4	62½	4 F.	18
„ . .	Pip . . .	.....	4	43	4 C.	16
„ . .	Ramishk . .	.....	8	82	32	161
„ . .	Tutan . . .	.....	5	87	4 B.	15
Farashband . .	Kazarun . .	Jarah . . .	4	64	24 A.	134
Firuzabad . .	Jahrum . . .	Alternative route .	4	92	22 A.	125
Furg . . .	Baft . . .	.....	10	156	18 E.	77
„ . . .	Pur . . .	Ahmadi . .	6	125	18 A.	74
G						
Geh . .	Bahau Kalat .	.....	8	98	34 C.	176
„ . .	Fanoch . . .	Ichan . . .	4	63½	4 E.	17
„ . .	„ . . .	Maluran . .	4	62½	4 F.	18
„ . .	Jask . . .	Korandab . .	14	232	27 A.	143
Gird Kuh . .	Bafk . . .	.....	2	36	*App.* 24	337
God Ahmar . .	Mashish . .	.....	3	54	17 C.	67
Gusht . .	Kwash (Washt) .	.....	4	54½	41 A.	220
„ . .	Sib . . .	.....	5	74	49 C.	269
Gwadar . .	Bampur . . .	Kasarkand . .	16	262	6	22
„ . .	„ . .	Sarbaz . . .	17	254½	5	20
„ . .	Chahbar . .	Guattar . .	7	96	26	139
„ . .	Lash Juwain (Sistan).	Kej, Jalk, Ladis, and Sehkuha.	40	685	33	162
Guattar . .	Kasarkand . .	.....	8	96	34 D.	176
„ . .	Magas . . .	Bahau Kalat and Irafshan.	13	195	34	173
„ . .	„ . . .	Bahau Kalat and Sarbaz.	13	178½	34 B.	17
H						
Hiduge . .	Morti . . .	.....	3	43¾	49 A.	268

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I						
Irafshan . .	Bampur . .	.....	...	...	7 A.	28
,, . .	Kuhak . . .	.....	7	131	7 B.	29
,, . .	Magas . . .	Gazzi Pass . .	4	38½	34 A.	175
,, . .	Sarbaz . .	.....	2	42	5 A.	22
,, . .	Sib . . .	.....	4	52	7 C.	29
Isfahan . .	Ahwaz . . .	.....	19	292	*App.* 32	340
,, . .	Burujird . .	Malakabad . .	10	211¼	35	178
,, . .	,, . .	Dehak, Kokah and Sultanabad.	10	220	35 A.	181
,, . .	Bushahr . .	Kuhgelu Hills, Behbahan and Bandar Dilam.	25	539	36	183
,, . .	Dizful . . .	Kala Bazuft . .	19	254	30	155
,, . .	Nodushan . .	.....	4	58	*App.* 21	336
,, . .	Serv . . .	.....	7	105	*App.* 16	333
,, . .	Shiraz . .	Asupas . .	15	299½	37 A.	192
,, . .	,, . . .	Post Road . .	14	312	37	187
,, . .	,, . . .	Simarun and Asupas	13	286	37 B.	194
,, . .	Shustar . .	Ardal and Shalil .	14	252	38	197
,, . .	,, . . .	,, and Hilisat .	16	277	38 A.	199
,, . .	,, . . .	Kala Bazuft . .	15	234	39	207
,, . .	Vartan . . .	.....	2	28	*App.* 12	332
,, . .	Yazd . . .	Zainda Rud River .	10	186¼	40	215
,, . .	,, . . .	Kupha . . .	10	201	40 A.	216
Isfaka . .	Mask Hutan . .	.....	3	35	4 A.	15
,, . .	Pahraj . . .	.....	2	53	25 B.	139
Isfandak . .	Kuhak . . .	.....	3	28	50	272
Isfandaka . .	Baft . . .	.....	5	71	18 G.	79
,, . .	Dasht-i-Kuch .	.....	2	44	12 C.	47
,, . .	Daulatabad . .	.....	2	36	18 C.	76
J						
Jahrum . .	Firuzabad . .	Barbonej . .	4	92	22 A.	125
,, . .	Darab . . .	.....	3	75	22 B.	126
Jalk . .	Bandar Abbas .	Magas, Kasarkand, Geh, and Binth.	36	621¼	14	52

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,, . .	,, . .	Nahu and Gusht .	12	190¾	33 C.	172
,, . .	Regan . . .	Gusht and Kwash .	18	290	41	219
Jask . .	Bam . . .	.....	21	386	42	223
,, . .	Bandar Abbas .	Minab . . .	10	191½	15	55
,, . .	Chahbar . .	.....	14	201½	27	140
,, . .	Geh . . .	Korandab . .	14	219	27 A.	143
,, . .	Karman . .	Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.	41	506	43	226
,, . .	Minab . .	.....	7	137½	15	57
Jauri . .	Bampur . .	Talab . . .	6	108½	57 B.	300
Jiruft . . .	Karman . .	.....	6	125	*App.* 8	327
Juwun . .	Bandar Abbas .	.....	15	301	16	58
,, . .	Saidabad . .	Darab . .	7	122	17 B.	66
K						
Kabutar Khana .	Zarand . . .	.....	3	36	*App.* 30	339
Kala Bazuft .	Ardal . . .	.....	5	48	38 B.	204
,, . .	Khuramabad .	.....	25	284	39 A.	209
Kamin . .	Sirin . . .	.....	3	16½	*App.* 5	325
Karman . .	Bam . . .	Rayin . . .	6	120½	1	1
,, . .	Bampur . .	Bijnabad . .	20	360¾	8	30
,, . .	Bandar Abbas .	Baft and Daulatabad.	18	289	18	68
,, . .	,, . . .	Saidabad . .	16	379½	17	59
,, . .	Jask . . .	Rayin, Khanu, Khan-i-Ali, Marz and Anghuran.	41	506	43	226
,, . .	Jiruft . . .	.....	6	125	*App.* 8	327
,, . .	Lar . . .	Saidabad . .	15	352	51	273
,, . .	Nasirabad (Sistan)	Khabis and Neh .	16	321½	44	242
,, . .	Shiraz . . .	Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak.	17	367½	45	244
,, . .	,, . . .	Saidabad and Niriz	15	349	46	249
,, . .	Yazd . . .	Bahramabad . .	12	210¾	47	255
,, . .	,, . . .	Zarand and Bafk .	12	209	48	260

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Kasarkand . .	Bafatan (N. of the Bagaband Hills).	.....	4	51	6 A.	24
,, . .	Guattar . .	.....	8	93	34 D.	176
,, . .	Tank . . .	.....	5	101	6 B.	25
Kazarun . .	Farashband . .	Jarah . .	4	64	24 A.	134
,, . .	Abadeh . .	Kashgai and Lur country.	14	204	37 C.	195
Kej . . .	Chahbar . .	Tump and Bahau Kalat.	7	205	28	140
,, . . .	Baring . . .	Paskuh, Kwash and Ladis.	28	256¾	49	265
Khabis . .	Bam . .	Tehrud . . .	5	116	1 A.	2
,, . .	,, . .	Kashit . . .	7	108	1 B.	4
Khanu (Rudbar) .	Baft . . .	.....	6	118¾	18 F.	78
,, . .	Daulatabad . .	.....	4	82¾	18 D.	76
,, . .	Minab . .	.....	6	101¾	12 A.	44
Khuramabad .	Kala Bazuft . .	.....	25	284	39 A.	209
Kuh-i-Malik Siah (Robat).	Nasirabad (Sistan)	.....	6	112½	*App.* 6 & *App.* 35	325 and 342
Kuhak . .	Irafshan . .	.....	7	131	7 B.	29
,, . .	Isfandak . .	.....	3	28	50	272
Kuhbanan . .	Zarand . .	.....	2	28	48 C.	264
Kuh-i-Chahel Tan (Kuh-i-Taftan).	Kwash (Washt) .	.....	3	43½	49 F.	271
Kupha . .	Yazd . . .	Ushk and Nodushan	8	132	*App.* 9	329
Kut-ul-Amara .	Dizful . . .	Azad Kunar . .	12	255	31	159
Kwash . .	Bampur . .	Karwandar . . .	6	100½	57 C.	301
,, . .	Gusht . . .	.....	4	54½	41 A.	220
,, . .	Kuh-i-Chahel Tan (Kuh-i-Taftan).	.....	3	43½	49 F.	271
,, . .	Shandak . .	.....	4	55	41 B.	221
L						
Ladis . .	Jalk . . .	Nahu and desert route skirting the hills.	9	158½	33 B.	170
,, . .	,, . . .	Gusht and Nahu .	12	190¾	33 C.	172

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Lingah . .	Bandar Abbas .	(along the sea coast)	7	93¼	20 A.	113
,, . .	Bastak . . .	Charak . . .	6	92¾	52 A.	279
,, . .	Yazd . . .	Bastak and Furg .	31	486	52	274
,, . .	,, .	Lar, Darab and Niriz.	32	468	53	281
Lar . .	Daulatabad . .	.....	8	180	18 B.	74
,, . .	Karman . .	Saidabad . .	15	352	51	273
,, . .	Shiraz . . .	Kir and Firuzabad .	12	256	59	305
Lash Juwain (Sistan).	Bam . .	Sehkuha and Nasratabad.	15	344	2	6
,, .	Gwadar . .	Sehkuha, Ladis, Jalk and Kej.	40	685	33	162
M						
Magas . .	Guattar . .	Irafshan and Bahau Kalat.	13	195	34	173
,, . . .	,, . .	Sarbaz and Bahau Kalat.	13	178¼	34 B.	175
,, . . .	Irafshan . .	Gazzi Pass . .	4	38½	34 A.	175
,, . . .	Paskuh . .	. ...	2	30½	49 D.	270
,, . . .	Sib . . .	.....	2	27	49 B.	269
Maibut . .	Nodushan . .	.....	2	32	*App.* 19	335
Manujan . .	Ramishk . .	.....	9	168	42 A	225
Marz . . .	Anghuran . .	.....	5	55	43 A.	239
,, . .	Ramishk . .	.....	5	72	43 B.	240
,, . . .	Shahabad (in the Rudbar District).	.....	4	63	43 C.	240
Mashish . .	God Ahmar . .	.....	3	54	17 C.	67
,, . .	Rayin . . .	Nagar . . .	5	69½	1 C.	5
Mask Hutan .	Ispaka . . .	.....	3	35	4 A.	15
,, . .	Pip . . .	.....	3	30	25 A.	138
Minab . .	Bandar Abbas .	Kulagan . .	3	54	15	56
,, . .	,, . .	Deh-i-Nao . .	4	63	15	56
,, . .	Jask . . .	.....	7	137½	15	57
,, . .	Khanu . . .	.....	6	101¾	12 A.	44
,, . . .	Regan . . .	.....	12	210½	56	293
Morti . .	Hiduge . . .	.....	3	43¾	49 A.	268
,, . . .	Zamiran . .	Ghistigan . .	4	73	33 A.	169

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From	To	*Vid*	No. of stages.	Miles.	No. of route.	Page.
Mughu Bay (W. of Lingah).	Shiraz . . .	Lar and Jahrum .	17	300	54	286
Muhammerah .	Bushahr . .	Bandar Dilam .	11	264	21	114
,, . .	Dizful . . .	Shustar (land route).	11	173¼	55	287
,, . .	,, . . .	Shustar, by Rivers Karun and Diz.	...	...	55 A.	290
Murtan . .	Sarbaz . . .	.....	3	50	34 F.	178
N						
Nain . . .	Serv . . .	.....	2	40	*App.* 17	334
,, . . .	Ushk . . .	.....	2	18	*App.* 14	333
Nao Gumbaz .	Nodushan . .	.....	3	45	*App.* 20	335
,, ,, .	Ushk . . .	.....	2	19	*App.* 15	333
Nasirabad (Sistan)	Karman. . .	Neh and Khabis .	16	321½	44	242
,, ,, .	Kuh-i-Malik Siah (Robat).	.....	6	112½	*App.* 6 & *App.* 33	325 and 342
Natanz . .	Bagh-i-Robat .	.....	2	30	*App.* 10	331
Neh . . .	Bampur . .	Nasratabad . .	23	358	10	37
Niriz . . .	Bushahr . .	Fasa and Jahrum .	19	293	22	116
,, . . .	Savand . . .	Arsinjan . .	7	111¾	46 A.	252
Nodushan . .	Isfahan . . .	.....	4	58	*App.* 21	336
,, . .	Maibut . .	.....	2	32	*App.* 19	335
,, . .	Nao Gumbaz .	.....	3	45	*App.* 20	335
Nur Muhammad .	Regan . . .	.....	6	119	57 A.	299
P						
Pahura or Pahraj	Ispaka . . .	.....	2	53	25 B.	139
Paskuh . .	Dizak . .	.....	3	54	49 E.	271
,, . .	Magas . . .	.....	2	30½	49 D.	270
Pip . . .	Fanoch . . .	.....	4	43	4 C.	16
,, . . .	Mask Hutan . .	.....	3	30	25 A.	138
Pul-i-Kul . .	Dizful . . .	.....	8	78	29 B	152

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From	To	*Vid*	No. of stages.	Miles.	No. of route.	Page.
R						
Rahbur . .	Bampur . .	Isfandaka and Khanu.	19	325	9	35
,, . .	Rayin . . .	.....	4	65½	*App.* 7	326
Ramishk . .	Bampur . .	.....	14	161½	11	39
,, . .	Deh Mir . .	Zeh Kalut . .	7	99½	56 A.	296
,, .	Fanoch . .	.....	8	82	32	161
,, . .	Manujan . .	.....	9	168	42 A.	225
,, . .	Marz . . .	.....	5	72	43 B.	240
,, . .	Regan . . .	Kalanzao .	10	187	8 A.	34
,, . .	Shahabad . .	.....	5	113	43 D.	241
,, . .	Tutan . . .	.....	3	55	14 A.	55
Rawar . .	Zarand . .	.....	3	49	48 B.	263
Rayin . .	Mashish . .	Nagar . . .	5	69½	1 C.	5
,, . .	Robat . . .	.....	4	65½	*App.* 7	326
,, . .	Saidabad . .	Rahbur and Baft .	9	139½	17 A.	65
Regan . .	Bampur . .	Kalanzao . .	11	173½	3 A.	11
,, . .	,, . . .	Zahu . . .	9	159¼	3	8
,, . .	Jalk . . .	Kwash and Gusht .	18	290	41	219
,, . .	Minab . . .	.....	12	210½	56	293
,, . .	Nur-Muhammad .	.....	6	119	57 A.	299
,, . .	Ramishk . .	Kalanzao . .	10	187	8 A.	34
Robat . .	Zarand . . .	.....	3	36½	*App.* 31	339
S						
Saidabad . .	Juwun . . .	Darab . . .	7	122	17 B.	66
,, . .	Rayin . . .	Baft and Rahbur .	9	139½	17 A.	65
Sang (two stages W. of Zarand).	Anar . . .	.....	3	39	48 E.	264
Sarbaz . .	Champ . . .	.....	5	74	34 E.	177
,, . .	Irafshan . .	.....	2	42	5 A.	22
,, . .	Murtan . .	.....	3	50	34 F.	178
Sardasht . .	Borasjan . .	.....	7	100	19 A.	81
Sardu . .	Dasht-i-Kuch .	.....	3	47	12 B.	46
Sar-i-Yazd . .	Abarguh . .	.....	4	76	*App.* 22	336

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From	To	*Vid*	No. of stages.	Miles.	No. of route.	Page.
Sar-i-Yazd	Baonat	.....	5	106	*App.* 23	336
Savand	Arsinjan	Khafrak	2	12	*App.* 3	323
,,	,,	Kalilak	2	9	*App.* 2	322
,,	Niriz	Arsinjan	7	111¾	46 A.	252
Sehkuha	Bampur	.....	17	300½	57	297
Serv	Akda	.....	2	18	*App.* 18	335
,,	Isfahan	.....	7	105	*App.* 16	333
,,	Nain	.....	2	40	*App.* 17	334
Shahabad	Bam	.....	6	92	12 E.	47
,,	Marz	.....	4	63	43 C.	240
,,	Ramishk	.....	5	113	43 D.	241
Shalamzar	Dopulau	Nargun	2	37	38 C.	206
Shams	Baonat	.....	5	107	*App.* 25	337
Shandak	Kwash (Washt)	.....	4	55	41 B.	221
Shahr-i-Babak	Anar	.....	3	61	47 A.	260
Shekh-Bakhtiar	Bam	.....	4	75	12 D.	47
Shiraz	Bahramabad	Baonat, Kharan, Abubakr, and Deh Shuturun.	17	317	45 A.	247
,,	Bandar Abbas	Darab and Furg	20	352¾	60	306
,,	Bushahr	By Post Road	10	178	23	128
,,	,,	Firuzabad	10	205½	24	131
,,	Darab	Lake Niriz	9	182	60 A.	313
,,	Isfahan	Asupas	15	299½	37 A.	192
,,	,,	Post Road	14	312	37	187
,,	,,	Asupas and Simarun	13	286	37 B.	194
,,	Karman	Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak.	17	367½	45	244
,,	,,	Niriz and Saidabad	15	349	46	249
,,	Lar	Firuzabad and Kir	12	256	59	305
,,	Mughu Bay (W. of Lingah).	Jahrum and Lar	17	300	54	286
,,	Shustar	Behbahan and Ahwaz.	16	343	61	314
,,	Yazd	Abarguh	12	247	58	302
Shuraf	Waraj	.....	4	61½	41 C.	222
Shustar	Bandar Dalim	Behbahan	11	223	19	79

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From	To	*Vid*	No. of stages.	Miles.	No. of route.	Page.
Shustar . .	Isfahan . .	Hilisat and Ardal .	16	277	38 A.	199
,, . .	,, . .	Kala Bazuft . .	15	234	39	207
,, . .	,, . .	Shalil and Ardal .	14	252	38	197
,, . .	Shiraz . . .	Ahwaz and Behbahan.	16	343	61	314
Sib . . .	Gusht . . .	.....	5	74	49 C.	269
,, . . .	Irafshan . .	.....	4	52	7 C.	29
,, . . .	Magas . .	.....	2	27	49 B.	269
Sirin . . .	Arsinjan . .	.....	4	20	*App.* 4	324
,, . . .	Kamin . . .	.....	3	16½	*App.* 5	325
Siriz . . .	Bahramabad . .	.....	3	39	*App.* 29	339
,, . . .	Bayaz . . .	Shehrabad . .	3	46	*App.* 26	338
,, . . .	,, . . .	Direct route .	2	34	*App.* 27	338
Surag . . .	Binth . . .	.....	6	136	27 B.	144
T						
Tank . .	Bampur . .	Geh and Champ .	14	171½	62	319
,, . . .	Kasarkand . .	.....	5	101	6 B	25
Tutan . .	Fanoch . .	.....	5	87	4 B.	15
,, . .	Ramishk . .	.....	3	55	14 A.	55
U						
Ushk . . .	Akda . . .	.....	3	39	*App.* 13	332
,, . . .	Nao-Gumbaz . .	.....	2	19	*App.* 15	333
,, . . .	Nain . . .	.....	2	18	*App.* 14	333
V						
Vartan . .	Ardistan . .	.....	3	47	*App.* 11	332
,, . .	Isfahan . . .	.....	2	28	*App.* 12	332
W						
Waraj (valley of Kuh-i-Chahel Tan).	Shuraf . . .	.....	4	61½	41 C.	222

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From	To	*Viâ*	No. of stages.	Miles.	No. of route.	Page.
Washt or Kwash .	Bampur . .	Karwandar . .	6	100½	57 C.	301
,, . .	Kuh-i-Chahel Tan .	.....	3	43½	49 F.	271
,, . .	Shandak . .	.....	4	55	41 B.	221
Y						
Yazd . . .	Isfahan . .	Kupha . .	10	201	40 A.	216
,, . .	,, . . .	Zainda Rud River .	10	186¼	40	215
,, . .	Karman . .	Bafk and Zarand .	12	209	48	260
,, . .	,, . . .	Bahramabad .	12	210¾	47	255
,, . .	Kupha . . .	Nodushan and Ushk	8	132	*App.* 9	329
,, . .	Lingah . .	Furg and Bastak .	31	486	52	274
,, . .	,, . . .	Niriz, Darab and Lar.	32	468	53	281
,, . .	Shiraz . . .	Abargnh . .	12	247	58	302
Z						
Zamiran . .	Morti . . .	Ghistigan . .	4	73	33 A.	169
Zarand . .	Bahramabad .	.....	3	42	48 A.	263
,, .	Kabutar Khana .	.....	3	36	*App.* 30	339
,, . .	Kuhbanan . .	.....	2	28	48 C.	264
,, . .	Rawar . . .	.....	3	49	48 B.	263
,, . .	Robat . . .	.....	3	36½	*App.* 31	339

NOTE.—WHERE THE DATE OF THE INFORMATION IS KNOWN IT HAS BEEN GIVEN IN THE HEADINGS AND THE MONTH IN WHICH THE JOURNEY WAS PERFORMED HAS ALSO BEEN GIVEN WHEN POSSIBLE.

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ROUTES IN PERSIA,

Section I.

No. 1.

BAM *to* KARMAN.

Authority.—GALINDO, January, 1887; SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, December, 1893; SYKES and BRAZIER-CREAGH, March, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DAHARJIN . 4,360'.	15	15	Across a wide open plain, well cultivated. Pass villages of Khwaja-Askar and Bidaran at 3 and 8 miles, respectively. The former is a sacred place with a *ziarat* well known over the surrounding country. The *ziarat* is a solid masonry building. Road good all the way and practicable for artillery. Daharzin, a small village and caravansarai. Water from a stream, fairly good. Supplies procurable. From here a road branches off to Sarbistan and joins this route again at Tehrud, next stage.
2	TEHRUD* .	22½	37½	Road as above for first 14 miles. Village of Abarik (Avar's) at 16 miles, where supplies are procurable in fair quantities, also good and abundant water from the river. Low *kotal*. Tehrud, small village with caravansarai in midst of cultivated plain. Water and supplies. Here a road to Deh Bakri (stage 12 of Route No. 13, Bandar Abbas to Bam) branches off to south-south-east, of which the following is the description given by Smith:— Sarbistan, 12 miles, crossing Tehrud river and ascending to cultivated plain of Sarbistan. Two sarais here. Deh Bakri, 22 miles. Total 34 miles. Through hills covered with dwarf oaks, up bed of stream filled with shrubs.
3	RAYIN† . . 7,140'.	28	65½	Road fairly good, ascending water-courses through nearly level valleys, to fourteenth mile. Then rise on to a broad clay plateau. At 13 miles Pabana, a halting place, with a caravansarai, supplies from surrounding villages and good water from the river. At 17 miles ruined village of Muhammadabad, where there is a caravansarai. Beyond this a tract of *kavir*; very bad going. Can be avoided by wide detour to south. Remainder of road over gravelly plain, steadily rising. Rayin, large village, with a bazar; supplies, water.
4	HANAKA . . 7,589'.	21	86½	First 4¾ miles across plain to Kuh-Askaru. Then narrow defile. Again over wide plain to 11 miles. At 14 miles small *rabat*. No water or supplies. (Brazier-Creagh says "good water

* For road from Tehrud to Khabis, see No. 1A., page 2, where a fuller description of stages 1 and 2 will also be found.

† For road from Rayin to Nagar see No. 1 C., page 5; from Rayin to Khanu *vid* Rahbur, *vide* No. 43, stages 38 to 19.

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No. 1.

Bam *to* Karman.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				from springs on hill side above sarai.") A little further on the submit of Gudar-i-Hanaka, elevation 8,391′. Then down water-course between hills to Hanaka. Road good all the way. Good brick-built *rabat*. No village; no supplies, nor fuel. Water, from stream and irrigation canals, good and abundant.
5	Government of Karman's garden, S. of Mahun. 6,345′.	12	98½	Continuing down the barren valley of Hanaka, at 2¾ miles we cross a *kanat* running to village of Karimabad, to E. of road, and soon enter the great valley lying between the Jupa and Sagoch ranges. At 3¼ miles Bagh-i-Arababad, and at 4¾ miles Sagoch, both hamlets lying under the range of that name. At 7½ miles the village of Mardchar, some 2 miles to W. At 10 miles the road to Mahun village branches off, as also a foot-path across the hills to Rayin. At 12 miles we reach the Governor of Karman's garden, containing some 6 acres, watered by a stream running down from the hamlets in Karimabad and Nazimabad, hidden behind the low hills above.
6	Camp to W. of Karman. 5,626′.	22	120½	Descending across a very stony plain, at 2¼ miles we enter village of Mahun, passing the famous shrine at 2¾ miles. Mahun is a well-watered and rich village of some 2,000 inhabitants. Emerging on the northern side we see Husenabad, Kalatu and Lingah to W. of road. At 5½ miles, Dastkird to E. of road, whilst to W. is Kanar Ghusan, a considerable village of 100 houses. Shortly after the sand begins. At 8 miles we espy the village of Jupa lying under its range, and at 12 miles we reach Chah Sirsabil (elev. 5,610′), with a hole communicating with one of the *kanats*, from which water is drawn; there is also a mud shelter. Continuing on, at 18 miles we pass Deh Sir Asia, famous for its pure water. At 19 miles Bagh Bahramabad, and thence, leaving the city wall to the E., to camp outside the Bagh-i-Nishat at 22 miles.

No. 1A.

Khabis* *to* Bam, *viâ Tehrud.*

Authority.—Abbott.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Andujard or Andokird.	14	14	We travelled in a direction E.S.E. over an arid, stony, and perfectly sterile plain, in which not even a desert plant is found. The path inclining gradually to the south, the direction at the 2nd mile became S.E. by south, and we passed the ruins of a mud fort and scattered walls, occupying the former position of Khabis. Towards the 3rd mile occurred the deep course of a mountain torrent. At the 8th mile we ascended some low hills of a gravelly soil, through which a deep ravine lay to our right; ⅓ of a mile brought us to the summit, from whence

* For road from Khabis to Karman, *vide* No. 44, page 242.

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No. 1A.

KHABIS *to* BAM, *viâ Tehrud.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Khabis bears N. 25° W., and the castle of Andujard, situated on a lofty hill, S. 5° W. Towards the 9th mile we entered upon a level tract of soft ground, and passed at 10⅓ miles a watch-tower on a hill. The path then wound in a general direction south, across a small plain leading us towards the 12th mile to the village Godiz, a ruinous looking place of scattered houses sheltered amidst groves of palm, orange, and lemon trees. Passing through it we reached in a few minutes the walls of the castle of Andujard, crowning a height. The place is now hardly inhabited, and we crossed another small tract of land in direction S.S.W., reaching the village of Andujard, situated at some distance from its castle, at the end of the 14th mile.
2	GOWK or GOK .	26	40	From Andujard we travelled southwards across the plain, presently descending into the broad bed of a mountain stream, probably 300 yards wide, flowing from Sarak, but at that time consisting only of little streamlets, which are absorbed by the villages of this plain. We ascended it for nearly 2 miles, and then proceeded S.W. by west, crossing some low hills, from the top of which towards the 6th mile Khabis was visible, bearing N. 5° W., and the castle of Andujard N.N.E. From the N.E., and extending to S.E. of the compass, one vast sandy waste, heaped into waves and having the appearance of a dark expanse of sea, was apparent. An isolated mountain bearing north by west, at a great distance off, was pointed out as belonging to the district of Ravere. A steep descent through a very wild and rocky country brought us at 7½ miles into a deep valley, called Rudkhiz, possessing a small stream and abounding with wild trees. Thence the road led south up the valley for ⅔ of a mile, the trees disappeared, and we quitted the stream, which here flows from the S. E. At the 11th mile we entered a narrow pass through a range of snowy mountains, extending from N.W. to S.E., and proceeded by a winding path. This pass presents a variety of rock, amongst which limestone and coarse green porphyry are observed. At the 12th mile we proceeded S. by east by a gradual ascent up a broad stony valley. At the 15th mile the village Hashtal Tan bore N. 15° W., situated under some rocks at about 2 miles distance. Advancing up the valley, we got amongst snow, with which the ground was partially covered, the soil beneath being soft and salt. Here my compass getting out of order, I alighted at the 18th mile at the village Fandaka. The snow increased in depth as we proceeded S.S.E. up the valley, the head of which we attained at the 21st mile, and then descended rapidly in the same direction into a vale, in the centre of which lies the large village of Gok, where we alighted after a ride of about 27 miles. Our baggage was more than 11 hours on the way from the state of the roads.
3	TEHRUD . .	38	78	Direction down the valley S.E. by east, reaching its extremity at the end of about 2½ miles. Then ¾ of a mile in direction S.S.E., past Deh Malik, a hamlet S.E. by south, by a gentle ascent leading presently among low hills, and then at 4½ miles by the dry bed of a mountain stream, called Rud-Khanah-i-Nask, from a village of that name about 7 *farsakhs* distant. Towards the end of the 10th mile we quitted the bed of the mountain stream leading from hills to the S., and proceeded as before by a broad valley, which is a continuation of that of Gok, only that it is in one part broken into low hills, as I have already described. From the broad valley we entered at the 24th mile a narrower one, leading through low hills, and reached the top of the ascent at about 27½ miles. Then traversing other valleys and hills, descended at the 31st mile into a great and very uneven plain. Here we passed a few wretched hovels, where we inquired our way to Tehrud, and reached this most ruinous little fort in the obscurity of the evening. In all this distance no water is procurable excepting in the plain of Tehrud.

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No. 1A.

KHABIS *to* BAM, *viâ Tehrud.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	AVARK* . . (ABARIK)	8	86	We crossed the stream and proceeded easterly, passing through several acres of low jungle, and presently crossed the Tehrud stream and entered amongst low hills. At the 2nd mile proceeded along a wide valley. At the 3rd mile we again crossed the Tehrud stream, which then flowed to our right through hills in its course to Avark and Bam. We reached the former at the end of 8 miles; it is sometimes called Abarik, and is a small village of about 25 miserable hovels, situated near a mound crowned by the mud walls of a fort. It stands on the skirts of a vast plain stretching from S.W. to N.E. From this point is seen a high range extending westward from S. 30° E., 19 *farsakhs* or 57 miles distant. Kuh Hazar, west by north, is 42 miles off, or about 6 miles west of Rayin.
5	BAM . . 3,480′.	30	116	Proceeded along the bed of the Tehrud stream, which, I believe, is called Rud Khana Pul. This stream has a broad bed occasioned by heavy torrents which sweep down from the mountains of the south. At the 14th mile we alighted at some ruined hovels called Daharzin, and entered the district of Bam. The plain, as seen from thence, presents a wide expanse from S. 30° E. (the point of a high range running east and west) to east by south, another point or termination of a low range running about N.W. and S.E. from near Avark. Afterwards we passed some reed huts of a small tribe called Avil, and at the 22nd mile we came to Bihderun a village situated on the left bank of the stream, and having several hamlets about it. At the 28th mile we reached Deh Ushtar, a village on the right bank of the stream; and at the 30th mile alighted at Bam.

No. 1B.

KHABIS *to* BAM, *viâ Kashit.*

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, K. B., March, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	HAMZA . . 2,470′.	16½	16½	Proceed over open level ground and, crossing several small streams, pass Haoz Shamsh at 9 miles (altitude 2,120′), whence the high road branches off to the right towards Tehrud; then over undulating ground, passing Raziabad at 13½ miles, and from there on over a level plain between low hills. Two miles south-west of Hamza, is Badingul village, and 3 miles south-west is Pir Gosh village. Hamza is a village of about 30 houses, where supplies in small quantities are obtained. Also water from a flowing stream, but fuel and forage are very scarce.
2	HAOZ . . 2,170′.	10	26½	Over a level road between low hills, about 3 miles apart. Cross 4 or 5 small streams. Good water but no fuel or forage.
3	PASHU . . 1,350′.	20	46½	March between low hills and after crossing 2 or 3 small water courses, strike a big stream at 13 miles. Pashu is a village of about 23 houses at the mouth of a *tangi* and on the edge of the Takab

* For this and the next march, see also No. 1 Bam to Karman, stages 1 and 2, page 1.

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No. 1B.

KHABIS *to* BAM, *viâ Kashit.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	valley. Brackish water from the stream. A little forage may be gathered, but no supplies. A few fields of wheat and barley round about.			
4	KASHIT . . 1,480′.	16½	63	The road, passing Asha village at 1 mile, runs along the base of a low range, leaving the Takab valley on the east. Kashit, a big village with a fort and about 200 houses, situated on a large stream of running water. Supplies may be had, also fuel and forage in small quantities; small patches of cultivation.
5	CAMP . .	14	77	Marching west, cross low range at 2 miles, then go south, with a range of hills on the left and a valley 5 to 12 miles in width on the right. Camped in this valley. No water.
6	BULBULA Spring. 3,900′.	15	92	Hills on right gradually come closer. No water till Bulbula spring is reached, but good water here, also plenty of fuel and forage.
7	BAM . . 3,480′.	16	108	Between 2 ranges of hills, over broken ground. Pass spring of good water at 4 miles; then going over raviny ground ascend a watershed at 9 miles. Altitude 4,350′. For description of Bam see Gazetteer. Supplies of all kinds, also water, but fuel and forage are scarce.

No. 1C.

MASHISH *to* RAYIN, *viâ Nagar.*

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894 (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	NAGAR . . 6,820′.	16½	16½	Road runs due east over level plain. Cross the Rud-i-Lalazar, a broad stream and, a little further on, at 3½ miles, pass hamlet of Marshad; good going all the way; camel and sheep-grazing along the plain, and *iliyat* encampments are met. Mashad is a village of 200 houses; cultivation and good water-supply from Rud-i-Lalazar; supplies obtainable.
2	KOWEIRA .	16	32½	Road over gradual ascent across the plain, good going. Nomad camps are passed, but no villages. Koweira is a small village with cultivation and gardens. Supplies in small quantities procurable; water abundant and good.
3	KARIAT-AL-ARAB 7,530′.	10	42½	Road runs due south over a good level track. Small hamlet here. No supplies; water good from hill streams.

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No. 1C.

MASHISH *to* RAYIN, *viâ Nayar.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	MUSAFIRABAD .	18	60½	Road runs over the plain in south-east direction, good going, shingly in parts. On the left is the lofty Kuh-i-Jupar, and on the right the still loftier Kuh-i-Hazar, both now snow-clad (19th April).

Musafirabad is a village of some 50 houses, situated under the southern end of Jupar. Supplies in small quantities available; water abundant and good.

5	RAYIN . . 7,140'.	9	69½	Good level going all the way.

No. 2.

BAM *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN).

Authority.—GOLDSMID.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	ALLAHABAD .	20	20	General direction east by south. Our course amidst scattered ruins, over an open plain, hard and gravelly, occasionally salt ground with tamarisk jungle.

At 3 miles, Burawar, a set of date plantations, and small villages on either side of the road.

Last 3 miles east-south-east. Passed Gurgund at about 10 miles to south-south-west, and 5 miles further, Kruk to south. Range of small irregular hills on left, and prolonged higher range on far right.

Allahabad is a kind of fort with court and out-buildings full of poor cultivators. Cultivation sparse. Water abundant.

N.B.—This stage and part of succeeding follows the route described in No. 3, stages 11 and 12.

2	NAHIMABAD .	16	36	General direction east. For the first mile and a half east-south-east, then turn up a broad nullah, over which looks the fort of Jamali, and proceed for 6 miles north-north-east and north-east to Azizabad; thence about 8½ miles to Nahimabad, east-south-east and east. Arjuman is described as a village to the south-west. From Azizabad there is much jungle and cultivation, and water is abundant. The Jamali nullah has a broad bed, thickly covered with high spear-grass. The hill of Basman forms a striking object in the distance about east-south-east. Artillery horses kept at Azizabad owing to plentiful forage. Country studded with forts and farms.

Nahimabad is quite a populous village, but the space within the walls is insufficient.

From Nahimabad, Jennings describes a road to Regan, 23½ miles, practicable for gun and level throughout.

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Route No. 2.

Bam to Lash Juwain (Sistan).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Tum-i-Rig .	14	50	General direction east-north-east. Tum-i-Rig, or "hillocks of sand," is the last camping-ground before entering the desert that occupies the greater part of the distance between Narmashir and Sistan, and here all preparations for the desert should be completed, including the engagement of men for the march as diggers of wells in the rare spots where salt and brackish water may be found. The water at Tum-i-Rig is fresh and good ; and all that may be required for drinking, at least for Europeans, should be laid in here for the three stages to Nasratabad. There is a layer of pure salt, of sufficient hardness to turn the tent pegs, at Tum-i-Rig. It is 6 inches below the surface of the ground.
				N.B.—Goldsmid also describes a route from Bam, joining that described above at about the middle of stage 2 *vid* Kruk (24 miles), Azizabad (18 miles), Khar Manzil (18 miles), and Tum-i-Rig (4 miles) ;—total 64, which, though good, is devious.
4	Shur Gaz .	22	72	General direction north-east. The road runs over hard, stony, somewhat undulating desert, showing no signs of any kind of life. This desolation is unbroken, except by occasional sandy patches on which stunted tamarisk and small *kahur* trees are found. This desert stretches on the west right up to Tihran. At ninth mile the road passes a remarkable tower called Mil-i-Nadiri, height 55 feet. It is built of oven-burnt bricks, and has a spiral staircase ascending to the top from which an extensive view can be obtained.
				Shur Gaz.—A halting-place in the desert. Water obtained by digging to a depth of 5 feet, but brackish and bad.
5	Gurg . .	35	107	The characteristics of the route are the same as between Tum-i-Rig and Shur Gaz. At eleventh mile the companion tower to that already passed is reached. It is now completely in ruins. At twenty-second mile the ruins of a considerable fort and caravansarai are passed.
				Gurg.—A camping-ground in the desert. Here, as at Shur Gaz, bad and brackish water can be obtained by digging to a depth of 5 feet. Gurg is situated in a valley running from south-west to south-east (?). It lies at the foot of a range of hills which separates it from Nasratabad. There is a stream here, the Rud-i-Mahi, but its waters are so salt and bitter as to be undrinkable even by animals. It is a brook of considerable size at Gurg. Its course is not certainly known, but it is believed to work its way through the Nasratabad range and other hills into Sistan. The old road into Sistan used to follow the Gurg valley eastward, and turn the hills in front, but robbers have caused that route to be abandoned. There are about here the remains of a caravansarai and of numerous *kanats* and mud huts. The climate here in winter is bitterly cold ; but in summer it is so hot that it is necessary for a rider to wrap bandages round his stirrups to prevent his horse or camel from being wounded by the contact. The line of waterparting of the range of desolate and barren hills separating Gurg from Nasratabad is crossed at an elevation of 4,900 feet. This march is a very trying one, being mainly along the stony bed of the water-course that drains the range of intervening hills. At twenty-ninth mile is passed a curious ruin of a gate situated in a narrow gorge. Copper is said to abound in the hills around.
6	Nasratabad . 3,960'.	37	144	Between Gurg and Nasratabad we passed through a low mountain range, the greater part of the way along a narrow pass, whence we emerged by a "darwazah" or gate, of which the artificial finish is attributed to Nadir. From this defile Nasratabad was discovered in the low country, in the form of two brown castellated buildings, which on approach proved to be the old and new stations respectively, each with a walled enclosure for protection.
				We had pushed rapidly across the desert and were entering the mountain ranges south-west

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No. 2.

Bam *to* Lash Juwain (Sistan).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				of Sistan, dividing, by a continuous line to the eastward, that province from the outlying Persian and Perso-Baluch districts annexed in recent years to Karman. The last 100 miles traversed had been, for about two-thirds of the way, over a sometimes hard, sometimes sandy, desert plain of vast extent, marked by occasional ruins.
7	Kilagh Ab . 4,500'.	23	167	Route first through rocks to the north-east passing among them, easily and with gradual gentle rise, to the outlet and watershed about 11½ miles, then traversing a plain covered with tamarisk, shrubs, and grasses, and low unconnected hills. Much granite of a bluish-grey colour was observed. Our general direction was north-east by east.
8	Turshab . .	30	197	North-east by east through hills and rocks encamping at wells in the bed of a stream near Turshab. We had now entered a wild mountainous region, and some of the peaks were of great height and covered with snow. After passing the watershed, our actual marching road was tolerably level.
9	Tum-i-Mir Dost (Tupa-Mir-Dost).	35	232	From Turshab we pushed on in a general east-north-east direction for 35 miles, *i.e.*, 10 miles to the passage leading out of the hilly country. 1 mile farther to a low range, and 10 more to the plains of Sistan, unmistakably distinguished from the stony slope by which it is reached from the south-west. Another 6 miles brought us to the dry bed of a canal. Being late, we had to bivouac, and next morning we proceeded 4 miles to Khak-i-Muhammad Darwesh.
10	Sehkuha . . 1,700'.	30	262	Our route was for the most part across low inundated lands as before, and we passed many tumuli and heaps. At about 7 miles before reaching our camping ground, we rose to the Dasht-i-Sangbar, a tract which appeared in the distance like a range of pale cliffs of considerable extent, and finally we found Sehkuha itself, the modern capital of Sistan, amid utter desolation, across a country so rugged and cut up as though it had been purposely rendered roadless and difficult of transit. From hence onwards to Lash, *vide* Route No. 33, stages 35 to 40.

No. 3.

Bampur *to* Bam.

Authority.—Jennings, April, 1885; Goldsmid, St. John.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kuchagardan . 1,655'.	16½	16½	*Vide* Route No. 8, page 30.
2	Chah-i-Gajjar 1,530'.	10½	27	

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No. 3.

Bampur *to* Bam.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Gazak, . . 1,901′.	25	52	For 4 miles down Bampur valley. At this point Route 8 continues due west, while this route bends north-west. At 7¼ miles reach Chah-i-Mir Dost, good halting place; perennial well in bed of Chand torrent. At 11¾ Chah-i-Durban, a perennial well 1½ miles to left, in a grove. Green grass and grazing plentiful. At 13½ miles pass Chah-i-Ganj, one mile to left. Cross several shallow nullahs; grass, wood, and grazing at several places, and camp on bank of broad Gazak nullah. A grove of date palms, perennial flowing water; grass, wood, and grazing plentiful. Road throughout excellent and fit for all arms. From here there is a short road to Bampur, 45 miles, but no water exists for 40 miles between Chah-i-Kodu and Bampur, and the going is said to be through heavy sand in places.
4	Dar-i-Kishkin, 2,830′.	16	68	Cross five broad shallow nullahs; grass and grazing abundant; at 3 miles cross Tanna, a perennial stream; water excellent and plentiful. At 8 miles hot sulphur spring, called Taftab, and at this point road enters between Rangkoh on left and Maksankuh on right, and follows up Tarkan nullah. At 12 miles cross plateau forming watershed between Tarkan and Rang nullahs, elevation 2,764 feet. Ascend the latter, going rather bad except on plateau above referred to, owing to flood in nullahs. At the camp space is limited; but grass, wood, and water are abundant and good. This road has been traversed by artillery, each gun drawn by 8 horses, but needs repair after floods.
5	Dar-i-Dozab .	15½	83½	Ascend the middlemost of the three torrents which unite at Kishkin. At 2¼ mile cross watershed and enter Surtilingan nullah. Ascend broad valley, hills all round; grass, grazing, and wood most abundant. At 7½ enter bed of Dar-i-Ahu or Surtilingan nullah and ascend; rough going over boulders. At 13½ miles reach Dar-i-Ahu halting place; water and grass abundant. At 14½ miles another halting place, excellent camping-ground with all requisites. At Dar-i-Dozab, good halting place, with grass, wood, grazing, and perennial flowing water in abundance.
6	Zahu, . 3,020′.	26¾	110¼	Ascend valley, road wants clearing of boulders to Dar-i-Ahu *kotal* (No. 1). Elevation 3,972 feet, at 4½ miles; and No. 2 at 5 miles, elevation 3,988 feet, both easy, but road needs re-making after floods; and several nullahs would require brushwood, (easily obtainable from tamarisks,) laid across their sandy beds to enable guns to cross. Ascend gradually to watershed at 7½ miles, elevation 3,683 feet, and descend, road sometimes following bed of Shandak nullah, and sometimes parallel to it over an open stony plain, Dasht-i-Tagaz, of volcanic formation. At 17 miles pass Chah-i-Kurban, 1½ miles to left, perennial brackish water obtainable. At 24 miles cross Shandak nullah, parallel to which the road has run since crossing the *kotal*, and follow down its left bank to Zahu. Sweet water a few feet deep in extemporised wells in bed of nullah; good grazing, grass procurable, wood must be brought from Dasht-i-Tagaz, a few miles back. Road excellent and fit for all arms, but could be improved by removal of boulders in the first quarter. Water, except in Shandak nullah, is tainted by sulphur or iron.
7	Gehgan, . 2,750′.	17	127¼	Continue descending plain of volcanic formation; grass and grazing abundant, but no wood. At 8 miles pass Tulian, perennial brackish spring 1½ miles distant, bearing 246°. Cross several

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No. 3.

Bampur *to* Bam.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				affluents of Shandak nullah, and at 15 miles cross ridge separating Shandak from Gehgan nullah and continue across wide plain dotted with volcanic hills; at 15½ miles cross Gehgan nullah and follow its left bank down to camp; grass and grazing good and abundant *en route*; good going and fit for guns. Water abundant but brackish.
8	Chah-i-Malik . 2,295'.	20¼	147½	Ascending and descending low volcanic undulations, and across open desert of volcanic formation as far as 14½ miles. At 17 miles enter broad bed of Konamai river which flows from south west to north-east (*vide* Route 3.A.), and after crossing one branch, reach an island covered with *kahur* trees. At 19½ miles enter second branch and reach camping ground at 20¼ miles. Perennial but brackish water-supply from wells, 4 feet to 7 feet deep in river bed. Grass, grazing and wood abundant. Road throughout fit for guns.
9	Regan . . 2,290'.	11¾	159¼	At 2¾ miles reach left bank of Konamai river. Good camping-ground; brackish perennial water abundant; grass, grazing and wood also plentiful. Proceed over level, gravelly and sandy plain. At 5¼ miles enter Kilgar river-bed, liable to floods, and heavy going after rain; at 7½ miles reach left bank. At 8¼ reach Hajiabad cultivation; village of same name to N. Road running through jungle and cultivation. Irrigation from *karezes*. At 8¾ miles pass Maidan fort and village on left and at 9½ cross Maidan perennial stream. At Regan is a square fort, sides 150 yards, with seven round and one rectangular turret for flank defence; the fort was incomplete in 1885, no gun platforms or banquettes having been made nor any interior buildings commenced; it is only used as a caravansarai. Surrounding country irrigated by 100 *karezes*, all in good order (1885). All sorts of supplies procurable; forage, grass and excellent water plentiful. Ruins of old fort to the east. In the immediate neighbourhood of Regan are 700 houses, 2,800 inhabitants, 300 donkeys, 400 oxen, 500 sheep and goats, and a few camels and horses. The above is the best route between Bampur and Regan, and has been traversed by artillery. Two alternative routes are described at end of this route.
10	Burj-i-Agha Muhammad. 2,600'.	16	175¼	Good road through alternate cultivation and jungle. Walled village; water good from water-courses. (St. John.)
11	Jamali . .	17	192¼	Road as in preceding. Group of small villages on south bank of river which runs through a deep ravine. Water good and supplies of all sorts procurable.
12	Bam . . 3,480'.	22¾	215	Cross the river referred to in preceding, and for 2 miles cross desert. Then for 4 miles skirt edge of swamp. Thence to 18 miles along a water-course, and ascending a steep scarp, pass for 4 miles through sandstone hills to Bam.

Note.—Goldsmid makes it 62 miles to Bam from Regan, travelling *viâ* Nahimabad (on the road from Bam to Sistan) and Allahabad, which lies a few miles north of Jamali. This detour presents no advantages. *Vide* stages 1 and 2 of Route No. 2. Bam was formerly considered to be on south-east frontier of Persia. Citadel in good preservation, about 500 yards square. Inhabitants 10,000. Garrison in citadel, 2 companies of infantry and a few artillery men.

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No. 3A.

Bampur *to* Regan, *vid Kalanzao.*

Authority.—St. John, 1872, Brazier-Creagh, 1894, (*from native information.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kucha Gardan 1,655′.	16½	16½	*Vide* Route No. 8, page 30.
2	Chah-i-Gajjar. 1,530′.	10½	27	
3	Chah-i-Shur . 1,600′.	15½	42½	
4	Kulangu or Kalanzao. 1,500′.	17	59½	
5	Ladi . . 1,500′.	13	72½	Good road, general direction north and north-west. Halting place in thick jungle; flocks numerous and good grazing for camels. Halt at well called Chah Ladi.
6	Khusrin . . 1,800′.	17	89½	Leave jungle at 1 mile, thence across stony plain. Water good from springs. Camp in bed of torrent, beside a stream choked with long grass.
7	Gwan-i-Talab Khani. 2,500′.	15	104½	At 5 miles Garambigah, a halting place, with water. Road among ravines through low hills; passable for guns with a little difficulty. Water scanty from spring; fuel and forage scanty.
8	Giranrig . 3,200′.	15	119½	Road very bad and stony; barely passable for guns. Water scanty from spring; fuel and forage.
9	Chah Kambar . 2,900′.	23	142½	For 3 miles bad ascent up torrent bed. Thence over short pass on to the Dagh-i-Farhad plain liable to inundation. Descend by Saif-ud-din pass and then down a dry torrent. Water fair from a well; fuel and forage. Sheep sometimes procurable from nomads.
10	Ab-i-garm .	10	152½	Good road through a marshy torrent bed.—(St. John.) Very stony road with occasional green grassy plots between low black hills. (Goldsmid, who makes the distance 13 miles.) No village; springs of hot water, which is sweet and drinkable when cooled.
11	Regan . . 2,290′.	21	173½	General direction north by west and north north-west. At 4 miles leave the hills and follow stony road for 10 miles more. Last 7 miles through jungle. Cross Konamai river at 5 miles. Good camping-grounds on its banks, and water good from river; fuel and forage procurable. For details of Regan, *vide* stage 9 of route No. 3. From Regan Jennings traversed the Bam-Narmashir district to Pahura or Fahraj, on the road from Bam to Sistan, Route No. 2, joining the latter at stage 2, Nahimabad, but apparently he followed the route described above as far as Burj-i-Agha Muhammad (stage 10 main route). He makes the distance from Regan to Fahraj 28½ miles. Good road, fit for guns throughout. For continuation see main route, No. 3.

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No. 3B.

BAMPUR *to* BAM, *vid Basman.*

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, December, 1893; SYKES, February, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	DABGIRAN . 2,092′.	15	15	Over open plain. Camel-grazing and firewood, but no water.
2	CAMP 2 miles W. of MANDRAN.	16	31	Over undulating ground. Cross large river Kaskin, which was flooded with rain. Camped at well of Daul Hasanat, 2 miles west of Mandran. No water, but camel forage and firewood were plentiful.
3	BASMAN . 3,170′.	15	46	Cross river Khalab, at 11¾ miles then along stream coming from Zindan snow hills. Basman is a small village, surrounded with date trees, situated in a small open sloping place amongst low hills. No supplies.
4	PANSARA . .	13	59	Cross a pass, then march over undulating ground. Pansara is a spring, with a few date trees, just under the hills in an open tank. Water very good. A little cultivation. Supplies scanty.
5	HANJIRA . .	32	91	March over perfect plain. Good spring at the foot of the hills. Camel-grazing and firewood plentiful.
6	CHAH GAZ . 4,835′.	9	100	All over the plain, except about 3 miles of undulating ground Water drinkable, camel-grazing, and firewood can be found.
7	KASUBRAN . 3,310′.	24	124	Over the plain all the way. Kasubran is the name of a well, lying in the bed of a stream, the water of which is sweet.
8	GEHGAN . . 2,750′.	8	132	Road good. Water of Gehgan spring rather brackish. No supplies.
13	BAM . .	87¾	219¾	Remaining stages as in main route No. 3.
				Sykes considers that this is the best route from Bampur to Regan, as the other route contains no supplies at all, everything for the use of the Governor of Karman being brought from Regan, Basman, or Bampur. The route is very rough, and the Kaskin river would be a difficulty for wheels until the southern or left bank were ramped.

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No. 4.

Bampur *to* Chahbar *viâ Fanoch Pass.*

Authority.—Goldsmid, Brazier-Creagh, (*mostly from native information*), 1893-94.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kasimabad .	9	9	Water good from Bampur river or wells. Dates, grain, etc., generally procurable.

Kasimabad, a small Baluch village, with a fort. Huts of sun-dried bricks, but chiefly of mud, with tamarisk trees and branches, and other jungle produce. Inhabitants poor, squalid and ill-clothed, many dark complexioned and of a Sidi or slave caste of features and general appearance. Road amid scattered jungle and occasional cultivation; somewhat heavy from sand.

2	Baluchan Chah	27	36	Direction south-west. Water from wells; supply uncertain. Sheep procurable from nomads, but provisions generally precarious. Halting-place reached after passing the Gwarpusht sand hills,

the village of Gwarpusht being at some distance to the left, on the road to the Cham pass. At the sandhills are trees and water. At Baluchan Chah ground harder, and wild vegetation somewhat more abundant, but the whole character of the country sterile. Could not trace the well supposed to give a name to the locality, but conclude that such are dug here and there according to circumstances, and the camping-ground changed accordingly.

3	Mask Hutan, or Maskotu.*	26	62	Direction south-south-west. Water from bed of river precarious. Dates abundant; forage scarce. A poor village with few inhabitants; but with traces of better days. It is situated near a date

grove on the south bank of a large, broad, and (at time passed) dry ravine. Besides the usual Baluch huts, it has the ordinary mud fort and a second one in ruins. Cause of abandonment stated to be the visitation of small-pox, and more recently cholera. Mention of the place not found in reports of previous travellers, accounted for by its position being away from the routes to the better known passes.

4	Fanoch* .	25	87	Direction south-south-west. Water from Aimini river good; sheep, dates, and grain procurable. Forage precarious. A comparatively large and important Baluch village in the plains, north of

the Makran hills, and close to a pass bearing the name, which enters Makran from the Persian district of Bampur. Fort in ruins, and seemingly uninhabited. About 100 houses, and probably 500 inhabitants, most of whom are said to be slaves.

The Baluchis of the plains traversed between this and Kasimabad are Lasharis. Road from Maskotu hard and stony, or sandy and gravelly, intersected with beds of streams and small ravines, and studded here and there with low black rocks and hillocks. At about 7½ miles met by road from Kalanzao. Aimini river rises in the plains after rain, and winds into the Fanoch pass, thence finding its way to the sea, under a new name, at Kalig in west Makran.

5	Sart-Ab . .	14	101	Road follows along the Fanoch gorge over difficult going (impassable in wet weather) for 8 miles, onwards it is better going. No village or supplies, merely a halting-place by pools, which are

more or less contaminated by *kafilas*. Good water can be obtained from a spring above these pools. Fuel abundant and good camel-grazing along the hill sides.

* For roads from Mask Hutan to Ispaka and from Fanoch to Tutan, Pip, Basman and Geh (*viâ* Ichan and Maluran), see No. 4, A, B, C, D, E, F.

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No. 4.

Rampur *to* Chahbar, *viâ Fanoch Pass.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	Binth . . 1,400′.	15	116	Road follows along the shingly bed of the Fanoch river. At 11 miles Dahan, depopulated a few years ago by cholera, 15 houses only having been left out of 150. Binth suffered on same occasion, but has population of between 1,500 and 2,000. Binth is a large village dependent on Geh. Cultivation and dates. Supplies in fair quantities are obtainable. Water abundant and good. *Maliyat*, 1,000 *tomans*.
	From Binth roads run to Jask (travelled by Mr. Floyer) and to Geh, joining our road from Geh to Maluran, 4 miles south-east of the latter village.			
7	Korandab .	16	132	Road still follows the course of the river over shingly going, crossing narrow stony plateaux. Small hamlet. No supplies. Water from wells. Fuel and camel-grazing plentiful.
8	Zangin . .	15	147	Road over rough going, following the course of the river. Zangin is a small hamlet. No supplies. Water from wells. Fuel and camel-grazing.
9	Gonz . .	16	163	Road leaves the river and runs through Shur hills crossing a low watershed; difficult going over rocky tracks and stony plateaux. Merely a halting-place by a well, after crossing the hilly zone. No supplies. Water scant and bad, non-perennial.
10	Kumb . .	17 ?	180 ?	Road across sandy plain Khaur-i-Goach is crossed at 12 miles. Kumb is a hamlet of *pish* palm huts on the Dasht plain. No cultivation or dates. No supplies. Water scant and not reliable, from the usual mud holes.
11	Parag . .	14 ?	194*	Road over undulating ground across the plain. Nur Mumdi (corruption of Nur Muhammad) is passed at 8 miles; here a small amount of supplies can be obtained; it is a collection of 12 huts; they own sheep and camels, and there is a small amount of cultivated ground. Water from holes scant. Camel-grazing plentiful. From here branches off the Chahbar-Geh route to Bampur. Parag is reached at 14 miles; it is merely a collection of five wretched huts, where the telegraph line guard resides. Formerly there was a small fishing village on the creek, 1½ miles off, where the Kham-i-Parag joins the sea. No supplies; water scant and brackish, from shallow holes dug in the sandy bed of the river, which is dry except during rains. There is a salt-pan at the mouth of the creek. Fuel and camel-grazing over plain.
12	Chahbar (Charbar).	18	212	Road practically follows the shoreway as far as Tez, crossing the Namak Khaur, 2 miles south-east of Parag, level going all the way. Tez is a collection of huts in the bed of a dry *nala* at the mouth of which is a small fort on the top of a low hill. This fort was formerly occupied by a guard to protect the entrance to Chahbar; onwards the road is over a rugged rocky track crossing low hills which intervene between Tez and Chahbar.

* Goldsmid makes it 67 miles from Gonz to Parag, and the total distance to Chahbar 241 miles.

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No. 4A.

Ispaka *to* Mask Hutan.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Zer Bondar .	11	11	Road very easy, through low hills to Zer Bondar, a hamlet on a *kanat*.
2	Harput .	12	23	Rough road to Harput, another village on a *kanat*.
3	Mask Hutan .	12	35	Road through low hills.

No. 4B.

Fanoch *to* Tutan.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Darambakon .	21	21	Road to source of Fanoch river, passing village of Mirabad at 11 miles.
2	Kala Motarabad.	21	42	Road crosses the low watershed of the Fanoch river, and proceeds nearly W. to small fort of Motarabad, which is on a "*kanat*."
3	Geran . .	16	58	The Fanoch-Ramishk road is here left, and the road swings S. to tiny hamlet of Geran which is on the same river as Tutan.
4	Shamsan . .	15	73	Rough march to stage, on river in the desert.
5	Tutan . .	14	87	Another rough march to Tutan, which is the head of a small district.

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No. 4.

Rampur *to* Chahbar, *viâ Fanoch Pass.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	Binth . . 1,400′.	15	116	Road follows along the shingly bed of the Fanoch river. At 11 miles Dahan, depopulated a few years ago by cholera, 15 houses only having been left out of 150. Binth suffered on same occasion, but has population of between 1,500 and 2,000. Binth is a large village dependent on Geh. Cultivation and dates. Supplies in fair quantities are obtainable. Water abundant and good. *Maliyat*, 1,000 *tomans*.
	From Binth roads run to Jask (travelled by Mr. Floyer) and to Geh, joining our road from Geh to Maluran, 4 miles south-east of the latter village.			
7	Korandab .	16	132	Road still follows the course of the river over shingly going, crossing narrow stony plateaux. Small hamlet. No supplies. Water from wells. Fuel and camel-grazing plentiful.
8	Zangin . .	15	147	Road over rough going, following the course of the river. Zangin is a small hamlet. No supplies. Water from wells. Fuel and camel-grazing.
9	Gonz . .	16	163	Road leaves the river and runs through Shur hills crossing a low watershed; difficult going over rocky tracks and stony plateaux. Merely a halting-place by a well, after crossing the hilly zone. No supplies. Water scant and bad, non-perennial.
10	Kumb . .	17 ?	180 ?	Road across sandy plain Khaur-i-Goach is crossed at 12 miles. Kumb is a hamlet of *pish* palm huts on the Dasht plain. No cultivation or dates. No supplies. Water scant and not reliable, from the usual mud holes.
11	Parag . .	14 ?	194*	Road over undulating ground across the plain. Nur Mumdi (corruption of Nur Muhammad) is passed at 8 miles; here a small amount of supplies can be obtained; it is a collection of 12 huts; they own sheep and camels, and there is a small amount of cultivated ground. Water from holes scant. Camel-grazing plentiful. From here branches off the Chahbar-Geh route to Bampur. Parag is reached at 14 miles; it is merely a collection of five wretched huts, where the telegraph line guard resides. Formerly there was a small fishing village on the creek, 1½ miles off, where the Kham-i-Parag joins the sea. No supplies; water scant and brackish, from shallow holes dug in the sandy bed of the river, which is dry except during rains. There is a salt-pan at the mouth of the creek. Fuel and camel-grazing over plain.
12	Chahbar (Charbar). .	18	212	Road practically follows the shoreway as far as Tez, crossing the Namak Khaur, 2 miles south-east of Parag, level going all the way. Tez is a collection of huts in the bed of a dry *nala* at the mouth of which is a small fort on the top of a low hill. This fort was formerly occupied by a guard to protect the entrance to Chahbar; onwards the road is over a rugged rocky track crossing low hills which intervene between Tez and Chahbar.

* Goldsmid makes it 67 miles from Gonz to Parag, and the total distance to Chahbar 241 miles.

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No. 4D.

Fanoch *to* Basman.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				26th February, 1894). Kuchagardan is occupied by nomads who cultivate small patches of ground and graze large flocks of sheep, goats and camels during the winter and spring months. No supplies, except what may casually be obtained from these nomads.
5	Chah Dabgiran	22	100	Road runs through lofty sand ridges passing the nomad camp of Bahastinabad at 2 miles. At 4½ ridges are cleared and the road runs over a gradual ascent. Soft level going all the way to Chah Dabgiran; a well some 3 miles off the skirts of a low range of hills of the same name. No village or supplies; water scant, non-perennial. Fuel and good camel grazing abundant.
6	Daul Hasanat or Mandran. 2,240′.	15	115	Road continues over gradual ascent, good going all the way. The Kaskin river is crossed at 4 miles. Southern bank steep, river now (26th February, 1894) in flood, some 50 yards wide, 3 to 5 feet deep. (Easily fordable when we crossed on 2nd February, 1894). For 1½ miles on north side of Kaskin river sand ridges are crossed. Nomads frequently camp along here for grazing purposes at this season of the year (spring). No supplies. There are several shallow wells in the vicinity; two here and one at Chah Dardan, one mile north, but the water is brackish and scant. Fuel and camel-grazing plentiful.
7	Basman . . 3,170′.	17	132	Road continues over a good level track (gradual ascent) for 8 miles. The Shandamulla *nala* (which appears to be a continuation of the Talab *khaur*) is crossed; it is some 30 to 50 yards wide; shallow stream and banks slimy. From the 8th mile onwards the road is over stony rough going between low hills; it runs parallel with Kalhor river; it is the continuation of the Askin river, which is formed by the following streams and carries off the greater part of the south-east Basman drainage, *viz.*, Rud Garra, Rud Kanar Kalandre, Rud Garhome, Rud Gaimo or Gaiman.

See also stages 1 to 3 of No. 3B., page 12.

No. 4E.

Fanoch *to* Geh, *viâ Ichan.*

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, November, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Sartab . . 1,522′.	15½	15½	*Vide* No. 4F., stage 4.
2	Abgah . . 1,819′.	16½	32	For 3⅓ miles the same track as *viâ* Maluran, after which the Abgah track keeps further N., and thence over the wide plain skirting the Kuh-i-Safed, under which are some springs, the haunts of nomads. At 8½ miles a watershed 2,143′, thence extremely broken ground to a second water-shed at 9½ miles.

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No. 4E.

Fanoch *to* Geh, *viâ Ichan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Thence down again with a spring and date grove at 10½ miles. After this we shortly debouch into a dry tributary of the Maluran river, called the Khaur-i-Sang-i-Safed, which we again quit, and cut across a bit of level desert to Abgah, a small village on the main branch of the Maluran river. A fair quantity of supplies are obtainable from the village itself, as well as from the other villages on the Maluran river.
3	Ichan . . 1,840′. Height of watershed No. I., 2,371′. Watershed No. II., 2,720′. Watershed No. III., 2,567′.	17	49	Track at first up tributary of Maluran river. 1 mile the village of Abgah, *i.e.*, the huts of the inhabitants, who in October are here for grazing; 2⅓ miles, Kuchink, and at 3¼ miles Matkun, two villages of the usual type. Leaving the only branch holding water, we ascended a rugged water-course with the bearing 96 degrees. At 4¾ miles a slight watershed, and then a descent with Ushtera-stan, a tiny date hamlet to the S. At 7 miles, dates and a spring, Khan-i-Gokan, thence the camel and horse road branches N. up a curious *nala*, with perpendicular slate on both sides (the footpath going up the *nala*) to another watershed at 8½ miles. After this another up and down to yet another ridge.
				At 13¾ miles Jakan, with dates, etc., a small hamlet, and still descending, track finally emerges in the bed of the River Sirha. At 16½ miles the footpath, a very short cut joins in, and we descend until we see the large village of Ichan, on the left bank of the river. Camp on island opposite a fort.
4	Geh . . 1,476′.	14½	63½	Track for a short distance down the River Sirha, then up a rough torrent bed to a watershed 1,834′ at 3⅓ miles. Thence rough, but fairly level going until the river Gung is reached. The track is here very trying for horses the whole way down to Geh, except where the river bed is quitted at about 11 miles for a couple of miles. There is, however, plenty of water during almost the entire march.

No. 4F.

Geh *to* Fanoch, *viâ Maluran.*

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, October, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Sorhin . . 1,519′.	15½	15½	Road for 3 miles lay up the valley of the river Gung with one or two little hamlets on the right bank up the *nala*; track intensely stony. At the third mile the Bampur road is quitted, and a gentle ascent, with the hills touching the track, is commenced more to the west. One or two small hamlets lie concealed on both sides. At 9½ miles,

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No. 4F.

GEH *to* FANOCH, *viâ Maluran*.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
	a watershed, elevation 1,669′, dividing the Gung basin from that drained by the Sirha. Thence an easy descent to Khushk, a small village on the River Sirha. Both up and down stream are numerous villages lining the river bank. This branch of the Geh river joins in below Geh. Crossing the shallow stream, here some 50 yards wide and about a foot deep, a rise to 1,665′ through low barren hills, again descending to Sorhin, where there is a tiny stream of water.			
	From Khushk, there are tracks up and down stream, the banks being low and easy.			
2	MALURAN . 1,421′.	14½	30	Road lay through low rolling hills, the drainage flowing into the Sirha river. At 1½ miles, another tiny stream, holding water. At 4 miles, the track from Bandan joins in from the S.E. Soon after the track passes under a high cliff, to the S. of which is a hamlet and spring called Harp (Ab)-i-Dozan; thence very rough and stony going, passing Puttandur and Putab to the S. and N. of the track at 9½ miles; soon after, a spring, close to the road. Thence a wide plain to the Maluran river, passing, at 10½ miles, the Binth road, which bore 268 degrees. At 14 miles, the large village of Maluran, the first village in Lashar, situated on what is called the Maluran river. Supplies plentiful, as both up and down stream are numerous hamlets.
	There are tracks up and down stream.			
3	SARTAB . . 1,522′.	17	47	Track led up stream for 2 miles, passing one or two date groves. It then swung N. W., up a dry *nala* (the river bearing 90 degrees up stream). Road extremely rough and rugged, reaching a watershed at 5½ miles; then down to a spring with a few dates at 6¼ miles. Here the Dahan—Nasperan—Ichan road crosses at right angles. Continuing at a bearing of 341 degrees (the road is somewhat hard to find), a second watershed is reached at 7½ miles, somewhat more difficult than before. At 8 miles a track to Ichan; thenceforward rough going, without water, until at mile 12 the open plain is reached. The plain was cut up by huge watercourses, the drainage from the Kuh-i-Safed to the E. At 15 miles the river bed is reached, and at 17 miles a spring with a very little second rate water. This is Sartab, whose redeeming feature consists in its abundance of tamarisk. Good camel grazing everywhere, but no forage for horses; also the water supply is no certainty. The Binth—Fanoch roads join here.
	Height of watershed, No. I., 1,788′.			
	Watershed, No. II., 1,850′.			
4	FANOCH . . 2,386′.	15½	62½	Track at first excellent up the dry river bed. At 3 miles we came to water, and, thenceforward there was a small river of splendid water. 4½ miles the Giri pool, consisting of a huge blood red rock with a deep pool under it. Above it the difficulties began. The track continued in the river bed, which is enclosed between precipitous rocks, and so is closed during flood time. From the pass at 14½ miles an open stretch to Fanoch.
	Fanoch is the junction of several roads, *e.g.*, Binth, Ramishk, Khanu, Basman, Bampur, Pip and Ichan, all of which are camel routes.			

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No. 5.

Bampur *to* Gwadar, *viâ Sarbaz.*

Authority.—Euan Smith, 1871.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Sar-i-Band	8	8	Water good from river. Supplies none; grass and fuel; good road through acacia jungle. Camping-ground on river bank near canal dam.
2	Sarkuban	12½	20½	Water good and plentiful. Road to Pahra, or Fahraj, as above. On leaving that place, it turns abruptly south, and crosses desert plain for about 5 miles to camping-ground.
3	Absowaran	17	37½	Water good from spring. Road for 9 miles over stony, desert plain, when it enters hills by a ravine, in which it continues for 7 miles. Camping-ground on right bank of road, some distance from ravine.
4	Pagodar	20	57½	Water and fuel good and abundant. Road continues in a ravine. At a point called Kahiri, a more direct path leads to Sarbaz *viâ* Ispatki, but is impracticable for guns.
5	Kolani	17	74½	Water and fuel good and abundant. A mile and-a-half from the camping-ground, the road reaches the foot of the ridge which forms the water parting between the Bampur and Sarbaz rivers, and divides the districts of the same name. After crossing ridge, road enters the bed of the Sarbaz river, which it thenceforward follows.
6	Sarbaz* 3,100′.	19	93½	Water good and abundant. Rice and dates procurable in small quantities. At the thirteenth mile the direct road to Sarbaz enters the valley, which here widens considerably and, at Sarbaz, forms an amphitheatre. Sarbaz, a village of 60 huts with ruined fort.
7	Dipkhaur 2,590′.	14	107½	Water good and abundant. Rice and dates procurable in small quantities. Road through valley as before; much cultivation and many hamlets.
8	Parod 2,190′.	12	119½	Water good and abundant. A moderate supply of provisions obtainable. The road, as before, follows the river valley, which is here wider and less abruptly bounded. Several villages and palm groves before reaching Parod, which has a ruined fort and about 80 huts. Camping-ground on stony plateau beyond village.
9	Rask	14	133½	Water good and abundant. A moderate supply of provisions procurable. The road follows the river for 9 miles, when it crosses a spur from the west bank. Rask has 100 huts.

* For road from Sarbaz to Kasarkand, *vide* No. 14, page 54.

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No. 5.

BAMPUR *to* GWADAR, *viâ Sarbaz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	BOGANI . .	15	148½	Water good and abundant. A moderate supply of provisions procurable. Four miles down the valley the road emerges on a plain, stretching to an indefinite distance, east and west. The usual camping-ground is on the south bank of the river, which is unnecessarily crossed in this and the next march.
11	PESHIN* . .	10	158½	Water good and abundant. Moderate supply of provisions obtainable. For 4 miles over desert plain, then through sparse acacia jungle to Peshin, which has two villages surrounded by date groves; a stone fort in each.
12	KASTAG . .	11	169½	Water precarious from pools. Forage and fuel only procurable. After crossing a small stream from the east, road enters hills, and winds among narrow ravines to Kastag; halting-place not far from hamlets of the same name.
13	GHISTAN . .	13	182½	Water precarious from pools. Forage and fuel only procurable; 2 miles from halting-place road enters a wide valley, which it crosses to Ghistan; halting-place near small villages of the same name.
14	KULMARISANT .	23	205½	Water from pools. Forage and fuel only. Leaving the plain, the road enters a wider gorge between precipitous rocks, and following a torrent bed for 8 miles, passes on to a plain, crossing which, for 2 miles, it descends into a ravine, where is a halting-place called Gawar Manzil, which marks the boundary between Persian and Kalati Baluchistan. Fourteen miles further is the halting-place of Kulmarisant in a plain covered with low jungle. No village.
15	DARDAN . .	12	217½	Water good and abundant. Road crosses plain to Dasht river, which is fordable except after heavy rain. Dardan is a village of 100 huts, a mile south of the river.
16	GUROK . . (GARUK.)	17	234½	Water from pools. No supplies. Leaving Dardan, cross low hills and jungly plain for 5 miles, after which desert to Gurok. No village.
17	GWADAR . .	20	254½	Over flat plain with low brushwood for 14 miles, after which low sandhills.

* For roads to Magas, Guattar and Sarbaz, *vide* Nos. 34, 34A., 44B., pages 174 and 175.

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No. 5A.

IRAFSHAN *to* SARBAZ.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	ASHAR . .	20	20	Road ascends the Shahri river, reaching Ashar and Afshan, two adjacent villages, at 20 miles. These villages are situated on a *kanat*, which is fed by the Shahri river.
2	SARBAZ . . 3,100′.	22	42	The road is very stony. At 4 miles a watershed is crossed, and a descent made down the valley of one of the tributaries of the Sarbaz river which joins the main stream close to the village of Sarbaz.

No. 6.

BAMPUR *to* GWADAR, *viâ Kasarkand.*

Authority.—LOVETT, 1871; BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	MAYAN PISHA*.	24	24	At 3⅓ miles crosses Bampur river. About 6 miles further a small date grove, called Gwarpusht (water procurable); remainder of road quite desert. Halting-place is in a small ravine to the eastward of road. Water and fuel scant. No supplies.
2	SURMIJ or SORMICH.	13	37	Road skirts hill to south over steep, sandy ridges and ravines. Surmij, a small village, with date grove and a little cultivation. Water scanty from two wells. Dates and grain to be had in small quantities; fuel and forage.
3	CHAMP . . 4,040′.	18½	55½	Gradual ascent to plateau of Champ. Champ, a village of 50 houses, with date groves. Water abundant. Supplies of dates, grain, fuel and forage abundant. Several other small villages in the vicinity, three of which are called Surian, Gwaut, and Gwatrak.
4	KASHKAN GITAN	7½	63	Water abundant from Kaju river. Supplies of dates, fuel, and forage only. There are two roads between Champ and Kashkan Gitan—one by Surian, impracticable for artillery, the other following the main stream of Kaju river, said to be passable by wheels. One hut only at Kashkan Gitan.

* For this and the next 2 stages, see No. 25, stages 11 to 14.

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No. 6.

BAMPUR *to* GWADAR, *viâ Kasarkand.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	TANG	15	78	Water abundant from Kaju river. Supplies of fuel, forage, and dates. Road follows winding of Kaju river along its valley. Date groves and cultivation, but no villages. One hut at Tang.
6	KWASH	13	91	Water abundant from Kaju river. Dates, fuel, and forage. Road as in last march. No village.
7	KASARKAND* 1,710′.	11	102	Water abundant from Kaju river. Dates, fuel, forage, grain, and sheep procurable. Road as in last two marches. Kasarkand is a large village containing about 1,500 souls, and a large square fort with extensive date groves. Grain procurable from villages, and sheep from nomads in neighbourhood.
8	GITAN	22¾	124¾	Water from small spring in river-bed. No supplies. Route along river-bed as before. Gitan, a halting-place only.
9	CHIRAK	29	153¾	Water abundant from wells. Grain, dates, fuel and forage. Road fair through ravines.
10	MIRI BAZAR	22¾	176½	Water abundant from irrigation channels. Grain, dates, forage and fuel. Road lies through cultivated country, irrigated by numerous water-courses from the Bahu Dashtiari river. Villages numerous; camels procurable.
11	SISAD	11¾	188¼	Water abundant from irrigation. Grain, dates, fuel and forage. Road similar to the last day's march. The crossing of the Bahu river, near Sisad, is dangerous to camels from the muddy bottom.
12	RIMDAN	14	202¼	Water precarious from rain water in pools. A little forage and fuel only. From Sisad a road leads direct to Gwadar, distant about 30 miles, the halfway halting-place being Sigari. The road to Rimdan leads through more or less cultivation till it emerges on the desert, 3 miles from Rimdan.
13	SIROKI	18¾	221	Water abundant from Dasht river. Forage and fuel abundant. A little grain and a few sheep and fowls procurable. Road across a bare alluvial plain to edge of Dasht river, which runs through a belt of jungle, with occasional clearances for cultivation. The river has not more than 3 to 4 feet of water, and is about 50 yards wide. Siroki consists of two groups of mat huts on the left bank.
14	FALARI	16	237	Water abundant in winter from stream, which dries in summer. Scanty forage and fuel. Good road over desert. Cross low hills just before reaching Falari, which is a halting-place on the bank of a small stream.

* For roads to Geh, Sarbaz, Magas, Bahau Kalat and Guattar, *vide* No. 14, page 52.
For roads from Kasarkand to Baftan and Tank see end of this route.

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No. 6.

BAMPUR *to* GWADAR, *viâ Kasarkand.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
15	ANKORA . .	13	250	Water precarious from pools. Scanty forage and fuel. Road good over desert, until it comes to ravines, in one of which is halting-place Ankora.
16	GWADARt . .	12	262	Water good from wells. Supplies abundant. Leaving ravine of Ankora the road runs along sea-shore to Gwadar.

From Kasarkand (stage 7 above) there is a route to Chahbar, which has been travelled both ways by Persian wheeled artillery travelling from Bampur to Chahbar.

From Kasarkand the route follows down the Kaju river *viâ* Hait and Bug; at the latter grass, wood, grazing and water are procurable. Thence four stages to Chahbar, the first three of which follow the Kaju river passing a few villages; water, wood and grass on route.—(*Jennings, from native information.*)

No. 6A.

KASARKAND *to* BAFATAN, (*north of the Bagaband Hills*).

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GAZLANG .	17	17	Road runs up the Parsuk river to stage of Gazlang at 17 miles. There are no supplies.
2	GAZANI . .	14	31	Road crosses the watershed by a rough ascent and descent to stage of Gazani. There are no supplies.
3	KEJ HOGIN .	12	43	Rough descent to stage of Kej Hogin. This stage was given me by another informant as being on the Bahau Kalat-Sarbaz road, which thus serves as an excellent check.
4	BAFATAN . . 1,266'.	8	51	Road down stream to village of Bafatan, which is in the district of Haji Mauladad Khan.

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No. 6B.

KASARKAND *to* TANK.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	BUG . . 1,226′.	16	16	Road proceeds nearly due W. to village of Bug, following the Geh road thus far.
2	MAIDANI . .	22	38	Very long march down the Kaju river to stage of Maidani.
3	PESH MANT .	32	70	A waterless stretch with low hills on both sides of the road. At 32 miles the stage and mud hole of Pesh Mant (*vide* No. 25, stage 3).
4	KAIR . .	16	86	Waterless track of country. Low mud hills for about 8 or 10 miles. At Kair a hamlet and mud hole on the telegraph line.
5	TANK . .	15	101	Level road across the sand to fishing hamlet of Tank.

No. 7.

BAMPUR *to* JALK, *viâ Pahraj and Dizak.*

Authority.—ST. JOHN, 1872 ; SYKES, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	PAHRAJ . . 1,710′.	15	15	The road from Bampur to Magas has more than once been used for guns. The last occasion was some five years ago, when the Governor of Bampur advanced to Kwash by this route.

The part of the road from Cheb over the watershed gave him a lot of trouble.

There are two roads, one to the N. of the cultivation, and one which goes through the cultivation. The latter is described here. The tracks bifurcate at 1 mile, the southern track going direct to Nasri, which is on the right bank of the river. Nasri is a squalid hamlet of serfs. At 8 miles the dam.

After passing the dam, the track hugs the river until 12 miles, when it bends more to the N., reaching the new fort of Pahraj at 15 miles. This so called fort in common with the fort at Washt in Sarhad is merely a sarai fitted up with barracks inside. The river road is practically impassable during wet weather, as the deep loam is extremely treacherous when wet.

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No. 7.

BAMPUR *to* JALK, *viâ Pahraj and Dizak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	APTAR . . 2,400′.	12	27	Track over a wide plain cut up by innumerable *nalas*, some of which hold water, but most of them are dry. At ½ mile, Asadabad, some 300 yards to N. of track on the stream that waters Pahraj. At 6 miles, Sirkuran to the S., a good sized hamlet some 3 miles distant, no dates. To the N.E., Karkan, a date hamlet some 4 miles off. At 11 miles the beginning of the cultivated zone, and at 12 miles the fort of Aptar, a good sized village. About 2 miles to the N., Ahmedabad, also a good sized village. From Aptar to Magas there is no village.
3	SORAN . 2,466′.	11½	38½	Track runs up the main Bampur river drainage area, which is, however, dry, except for occasional springs. At each of these springs is a tiny plot of cultivation, at 2 miles Asmanabad, a patch of cultivation to the south of the track; 3¾ miles Seradan, ditto to north of track. At 6½ miles Bozmahi on the track, a good halting place if a short stage is desired. Thence, at 10 miles, Tamap and Kundan, little plots; and at 11½ miles Soran, a splendid site for a camp with plenty of good water and firewood, also a little grazing.
4	ZAMIN-I-KHAN . 3,500′.	15½	54	A gentle rise the whole way up what is here called the Nala Konaru, which is to say, the main *nala* of the Bampur river. At 1 mile a dense belt of tamarisk to the S., behind which is the cultivation called Shirin Patan, to the N. the wide Kusichi *nala* up which runs a direct donkey track to Paskuh. At 12 miles Kuh-i-Ispidan, under which is a spring and a good halting place; water obtained by digging in the river bed.
5	CHEB . . 4,175′.	15½	69½	Track still up the river bed; at 3½ miles Manish 3,579′ a spring close to a plot of cultivation. At this point the track is nearest to the mighty Hamant peaks, and towards it are several big *nalas* holding water in places. At 9 miles the valley grows very much narrower, and Sirtanuran is reached. At 15½ miles Cheb, the highest spring in the river bed, with a few rushes, but no firewood close by.
6	MAGAS . . 3,970′.	17½	87	Going very rough for the first 5 miles. At 2½ miles the watershed 3,825′ between the Bampur and Mashkid rivers is reached. It is also the boundary between the districts. At 5¼ miles Sirpahra (or Sirfahraj), the first spring on the Magas side, and at 6 miles the Sarbaz road joins in. At 8½ miles the great plain begins, and thenceforward the march is an easy one. At 11 miles Chagird, a hamlet, 1 mile S. At 14½ miles the Mashkid river is crossed (with large, isolated pools). At 17½ miles Magas. There are plenty of supplies, also excellent camel grazing. Magas is the meeting point of roads from Bampur, Rudigan, Sistan (*viâ* Sarhad), Khazan (*viâ* Dizak), Gwadar and Sarbaz.
7	KHAUR CHAHRUKAN. 4,060′.	15½	102½	Road good to pass. At 3½ miles Kaimagar, date groves. At 7½ Koshan, small tower with date groves on banks of a running stream. At eleventh mile a steep ascent. Guns could only be lowered by drag ropes. Water good, obtained by digging wells in torrent bed. No supplies.

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No. 7.

BAMPUR *to* JALK, *vid Pahraj and Dizak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	SURAN . .	12	114½	Road for 10 miles through hills, crossing two insignificant passes. Beyond this crossed bed of stream, which was running, at end of March, about 1 foot deep and 20 yards wide. Camels went by road about 2 miles longer, further north, to avoid passes. Suran is the principal of a group of three villages. Water good from small river and *kanats*. Supplies of all sorts plentiful.
9	AB-PATAN .	6¾	121¼	Good road across barren plain. Halt at a group of palms in torrent bed, at a gap in the hills. No village. No supplies. Water from running stream good.
10	DIZAK* . .	20½	141¾	Ascend and cross a watershed at 2½ miles; descend thence by a torrent bed with pools of water at intervals to 18½ miles, where cross dry bed of a branch of the Mashkid river, near a small garden and tower, beyond which there are 2 miles of sandy plain. Dizak is the principal village and residence of the division. Water good from *kanats*. Supplies plentiful of all sorts. From Dizak to Nahu is 40 miles, passing Mula Harun village at 20 miles, thence due N. through Pil-i-Surut, a very narrow and difficult pass, with springs of water at both N. and S. ends of passage of hills. (Haji Abdul Nabi).
11	KALPARKAN . 3,860′.	12¾	154½	First 3½ miles through date groves and cultivation to Ziarat, last village of Dizak. Beyond this the road goes over level plain. Running stream. Water good and abundant. Supplies of dates, and, perhaps, a little corn. Plenty of sheep and goats in vicinity, and good grazing for camels.
12	KAL-I-BALUCH .	20¾	175¼	Road ascends gently for 6 miles, to entrance of a pass called Brinjinan. Thence there is another ascent of 4½ miles to water-parting 5,000 feet above the sea. With the exception of a sharp turn near the top of the pass, the road is quite practicable for guns, indeed, the Governor of Bampur has several times taken 12-prs. over it. An hour's work would suffice to repair the road in the place mentioned. From the water-parting the road follows windings of ravine to halting-place. Running stream; water good, but scanty. No supplies. Good grazing ground for camels.
13	LAJI (LIJJI) .	10	185¼	Road continues along ravine for 2 miles, when it reaches the Kalagan river, which it follows past villages of Bala Kalat, Aibi, and Pahraj. *Vide* stage 17, Route No. 33. Laji is a village in

* There is another and more direct route *vid* the Sargaz river, which is, however, only passable for camels, and not for wheels (Sykes).

Dizak to Gusht, Jennings reports an easy road, following up the broad open valley of Simish river, gradual ascent; grass, grazing, wood and water plentiful *en route*.

Haji Abdul Nabi gives the following stages from Dizak to Washt, a tortuous route, and little water, but good going. Sib 18 miles, Dolegeaben 16 miles, Paskuh 10 miles, Damaui 20 miles, Washt 12 miles. Total 76 miles. From Washt he refers to a very difficult route 4 stages to Regan, *vid* Kalag, Asaru and the desert.

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No. 7.

Bampur *to* Jalk, *viâ Pahraj and Dizak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				the Kalagan ravine, near which there is a good camping ground on the left bank. Water very good from running stream. Supplies of dates, a very little corn, and rice, sheep, and goats. Road good.
14	Jalk . .	12	197¼	A little below Laji road leaves Kalagan ravines and crosses a desert for 9 miles. It then enters the Jalk ravine and reaches that place immediately after. Water good from *kanats*. Dates procurable in any quantity. A fair amount of wheat, barley, rice, and chopped straw. Plenty of sheep and goats. Jalk consists of a group of villages, each formed by a central fort or tower, with a cluster of mud huts round it, at the mouth of a ravine opening on the desert. The cultivation, which is confined to the ravine, extends for three miles, with a breadth varying from ½ to ¼ mile. There is no good encamping ground near the villages, the surface being either cultivated, broken, or swampy. The inhabitants are mostly Urbabis. Jalk is a dependency of Dizak. Climate unhealthy.

No. 7A.

Irafshan *to* Bampur.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Dazim . .	12	12	Road up branch of Shahri river. Going rough but above the average to stage on river, consisting of a tiny date hamlet.
2	Sagar . .	16	28	Road still up bed of river to its source at Sagar where are a few dates.
3	Stage in hills .	16	44	Very rough road through an interminable mass of low hills. No water except after rain.
4	Sar-i-Patkin .	17	61	Stony, rough to stage in *nala*, which joins Bampur-Magas route, No. 7, above.

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No. 7B.

Irafshan *to* Kuhak.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Mizamenan .	20	...	Very bad and rough road, continually crossing branches of the Shahri river, most of which hold pools of water.
2	Sar Nigwar .	17	37	Very hilly and rough road, with, however, the redeeming feature of plenty of water. Sar Nigwar is a river stage.
3	Sar Jangan .	19	56	Road still rough, but improving. Sar Jangan is on a branch of the River Shahri.
4	Maindar . . 3,910′.	22	78	The road instead of running E. here runs N. E. It is the worst of the whole march, crossing the main Bampusht range. The village of Maindar, which is very small, but boasts of a date grove, is on the N. slope of the Bampusht mountains.
5	Morti . . 4,170′.	16	94	Road still very rough, passing hamlet of Borni on the way. Morti is the residence of the Chief of Bampusht.
6	Kolan . .	12	106	Hilly road, mainly down Shaital river. Kolan is a hamlet on the Shaitab river, some 3 miles to the S. of the Mashkid.
7	Kuhak . . 2,920′.	25	131	Road keeps to the right bank of the Mashkid, until 12 miles.

No. 7C.

Irafshan *to* Sib.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kala Fatama .	9	9	Stony road, with ascent and descent to Kala Fatama, a date hamlet, on a tributary of the Shahri river.
2	Ziarat . . 3,660′.	9	18	Road winds through a mass of low hills, with a very difficult pass. At 9 miles, Ziarat, a hamlet and date grove, on another branch of the Shahri river, which flows from N. to S.

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No. 7C.

Irafshan *to* Sib.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Hiduge or Hodich. 3,700′.	18	36	Road at first very bad, but the latter half is level. Hiduge is a village and date grove in the Sib district.
4	Sib . . . 3,650′.	16	52	Level road, mainly across a plain to the large village of Sib. The Irafshan-Magas road is often followed by travellers to Sib as far as Moltan. This route is longer, but less difficult.
				There is also a third route (*viâ* Kant) as follows :—
1	Murgandbi .	17	17	Road across hills to garden, on same stream as Kala Fatama, but some 9 miles higher up.
2	Kant . .	14	31	Very rough road across hills.
3	Sib . . . 3,650′.	22	53	Long but fairly level march to Sib. Thence to Kwash, *vide* Route No. 49.

No. 8.

Bampur *to* Karman, *viâ Bijnabad*.

Authority.—Jennings, 1885 ; Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, February and March, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kuchagardan . 1,540′.	17½	17½	Road close to the right bank of the Bampur river, with a good deal of wheat and barley which was nearly ripe. Except these clearings, there was thick tamarisk jungle everywhere. At 1½ miles the track to Gudar Pusht, some 8 miles to the S. of the river, breaks off. At 4¼ miles, the Band-i-Kasimabad, the dam which irrigates that village ; from here the Lashar route branches off. At 7¼ miles we pass the ford for Kasimabad, thence forward there were but few plots of tillage, and at 17½ miles, Kuchagardan is reached. It is a tiny clearing of about 2 acres on the edge of the jungle.
2	Chil Sardar . 1,340′.	28	45½	The jungle grew thinner, and the trees finer, so that the country assumed an almost parklike appearance ; this in its turn, however, gave way to desert, as we got further away from the river, our direction being W. N. W. At 13 miles, and at 16 miles, we crossed branches of what I think must be the Kaskin river, as they held water of the same red colour as where we crossed that river between Basman and Bampur. Chah-i-Gagar, a good perennial well at 10½ miles, on left bank of Kaskin river. At 15 miles Chah-i-Yaghi, at 20½ miles Chah-i-Kurban, at 21½ miles Chah-i-Gul Muhammadi and at 23½ miles a group of four wells.

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No. 8.

Bampur *to* Karman, *vid Bijnabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Kalanzahu or Kalanzao. 1,500′.	18	63½	The march lay across desert. There were a few wells near the road. Kalanzahu is another chil or lake. At 5 miles Chah-i-Jangi (good water in plenty).
4	Chil Nadir or Kaleri. 1,270′.	17	80⅓	Direction W. for about 6 miles, and then N.-W. At 8¼ miles, pass Tump-i-Just, a ruined hamlet and *kanat*. "Tump" is the local name for a little fort. At 12 miles we rode through water for 2 miles, the whole country being little better than a lake. We were here N. of the two chils of Milan and Jihun, which is the origin of Jennings' name of Milan-i-Jihun for the hamun. At 12¼ miles, the Regan road branches off. Camp on little knolls, the surrounding country being a swamp. Sweet water from a small *nala*. Grass, wood, and grazing abundant.
5	Chil Konar or Camp Gunbad. 1,208′.	18	98⅓	Road through desert with acasia and mimosa jungle; very boggy in heavy rain; numerous wells to the S. of the track. At 1 mile we crossed the Hudian river. At 13¾ miles, Tump-i-Sipahi, another ruined fort, and at 15½ miles, Tump-i-Gunbad, also a ruin. At 18 miles, Chil-i-Konar, with the usual lake.
6	Camp near Tump-i-Peng. 1,241′.	14	112⅓	There were numerous wells. At 6 miles the Giranreg river, draining the Kuh-i-Marzarsana. Water from lake as usual. Jennings describes this march as over a hard, stony plain, and road throughout fit for all arms.
7	Zah Kalut . 1,253′.	18½	131	At 3⅓ miles a well on the left containing perennial water. At 6⅓ miles Kulgan, where sweet water is procurable in plenty at 6′ to 7′ from surface, and where grass grazing and wood are abundant. We now leave Baluchistan, Zah Kalut being in Rudbar. The road is perfectly level the whole way; numerous wells as usual. Zah Kalut consists of a mud shrine to Hazrat Abbas and a tiny plot of cultivation.
8	Shahabad . 1,267′.	23⅓	154½	At ½ mile we crossed a ruined *kanat*, and shortly afterwards the Khaur-i-Teyo Numdad, a river, with several branches, all holding water. We then reached a good country, the road having hitherto been very stony. At 16 miles we cross the road from Rig Matti to Kohistan, which is the road from Marz to Regan; at 15⅓ miles a shrine, and at 23⅓ miles Shahabad, which consists of a large area (about 800 acres) of grain, watered by a *kanat* from the Halil Rud.
9	Bijnabad* . 1,530′.	13¼	167¾	Road level, with numerous plots of cultivation. At 1¼ miles the village of Shahabad; at 4¾ miles Tump Digari; thence Husenabad and Azad Khan, all little hamlets. At 13¼ miles we camped to the N. of Bijnabad, which has also a large area of grain. Supplies should be obtainable in abundance.

The track from Bampur to Bijnabad is desert for more than 150 miles, and so it would be no easy task to march troops along it. We were fortunately guests of the Governor of

* For road from Bijnabad to Khanu, *vide* No. 8B.

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No. 8.

Bampur *to* Karman, *viâ Bijnabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	Sang-i-Safed . 1,758′.	22½	190¼	The road lay up the left bank of the Halil Rud, and some 5 miles from it. From our camp we could clearly see the fort at Khanu, which bore 267 degrees. At 2 miles Aliabad, a hamlet to the W. of the road ; at 3 miles Deh Sauloi, and at 4 miles Tajarabad, a date grove 2 miles to the E., stated to possess a mill ; at 8 miles Abdullah Khan ; at 9 miles Ali Khan ; at 10 miles Amirabad, and at 11⅓ miles Muzzurabad. At 12⅔ miles Tal-Siah, low hills on both sides of the road, and also a *kanat* ; at 15 miles Chashma Abbad, a warm spring, believed to possess medicinal properties ; at 15½ miles we are only 500 yards from the river, on the opposite bank of which is Pozagahuch. At this point is also a ford by which the Khanu—Dosari road crosses the river. At 18 miles the Government of Rudbar ends ; at 19¼ miles the Jaruft road joins in, and shortly after, to the E. of the road, is Ziarat Chalgan, close to a running stream ; at 21 miles we again cross running water, and enter a forest beyond which lay Sang-i-Safed, a small hamlet with a good deal of grain cultivation. Good running water from a *kanat*, and a small amount of supplies.
11	Dosari . . 2,025′.	9	199¼	A short, but very hot, march ; track lay in the direction of the Dosari hills, a low but precipitous range. To the W. of road lay a large plot of corn. At 9 miles we camped to the W. of Dosari, which is a large village with a huge date grove ; supplies in abundance.
12	Dasht-i-Kuch . 2,134′.	19	218¼	The road, which was very stony, lay to the W. of a low solitary hill. At 3½ miles we passed Mahdabad, to the W. of the road. Soon after we saw the villages of Deh No, Umrabad, Rigabad, and Kutughur, all on the left bank of the river and some 2 miles from the track. At 9¼ miles Hushin, under the main range. At 10 miles Abasabad and Vakilabad to the E. and W., respectively, of the road. At 14 miles Mijan 3½ miles to the E., with Tuhan half a mile to the W., behind it Bagh-i-Babu on the right bank of the Halil *rud*. At 17 miles Huker Posht-i-Zor also on the right bank. Then Deh Shekh and Zavia to the W. of road, and at 19 miles, having passed the village of Dasht-i-Kuch, camp on the *kanat*. From here roads to Isfandaka and Sardu branch off.
13	Sagdar . . 4,980′. Height of watershed, 5,300′.	19¾	238	The road for the first 8 miles skirts the main range over a boulder-strewn track and not far from the River Shur. At 8⅓ miles we enter the range with low hills on both sides and swing more N. At 9 miles Abdozi, a spring in the river bed. Continuing the ascent, which at one place is extremely narrow and everywhere rugged, at 16¼ miles we reach a watershed, and thence descend into a more open valley, drained by the Sagdar river. At 18 miles a small plot of cultivation. At 19¼ miles we cross the Sagdar river, flowing W., and at 19¾ miles we rise to camp, above another small cultivated piece of ground.

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No. 8.

BAMPUR *to* KARMAN, *viâ Bijnabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
14	MARGHAK (MUGAK). 5,794′. Height of Godar Ushteran, 5,606′. Height of Godar Surkh, 6,946′. Height of Godar-i-Deh Bakri, 7,387′.	18	256	The road at once ascended to Godar Ushteran at 2 miles. The going then improved, and we crossed several valleys with small patches of cultivation, *viz.*, Aspi at 3¼ miles, Bagh-i-Guru at 3⅓ miles, Bagh-i-Bozgurma at 4¼ miles, with Muzzar Hazrat Ilias at 5¼ miles. All these valleys ran down from great snow peaks to the E., and were well clothed with scrub. At 7 miles Godar Surkh, and thence down to Maskun—a large track of cultivation with unlimited water supply. Thence through jungle, passing, at 8 miles, Abbad-i-Maskun, stated to be a hot spring emitting carbonic gas, some 3 miles to W. of road. At 9½ miles, hamlet of Muskun. Leaving this hamlet we again ascend to the highest pass of all, Godar-i-Deh Bakri. From here there was a magnificent view to N. and S. Descending a very rugged track at 13¼ miles we pass a ruined sarai, the first we had come to, and, continuing down the ever widening valley, with its numerous plots of cultivation and tiny fruit gardens, at 17 miles we pass the track which leads to Marghak village, which lies in a sequestered valley some 500 feet above us, whose gardens form the summer retreat of the inhabitants of Bam. At 18 miles we camp on the banks of the stream flowing from Marghak village; the camping ground is extremely stony.
15	SARBISTAN . 5,330′.	15	271	The road lay down the Deh Bakri valley for 3 miles. The river trends to the W. and is said to be lost in the sands of Bam. The road then crosses an open plain with the low range of Kuh-i-Kaput to the E. of the track, and beyond is the boundless desert. Travelling parallel to the range of Jabal Bariz, at about 8 miles we sight Kuh-i-Jupa, and at 15 miles reach the storm-tossed village of Sarbistan, a walled village with a sarai and a garden. There are also the remains close at hand of a still more ancient village. Supplies in fair abundance with good water.
16	PARBENAH . 5,646′.	12¾	283¾	The march lay up the Tehrud valley; with Deh-Obarik under the Kuh-i-Obarik some distance to E., and, further on, Sirnuk, also some distance from road. The going was very good the whole distance. At 8 miles we crossed a stream running down from the Jabal Bariz into the Tehrud river. Near the road was a ruined sarai. At 8⅔ miles we see village of Tehrud on the left bank of the river, which is thenceforward quite close to the track. At 12⅓ miles the river is crossed, the ford being very good, some 30 yards wide and not more than 18 inches deep, and at 12¾ miles we camp on the left bank of the river near Parbenah a small hamlet of the usual type.
17	RAYIN . . 7,140′.	22	305¾	For some distance from Parbenah there are alternative routes, both of which are good. One passes through the villages along the banks of the river, whilst the other, and the more direct one, ascends some 50 feet on to a gravel plateau. The former is here described. At 1⅓ miles village of Dasht. At 2⅓ miles, Kaich, both on the right bank of the stream. At 3¾ miles a mill and garden, on left bank of stream, along which bank the road runs. At 6 miles Kosh Palang, a hamlet on the left bank of the river, which is then quitted. At 9 miles the ruin of Aminabad is passed, and at 12⅓ miles a *kanat*, near which is Mirabad and Muhammadabad. At 13⅓ miles the direct road from Parbenah joins in. At 15⅓ miles to end of march there are numerous hamlets, *viz.*, Daolatabad, Firozabad, Abasabad, and Deh-Mirza all

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No. 8.

BAMPUR *to* KARMAN, *viâ Bijnabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				to E. of road; while at 18½ miles is Darbeni, some 4 miles to the W., and Fakirabad to E. At 20 miles a *kanat* with hamlet of Deh Gabr, and at 21 miles the deserted fort of Rayin. We then passed through the considerable village of Rayin, camping below it at 22 miles. Supplies in plenty. There is a road to Rahbur running under Kuh-i-Hezar. Bearing to Kuh-i-Hezar, 240 degrees.
18	HANAKA SARAI.	21	326¾	*Vide* No. 1, pages 1 and 2.
19	Government of Karmau's garden, S. of MAHUN.	12	338¾	
20	Camp to W. of KARMAN.	22	360¾	

No. 8A.

RAMISHK *to* REGAN, *viâ Kalanzao.*

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHAH KARIM SHAH.	26	26	Well in desert. Water scant and doubtful in hot weather. Easy going. No supplies. Direction north.
2	CHAH AHMADI*	21	47	Well in desert; water scant, not perennial. No supplies. Road over desert, level going all the way.
3	KALANZAHU (KALANZAO). 1,500′.	26	73	Wells on plain. No village. *Iliyats* may be met except during the months of January, February and March, when the route is practically closed as the ground is liable to inundation from the flooding of the river. There are three wells here and fuel, but no supplies. Camel grazing.
				Road over desert, level going; cross the Bampur river at 19½ miles and then proceed through a wooded belt of country. Road from Bampur to Rudbar crosses here.
10	REGAN . . . 2,290′.	114	181	*Vide* No. 3A., stages 5 to 11.

This route is regularly traversed by *kafilas*, and there are no great difficulties excepting during rains, when the Bampur river is flooded. The road is level going all the way and practicable for artillery as far as Khusrin; beyond this the road may be somewhat difficult in parts near Gorai and in Dorampi *nala*, along which Captain Jennings travelled.

* There is also a route from Fanoch to Regan *viâ* Kaliman, and Chah Ahmadi to Kalanzahu and thence onwards, but I was unable to get the regular stages from Fanoch to Chah Ahmadi; they are probably three; and as the desert has to be crossed, supplies and water must be scant and ought to be carried.

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No. 8B.

Bijnabad *to* Khanu.

Authority.—Jennings, 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Jamalabad, 1,484′.	10¾	10¾	At 5½ miles we come to Bijnabad village, but owing to the Hiliri river being in flood, we are obliged to diverge to the S. and to cross near the Jamalabad village.

(Note.—From here the ordinary road runs almost in a straight line to Khanu, crossing the Hiliri river at 5½ miles, and Khanu is reached at 17½ miles from Bijnabad village; road running due W. and available for all arms, except when river is in flood.) At 10¾ miles reach Jamalabad which contains 25 houses, 20 cows; the inhabitants are Arab slaves of Mir Durrah Khan; cultivation from water taken from the Hiliri river; grass, wood, grazing plentiful here and all along *en route;* a small amount of supplies obtainable.

2	Khanu* 1,580′.	14½	25¼	The road runs all the way over an open plain, crossing the river at mile 14½; at mile 13½ we pass a high knoll on the left, called Tump-i-Firuz Khan. Khanu is the capital of the Rudbar district.

The origin of its name is from *Kahn*—karez. It contains 14 karezes or *kahns* in good working order, and water drains through it from N., S. and W. It is of considerable importance, and is on the main road leading from Bandar Abbas to Karman. Here is a very large amount of cultivation from *karezes* and rain water, while grass, wood and grazing are most abundant. The neighbourhood is fertile, and very fine dates are produced. The district of Khanu contains 40 villages, all possessing cultivation; 23 irrigated from river water, 14 from *karezes* (*see* Gazetteer). The inhabitants of Khanu are all Arab slaves or servants of Mir Durrah Khan, and have lived in their present condition for eleven generations. The inhabitants of the Khanu district are not slaves, but are a mixed lot composed of Biluchis, Sarhadis, Persians, Arabs, and even Pathans.

No. 9.

Bampur (Kuchagardan) *to* Rahbur, *viâ Khanu and Isfandaka.*

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Chah Amadabad	19	19	Road crosses the river at once, and then keeps fairly close to its left bank. There are numerous wells along the track.
2	Chah Kampan .	19	38	Direction due W. to well in desert, at 19 miles.
3	Guran Talu .	15	53	Level road to well in desert.

* For road from Khanu to Daulatabad, *vide* No. 18D, page 76.

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No. 9.

BAMPUR (KUCHAGARDAN) *to* RAHBUR, *vid Khanu and Isfandaka.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	ZIARAT CHAH HASHIM.	21	74	Direction to the W. to well in desert. Nomads are frequently to be met with near this well.
5	PUZA RIG .	16	90	Excellent road, as before, to well of Puza Rig, which is at the junction of the Ramishk-Regan road.
6	CHAH TUMGERAN.	22	112	Road W., as before, to well in desert.
7	KUHAN MIRZA .	19	131	Road level to Kuhan Mirza.
8	KHAN-I-ALI .	26	157	At 8 miles, hamlet of Surkh Kala, and at 26 miles the village of Khan-i-Ali.
9	DARBAGH . .	13	170	*Vide* No. 43, stages 16 to 19.
10	GILAWI . .	12	182	
11	KAHUGAN .	15	197	
12	KHANU . . 1,580′.	10	207	
13	BELUK . .	24	231	Very hilly road, with the pass of Gardan-i-Sangaru on the way.
14	GUDAR TUT . 5,890′.	25	256	Better going, but through a hilly district to hamlet, on a spring.
15	ISFANDAKA .	9	265	Hilly road to village of Isfandaka.
16	DEH PAIN .	12	279	Road over good going, passing several small villages.
17	DEH PADUMA .	14	293	Road over fairly good going, Hiliri river being crossed; it is a barrier in flood time and after snows. It is the direct continuation of the Rud-i-Kaskin, flowing past Baft, and is joined by the Rud-i-Kharan before it enters the Darra Pahu (or stony gut). Water good from *kanats*. Supplies in small quantities available.
18	PADA BULAND . 5,790′.	15	308	Road over mountainous track crossing a tributary of the Hiliri; a few hamlets are passed on the way. Pada Buland is a village of 40 houses. Supplies in small quantities available.
19	RAHBUR . . 7,620′.	17	325	Road over good level track parallel with the aforementioned tributary of the Hiliri *rud*. A few small villages are passed *en route*.

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No. 10.

BAMPUR *to* NEH, *viâ Nasratabad.*

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD DIN, February 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	PAHRAJ OR FAHRAJ.	14	14	For stages 1—5 compare No. 57, Sehkuha to Bampur.
2	BUNAKI . . 2,405′.	14	28	At 8 miles pass Abdar and at 12 miles Hoshab. Bunaki is situated at the mouth of a *tangi* and on the bank of a big river. Water, firewood, and camel forage procurable.
3	TEGTIAB . . (TEGHAB ?) 2,835′.	12	40	Pass the village of Damin, in low hills on western bank of river, at 3 miles. Road frequently crosses the river. Camel forage and firewood plentiful at Tegtiab.
4	ALIDAR . . 3,260′.	14	54	Road along the river, only going over the hills for a short distance near the river. Alidar is at the mouth of a *tangi.*
5	KARWANDAR . 3,980′.	11	65	Road over undulating hills, practicable for laden animals. A small village with date trees and a little cultivation along the stream. No provisions, but firewood and camel forage plentiful.
6	TANKAN . .	20	85	At the 11th mile Gwanik, with good cultivation. About 4 miles further enter a *tangi* and follow it up to camp. Tankan in an open plain surrounded by hills. Supplies scarce.
7	TAG TUMP .	15	100	Road along open bed of stream over a plain. At 12 miles a low and level pass. No permanent water at Tag Tump but a little rain water. Camel forage and firewood plentiful.
8	TOZGIR . .	9	109	On the east of Gwarkuh. Water rather brackish. Firewood and camel forage plentiful.
9	CHAH SHOR .	10	119	A good well of sweet water in the bed of a stream.
10	KHALABIT .	14	133	Khalabit is the name of a small hill situated in the plain. Camp by the bank of a large stream on main road.
11	KORIN . .	16	149	A well on the bank of the Mahi river with "Shor" all round. Water rather brackish. Wood and forage plentiful everywhere.
12	GALUGAN . .	19	168	At 6 miles a well called Dubaj, and at 9 miles a well called Kalchat. Water in both rather brackish. Then across undulating low ground to Galugan a ruined fort with a little cultivation on the bank of the Mahi river.

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No. 10.

BAMPUR *to* NEH, *viâ Nasratabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
13	SHORO . .	7	175	A ruined fort on bank of Mahi river with Baluch shepherds' huts scattered along the stream. Good water-supply. Camel forage, etc., procurable.
14	KALPADA . .	10	185	Road along the river through a *tank* (tangi), between rough hills. Two other big streams join, the first is called Duma and comes from the east at the 7th mile. Both join the Mahi river, which flows to the west through a *tangi* traversing high hills running south and north, and passes on *viâ* Hyderabad to Gurg in the desert, where it is said to spread and disappear in the sands. Kalpada is on the main road from Sistan to Narmashir. Good water.
15	SHOHAI . .	26	211	Road along west side of Kalpada stream to Hisar, 14 miles, situated in an open valley with a big patch of cultivation and a good canal. Thence 12 miles to Shohai spring under a hill on the road. At 8 miles from Hisar a water-shed called Ab-i-Kham is crossed, the road then follows the stream for a couple of miles, where it turns to the left over a low, undulating hill. Water at Shohai rather brackish. From here there is a branch road to Sistan *viâ* Kilagab and Tank Buzab.
16	NASRATABAD .	23	234	Nasratabad is a fort on the main road from Sistan to Narmashir, situated in a plain surrounded by hills. Here there is a *thana* of 12 soldiers under a Sultan for the protection of *kafilas*. This is the boundary between Birjand and Karman. Provisions very dear, good water-supply, camel forage and firewood.
17	KAOGAB . .	14	248	Road over a gradually rising plain to the Huki pass, reached at 11 miles. Pass quite easy and practicable for laden animals. Thence over undulating, deep ground to Kaogab, situated among low hills with little water and no other supplies.
18	MAL GAZOL .	20	268	Road over deep, undulating ground for 3 miles where it passes a well of rather brackish water called Spedranagi, at the mouth of a *tangi*. Then down a gradual slope along the stream. Mal Gazol is situated in an open valley in the bed of the river, between hills on both sides which run from south to north.
19	CHAH RAHMAN .	18	286	Road over a plain rising towards high hills called Lonkan. At 10 miles is a spring of good water called Maliki at the foot of the Lonkan hills. Thence over a perfect flat to Chah Rahman, situated in an open valley between hills running north and south. The well is between the hills 2 miles north-west of camps. Supplies scanty both of wood and forage.
20	BRIN JASKI .	12	298	Road along the stream through an open valley. Brin Jaski is at the foot of low hills. There is a well of good water and good supplies of camel forage and firewood.

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No. 10.

Bampur *to* Neh, *viâ Nasratabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
21	Sinkuri . .	35	333	No water on the road. At 13 miles the well of Mastian lies under a hill in the open plain about 5 miles to the east; water very brackish. At 17 miles a spring called Istalkh below hills about 3 miles to the north-west, and at 29 miles the well of Talkh, said to be about 5 miles beyond some low hills on the west. The well of Sinkuri is under a mound rising out of low sandy hills, water drinkable.
22	Istin . .	11	344	Road over a rising plain, passing after a few miles a round hill on the right called Karbasu. Then over undulating ground following the Dahna Panja, a stream of rather brackish water flowing from the mouth of a *tangi*. At about 10 miles, after passing through the *tangi*, a pass is crossed, quite practicable for laden animals. The village of Istin lies amongst hills on the west of the road. There is a small patch of cultivation on the slope and a good spring. No supplies procurable.
23	Neh 3,700′ . .	14	358	Road over the plain passing a village called Seh Farsakh below the hills. Neh is a large village and the residence of a Khan. Supplies of all sorts are procurable. The country round is fertile and well-populated, the chief products being barley and wheat.

No. 11.

Bampur *to* Ramishk.

Authority.—Brazier-Creagh, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Gesh Koh .	14	14	Road through cultivated ground crossing Bampur river at 2nd mile; onwards the road runs over sandy desert. Wells fallen in, water undrinkable. No fuel. As an alternative, march *viâ* Rasimabad or carry water.
2	Chah Gaz .	10½	24½	Road across desert through sandy ridges. Halting place by a good deep well in the Talasht *nala*. No supplies; fuel and camel-grazing scant.
3	Chah Haidar	10	34½	Crossing through the Talasht *nala*, road runs over the desert. Shallow well. Water not reliable; *mashaks* should be filled at last halt. No supplies.

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No. 11.

Bampur *to* Ramishk.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	Chah Isop	9	43½	Road across desert. The low Ganga (Jang-Ja) range of hills crossed at 8th mile. Shallow well water suspicious and scant; *mashaks* should be carried. No supplies.
5	Mari	10	53½	Road over rough going between the Dirbun and Khanok hills. Small villages; dates and cultivation. Supplies scant. Water bad, from shallow wells.
6	Mask Hutan	12	65½	Road for two miles through wooded belt, over alluvial soil, passing the hamlet of Dariyabad (dates and cultivation) on the right. Some way off on the left is the pale blue Lashari or Band-i-Nilag range; at 8⅓ miles the Jeh Kahur is crossed. Large village, supplies procurable. Road to Bint from here follows along Aimini river.
7	Chah-i-Mir	10½	76	Road over desert. Halting-place by well in desert. No supplies; fuel scant: water, suspicious and not to be relied on, from shallow wells.
8	Sahi Malok	14	90	Long march over desert. Hamlet on *nala* running north. No supplies. Water scant and not to be relied on.
9	Ziarat	10	100	Road over desert. Hamlet on river running north. No supplies. Water from river good.
10	Rechakhodan.	12	112	Track over fairly good going through low hills. Halting-place by a well in desert. Water suspicious; no supplies.
11	Karing	11	123	Road same as last march. *Hashams* on plain. Halting-place by fresh water spring. No supplies except what may be had from *iliyats*, such as sheep, *ghi*, sour milk and curds.
12	Madunj	12	135	Road over fairly good track. Halting-place on Khaur Gank. No supplies; water from river.
13	Gerband	14½	149⅓	Road over undulating ground and ravines. Halting-place on Ramishk river. Water good; no supplies.
14	Ramishk	12	161½	Road through low hills and ravines. Large village. Supplies obtainable in fair quantities—grain, forage, etc. Water and fuel abundant.

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No. 12.

Bandar Abbas *to* Bam, *viâ Khanu.*

Authority.—Goldsmid.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Bagu . . 20′.	14	14	*Vide* No. 13.
2	Kala-i-Kazi . 140′.	12	26	Traverse the same sandy plain, thickly covered with brushwood, camel-thorn, and oleander. Cross a broad river, the Rudkhana-i-Shur, whose waters are quite salt; then turn nearly due N., and reach a higher tract of land with rich soil, bearing extensive fields of wheat, in which is situated the village of Kala-i-Kazi.

This village consists of a series of very extensive date plantations, and fields of wheat. The water is good, though rather muddy, and is obtained entirely from wells, called by the natives "Ab-i-Rahmat."

3	Shamil . .	20	46	From Kala-i-Kazi the road leads across a plain thickly strewn with stones, which causes great inconvenience to horses. Low brushwood and the usual camel-thorn and mimosa cover the ground, and after 5 or 6 miles of most unpleasant riding, come upon clusters of date palms, and two or three swift, clear streams, whose course may be traced by the trees and shrubs that clothe their banks. From this point the date-palms begin to thicken till the large village of Takht is reached, standing in a forest of date plantations, with extensive fields of wheat and henna. So far the route is the same as that described in No. 13, stages 1, 2, and part of 3.

After leaving Takht, the same plain stretches in front. There is not a stone to be seen; all is rich, alluvial soil. The road now again enters extensive date plantations, known by the name of 'chastun.' The ground becomes extremely marshy, covered with dense masses of tall reeds, which form an apparently impassable barrier between the road and the sea.

The country is thickly wooded with well-grown trees of mimosa and the wild caper, interspersed with large fields of wheat, which belt of wood continues up to the village of Shamil, lying at the head of the valley entered at Kala-i-Kazi. Winding through the jungle, cross from time to time many deep and broad water-courses, whose intricate windings cannot be threaded without the aid of the guide. The easy and usual path for camels runs a little more to the N.

In a direct line this place is only 3 *farsakhs* from the sea coast. It possesses a mud fort on a hill, about a quarter of a mile to the rear of the town.

The village or town of Minab lies to the S.W., about 8 *farsakhs* from Shamil and 2 from the sea.

From Shamil to Minab, Preece gives the following stages:—

"Gurband 17 miles (passing Chahkhark *en route*) a thriving village, with a large but dilapidated square fort, 700 inhabitants.

Minab 16 miles. Road throughout both stages, easy and through cultivation, crossing several small streams. For more details of second stage, *vide* No. 12-A.

This is the most northerly of the three routes between Bandar Abbas and Minab, but it is the longest and only used in very wet weather when the more southerly routes are rendered impracticable by floods."

4	Fariab . . 1,030′.	19	65	This day's march is very fatiguing. After crossing a river of sweet water, which flows through the village, the road follows the bed of a water-course, and for 4 miles winds in and out, when it

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No. 12.

Bandar Abbas *to* Bam, *viâ Khanu.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

leads across a hard, stony plain, about 2 miles wide, lying at the foot of a range of barren hills. This plain, a great camping ground for the Iliyats, appears to be a network of water-courses that carry off the water from the hills beyond. The path which was very narrow, in some places only just wide enough for a mounted man, enters the hills by an opening which is known as the commencement of the Gudar-i-Naurgun, and is the bed of a water-course filled with a considerable amount of pure, fresh water, and with many deep pools. For 7 miles we rode along this rocky bed, till we ascended a higher plateau, from which we could still catch a glimpse of the Sig-i-Jandan in the far horizon to the N.W. The constant ascents and descents, added to the stony nature of the path, made this a most trying day's work for the horses.

The camping ground at Fariab, unusually good, dry and lofty, with excellent water and abundant firewood, and shaded by fine jambul trees.

5	Rudkhana-i-Duzdi. 1,680′.	23	88	We again had to follow the bed of a water-course, until by a sharp turn the road led us through a very steep and difficult pass (Gadar-i-Shuran) to a high plateau on the summit of the hills whose base we had been traversing.

From this point to our halting-place at Rudkhana-i-Duzdi (16 miles), we traversed an undulating plain, clothed with the usual low brushwood. About 5 miles from the Gudar-i-Shuran, we reached the small river known as the Rúdkhana-i-Ghishkan, so called from the poisonous shrub (ghish or oleander) which fringes its banks, and is said to be fatal to men, horses, and camels. Four miles beyond this river we came to a small *hauz*, or tank, for the storage of rainwater, of great antiquity, and 7 miles further brought us to our camp pitched on the N. side of the Duzdi river.

The village of Rudkhana-i-Duzdi, consisting of about 500 mud huts, lies in an amphi-theatre bounded by hills, and is surrounded by thick date plantations. For the alternative road from Rudkhana-i-Duzdi *viâ* Ahmadi, see the next route, No. 13.

6	Ispid . .	22	110	The valley narrows and passes between two ranges of hills, that on the right known as the Kuh-i-Garak, that on the left as the Diwan-i-Murad, which is a somewhat lofty chain running N. W. and S. E. The road to Bam or Jaruft passes by the left of these hills.
7	Khanu . . 1,580′.	12	122	From Khanu to Dosari, 37 miles, the road runs over a fertile plain, and presents nothing worthy of remark, save the range of snow-capped hills, known equally by the name of the Dosari and Jamal or Jabar Barid range, which present a truly magnificent appearance. Far away to the S.E. lies the plain stretching to Bampur. The supply of water was excellent and abundant.
8	Soran . .	16	138	At 16 miles from Khanu the village of Soran is passed.
9	Dosari . .	21	159	At 4 miles the river Halil, the banks of which are thickly fringed with tamarisk. The route from hence again lay over the same plain—in this direction bounded by the hills, which, running from Jiruft, join the Deh Bakri and Dosari chain. At 8 miles (?) we passed a solitary hill rising abruptly from the level of the plain called Kharpusht (or the Porcupine), from whence we got a view of the snow-capped Ahmadi mountain, rearing its head. We passed occasional patches of cultivation, with clusters of leaf-built huts to the S. W.

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No. 12.

Bandar Abbas *to* Bam, *viâ Khanu.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	Daulatabad .	17	176	Our march the next day lay over the Deh Bakri pass. We had passed early in the day the village of Dasht-i-Kuch,* which, as its name implies, marks the limit of cultivation on this side of Deh Bakri, and coming upon the stony, barren slope of the mountain range, had continued our ascent for 10 miles, when we found ourselves at the entrance of the pass, from whence a very fine view of the Jiruft and Rudbar plains is obtained. Our path then followed the course of a mountain torrent, between rocky cliffs, till we commenced the very difficult ascent known as the Gudar of Sakhtdar. The summit of this pass, which is 38 miles from Dosari, we reached with difficulty, and passing through a winding valley, came into the open plain of Sakhtdar, with the Rudkhana flowing through it.
				Eight miles from the river we came upon the first snow we had seen, and pursued our course, cold and wretched, over steep and desolate hills for about 2 miles, and found
11	Maskun . . 5,930'.	36	212	ourselves, at 5 o'clock, at the desolate caravansarai of Maskun, situated in a hollow on the highest point of the pass, about 7,300 feet above the level of the sea.
12	Bam . . 3,480'.	36	248	Two miles beyond the caravansarai the road makes another steep ascent to the extreme summit of the pass of Deh Bakri, for which the aneroid registered a height of 7,800 feet. Descending by a steep and slippery path, we reached, a mile further on, the caravansarai of Deh Bakri, which closely resembled that at Maskun, and had been evidently built near it to afford certain shelter to travellers on both the sides of this dangerous pass in severe weather. Entering a narrow valley with traces of summer cultivation, our road led into the stony bed of a water-course, which is the outlet for the streams of the high land around; and after 2 miles of very rough ground it forked off into two branches—one to the N.-W. leading by Sarvistan to Karman (*vide* Route No. 8), and the other to the E., leading to Bam. Choosing the latter, we ascended some hills, from the summit of which we first saw the plain of Bam lying at our feet, with Darzin to the N.E., and Bam E. by S., the aneroid giving an altitude of 6,400 feet. An easy and gradual descent soon brought us to the plain.
				We rode for 18 miles to Bidirun, across a barren, stony plain, affording neither water nor firewood.

N.B.—Abbott made the last five stages of this route as follows:—Deh Pesh, 13 miles; Dosari, 23 miles; Sarjaz, 20 miles; Sarai, 30 miles; Ladva, 24 miles; Bam, 12 miles. Total, 122 miles along the same road. From Dosari (stage 9) Floyer travelled by a more easterly route as far as Gudar-i-Sakhdar making the following stages:—

Tihun . . (Tuhan?)	15	312	Over a sandy plain N. W., and then through the fertile plain of Giruft, which is fairly populated. Tihun is a small village about 40 miles E. of the Isfandaka hills.
Dasht-i-Kuch or Dasht-i-Kushk.	7	319	Is the last place in the plains, and stands in a sort of bay in the mountains: hence the name.
Sagdar or Sakhtdar.	16	335	Up the hills by a gradual ascent and along the bank of a tributary of the Shor, the road being over rock and shingle; about 5 hours' marching and climbing bring one to the summit of the first range, 5,770 feet. Across a shallow valley to the second ridge; across another valley to a third ridge; then down again and across a rushing torrent to Sagdir.

*For roads from Dasht-i-Kuch to Sardu and Isfandaka, see end of this route.

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No. 12A.

KHANU *to* MINAB *or* MINAU.

Authority.—JENNINGS, 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHIRKUH .	21	21	At 1½ miles perennial stream is crossed. At 7 miles an old *karez*; another at 9 miles. At 13½ miles on the left is a small *hamun*; grass, grazing, and wood abundant; at 20 miles cross a path leading to Dashtkard hills, on W. slopes of which there is cultivation. At Chirkuh, a little water in bed of river, which is a branch of Rudkhana-i-Duzdi; plenty of water in well, slightly brackish; no village; grass, wood, and grazing abundant. Road fit for all arms, good going.
2	KALA-I-DUZI .	17	38	The road runs over an open plain, crossing tributaries of the Minab river. At 7½ miles there is perennial water, 1½ miles on right, and some date palm trees; also a little cultivation; at 9 miles we cross the Bir river (a tributary of the Minab river); perennial water in river-bed; here are a grove of date palms and some cultivation, called Shamsabad. At 10½ miles we cross another tributary, called the Gudar river, also containing perennial running water; the crossing is bad, owing to high steep banks, which would have to be cut down to make a good road; here are also date palms and cultivation, called Ziarat-i-Shah Salim; here also is a good well, 5 feet deep; at 12½ miles we cross a *karez*; date palm trees, and cultivation called Jasrabad. At 13 miles is another *karez*, containing brackish water; at 14 miles on the right are more date palms and cultivation, called Num Chilu, and ½ a mile further, on right, another grove and cultivation, called Bagh-i-Nargas; here are 8 houses; at 17 miles we reach the halting place. Here is a village, called Kala-i-Duzi. The district, containing 4 small villages, is also called Kala-i-Duzi; water good and plentiful in perennial running stream; grass, wood, grazing abundant; a very small amount of supplies; road available for all arms; inhabitants Persians, under the Government of Fars. General direction S. W.
3	RUD KHANA-I-KURI. (DUZDI?)	25½	63½	For the first 17 miles the road still runs over the same plain in a south-south-westerly direction; crossing various tributaries of the Kala-i-Duzi stream (a large tributary of the Minab river) and winding about a great deal for the first 8 miles; at 8 miles is a *pakka* tank or *birka*, called "Haoz." From 8 miles to 13 miles the road runs pretty straight over more level ground; at 13 miles perennial running water is found in a *nala* (another tributary of the Kala-i-Duzi river); at 14 miles is a small village, called Rahdar, containing 6 houses and 500 sheep, also groves of date palms. At 14¾ miles also perennial water is found in a *nala*, and at 15¾ miles is a well of sweet water; at 17 miles the hills begin, and the road having ascended somewhat, runs down a *nala* (a tributary of Minab river), with a perennial running stream; road not available for guns; at 25½ miles we halted; here little or no grass, wood or forage, but good sweet water; no village; from mile 17 to the halting place general direction S.
4	(*a*) SANG-I-DANGI, *viâ* RODUN.	14¼	77¾	At starting the road turns to the left and runs S. E. to Rodun; thence the road runs due W. to Sang-i-Dangi. For the first 4⅓ miles it follows the right bank of the same *nala*; hills on left but open ground (the broad *nala* bed) on right front; here date-palm groves begin; at 5¾ miles we reach Rodun. This is a town of very considerable importance on left bank of the Fariab river (a tributary of the Minab river); it possesses 500 houses, 25 horses, 3,000 sheep, 500 donkeys, and 200 camels; also a very large amount of cultivation, while supplies in considerable quantity are obtainable.

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No. 12A.

KHANU *to* MINAB.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	The inhabitants are composed of Mirs, Ajibs, Dimmis, Gadaris—all Persians. Grass and wood not very abundant in near neighbourhood of town, but obtainable at a little distance; also camel grazing. At 4½ miles from Rodun, *i.e.*, at mile 10¼, the road leaves the Fariab *nala* and enters the hills, and here we meet the direct road running due S. from last halting place.* I may note that the best road from Rodun to Minab is down the Faraib river, and thence down the Minab river, said to be available for guns, but river when we passed was in flood, and hence was impassable.			
4	(*b*) SANG-I-DANGI direct. 1,144′.	8½	72	For first 4½ miles the road runs due S., hills being on right and open ground on left; at 4½ miles the road turns sharp to the right, W., entering the hills, up the bed of a flowing stream at mile 5¼; here tamarisks in abundance; at 8 miles the road leaves this *nala* on right and ascends slightly; then descends to halting place. This low *kotal* is called the Gudar-i-Sohr (red road or passage). From here, a road runs W. *viâ* Kuh-i-Raiun to Takht (or Takht-i-Kushkuh) distance 50 miles, a very difficult road. For Takht, *vide* Route No. 12. Here is a curious round knoll, called Kuh-i-Zindan; this road is quite impassable for guns. At halting place perennial running water is found in river-bed; grass most abundant, but grazing and wood not plentiful; within a few miles, however, they exist in moderate quantities; no village.
5	HAJI KHADIMI 996′.	24¾	96¾	For the first 12 miles the road runs through the hills in a west-south-westerly direction, ascending and descending; at 7¾ miles the gorge narrows and a passage barely 5′ wide exists, no other road being available; at 12 miles the road leaves the hills and turning sharp to the left runs in a southerly direction, slightly inclined to E., over an open plain to the halting place; at 14¾ miles the road crosses the Gib *nala*, a perennial stream, flowing from left to right to the sea; at 17 miles we reach "Gorband;" latter is a large village, containing 100 houses, 10 camels, 50 donkeys, 200 sheep; it possesses a fort of mud; cultivation, grass, wood and grazing abundant, and supplies to a fair extent obtainable; also plenty of excellent water from wells and river. At 21¼ miles we pass a group of date palms and a small village called Dem Shahr; at 22¼ miles we reach Mian Shah, a village, also containing date palms and some cultivation. To the N. a couple of miles off is the village of Nauband, also with date palms and cultivation; at 24¾ miles we reach the halting place. For the last 7 or 8 miles the road for the most part lay through a well-cultivated country. Haji Khadimi also has date palms and much cultivation, and, as stated, the country round about is well cultivated. Here grass, wood, grazing, and water abundant, while supplies also are plentiful.
6	MINAB . . 90′.	5	101¾	At mile 1 we enter date palm groves, and at 1½ miles we reach the village of Shahwar, containing good cultivation; at 4 miles we come to the right bank of the Minab river (here 1 mile wide). This river is impassable in times of flood and always possesses a good perennial stream; owing to its breadth and slope, however, it is never impassable for any long period; the bottom is hard and good and passable for all arms. General direction S. E. by S. Minab is a large town, containing 1,000 houses, all inhabited; the town is situated to the W.S.W. of the fort; the latter is a large fabric and was once of considerable strength; it has high towers, now, however, much out of repair. There are 4 old smooth-bores mounted on the ramparts, and the garrison consists of 1 non-commissioned officer and 12 men.

* *See* Route *b*, next paragraph.

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No. 12A.

KHANU *to* MINAB.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

It is built on the extreme north-western end of a spur of hills on the lowest and nearest range to the coast, direction of this range S.S.E., N.N.W.; the fort is bounded on two sides by the Minab river, which curves round it, the banks being most precipitous, and on the other sides by the town and the south-western portion of the spur above alluded to. In the bazaar there are above 100 shops of various sorts; many Hindus are here to be found, and the trade is considerable; miles and miles of date palm groves exist to the S. and S. W. of the town, and extensive gardens and cultivation are to be seen; supplies abundant; also grass, grazing and good water; in the immediate neighbourhood there are 8,000 sheep, 200 camels, 200 donkeys, 1,000 cattle, and double or treble this amount could easily be procured with due notice. The inhabitants are very mixed, consisting of Arabs, Biluchis, Pathans (a few), Persians and Hindus, while the ill-feeling between Shiahs and Sunnis, the former of which are the most numerous, is most marked.

NOTE.—Mr. Floyer's route *vide* No. 42, *viâ* Bargah, Sarikahur, Manujan and Jagin, thence down the Jagin river bed to Minab, is the most direct and far the best one. My party took another route, more to the W., which is in no way a good one and is much longer; but a considerable amount of extra geographical knowledge was obtained.

No. 12B.

DASHT-I-KUCH *to* SARDU.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	SHEKH BAKHTIAR.	17	17	Rough, but fairly level road, to hamlet, which is under Kuh-i-Dilfar, and on the Sagdar river. It is the property of the Shah.
2	DILFARD . .	16	33	Road fair, with numerous small gardens, the property of the Afshar Iliats. Dilfard is a hamlet on the river which flows from the great Kuh-i-Dilfar.
3	SARDU . .	14	47	Road crosses a high pass, and then descends into Sardu. On the way the Ziarat-i-Sultan-Sayad-Ahmad, a rather famous shrine, is passed. This road is not open until the first week in April, and so I put the pass at about 10,000 feet.

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No. 12C.

DASHT-I-KUCH *to* ISFANDAKA.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	AB-I-NOGRA .	18	18	Road passes numerous hamlets, reaching the bank of the Halil Rud at 6 miles. The ford is near an old fort, and was difficult in March when we crossed it.

At 8 miles Bhagird, a hamlet on the site of the ancient city of Jaruft, and thence across the plain to the spring of Ab-i-Nogra, which is at the foot of the hills.

2	ISFANDAKA .	26	44	Very hilly road. At 12 miles the ruined village and spring of Sargaz. At 26 miles, the village of Isfandaka, which is the head-quarters of the Mehni tribe.

No. 12D.

SHEKH BAKHTIAR (*under Kuh-i-Dilfar*) *to* BAM (*Mule Track*).

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SAGDAR . .	15	15	Stony road up the Sagdar river. At 15 miles the village of Sagdar, on the Karman road.
2	GIRDUN . .	14	29	Road up Sagdar river to hamlet with walnut trees.
3	KUSHA . .	15	44	Road across Gudar-i-Kusha to hamlet of Kusha, the property of Gholam Riza, Khan of Dosari.
4	BAM . .	31	75	At 6 miles, Sirankhur; at 17 miles, Kurukr; and at 31 miles, Bam.

No. 12E.

SHAHABAD *to* BAM.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BOZDUN . .	14	14	Level road to river of Bozdun, which is on a *kanat* under a big hill.

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No. 12E.

SHAHABAD *to* BAM.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	ZURNAK . .	19	33	Hilly country, with ascent to hamlet of Zurnak, which is under the pass.
3	NIMAKZAR .	12	45	The Zurnak Pass is then crossed. It is not very difficult, but is not open until the month of April, and so must be very high, about 10,000 feet. March to stage on river.
4	GEROK . .	16	61	The track descends the valley to Gerok, a small hamlet at 16 miles.
5	BURRAH . .	11	72	Gradual descent to village of Burrah, which is situated on a *kanat*.
6	BAM. . .	20	92	Level road across the plain. This very useful cross road is passable for camels, but has the drawback of being shut during the winter.

No. 13.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* BAM, *viâ Ahmadi*.

Authority.—GILL, 1882, GALINDO, 1886-87.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAGU . . 20′.	17½	17½	Over a sandy desert, with the sea on the right hand, and a lofty mountain (called Jabal Ginnoh on the Admiralty Charts), some 7,000′ high on the left. There was at first no vegetation, but we presently found some thorny scrub, and then a village in a date grove. The road left the sea, gradually, bearing away towards the N.; thence to Bagu the road is over a stony plain.

Just before reaching the village, a good, clear stream is crossed.

Bagu is a collection of huts made of dried date palm leaves. The date gardens are extensive; there is no other cultivation. The water is plentiful and good from a stream. Small quantities of milk, eggs, and forage procurable; plenty of dates.

2	KALA-I-KAZI or KALKAZI. 140′.	15½	33	The road skirts some low hills between it and Jabal Ginnoh. To the right a flat plain extends to the sea. Road over a stony plain with scrubby thorns and *babul* trees. At 3 miles 6 furlongs a considerable stream of clear but salt water is crossed. The road is now abreast of the end of Jabal Ginnoh; and a wide opening discovers a valley running back amongst bare hills and mountains. At 6 miles 5 furlongs cross the wide, dry bed of a water-course; the road still over the same stony plain. At 11 miles 4 furlongs some broken ground; the road here turns

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No. 13.

Bandar Abbas *to* Bam, *viâ Ahmadi.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	N. to gain the crest of a very low ridge, from which another plain stretches to the foot of a huge mountain called Kuh-i-Naiyun (Jabal Shamil of the Admiralty Charts). These mountains do not appear to be connected so as to form a chain, but rise separately up from the plain almost as steeply as the side of a house to a height of some 7,000′. This plain slopes gently to the W., and at this time of year, looks green from the *babul* bushes and scrub that grow tolerably plentifully. There are extensive date gardens at Kala-i-Kazi, and not much else, besides a few flat-roofed, mud hovels.			
3	Kush-Kuh .	17½	50½	At 3 miles 6 furlongs a fine irrigation stream swiftly running with plenty of clear water, but slightly brackish. This stream waters a date garden called Dozu where there is a very small village.
	Then a wide stony plain, a wide dry bed of a water-course, another irrigation cut at 4 miles 1 furlong, and all that repeated several times till at 9 miles the village of Takht is reached.			
	This is a large flourishing village; many houses of mud with flat roofs; but there are also many of the date palm leaved huts. There are large date gardens here, and some henna is grown on irrigated ground.			
	Hence over an undulating plain gradually approaching the Kuh-i-Naiyun. The plain became flat and swampy, and smelt miasmatic. It was covered with very low tamarisk scrub and looked green, but there were no trees till we reached the next date grove. The village of Kush-Kuh is a large and rather straggling village on stony, sloping ground near the foot of the Kuh-i-Naiyun. Many of the houses are of mud, but the greater part of them are date palm leaf huts. There are 400 people in the village. The cultivation is chiefly dates and henna, but there is also a little wheat and barley. The water is good and plentiful. From here the mountaineers can reach the summit of the Kuh-i-Naiyun in half a day by a road round the E. base. They can take their animals up to the top. Brazier Creagh makes the distance from Bandar Abbas to Kush-Kuh 38½ miles.			
3	Mian-i-Tang 845′.	21	71½	The road stony and flat close to the base of the Kuh-i-Naiyun. There are here extensive date groves, a few *babul* and tamarisk shrubs, and some henna; but no other cultivation. At 4 miles 1 furlong passed a few huts in a date grove with a water-mill (called here Asiab), reached the bed of the Sulu river at 5 miles 4 furlongs. Smith estimates the distance from here to Bandar Abbas at 57 miles. Went E. for about a mile to turn the base of a spur from the Kuh-i-Naiyun. There is a foot-path over the spur, which must be the track by which Smith says he scrambled with his horses. Turning N. the road enters an extensive plain surrounded by high mountains with an open valley running up to the S.E. The road is up a valley that lies to the N.E. This plain is known as Do-Tang (the two passes), because the two roads—one from Ahmadi, and one from Jaruft—here unite. There is no village here nor any of this name; but the village of Sulu Ghar lay about ½ a mile to the W., and another village, called Kor, lay 2 miles E. at the foot of the mountains. The mountains are bare, steep, and craggy, and are chiefly composed of sandstones and slaty shales. The geology seems to be much the same as that of Baluchistan. Altitude of Do-Tang 427′.
	From here we marched due N. over the stony plain. The mountains are utterly bare, and a few wretched *babul*, *ber*, and tamarisk bushes were all the plain produced. At 15 miles 4 furlongs we again struck the stream. It is here a wide, rapid, and clear stream rippling over a stony bed, but is excessively salt. Horses will drink it, but it produces intense thirst.			
	At 16 miles 4 furlongs entered the pass. This is called Dahana-i-Tang. The bed of the stream is now shut in by huge, steep mountains sloping sheer down to it. Near this point a small spring of perfectly sweet water comes out of the rocks on the left bank of the salt			

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No. 13.

Bandar Abbas *to* Bam, *viâ Ahmadi.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				stream. The rocks here are chiefly red and green sandstones veined with quartz and shales. The people say that there is always water in both stream and spring even at the end of the driest summer. The stream has, in many places, cut its way through a deep deposit of clay and stones. The scenery now becomes wild and savage. This place has no name other than Mian-i-Tang (the middle of the pass). There was no fresh water here.
4	Ahmadi* 3,060′.	39	110½	The road immediately left the main stream, which comes from Ahmadi, and turned up a narrow and quite dry gorge. The precipices seemed to rise sheer up and overhang the road. The gorge twisted and turned, but the general direction was N., between great masses of bare rock ; the road was rather bad occasionally, being strewn with great stones and boulders, but most of it was fair enough and the ascent easy, though rapid.

At 4 miles 2 furlongs the road became bad and stony. At 7½ miles we came to a spring of sweet water on the right bank. There had been up to this a good many pools of bitter water, but none fresh since the spring passed on the preceding march.

At about 9 miles (altitude 1,750′) the valley became a little more open, and the hills were not so steep nor so high ; the scenery was bare and wild. Every now and then to the N. W. a huge peak of bare rock was visible through the openings between the hills. This is the Kuh-i-Sih. At 11 miles 6 furlongs the valley again closed in, the bed about 15 yards wide with steep slopes coming right down to it. The road was not bad nor steep till 14 miles 4 furlongs when the commencement of the final clamber was reached. (Altitude, 2,348′.) Soon afterwards there was a magnificent view of the precipices of the Kuh-i-Sih close to us. Reached the summit of the pass (2,710′) at 15 miles 4 furlongs. Then a steep descent of about 350′ brought us by a not very bad road to a spring of water by the side of the track. This spot is called Takht-i-Nadiri, and the name is probably applied as much to the mountain as to this place. There is no village or hut or cultivation of any kind whatever. (Altitude, 2,367′.)

At 19¾ miles again struck the stream we had left when we started this morning—it was still salt and bitter. (Altitude, 2,205′.) At 20⅓ miles came to a point where the river divides into 2 channels, in both of which there is water ; we followed the W. branch for 10 minutes, then left it on our left (to the W.) and entered a dry undulating country. Marched through this till 24 miles when an open plain, about a mile across in every direction, was reached. Up to this point the road was good and flat. Now we wound amongst low hills of bare sandstone till 25½ miles, when we again reached the plain of the Ahmadi river. The plain is here about a mile wide with a good many date groves, and some *babul* and tamarisk shrubs. From here a high mountain to the N. N. W. was pointed out at the foot of which Ahmadi lies, the place itself is hidden by the spurs that bound the valley. Crossed the plain, and gained the river at 27 miles 1 furlong. The water salt and quite unfit for man or beast. Rounding a spur we followed up the river valley, our course trending a little more W. At 29½ miles reached a good camping ground for caravans with plenty of grass, *babul* trees, and date groves.

At 31 miles 6 furlongs left the river, which was coming from the N.E. Crossed a spur on its right bank, at the S.E. end of which were some palm leaf huts amongst date palms. We afterwards regained the river valley, crossed the stream, and left it again—this time on the other hand.

At about 38 miles came to an irregular stream of sweet water and reached the fort of Ahmadi at 39 miles.

At Ahmadi there is little cultivation except dates. There are a few grapes grown in the gardens. There is a fort into which we were not permitted entrance. A very poor and half

* For roads from here to Daulatabad and Saidabad, *vide* No. 17, pages 60 and 64.

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No. 13.

Bandar Abbas *to* Bam, *viâ Ahmadi.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				tumbling-down caravansarai outside it gave us shelter. Supplies are plentiful, and the mutton is particularly good. The water also is good and plentiful. Ahmadi is under the Shekh of Bandar Abbas, and the people are on bad terms with the Luristanis. In 1886-87 Galindo travelled a more westerly route to Ahmadi, making the following stages :—Bagu, 13½ miles; Kargu, 25 miles, Sarkhan or Sharkash, 16¾ miles; Dukuh, 21½ miles; Ahmadi, 19⅓ miles. Total, 96¼ miles. But this route is impracticable for any but infantry. Further details may be found in "Two years' Wanderings in E. Persia and Baluchistan" by Galindo.
				From Ahmadi to Khanu (*vide* Route 42, stage 16, and Route No. 12, stage 7) Abbott describes a difficult track, distance 79½ miles, joining Route No. 12 at Rudkhana-i-Duzdi, stage 5.
5	Chah Mazangaran. 2,890′.	23	133½	Road at first over level stony plain. At 2 miles and at 4½ miles two deep nullahs are crossed with steepish gradients. At 7 miles small village of Pur, with date groves. At 12 miles enter the gorge of the Godar-i-Sawar Khan. At 15 miles steep and rough ascent. At 16 miles top of pass, and then very steep descent. At 19¾ emerge on to stony plain. Halting-place in a small date grove, with 2 or 3 huts. Water from an irrigation canal. No supplies.
6	Pariab (or Parau or Parbu)*. 2,220′.	23	156½	Large scattered village of huts among palm trees, tamarisk jungle, and corn fields. Supplies obtainable. Water from irrigation canals.
				Road over bare plain, with occasional low undulations. For first 8 miles extremely stony, and cut up by nullahs, but probably practicable for all arms with a little preparation.
7	Khana-i-Panjshahr or Kahnu Panch. 2,300′.	23½	180	Small village of palm leaf huts. Extensive corn cultivation surrounded by tamarisk and "ber" jungle. Supplies obtainable. Water from irrigation channel.
				Road level, over alluvial plain covered with jungle. Passable everywhere for all arms. From here, Goldsmid mentions a route, joining Route No. 12A at stage 2, Kala-i-Duzdi, the stages being as follows :—Kala-Ashkrid, 21 miles; Kala-i-Duzdi (or Rudkhana-i-Duzdi), 14 miles. Total, 35 miles, but he gives no detailed description.
8	Kuga . . 1,950′.	19	199	Same as above. Road also similar. At 7 miles village of Ahmabad; at 13¾ miles Vakilabad.†
9	Bagh Babu . 2,240′.	18	217	Small village of palm leaf huts at base of an isolated hill. Also an Iliyat camp. Supplies scarce. Water from irrigation canal.
				Road level, over open cultivated country, with occasional patches of jungle. At 4½ miles, village of Gusala. At 9⅓ miles, Husenabad. At 14½, Karimabad.

* Rudkhana (stage 5 of Route No. 12) may be reached from here, thus combining the two routes. Authority Sheikh Mohi-ud-din, April, 1895.

Camp . . .	16		Level, open ground for 3½ miles, when Shadarma is reached at the entrance of a gorge, where the river cuts between low hills. Water here in the streams and a few date groves. Proceeding over broken ground, reach Gulas Kard at 9 miles, with Gulas Fort 3 miles to the east. Taking water from Gulas Kard, proceed 7 miles further and encamp in the open plain for the night.
Rudkhana . .	8½	24½	Over the open plain passing Musafirabad village at 5 miles, a very pleasant encamping ground in a large date grove.

† From Daulatabad, close to Vakilabad, routes branch off to Lar, Furg, Isfandaka and Khanu, *see* end of route Bandar Abbas to Karman *viâ* Daulatabad, pages 68—73.

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No. 13.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* BAM, *viâ Ahmadi.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
10	SARJAZ . .	9½	226½	Similar halting-place to above, on banks of Rud-i-Haliri. Supplies scarce. Water from irrigation canals, or from river.
	Road level. At 7 miles, cross river bed.			
11	Foot of MURGHAK PASS.	16¼	242¾	No room for camp of any extent. No supplies. Water from spring.
	Road at first across bed of Rud-i-Haliri. At 4½ miles over very stony plain, or daman. At 11½ miles enter mouth of gorge. Ascent gentle as far as camping ground.			
12	DEH-BAKRI . 6,450′.	19½	262¼	Small caravansarai. Small village deserted in winter, at which time no supplies can be got. Water plentiful from stream.
	Road over steep hills, impracticable for wheels. Top of 1st pass (Murghak) 2 miles. Top of 2nd (Sakhtdar) 12¾ miles, altitude 7,600′. Top of 3rd (Deh Bakri) 18 miles. At 14 miles open grassy plain with plentiful water, would make good alternative halting-place, name Guru. Here a road from Karman joins this route, for description of which see stage 15 of Route No. 8.			
13	BAM . . 3,480′.	28½	290¾	Road at first down river bed. At 5¾ miles cross *kotal* to right of river. Thence over open plain, gravelly and level, to Bam, large straggling town. Good caravansarai. Poor bazar. Supplies fairly abundant. Water from stream, much polluted, or from wells.

NOTE.—From Sarjaz the above route is the same as that described in No. 12, stages 7 to 12.

No. 14.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* JALK, *viâ Binth, Geh, Kasarkand and Magas.*

Authority and date.—GALINDO, *November and December, 1888.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
4	MINAB . . 90′.	63	63	*Vide* No. 15, page 56.
5	TELLING . . 120′.	22¾	85¾	Fairly good level road; at first through gardens and enclosures of Minab. Then cross gravel plain to Karian, 16 miles. Thence through jungle, intersected with irrigation channels to Telling, a small village of palm-leaf huts. Water good from well. Supplies in moderation procurable.

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No. 14.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* JALK, *via Binth, Geh, Kasarkand and Magas.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	Camp on MAZAWI RIVER.	17¾	103½	First seven miles fairly good road, over gravel plain; then chiefly in the beds of stony water-courses. Water from river good, but impregnated with gypsum. No habitations.
7	GANI . .	17	120½	Road like latter part of past stage. Small village of huts. Water good from river. Few supplies obtainable.
8	BAND-I-KUL-ACHU. 2,520′.	16¾	137	Road very bad; crosses several steep and difficult *kotals*, and remainder of way is in rocky river-beds. Small patch of cultivated ground. No inhabitants. Water good from stream.
9	JAGHDAN . 2,580′.	13⅜	150⅝	Road very bad, continually in rocky water-courses. Small village. Few supplies obtainable. Water good from river.
10	BAM KALANG . 1,680′.	19⅛	169¾	Road same as yesterday's, except between 12th and 17th miles, when it crosses undulating and extremely stony ground. Camp on river bank. No habitations in sight. Good water.
11	PARMAN . . 1,620′.	15	184¾	Bad road, in rocky river-beds. At 4⅝ mile branch road right to Jask, wretched village of palm-leaf huts. Supplies very scarce. Water good from stream.
12	GWAFAR* . 780′.	30½	215¼	Road same as last stage. Village of palm-leaf huts. Supplies obtainable. Water good from river.
13	MIR SHADAD . 1,120′.	7	222¼	Road extremely bad, barely passable by camels. Village as usual. Supplies scarce. Water good from river.
14	MEHA . . 1,660′.	18	240¼	Road rather better, chiefly over undulating gravel country. Small village at foot of Kuh-i-Meha. Supplies scarce. Water from spring fairly good.
15	MORI KUH . 1,530′.	24	264¼	First 18 miles bad road; remainder similar to last stage. Small village. Supplies scarce. Water from well not very good or plentiful.
16	CAMP on a river .	21½	285¾	Road rather better, chiefly over undulating gravelly country. At 8⅝ miles Tutan,† a largish village. Supplies procurable. At 19 miles strike dry rocky water-course, and camp at first water.

*Could be divided into two marches by camping in any river-bed where water can be found.

† For road from Tutan to Ramishk, *see* end of this route.

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No. 14.

Bandar Abbas *to* Jalk, *viâ Binth, Geh, Kasarkand and Magas.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
17	Binth . . 1,400′.	15¼	301	First 4¾ miles bad road among rocky water-courses. Thence fairly good over undulating gravel plains. At 10½ miles village of Niamkand.

Binth a large village with mud-built houses round a fort, besides many groups of palm-leaf huts. Supplies procurable. Water good from irrigation channels or from river.

The last half of the above route is infested with thieves.

18	Chah-i-Ali . 1,470′.	18½	319½	First mile down bed of river. Thence over undulating gravelly country. Road fairly good for animals. Small group of palm-leaf huts. Supplies scarce. Water good from *kanat*.
19	Kalagan . (Kaladon ?).	19½	339	Road similar to last stage. Small village on bank of large river bed. Water good from stream. Supplies scarce.
20	Geh . 1,476′.	12	351	Road bad, constantly up and down the beds of very rocky water-courses. Large village at junction of two important streams. Flourishing place (for Baluchistan), with date groves, gardens, etc. Supplies obtainable, though not plentiful. Water abundant.
21	Camp on Kud river.	18	369	Road in beds of gravelly water-courses, impassable for wheels, but not bad for animals. Camp wherever water is to be found in river bed.
22	Kasarkand* . 1,710′.	16½	385½	Road fairly good, except at 10⅓ miles, where it is swampy. Smaller place than Geh, on banks of large river bed. Supplies obtainable in moderation. Water plentiful from stream.
23	Babag .	21¾	407¼	Road over broken and undulating country, not bad for animals for first 19 miles. Then up bed of rocky water-course very bad. No habitations. Water good, but not plentiful, from small stream. Camping ground bad and contracted.
24	Dashtuk .	20	427¼	Very bad road, constantly crossing steep ridges, and travelling in narrow rocky ravines. Small date grove. No habitations. Water good from spring.
25	Kumata . (Kumehtag ?)	21½	448¾	Fairly good for animals down bed of broad water-course to Dipkhaur, 11 miles. Thence up bed of Sarbaz river. Small village of palm-leaf huts on river bank. Supplies not plentiful. Water good and abundant from stream. Camping ground bad. Camel grazing very scarce. (Sarbaz village, 4¾ miles higher up, is deserted).

* Brazier Creagh gives the following stages (from native information) between Geh and Kasarkand: Bahramabad, 10 miles; Sabuk, 8 miles; Lurziani, 11 miles; Kalmat, 9½ miles; Kasarkand, 10 miles. Total, 48½ miles.

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No. 14.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* JALK, *viâ Binth, Geh, Kasarkand, and Magas.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
26	SARBAZ† . . 3,100′.	19	467¾	Up river bed to Sarbaz ; then right hand branch. Road not bad for animals, but stony. Small village. Supplies scarce ; water plentiful.
27	Camp on GWAIMAK river.	21½	489¼	First 10 miles of road as last stage. Then extremely bad in rocky ravines, almost impracticable for camels. Camp in river bed, bad place. Water plentiful ; no habitations.
28	MAGAS . . 3,970′.	22¼	511½	First 4¾ miles road extremely bad, like last half of previous stage. Thence good road, over gravel plateau. Good sized village on a plain, with large date groves. Supplies fairly plentiful. Water good from stream.
36	JALK . .	109¾	621¼	*Vide* No. 7, Stages 7—14, page 26.

† Sykes gives the following stages (from native information) between Kasarkand and Sarbaz : Khan-i-Gan, 17 miles ; Sirjehan, 17 miles ; Gaja Tusk, 18 miles ; Parud, 20 miles ; Sarbaz, 24 miles. Total, 96 miles. He further gives the following more direct route, which keeps to the north of the above : Khan-i-Gan, 17 miles ; Barugg, 16 miles ; Kishi Khaur, 16 miles ; Dipkhaur, 15 miles ; Sarbaz, 16 miles. Total, 80 miles.
From Dipkhaur (mile 11 of stage 26) to Magas, Sykes gives the following stages (from Native information) : Sarbaz, 16 miles ; Naskand, 20 miles ; Kolan, 17 miles ; Ab-i-Khan, 16 miles ; Magas, 17 miles. Total, 86 miles.

No. 14 A.

TUTAN *to* RAMISHK.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SOYINK . .	20	20	Road impassable for camels to hamlet of Soyink, situated on a river flowing towards the S.
2	CHAHAN . .	18½	38	The road still remains extremely rugged. About half-way a pass is crossed, and thence a descent to Chahan, a hamlet in the Sarhad district of Bashakird, which is on a river flowing from S. E. to N. W.
3	RAMISHK .	17	55	Road mainly down river bed to Ramishk.

No. 15.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* JASK, *viâ Minab.* (Northern route).

Authority.—PELLY, JENNINGS, 1885.

There are three routes between Bandar Abbas and Minab, whose use is regulated by the season of the year. The more southerly routes cannot be traversed in wet weather, but the distance decreases in proportion to the southerly position of the route. The most northerly

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No. 15.

Bandar Abbas *to* Jask, *viâ Minab.*

and longest route is described in Route No. 12, stages 1, 2, 3. Distance 79 miles. The next in order of latitude and distance is as follows :—

Bandar Abbas *to* Minab, *viâ Deh-i-Nao.* (Middle route.)

Authority.—Pelly.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Deh-i-Nao .	17⅓	17⅓	This route runs parallel with the Shamil road and 3 or 4 miles S. of it.
2	Jalas . .	14	31⅓	
3	Hasan Sangi .	14	45⅓	
4	Minab . .	17½	63	

Bandar Abbas *to* Minab, *viâ Kulagan* (Southern route.)

Authority.—Galindo, November 1888.

1	Kulagan . 50′.	27	27	For about 1½ miles on the sea beach, after which the track diverges slightly inland, but still continues at no great distance from the sea. As far as Kulagan the route would be quite practicable for traffic of any kind, were it not for several muddy and swampy streams which are crossed. There would be no doubt some difficulty in dragging guns or wagons across some of these, as their bottoms and banks are composed of soft yielding mud. Kulagan is a miserable little group of huts in a small palm grove. The water-supply is from wells and is very brackish.
2	Hajiabad . 70′.	14¾	41¾	Road about exactly like last stage, level and good, with the exception of 2 river crossings the second of which was extremely swampy. So much so that camels had difficulty in crossing. Near Hajiabad the country gets more sandy, and the village itself, with its extensive date groves, stands in the midst of a large tract of loose drifting sand.
				It is a more flourishing place than Kulagan, though still only palm leaf huts, and a certain amount of supplies were procurable without difficulty. Good water-supply from canals.
3	Minab . . 90′.	12½	54	The palm groves and cultivation extend almost without a break the whole way to Minab. The country is still perfectly level, the only obstacles to traffic of any kind consisting of some narrow irrigation channels which intersect the road at a few points but which could be easily bridged. Just before reaching Minab a very wide strong river bed is crossed with a small stream of water flowing in it. It is shallow and perfectly easy to cross. Minab stands on the eastern or left bank of this stream and looks a fairly flourishing place. About 2,500 houses. Said to produce 5,000 Kharwars of grain.

The following is Captain Jennings', R.E., description of this the southernmost route :—

Starting from Minab, and travelling to Bandar Abbas :—

For the first mile and-a-half the road crosses the river-bed, then enters dense date palm groves, which extend some 3 or 4 miles to the W.; I left Minab at 2-40 A.M.; entered date palm groves at 3-5 A.M., having crossed the broad stony river-bed then partially in flood; at 4 A.M. we passed the Manuri village; at 5-25 A.M. Hajiabad village; 6 A.M. Dudeh, cultivation; 8 A.M. a small arm of the sea, and at 8-40 A.M. the Gazrit river, distance to this crossing from Minab 22 miles; there is a good deal of *arzan* and other cultivation on the banks of this river, the bed is sand, and care must be taken, in selecting a crossing, to avoid quicksands; at mile 27 we reached Kulagan. I left Kulagan at 5-10 P.M., and we passed numerous palms, wells, and cultivation at 5-45 P.M.; at 8-30 P.M. we crossed the Sor river, water brackish, and I halted on the bank; in a few hours, *viz.*, at 10-30 P.M., I again started reaching Bandar Abbas at 2 A.M., distance 54 miles from Minab. In selecting the best route from Hurmuz or Bandar Abbas to Minab, the old rule that "circumstances alter cases"

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No. 15.

Bandar Abbas *to* Jask, *viâ Minab.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				must not be forgotten: it is impossible to say which is the best route; after heavy rain or in times of high spring tides the southern route is impracticable, then the middle route must be taken; if excessively high floods are prevalent, the northern route must be adopted: all three routes are available for all arms at their proper seasons, and the plain contains numerous villages, wells, and cultivation; also grass, wood, and grazing, so the selection of good halting-places would not be difficult. General direction W., *i.e.*, parallel to the coast. For description of Minab and of landing-place, Shahbandar or Khor Minab, *vide* page 206-7, Persian Gulf Pilot, 3rd edition, 1890. Continuing from Minab:
4	Kalavi . .	22	76	For some little distance the road passes between some low sandstone hills on the left, and the date grove on the right; it then cuts into the plain bearing nearly due S.; about here not much cultivation, the plain, however, is covered with camel-thorn and low scrub. At 5th mile pass through the bed of a small stream without any water. Country very flat, and the going soft. At 10 A.M. halted close to a river and near to a small village called Chah Kambar. Cross the river at a place called Ju Mahallah, a small village of 3 or 4 houses. On the hill top, nearest to the ford, is a small round tower in ruins. The stream is broad, but not deep. This stream rises in the Bashakird hills, and winds out of the plain to the sea. The rest of the way the ground is very soft.
5	Geru . .	20	96	Road across a very bad bit of ground, generally soft, and in some places deep. At 3rd mile out of the bad ground on to some good hard-going at the back of a date grove and along the base of some small hills. At 5th mile Kuhistak, a village on the coast, with a fort situated on a small isolated hill, about 80 feet to 100 feet high, close to eastward of village. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Cross at its mouth a small stream, called Chalak. After leaving this, the road goes along the sands quite close to the sea; course due S.; the Arab coast to be seen to the W. and S. W. At 9½ mile cross another stream. At 14th mile pass a village in the sandhills to the left, about a mile off, called Ziarat. The road still on the sands, with the sea about 100 yards off. Geru is a mile inland among sandhills. Water from a small stream. Population 400 or 500.
6	Gaz . .	16	112	For about 2 miles follow the line of sandhills. From this point out on to an open plain with lots of camel-thorn and low scrub all about. At the 3rd mile the village of Tahrui; at 6 miles another village called Serik. On the left, hills of fairish height, about 3 miles off. On the right a succession of date groves, and the sea in the far distance. The ground all about soft-going. A number of small streams full of muddy water to be passed. These streams are evidently the draining of the hills to the left. None of them of any importance. At 11th mile village of Kardar; at 14th the Gaz river, a deep, swift-flowing stream, about 60 yards across and running about 6 miles an hour. Very often impassable for days together. The village of Gaz is about 2 miles beyond on the further side. It only contains about 20 houses.
7	Karat . .	16	128	Through a small date grove into the plain. The road in places very bad. At 4th mile Gawan. At 8 miles cross a shallow river between steep high banks; bed 160 yards broad. At 10th mile Zarabad, and at 13th Sakui. Karat is a Baluchi village of 20 houses.
8	Gatan . .	20½	148½	S.-E. for about a mile under the hills. The ground in the centre of the plain much cut up by rains, and bad-going. Pass a narrow, but deep, bed of a stream, with but little water in it,

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No. 15.

Bandar Abbas *to* Jask, *viâ Minab.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

impassable when in flood. The plain, although soft in places, generally good-going; some camel-thorn and scrub about. At 6th mile pass the village of Brizg on the right hand, about a mile off. On the far right date groves, and beyond them the sea. Sandstone hills on the left hand, about half a mile off. At 8th mile low hills now to the right as well as on the left. At 12th mile Gawan, and at 14th Mukhjangan, beyond which the plain gets sandy. Cross another stream with very deep sides, about 18 yards across. This would also be a bad spot in heavy rains. Follow the plain to Gatan. Low, sandstone rocks in every direction. Kuh Mubarak in the distance nearly due S. Gatan has about 100 houses.

9	Gangan (or Gangun).	20	168½	Across the plain S.S.E. to get out of a line of bad treacherous ground, mins or quicksands being very common about here. At 13th mile pass a small river-bed with deep, steep sides. At 18th another of the same description. The plain near to the hills on the left dotted with scrub and better going. At 10th mile village of Kuh Mubarak in among some small hills. Kuh Mubarak bearing W. N. W. The plain now entirely sandy. Water from wells rather brackish.
10	Jask Village .	23	191½	The road over the same sandy plain, with but little scrub about, makes for a hill E.N.E., 4 miles distant round it, and on in the same direction passing some date groves and through a more wooded country, chiefly *gaz* trees. At 6th mile pass a river called Tabar Kand, about 100 yards across. This river on the direct road would be very difficult to cross, especially after wet weather. Bearing now E. S. E. At 10th mile, a small river bed with steep sides—another nasty spot in the rains. Ground all along sandy, with slight salt incrustation. Pass several fine date groves. Country as before for nearly 8 miles, up to the village of Jask. From the sandhills close by, the telegraph buildings are visible, about 8 miles away over a plain and through sandhills.

No. 16.

Bandar Abbas *to* Juwun.

Authority.—Sykes, (*from native information, 1893*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Sykes gives the following account of a route traversed by a Persian force under the Governor of Karman (from whom this description was obtained) leading W. to the district of Juwun (Lat. 28° 5′, Long. 53°45′).

6	Nisa . . 3,078′.	18	134	*Vide* stage 6, next route, Bandar Abbas to Karman.
7	Jain . .	21	155	Road level but stony; at 18 miles cross River Chemil, a small stream of sweet water. At Jain, only 30 or 40 houses, Farezun Mountains close by, covered with snow in February.

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No. 16.

Bandar Abbas *to* Juwun.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	Abadeh . .	15	170	At 3 miles a small village and tower, Firuzeh, where there is a date grove. Thence through a very difficult pass to Abadeh, situated in the hills, at junctions of Shur and Hajiabad streams which are soon lost in desert.
9	Taskat . . 2,490′.	26	196	At 9 miles Tarum. Road rough to half-way, thence level. Tarum is a large village with two forts. About 3 miles E. N. E. is a large village, Gakum, of 1,000 inhabitants. Skirting the mountains, at 14 miles, reach the shrine, grove, and hamlet of Syed Jozah. At 20 miles a well and a little cultivation.
10	Marz . .	15	211	At 3 miles skirt base of mountain near which are a pond and shrine. At Marz is a large fort, also leaf huts and houses ; 900 inhabitants.
11	Baghin . .	15	226	Road rough in several places, runs close to a stream and trees.
12	Bondasht . .	12	238	Road bad for 6 miles, then enter the plain of Yazd-i-khast, celebrated for pasturage, extending 40 miles to the W. and being 60 miles from N. to S.
13	God-Mohk .	27	265	Good track across Yazd-i-khast, to two wells in the midst of hills.
14	Tal-i-Buzurg .	9	274	Continue across plain to large hill, frequented by nomads.
15	Juian or Juwun	27	301	At 9 miles reach W. edge of plain. At 18 miles cross a short but difficult pass, thence level road to Juwun, the centre of a group of hamlets. Inhabitants about 300, mainly artisans and traders, who supply the wants of nomad tribes in the neighbourhood.—*Vide* Route No. 54, stage 10.

No. 17.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *viâ Saidabad.*

Authority.—Gill, December 1880.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Bagu . .	17½	17½	*Vide* Route No. 13, Bandar Abbas to Bam *viâ* Ahmadi.
2	Kush Kuh .	33	50½	
3	Mian-i-tang .	21	71½	
4	Ahmadi . .	39	110½	

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No. 17.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* KARMAN, *viâ Saidabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in Miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in Miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	CAMP . .	6	116½	Marched up the valley and soon entered a wide stony plain. (Abbott went by a different road, to the N. of that by which I marched.) This lasted till 3 miles 3 furlongs where we entered a narrow valley shut in by hills of no great height. A few tamarisk trees gave shelter. There is no water here, but fuel can be gathered. No habitations or cultivation since leaving Ahmadi.
6	CAMP . . 2,560′.	27	143½	Continued to ascend in a general N. direction till about 3 miles 3 furlongs, when we entered an open plateau, bare and sandy, without a tree or bush, bounded by hills of no great height. (Altitude, 3,420′). The plateau is apparently quite flat, at about 15¼ miles the valley closed in, and we descended gently by an excellent road. We continued marching without variation till we reached the fort of Nisa at 18 miles. Here is a fort and a few palm leaf huts, date groves, and a little tobacco cultivation. The water is good and there is a fair quantity. No supplies could be obtained except a small quantity of grain. (Altitude, 3,078′.)

From Nisa the road was quite level, except for one or two very slight ascents over low spurs. At 20 miles 2 furlongs entered a rather thick tamarisk jungle, then another wide, stony plain, almost bare. No water at our camping-ground, but a little scrub for fuel.

7	DARA BAGH . 2,860′.	20¼	163¾	Marched over a wide plain, on which there were no trees. At 5 miles turned more northerly. Road up to here quite level and good. At 8 miles entered a little gorge, and turned N. between low cliffs, where there was a good stream of very salt water. Followed up this stream for 3 miles when we halted. From here the peak of Kuh-i-khabar, on which there was a little snow, bore 15°. There was a little bit of bad road just before halting. It was on the side of a steep slope of clay, but was very short, and could easily be made good by a very few men in a very short time. In the valley there is a thick growth of reeds and tamarisk. No fresh water here, and none since leaving Nisa. Then N. over a stony plain where there is a good deal of tamarisk and shrub; the plain extending a mile or two to the W. At 13 miles 5 furlongs there is a mountain road to the W. to the village of Lardigar and Hajiabad. After this we began to wind about amongst low hills and undulations, bare and craggy with the road rather stony. At 17 miles 2 furlongs the fort and village of Dara Bagh was visible. At 17 miles 4 furlongs entered a clayey plain, where there was a good deal of cultivation. Dara Bagh is a poor hamlet with the usual grove of date trees and a small amount of cotton cultivation. The water here is good and plentiful from wells. Plenty of supplies for a small party; eggs, flour, chickens, hay, and grain.
8	CAMP . . 3,550′.	21	184¾	Marched over a flat plain, where there were considerable signs of cultivation, and a good many people about; and at 2½ miles reached the flourishing village of Sultanabad with a mosque. Here there was a nice-looking garden enclosed in walls with dates, tamarisk, and willow-trees. Keith Abbott's route joins in here. He crossed our road and marched to Kala-i-Nao (the new fort), which we left a mile or two to our left. Continued our march to a place called Mazar-i-Pir-Aghaib, 6¾ miles. This is the Ziarat of Abbott. Here there is a Ziarat with the tomb of an Imamzada. Mazar-i-Pir-Aghaib lies at the foot of a steep rock, and is prettily situated amongst gardens of figs and dates. The building has a blue tiled roof.

Kala-i-Nao* lay a mile to the W. S. W. off the road. We continued our march over a flat plain. The valley here narrows, being cut in two by a ridge, at the base of which is

* For alternative road from Ahmadi *viâ* Daulatabad to here, *vide* end of this route, page 64.

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No. 17.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* KARMAN, *viâ Saidabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

Mazar-i-Pir-Aghaib. The soil is of clay, and there is a good amount of cultivation, cattle, sheep, and goats. The road was good and level.

At 9 miles reached an irrigation stream of running, sweet water, and at 10 miles arrived at Dasht-o-bar. This is the Dasht-bir of Abbott. In the time of that traveller there were only some huts and a ruined fort. It is now a large place with good houses and forts, by far the most important place between Bandar Abbas and the vicinity of Saidabad. It is in a plain about a mile wide, bounded on the N. by very red hills, at the foot of which there is an old ruined fort. (Altitude, 3,080′.)

From here marched over a cultviated plain, 13 miles, when we passed on our right a tomb amongst some trees where there is also a watermill. Soon after this we left the cultivation and entered a country most appropriately called Dasht-o-bar. At 16 miles the road became rather stony. At 18 miles (altitude 3,400′) came to an irrigation stream with plenty of fresh water, and followed it up for 3 miles. Passed no houses since Dasht-o-bar. Here the water was clear and sweet There were some rocks and a good-sized *babul* tree to camp under. Fuel can be gathered.

9	CAMP . . 5,890′.	28	212¾	Marched 6¾ miles over one of the bare, wide plains covered with scrub. The snowy peak of Kuh-i-Khabr being to the N.E. At 8⅓ (altitude 4,100′) turned through little gorge about 200 yards wide bounded by low hills, the road still quite level. This took us into another wide plain, the counterpart of all the others.

At 10 miles the well of Kala-Anjir. Here the water is sweet. (Altitude, 4,610′.)

The country now is rather undulating, the geological formation still of the same sandstones, and the country covered with the usual tufts of grass.

At 14⅙ miles, altitude 4,920′. At 15 miles descended slightly into another open plain (altitude 5,030′). At 17 miles we meandered for a quarter of an hour amongst rocky, low hills. These did not last long, and we again found ourselves in another immense plain stretching miles to the W., and seeming to run right up to the foot of the Kuh-i-Khabr on the E. Later on we began again to ascend very slightly, and the plain became a flat valley about a mile wide shut in by low hills about 400′ high on both sides. At 24 miles the valley narrows. Here there were a great number of *bennah* trees and a shrub called locally *pudan*. We now ascended gently; the valley closing in, and bounded by rocks and crags. At 26⅓ miles reached the waterparting (6,010′). We then descended a precisely similar valley to that ascended, bounded by low hills with tufts of grass and thorn.

At 28 miles camped about a hundred yards or so to the right of the road under an overhanging rock. No water here.

10	DARISTAN . 5,450′.	33	245¾	We descended a valley and gradually entered the open plain. When we found ourselves in a valley some 3 or 4 miles wide, bounded by craggy hills and gradually running into another immense plain—no trees or bushes—nothing but scrub and thorns. The snowy flanks of Kuh-i-Gugird visible in front.

Reached the well of Nao-Kand at 12 miles. There are no habitations and no cultivation, none of which has been seen since the neighbourhood of Dasht-o-bar. The water here is good. At Nao-Kand a snowy peak bears 60°. This is called Lalazar. The range seems to stretch from Kuh-i-Gugird to Mount Lalazar. At Nao-Kand there are a few scrubby trees which would provide fuel. Altitude, 5,290′. Before reaching Nao-Kand, there were hills at no great distance running down on the E. side to a point at Nao-Kand, beyond which an immense plain stretched to the front and to the right (E. side) many miles to the foot of the hills, the outliers of a snowy range, which seems to connect Kuh-i-Khabr with the snowy

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No. 17.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *vid Saidabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

peaks to the N.E. From Nao-Kand the road to Daristan lies all the way over this great plain, bounded on the W. by mountains, at first many miles distant, but afterwards coming to within not many miles of the road. The road is at first over a mile or two of sand, then a soft clay road with thorns and scrub. At 23¼ miles the village of Shila-Haidari lies about 3 or 4 miles to the right. Here the road gets gravelly. At 30¾ miles Abbasabad lies half a mile to the left with trees and gardens. At 31½ miles the road passes through Anurabad, a square fort with towers. At this point another fort lies 2 or 3 miles to the left. Beyond Abbasabad there is on the left of the road continuous cultivation to Daristan with carefully irrigated fields. To the right the plain is uncultivated, and there is a growth of tufts of grass.

Passing several ruined villages Daristan was reached at 33 miles. This place is close to the white rock mentioned by Abbott. It lies on the plain about 3 or 4 miles distant from the mountains on the right. It contains 40 houses. Grapes, figs, apricots, and peaches are grown in the gardens. Cotton is cultivated, but the chief crops are wheat and barley. Daristan contains 40 houses. The water is good and plentiful. Supplies of all kinds abundant.

11	Saidabad* . 5,370′.	19	264¾	Over a plain where there is much cultivation and a vast number of *kanat* wells. Soon after leaving Daristan there are more gardens enclosed in walls, a quarter of a mile to the left. The hills on the

left again recede from the road. To the right the plain is uncultivated and extends many miles. At 2⅓ miles arrive at Malikabad with walls and towers, and a little square fort on the left of the road. At 4½ miles Ozidabad lay a little to the right with walls and gardens. At 6¼ miles pass Ibrahimabad. From this point on a bearing N. 25° E., there is the Ziarat of Shah-Firoz and a tomb, 3 or 4 miles distant. On the same bearing is the end of a range of hills that runs N.E. and circles round by E.N.E. and E., and apparently on to the range in which mount Khabr is. This is also apparently connected with the other snowy range seen yesterday. On the left the mountains run down to a point 6 or 7 miles distant, and beyond this another great plain runs up many miles to the left. At 7 miles pass a ruined village. At 10⅔ miles Kala Sang bears N. 40° E., half a mile distant. There is a fort here and a tomb with a blue tiled roof.

On the map plotted from Abbott's route Kala Sang is placed on the W. side of the road; so he must have followed a different track.

At 12 miles Kamalabad, a village with walled gardens, lies about half a mile to the left. At 14 miles, the village of Najafabad with walls and gardens. The road goes through this village. Hence the road is over sandy, uncultivated ground. Saidabad is the principal town in the Sirjan district. *See* route No. 47, stage 4, for routes from here to Bahramabad (about 70 miles) on main road between Yazd and Karman.

12	Sadatabad . 6,330′.	16	280¾	Over a plain gradually ascending. Partly cultivated, many parts towards the end stony. Lovett states that there are 150 houses. From Sadatabad the mountain called Kuh-i-Khun-i-Surkh is

visible. It has a peculiar jagged peak, and cannot fail to be recognised. The road leads directly on it, and is nearly straight.

13	Khan-i-Surkh . 8,120′.	29	309¾	Over a plain in some parts stony. Approaching the mountains, the plain becomes gradually somewhat undulating. The road at first keeps on the crest of one of the low wave-like ridges

* For road from Saidabad to Rayin *vid* Baft, *see* end of this route, page 65.

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No. 17.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *viâ Saidabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

thrown out from the mountain chain in front. At 8 miles the road descends some 15 or 20′ into the dry bed of a water-course, where it becomes rather stony. This water-course is now ascended, but the ascent is easy and the road is good. At 11⅔ miles a stream, with irrigation channels, is reached. There was some cultivation here. At 12 miles there is a cave on the right bank of the stream which might give shelter if required. The road is now fairly in the mountains; about a quarter of a mile further is a mud hovel, known as Bid-a-Khab. The stream is still ascended, being closely shut in by steep hills. In the bed are a good many trees. Then a more open country (somewhat hilly) amongst the mountains is reached. The hills are gently sloping, and there is a good deal of cultivation, but no habitations of any kind. At 19 miles the road ascends easily amongst hills, but is very good for travelling. At 21 miles the solitary and uninhabited caravansarai of Sang-i-Tu is reached. No inhabitants here, or supplies of any kind. Fuel can be gathered. At 22 miles gained the *gudar* or pass. The pass is called Gudar-i-Kuh-i-Surkh. The summit of the pass is about 8,540′ above the sea. The peak is about 400 yards distant to the E., the ascent easy all the way. The road now descends easily amongst gently sloping hills following generally the bed of a dry water-course in a northerly direction. In the bed of the water-course there are tufts of grass, bushes, and thorny trees.

From the bed of the water-course, the point of a spur on the right is rounded, a somewhat large valley running N.E. and S.W. is gained, and immediately afterwards the caravansarai of Khan-i-Surkh is seen a little in front. There are no inhabitants here, nor supplies, nor forage of any kind whatever. Some fuel can be gathered here. The water is from a well and is good.

14	Mashish * . 6,470′.	30¾	340½	At first down a somewhat narrow valley in a general direction N.E. by E. between low hills. At 3 miles there is an irrigation stream with plenty of water. At 9⅓ miles there is water near

the road and a good deal of tamarisk.

At 10¼ miles the valley opens a little, and afterwards a wide valley opens to the left, running up towards the N.W. and W. At 14 miles the road is between low hills; there is some scrub and some small thorny bushes. The road now leads directly on the W. peak of the Kuh-i-Mashish. This mountain is a long one with several peaks; the village of Mashish lies to the E. of it. The road still continues down an open valley, bounded by low hills with scrubby thorns. At 17 miles reached a ruined fort known as Mohunak. The valley there opens out into a wide plain where there is a good deal of cultivation, chiefly wheat. At 19 miles the little village of Deh-Darvesh lies a quarter of a mile to the right of the road. The road then turns due E., and leads directly to the village of Mashish, which is visible from here. The road hence gradually descends over a wide plain. At 22 miles the ruined fort of Girang near some good water and an irrigation stream with cultivation. At 30¾ miles reach the village or cluster of villages of Mashish in an open plain. Road very good all the way, one gentle, even descent.

15	Akbarabad . 5,540′.	25½	366	Road gradually ascending over the plain. At 1 mile a village lies a little to the left of the road. At 2 miles a good stream of water is crossed running from right to left (E. to W.). At 4 miles

enter low hills, and ascend easily till 6¾ miles, where a little pass leads into a small plain; this is about a couple of miles wide, and is crossed in a N.E. direction. It is a bare plain with a few tufts. At 8⅓ miles the plain is left by another small pass, and then the road is amongst low, rocky hills, still rising steadily, but easily to the first crest of the Gudar-i-God-i-dokhtar (7,280′ above the level of the sea), then rather a nasty, stony descent. The bottom, which is 290′ below the crest, is reached in 10 minutes, and another 10 minutes

* For road from Mashish *viâ* Nagar to Rayin, *see* No. 1,C, page 5.

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No. 17.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *viâ Saidabad*.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

brought us by a rather steep climb to the second "Gudar" at the same altitude as the first. This was gained at 9¼ miles, then down a narrow and rocky defile to the caravansarai of Khan-i-kuh. This was reached at 11½ miles. (Altitude, 6,570′.) Hence the road leads down the defile, the road to Baghin branching off to the left directly beyond the caravansarai. At 13⅓ miles an immense plain is reached stretching E. and W., to a vast distance, and to the N.E., to Akbarabad and Baghin, the former of which is visible from here, 11 miles distant. At 17⅓ miles a long line of *kanat* wells is reached, stretching away up and down the plain as far as can be seen. (Altitude, 5,600′.) At 19½ miles another similar line of *kanats*, and an abandoned fort about a mile to the right of the road. The plain up to this is utterly bare, there is not a tree in the whole of it, now it is clothed with thorns and tufts. At 23 miles cultivation begins; and the village of Baghin lies 2 miles to the left at the base of a mountain which runs N.W. and S.E. The S.E. end of this mountain is close to the village and a little to the N. of it. At 24 miles an irrigation stream of fresh water. Hence the road turns sharp round to the E. to the two villages of Akbarabad. The caravansarai is at the E. one. The villages of Akbarabad are wretched places, where supplies of any sort are with difficulty procured. The water is good—better than at Baghin. The caravansarai also is well built, and has one or two rooms in it that are clean. From Mashish to Karman the halt might be made at Baghin. The road would be a trifle longer, but Baghin is a large village with *Chaparkhana* and supplies.

16	Karman . . 5,680′.	13½	379½	The march was over a bare, sandy plain where the going was generally heavy, and progress rather slower than usual. On the left is a mountain whose base is about a mile distant. This is

the end of the mountain above Baghin. The road is now skirting the E. end. To the right of the road, the plain stretches a great distance to high mountains. At 5 miles cultivation begins, and there is a good irrigation stream of clear water. Here also the plain of Karman begins to open up to the left at the back of the hill we have skirted, the road still over heavy sand. At 9 miles, a well from which Karman is first visible.

Hence the cultivation is continuous to Karman.

The following *alternative route* from Ahmadi to Kala-i-Nao (*vide* stage 8) was traversed by Abbott.

5	Daulatabad . 3,450′.	30	140½	Our route from Ahmadi led us about N. N. W. towards the mountains by a path stony in parts. At 1⅓ miles we entered a deep pass leading at first N., and here I observed some large fossils,

funnel-shaped and fold within fold; the pass greatly expanding as we advanced and containing bushes of various kinds and a few *benneh* trees. At ¾ mile we ascended the rocks by a difficult and dangerous path, in which some of our baggage mules fell, occasioning us much delay in unloading and re-loading them; 8 or 10 minutes would otherwise have sufficed to take us to the summit, from whence we descended immediately into a small plain, the surface of which, at first perfectly sterile, was further on sprinkled with tufts and bushes, but exceedingly stony. The plain stretches E. and W., and is apparently of no great extent. Our way across it led us N. 30° E. and N. 25° E. to some low hills, where we proceeded along the dry bed of a salt stream, where fossils resembling a honeycomb are abundant. At 9⅓ miles we entered a pass through red hills, winding through which, by a gentle ascent, we cross, at the 14th mile, the valley side and immediately afterwards proceed N. 10° E. over hills. At the 15th mile we turned off the road to our right to a sulphurous spring of water, which, though extremely nauseous to the taste, is still used by travellers for want of better. We continued due N. over the hills for a space, and at the 16th mile proceeded up a narrow rugged ravine, in direction between 85° and 50°, presently reaching its summit; thence by a gradual descent 55° E. and N. and down a valley between the points W. by N. and N. W. by N. to a clump of palms at 17⅓ miles; then N. until we entered the plain of

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No. 17.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* KARMAN, *viâ Saidabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Orzu at the 18th mile, proceeding over a stony tract by a slight descent. This is an extensive plain running in length E. and W.; its southern side is covered with bushes, and is very stony; but towards the centre it is of a light, fine soil. I was enabled to take bearings up to about 25½ miles, after which the darkness prevented my making any further observation until we alighted at the little fort of Daulatabad surrounded by a village of huts composed of branches and reeds.
6	KALA-I-NAO .	30	170½	Direction 300°. Four miles and a half brought us up to a copious *kanat* stream, close to the fort of Kadirabad. Passing an encampment of Afshars at the 8th mile, we proceeded parallel with mountains ½ mile distant to our right. Towards the 12th mile these mountains receding to the N. form a wide recess of the plain, of which at this part and at Daulatabad the width is the greatest. At the 14th mile, Allahabad, a lately abandoned fort, bore due N., 1 mile distant; and N. 10° W. were the snowy mountains of Khabr, a division of Akta, which, notwithstanding its mountainous character, abounds with fruit groves, of which the pomegranate, almond, pistachio-nut, grape, and fig are the principal productions. The habitations there are of mud and stone. At the 15th mile we reached some rocks, several high ridges of which interrupt the plain at this point, running N. N. W. and S. S. E. The juniper trees had become scarcer in this part. At 18½ miles the deserted fort of Orzu bore N. 5° W. about 2 miles distant. Presently afterwards we passed the ruins of two small forts and some fruit gardens. At 19½ miles the fort of Kala Muhammadi belonging to Afshars, who speak Turkish. N. 20° E. from thence was the ruined fort of Orzu, the people of which occupy huts near it. A good deal of land was under cultivation in this part of the plain, watered by copious *kanat* streams. At the 26th mile we reached the small fort of Sultanabad and at the 30th that of Kala-i-Nao.

The range marked in our maps as the Jalalabad mountains is no doubt that of Jamalabad of Akta. Beyond the mountains, bounding the plain in which Kala-i-Nao is situated to the S. is the country of Lar. The direction of Furg was pointed out on a bearing of 210° 10 *farsakhs* or 40 miles distant; and that of Tarum, 15 *farsakhs* or 60 miles in the same direction.

Abbott again left the main route at Dasht-o-Bar and travelled by Aliabad, Gishkuh and Kum (Kham ?), but it does not appear that anything is gained by doing so.

No. 17A.

SAIDABAD *to* RAYIN (RAIN) *viâ Baft and Rahbur.*

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, (*Kalantar Ghulam Husen's information*, 1894).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	IZZATABAD .	20	20	Road runs over a level, well-beaten track. At 6 miles pass village of Najafabad. Supplies in fair quantities procurable here and good water. At 13½ miles Ibrahimabad village. One *farsakh*

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No. 17A.

SAIDABAD *to* RAYIN (RAIN), *viâ Baft and Rahbur.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				distance from here, on the right of the road, is said to be a famous *ziarat* of one Shah Firoz. Izzatabad is a village of 40 houses with gardens and cultivation, supplies in moderate quantities procurable; water abundant and good.
2	HUSHUN . .	19	39	Level and good road across the open plain. Hushun is a village of 100 houses with cultivation and large flocks. Revenue 1,000 *tomans*. Supplies in moderate quantities procurable. Water abundant and good.
3	BAFT . . 7,290′.	15	54	Road runs over level plain, good going all the way.
4	BEZENJAN .	14	68	Road runs due east over good level track. At 1½ the Rud-i-Kaskin is crossed, a rapid stream of some 20 yards broad and two feet deep (22nd April), which becomes unfordable during rains and when the snows melt. Bezenjan is a village of 100 houses with gardens and cultivation. Supplies in fair quantities procurable; water good and abundant.
5	RAHBUR . . 7,620′.	15	83	Road through a narrow valley between the hills, good going all the way. Rahbur is a large village and capital of a small district of the same name; it separates Baft from Sardu. *Maliyat* 5,000 *tomans*. The district contains a considerable amount of cultivation, and the inhabitants own large flocks of sheep and cattle. The following villages are in the district and pay *Maliyat* of 4,000 *tomans*: Pezenjan, Lark, Angirk, Gezni, Naviz Sagrin, Jarahimah, Jowaran, Daramazar, Karfkuh, Buland.
9	RAYIN . .	56½	139½	*Vide* No. 43, stages 35 to 38.

No. 17B.

JUWUN *to* SAIDABAD, *viâ Darab.*

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Juwun is a district of Laristan, situated about Lat. 28° 10′, Long. 53° 40′. *Vide* stage 10, Route No. 54.
1	KUSU . .	30	30	At 3 miles enter hills; water procurable from ponds and wells. At 15 mile enter plain again and continue over it to Kusu. *Vide* Route No. 54, stage 13.
2	DARAB . .	16½	46½	*Vide* Route No. 53, page 283.

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Routes in Persia, Section I. Route No. 17-A-2.

FROM SIRJAN (SAIDABAD) TO RAIN (*vid* BAFT AND RAHBUR).

Authority and date :—P. M. SYKES (spring and summer, 1900).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	*Note*—This route, hitherto unexplored, replaces No. 17-A, which is from native information only, and also Appendix No. 7, which is circuitous.
1	Izzatabad ... (about 5,400 ft.)	...	10	The track runs through a desert country, a little south of south-east from the town, to 3⅓ miles: at this point the main road to the coas breaks off, and the direction changes to nearly due east. At about 6⅓ miles, Jalalabad is passed, lying half a mile south of the track. At 7 miles pass Janatabad. At 8 miles, Imamzada; this place has a blue-dome, and a good water-supply. Not far beyond and a mile to the south is the famous Kala-i-Sang, the ancient capital of Kerman. Izzatabad is a village of 80 houses under the Buchakchi.
2	Aliabad ... (about 6,000 ft.)	19	29	The march opens with a gentle ascent, Karimabad being passed at 1½ miles to the south. At 2½ miles, and also to the south, is a black hill with a ruined shrine to Shah Firuz, near the village of Shahabad. At 9 miles is Ramkird, an old garden with fine trees, but there are no inhabitants; thence there is a gradual ascent to Aliabad which is a hamlet with gardens. There are eight families here. A few miles to the north lies Balvard. A small district owned by the Buchakchi.
3	Hushun ... (about 7,000 ft.)	16	45	The track ascends a wide *nala* known as the Rud-i-Maruni for three miles when the hamlet of Istor is seen to the north. Five miles north of the road lie the village and district of Zamzirk, and the village of Farian, both belonging to the Buchakchi. Further on, and about 2 miles south of the track, is Rohniz with 10 houses. After passing one or two more hamlets, the *nala* is crossed at nine miles, at Muhammabad. Thence the track ascends the left bank of the *nala* to Khairabad 12 miles, after which it follows a branch *nala* to near Hushun, a fortified village, containing 15 families, with orchards and a good water-supply. At this point the postal road to Bunder Abbas branches off.

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ROUTE IN PERSIA, SECTION I. ROUTE NO. 17-A.-2—*concld.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	
4	Baft ... (about 6,500 ft.).	22	67	The road runs due east, ascending to an easy pass, (7,400') at 5 miles. This pass is on the watershed between the Halil Rud and the Kavir. At 8½ miles the main road from Urzu and Dasht-i-Bir, *viâ* the Soghurk pass, to Kerman is crossed. At 10 miles are the Rud-i-Khara and several hamlets to the north. The plain is quite open as far as Jamilabad and some other villages. Thence there is a continuous descent through the summer quarters of the Afshar to the little town (1,000 houses) of Baft, (see route 18). The main summer road to the coast is crossed. Supplies are expensive and are mostly drawn from Urzu. This long stage can, if desired, be easily divided up.
5	Rahbur ... (about 7,000 ft.).	20	87	The track continues due east crossing a spur at 5 miles. Thence to Bezinjan, lying on the left bank of the stream at 7 miles. This place is the head-quarters of the Lak tribe, and consists of 1,000 houses. All supplies are obtainable. An alternative road to Bandar Abbas passes through this place. The Lalazar range (Kuh-i-Shah) is now skirted, a second spur being crossed at 15½ miles. Thence the track, diverging a little to the north-east runs through broken country to Rahbur (1,000 houses) which is the head-quarters of a small district. Rahbur lies on a little-used caravan road to Kerman. It is surrounded by good gardens and hamlets, and good fruit is obtainable.
6	Camp near Suleimani Mehni garden (7,500' ft.).	12	99	Leaving Rahbur by its south-eastern extremity, the track runs nearly east through barley fields and groves of fine walnut trees. At 1½ miles the road to Khanu branches off and at 2 miles, a tributary of the Halil Rud, running nearly north and south, is crossed; on its right bank is Rodur, and half a mile further down is the hamlet of Duzun. Crossing the river, which is about a foot deep, the track ascends to the watershed, immediately beyond which lies a second river of equal volume. Following up this for half a mile, and ascending the left bank, a level plain covered with thick jungle, and crossed by several streams is reached. The village of Jowaran lies a mile

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No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	
6	Camp near Sulimani Mehni garden (7,500' ft.)—*contd.*	12	99	to the north. At 10 miles, the road descends into an extraordinarily deep ravine at the bottom of which runs another and a larger stream. Both descent and ascent are difficult and occupy about an hour after which the road continues over a level plain. At 12 miles, camp near a stream of good water and garden, belonging to the Sulei-mani sub-division of the Mehni tribe. During the greater part of this march, the Kuh-i-Jowaran lies north of the track but the 'ast river crossed comes from the important Sirmistik or Henzar range, so called from the districts lying in its valleys, to the south-east lay the splendid peak of Bahr Asman.
7	Dar-i-Mazar... (7,700 ft.).	14½	113½	Continuing nearly east, cross a stream that, like all the others, joins the Halil Rud. Beyond this the road to Hanzar branches off. Thence south-east, across a second *nala*, and up one of its tributaries through a jungle of arbutus, arbor vitæ, and hill tamarisk. This neighhourhood is called Kangari. Skirting the lower slopes of the Henzar range, at 3 miles cross the Henzar river, a fine volume of water, 20 or 30 yards wide, just above the hamlet of Bagh Aghai. Continuing south-east up a tributary of the Henzar, at 5 miles cross a ridge and at 6 miles reach the village of Isfareh, on another tributary of the Henzar. The route continues due east, up another tributary until at 9 miles the watershed (9,000') is reached, the track emerging on the Sardu plateau at the corner between the Bahr Asman and Henzar ranges. Continuing east, skirting the Henzar range, and following down the right bank of a stream, through fields wheat and linseed, at 14½ miles, Dar-i-Mazar is reached, this being the name given to a small bazar, which clusters round the shrine of Sultan Saiyed Ahmad.
8	Gehu ... (about 7,000 ft.).	16½	130	Continuing due north cross a few fields, then enter the hills, a pass being crossed at 6 miles. Thence towards the east, a steady descent down a rough track. The route continues through rough hilly country till a stream is reached, which is followed down to Piskatun (or Tishigan), crossing the stream at this place, a spur is surmounted and Gehu, lying on another stream, is reached.*

* The road described in Appendix No. 7 lies 1½ miles down stream from here.

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ROUTES IN PERSIA, SECTION I. ROUTE NO. 17-A.-2—*concld.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	
9	Rain ... (7,200 ft.).	15½	145½	Ascending steadily past the tiny hamlet of Kur Gaz, the road from Lalazar *viâ* Shirinak is crossed at 2 miles. At 5 miles cross the Gudar-i-Shura, about 8,000′. Thence the road descends to an open plain, passing, at 11 miles, Durbini, under the Kuh-i-Hezar. At Rain, Route No. 1 (Section I, Routes in Persia) is struck. *Note.*—For part of the above, there is an alternative route at follows :— Izzatabad to— *Int.* *Total.* Palvard ... 18 18 Gughar ... 25 43 Kala Askar ... 18 61 (*See route No. 18, stage 15.*) *Int.* *Total.* Shirinak ... 21 82 Rain ... 29½ 111½ This route though short is very hilly. It is shown, together with other side routes, on Major Sykes' map.

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No. 17B.

JUWUN *to* SAIDABAD, *viâ Darab.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	CHASHMA-I-MARVARI.	12	58⅓	Rough road over a pass—vines and figs grown. Water plentiful at stage.
4	TAL HALAL . 5,200′.	21½	80	Across hills to Chashma Achog at 12 miles, with running stream at hand. From 17 miles road level. *Vide* Route No. 52, stage 17.
5	AINOBEGAL .	15	95	Level road throughout. This is on the borders of Karman district. Two wells of brackish water.
6	CHASHMA-I-MARMAR.	15	110	At 7 miles a small supply of water from wells. At halting place only two wells of moderate water.
7	SAIDABAD . 5,370′.	12	122	Level road through numerous villages.

N.B.—The above distances appear to be understated by about 25 per cent., the total distance from point to point on the map is about 167 miles.

No. 17C.

MASHISH (*stage 10, main route*) *to* GOD AHMAR.

Authority.—SYKES, April, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	TAJABAD . . 7,150.′	15½	15½	For two miles cultivation and soft road, which changed at 3 miles to the hardest gravel, for half a mile. Numerous villages on both sides of road. At 5½ miles cross dry *nala* with salt and tamarisk. At 6 miles the track crosses the main Bandar Abbas-Yazd road close to a spring of sweet water. This is the road by which the cotton is sent down from Bahramabad to the sea. Continue S. S. E. shortly after, ascend through cultivation, the road suddenly springing up 40 at a very steep angle, the top being crowned by a ruined fort, Gerunge. This bit is too narrow for wheels. A stream runs down to village of Gerunge below. Road now open and very firm with small hamlets to south. At 9½ miles Rashidabad and Dabiran ½ mile and 1 mile south. At 10 miles Deh Kossah to the south. At 13 miles turn downhill to Mianak, a small piece of cultivation, a good stream and a ruined fort, with a few *iliat* tents. Quit the Saidabad road at 14 miles and cross river, with a broad belt of lofty tamarisk, which flows into Ab-i-Lalazar.
2	DEH KHANA . 7,590.′	35	50½	Start west over a low range of hills, then across an open plain in the direction of a white hill. At 1 mile hamlet of Karimabad half a mile to the north. To north low hills a few miles off, with higher hills visible behind. At 7 miles strike a large dry *nala* draining south, and, after crossing it, at 8½ miles Lasker ½ mile left; good water, seven or eight hovels. At nine miles Lokuh two miles to the south, lying in an angle formed by hills which circle round to south-west. At 10 miles Kala Kondu, the last village in the plain. Twenty houses and supplies. Khan-i-Surkh said to be 6 miles off. As Sykes was unable to obtain a guide here, he

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No. 17C.

MASHISH (*stage 10, main route*) *to* GOD AHMAR.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				appears to have wandered about a good deal for the next 9 miles, when he struck the Parez road. Continuing on in the direction of a round two-peaked hill, gradually ascending, a pass 8,200′ was reached at 16½ miles. At 17½ miles Chah Chavar ; sheep, trees and water. There was a high range in front and to the west two *nalas* running nearly parallel. Following the more southerly of these ascend by a very gentle slope, and at 19 miles cross another pass 8,400′. At 21 and 22 miles Deh Bourgu and Parishun, each consisting of a couple of houses only. To the south high black hills with fantastic peaks. Turning north-west at 23 miles, reach Abbas Ali and a fine river, running through a narrow gorge.
				Thence up a broad valley. At 29 miles Trush, a hamlet, salt water : no supplies. It was now dark, but getting a guide at 32 miles reach an almost invisible watershed at 7,750′.
				We then swing round north-west. Deh Khana, a small hamlet, very few supplies.
3	GOD AHMAR . 7,200.′	3½	54	For ½ miles down valley, then turn west ; a high hill bearing north-west gradually ascend to 7,600′. At 1 mile, whence three parallel ranges are visible to the front some 15 miles away.
				At 1¼ mile cross a low range to south-west, then cross a valley obliquely, reaching God Ahmar at 3½ miles, a small village built of mud. with a good garden.
				To summarize route, from Tajabad to Kala Kondu is possible for all arms ; beyond, there is a hilly country, with numerous Iliat habitations. Their practice is for three families to make a piece of cultivation and for one family to stay there the whole year round, while the other two families attend to the flocks, going down south in the winter. They speak bad Persian and mix a lot of Arabic words. The whole district is cool, even in summer.

No. 18.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* KARMAN, *viâ Daulatabad and Baft.*

(*Main Kafila Route.*)

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAGU or KHALILABAD.	17½	17½	} *Vide* No. 13, page 48.
2	KALA-I-KAZI .	15½	33	
3	KUSH-KUH .	17½	50½	
4	SHILOGARM .	12	62½	Track runs through extensive date groves with arable land and henna gardens on each side. As we proceed the road is over gravelly going ; at 5½ miles pass the hamlet and mill of Niyan, situated in a grove and overshadowed by the lofty peak of Shamil, a little further ahead and we reach the bed of the Rud-i-Shilu, along which we proceed for some miles crossing the shallow stream several times. Emerging from the river bed the track runs over level

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Routes in Persia, Section I. Route No. 17-D.

From KARMAN TO BANDAR ABBAS,

Viâ SAIDABAD AND THE TANG-I-ZAGH.

Authority and date.—G. F. NAPIER, DECEMBER 1899 (FIRST 5 STAGES); GALINDO, OCTOBER 1888 (LAST 12 STAGES).

Epitome.—A regularly used caravan route. Transport mainly by donkeys. The distance is 331 miles, or about 52 miles longer than the route *viâ* Daulatabad and Baft. It remains open however all through the winter; water throughout, but scarce at 9th, 12th and 15th halting places. Carriages have been driven over first 2 stages. The first 11 stages are passable for the 3 arms, but the remaining are very rough and impassable for wheels. Route No. 17 is a desert road, only practicable in spring, and there is no caravan traffic along it.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
1	AKBARABAD (Elev. 6,020').	15	15	Good level road over plain, at first along the Baghin road, branching off near the 2 neighbouring villages of Saatabad and Najafabad. Akbarabad is a prosperous village of 20 houses with a good caravansarai. Good water from *Kanats*. Ordinary supplies could be collected from this and neighbouring villages in considerable quantities.
2	MASHIZ ... (Elev. 6,945').	26	41	Good road across a level plain for first 10 miles. At 3½ miles cross a water-course flowing from the south-east. At 6¼ miles a ruined mud fort 150 yards to the south of the road. At 7 miles cross 2 Kanats in a west-north-west direction, many others to the left front, all running in the same direction. Gradient 1° to 2° now commences up "daman" or skirt of the hills. At 10 miles enter the foot hills and commence steady but easy ascent to the Kotal-i-Dukhtar. Top of the pass at 15 miles (Elev. 7,850'). At 18 miles enter the broad Bardsir valley, of which Mashiz is the principal village. At 23¾ miles cross the Ab-i-Lalazar, in December a small stream 30' wide. This march is passable by the three arms throughout. In stony places the boulders have been cleared off the track.
3	KHAN-I-SURKH CARAVANSARAI (Elev. 8,340').	30¾	71¾	Good road over gravel plain; after first mile cross three dry watercourses, the largest 30 yards across, draining in a northerly direction. At 5 miles a dry water course 250 yards broad, draining in the same direction. At 6¼ miles Phalunabad, with two houses, 200 yards to north of road, and a little further Khanu, with five houses, 350 yards to the south. At 6¾ miles a *ziarat* and a small patch of cultivation to the south of the road. A track to Bahramabad here goes off to the north (*vide* Route No. 17-A 2). At 7½ miles the ground forms a sort of step, rising abruptly 40', the ascent being 10°; at this point there are the ruins of a small square fort to right of road, and Gurai, a small village half a mile to the left. The valley is now more undulating. Half a mile further the ruined village of Husenabad 200 yards to left of road, and at 9 miles the ruins of Kala Muhammadabad and a few huts to the left, no cultivation. In the next 1¼ miles passed Mirabad, Kiwarun and Deh Kusa (Kossah on map), tiny hamlets of four to five houses all to left of road. At 11½ miles cross a broad channel by a ruined fort, draining towards the north, with a stream of good water in it and a little cultivation. Troops might halt at this point. At 18¾ miles a kiln, for burning *kanat* pipes, and an irrigation channel of good water. This would also be a suitable point to camp. Galindo's camp "Laidaru" was unknown. The road now leads along the right bank of a nullah draining towards the north-east. Khan-i-Surkh caravansarai is in good repair; good water from the river bed; but no fuel or camel-grazing in December. Road passable by the three arms throughout.
4	SAADATABAD (Elev. 6,800'.)	27	98¾	At 1¼ miles cross to left bank of nullah. Road constantly crosses small lateral ravines by rather steep ramps. Top of Gudar-i-Surkh at 5¾ miles (Elev. 8,940'). Ascent and descent quite easy and possible for wheels, as boulders have been removed from track. Descent down a wide water-course. At 7¼ miles a caravansarai in good repair. Track now over undulating ground, but gradient nowhere steep. At 11¾ miles small village of Bid-i-Khwab, deserted in winter, 1 mile to right of road. Troops might halt here. Good water from river bed. Next 3 miles road good, after that stony, but not impassable for guns, till 18th mile,

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SECTION I. ROUTE No. 17-D—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
				thence on to stage road very good. Saadatabad (vulg. Saatabad) is a large village of 150 houses and a fine caravansarai. Considerable supplies ; good water from a *kanat*. No camel-grazing in December.
5	SAIDABAD ...	15¾	114½	Excellent road over level sandy plain. At 8½ miles a covered tank of water. Saidabad is a large and prosperous place of 800 houses and 150 shops, with a good bazar and two caravansarais. As the latter are generally crowded, it is best to camp at Badratabad, a small village of 10 houses one mile to the west. The water is from a *kanat*, which runs through the city, and should be boiled. Grazing scarce, and none in winter, but all supplies abundant.
6	ABBASABAD ...	20¾	135¼	Excellent road, over level cultivated plain. Small village ; supplies procurable ; water plentiful and good, from *kanat*.
7	PUZA-I-KHUN (OR KHUM, OR KHAM).	17	152¼	Good level road, over clayey plain. From 4¾ to 7 miles *kavir*, impassable after rain, but not bad in dry weather. A few wells of good water. No habitations. Excellent camel-grazing.
8	GISHKUH ...	25¼	177½	First 12 miles good road, over level gravel plain. At 12¾ miles, Gudar-i-Chah Chogok easy *kotal*. Remainder of road fairly good, over undulating plain. Small hamlet ; supplies scarce ; water good, from stream or *kanat*.
9	DARA-I-MUD ...	21¼	198¾	First 6 miles good road, over gravel plain. Then down water-course, fairly good, but stony, to 14½ miles : level road, over stony plain, to 17¼ miles. Then bad rocky descent into great ravine. From 20¼ to 21¼ extremely bad, rocky road. Small hamlet on rocky hill-side. Supplies scarce ; water good, but not very plentiful. Best place to camp is Niza, at 19½ miles, in bed of great ravine.
10	GAKUM ...	22½	221¼	Bad road, down bed of water-course. At 19½ miles *kotal*. Last mile and half, good road over cultivated plain. Small village ; supplies procurable ; water fairly plentiful.
11	SAADATABAD ...	12	233¼	Good road, over gravelly plain. Small village ; supplies rather scarce ; water good and abundant.
12	KALA-I-KAH ...	22	255¼	Extremely bad road, in rocky ravines and water-courses. Between 9th and 14th miles the Tang-izagh. At 18 miles, *kotal*, Gudar-i-Tawar. Halting-place in bed of ravine. No habitations ; water scanty.
13	GURA ...	11¾	267	Road down bed of water-course, rough and stony, but fairly level. Large village of palm-leaf huts ; supplies obtainable ; water plentiful.
14	SARZEH ...	25¼	292¼	Bad road, in rocky water-courses, to 19 miles. Thence level, over stony plain. Small village ; supplies scarce ; water from wells, fairly abundant.
15	Ginao ...	15¼	307½	First 5 miles, good road over sandy plain ; thence rough and stony, but fairly level. Halting-place by roadside ; haoz full of rain water ; few huts ; supplies scanty. One and a half miles to south, date plantation with copious hot sulphur spring.
16	CHAH-I-ALI ...	13	320½	At 1½ miles low *kotal*, bad crossing. Thence level road, but rough and stony. Small village, supplies scarce ; water good, from *kanat*.
17	BANDAR ABBAS	10¾	331¼	First 2½ miles down rocky water-course. Remainder extremely bad road, over broken rocky country.

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Routes in Persia, Section I. Route No. 17-E.

From KARMAN TO BANDAR ABBAS.

Vid SAIDABAD, HUSHUN AND TANG-I ZINDAN.

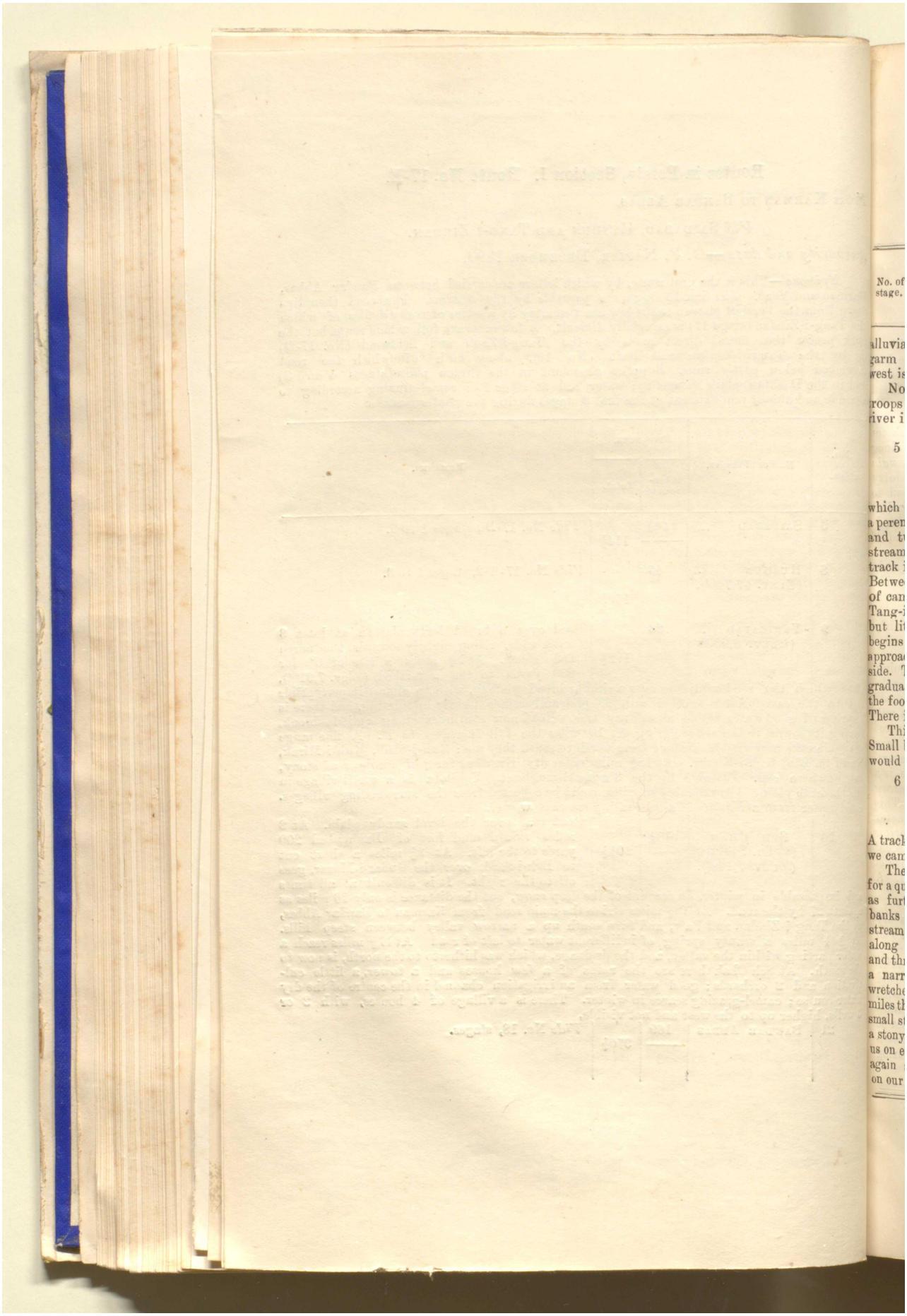
Authority and date.—G. F. NAPIER, DECEMBER 1899.

Epitome.—This is the post route, by which letters are carried between Bandar Abbas, Karman and Yazd. The first 13 stages are passable by the 3 arms. The road then dips down from the Persian plateau to the low coast country by a series of rocky defiles, of which the Tang-i-Zindan (stage 17) is especially difficult. A few caravans follow this route, but the bulk prefer the more direct roads by the Tang-i-Zagh and Saidabad (No. 17-D) or by the Tangi-i-Zindan and Baft (No. 18), along both of which the road described below partly runs. Supplies abundant in the Sirzan plain (stages 4 and 5) and in the Dashtab plain (stage 9); water bad at stage 13; camel-grazing according to altitude and almost non-existent at the first 8 stages during the winter months.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
5	SAIDABAD ...	114½	114½	*Vide* No. 17-D., stages 1 to 5.
8	HUSHUN ... (ELEV. 7,760′).	45	159½	*Vide* No. 17-A-2, stages 1 to 3.
9	VAKILABAD ... (ELEV. 6,980′)	23	182½	Road over a broad level plateau at least 3 miles wide, rising slightly towards the north and south. At 3¾ miles a rise of 6° for 200 yards to the watershed (Elev. 7,910′), after which the road continues over a similar broad plateau, with an almost imperceptible fall to the east. After another mile the plateau becomes slightly undulating, and there is a spring of good water beside a solitary tree. Road now continues along a little brook, having its source in the above spring. At 10 miles the fall increases to 1°. A fine range of snow peaks now visible Named from north to south they are: Kuh-i-Shah, Kuh-i-Mirak, Kuh-i-Sehcha, Kuh-i-Khabr. At 18⅔ miles enter dry river bed for ¾ of a mile, road stony, but nowhere bad. Passable by the 3 arms throughout. Vakilabad is a small village in the Dashtab plain. Considerable supplies could be collected from the surrounding villages. Good water from a *Kanat*. Camel-grazing scarce in winter.
10	SEH CHAH (VULG. SAICHU) (ELEV. 7,140′).	18¾	201¼	Good road over the level sandy plain. At 2 miles ruined mud fort of Daulatabad 200 yards to the left. At 3½ miles a short cut to Deh-i-Sard, over the Gudar-i-Mazar, goes off to the right. It is difficult at all times and impassable in winter, on account of the deep snow, but the distance is only 16 miles as against 27 by the road. At 13¼ miles strike the main road from Karman to Bandar Abbas, by the Tang-i-Zindan and Baft, and turn south up a narrow valley between steep hills. At 14⅛ miles a scanty spring of indifferent water to left of road. At 17½ miles reach a water parting within the valley, and the drainage, which was hitherto to the north, is now to the south. At Seh Chah there are the ruins of a few houses and a tower, a little cultivation and 2 orchards; good water from an irrigation channel in the centre of the dry water-course; camel-grazing scarce in winter. There is a village of 4 houses, with 2 or 3 wells, higher up to the west and not visible,
21	BANDAR ABBAS	169	370¼	*Vide* No. 18, stages.

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No. 18.

BANDAR ABBAS *to* KARMAN, *viâ Daulatabad and Baft.*
(*Main Kafila Route.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	alluvial soil passing the hamlet of Shilogarm close on our right. Camped 2 miles N. of Shilogarm hamlet at Ab-i-Mol, which is at the mouth of the Dam-i-Tank. On the hill side to the west is a perennial spring. The river water is undrinkable being saline. No supplies, water scant from aforementioned spring and not sufficient for bodies of troops and their attendant transport, roadway practicable for guns. The passage of the river in flood time would present some difficulties.			
5	SAR-I-SIKH 2,700′.	21½	84	Road runs up the Mian-Tang (middle defile) which is a continuation of the Ahmadi water way. Lofty steep mountains slope down on either side, a broad shallow stream meanders along the Tang, which has to be crossed several times. At 8½ miles on the hill side to the left is "Ab-i-Shikar," a perennial sweet water spring, at 9 miles we leave the main stream which flows from Ahmadi and turn up into a narrow deep gorge to our right, through which flows a small shallow stream. This gorge winds considerably, but the general direction is north. In parts the track is bad being strewn with rock, and bold precipitous jagged hills surround us on all sides. Between the 10th and 11th miles is a particularly bad bit, and again at 12½ miles. Skeletons of camels and donkeys testify to the laborious nature of this road-way, which is called the Tang-i-Zindan. As we approach the end of the Tang it narrows in considerably, and there is but little room to spare for the Kafilas as they squeeze through in single file. The ascent begins at about the 14th mile, and winds over a fairly good track of soft schist hills. As we approach the summit the track runs over a narrow rocky ledge with deep chasms on either side. The summit of the Gudar-i-Sar-i-Sikh is reached at 18 miles. Elevation, 3,040 feet. A gradual descent over a stony plateau for a mile and we descend into a narrow rocky *nala* at the foot of the Takht-i-Nadir, elevation, 2,700 feet. Here is a small spring of running water. There is nothing but barren hills all round. No huts or villages. This is a long and tedious march impracticable for artillery, except mountain batteries. Small bodies of cavalry could proceed by this way, but during rains or flood times difficulties would arise.
6	PUR* 3,360′.	17	101	Ascending out of the *nala* at the foot of Takht-i-Nadir, the track runs over a stony plateau and again dips into the main *nala* which we started from, and which runs under the plateau parallel with the road. A track also runs down this *nala*, but several well-beaten paths run over the plateau by which we came. The descent into the main *nala* is steep and rocky, through a narrow gorge. We now wind for a quarter of a mile and then gain the bed of the Ahmadi stream, which is still saline to taste as further below. Road now runs along this broad water-way flanked by straight gravelly banks some 60 feet high. At 8 miles we reach a point where the Rud-i-Pur joins the main stream on the right. The Ahmadi road follows the main stream to the west, our track leads along the other water-way, which is on a slightly smaller scale than the Ahmadi river-bed and through which flows a small shallow stream of good water. At 9¾ miles we ascend into a narrow stony plateau, passing the hamlet of Shigalo on our right. It consists of a few wretched wattle huts (and a few date palms) on both banks of the stream. Onwards to 12½ miles the road follows the river-bed, at 11¼ miles we passed some springs from which flows the small stream, which we have followed, beyond this the river-bed is dry. Road now runs over a stony tableland, parallel with the river-bed, which is on our left, lofty limestone hills flank us on either side. At 13½ miles we cross a deep dry river-bed on to another stony ledge and again another deep *nala* at 14½ miles, both these dry *nalas* join the main *nala* which is still on our left. The road now winds along a stony track close to the hill sides up a broad

* For road from Pur to Furg *viâ* Ahmadi, *see* end of this route.

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No. 18.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *viâ Daulatabad and Baft.*

(Main Kafila Route.)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
7	Dargazu (Camp) 3,810'.	9	110	Leaving Pur the road runs over a stony track for a short way and dips into a deep dry *nala* along which we proceed for one mile. Leaving the *nala* the track runs along the skirts of a zone of lofty hills which separates Daulatabad from Pur and Ahmadi districts. Here the regular road to Karman *vid* Daulatabad goes off north, it is reported a better route than the one I travelled by. This route proceeds by Ubed, Kalatu and Mazingaran on the south of Gudar-i-Arabi pass, and by Shigalu and Bedu on the north side of this pass. Good water and a small amount of supplies are available at these hamlets. Along this stony track several small shallow *nalas* are crossed, a few containing good spring water, these join the deep *nala* running parallel on the left. The slope of this valley is to the south, the hills on either side have an east and west direction. The general direction of the road is west by north and runs over undulating shingly going. Camped by a rivulet of sweet water about the centre of the valley. There are no villages or huts here, and no supplies; road all the way fairly difficult and impracticable for artillery.
8	Chah-i-Gandu 4,050'.	14	124	Road runs along the valley over stony going, crossing several shallow dry *nalas*. At three miles road dips into a *nala* running south-west to Ahmadi. We follow along this water-way for half a mile and then reach the Tang-i-Namak. Here the water is intensely salt and the *nala* covered with a crystalline deposit of salt, ½ foot thick. At six miles we leave the salt pan and turn north into another *nala* flanked by Shur hills. The road follows along this *nala* for several miles till we reach the Tang-i-Gilak, a broad open *nala* running east and west. Here is a spring of sweet water. Crossing this Tang, the road runs up a difficult, rugged, rocky, narrow *kotal* crossing the watershed separating the Daulatabad from the Ahmadi drainage. This ridge is the southern limit of Karman district. At the summit of this pass, the barometer read 4,830 feet. Descending over a stony path for some 500 yards we ascend over a narrow rocky ledge for 300 yards to the summit of another pass, elevation, 4,780 feet. The descent from here is over an easy track down a dry sandy *nala* till we reach the small date grove of Chah Ganda, merely a halting place. No villages or supplies, water good from a well. A paucity of ground for camping purposes.
9	Daulatabad* 3,450'.	12½	136½	For three miles the road descends along a dry sandy *nala* midst low hills. We then emerge on to the broad Daulatabad plain descending gradually over undulating stony going to the 9th mile. Onwards, the road is over good hard clay to 11½ miles. Here along the centre dip, the ground is liable to inundation during rains and would be slippery going in bad weather. Cultivation extends on the left of the road till Daulatabad is reached. Road with a little trouble available for artillery. Supplies of all sorts, forage, grass, etc., are obtainable here and could be collected from the surrounding villages on due notice being given. Good water (Rohana-i-Gashk) abundant. Camping grounds for large bodies of troops available, good camel grazing over the plain and along the irrigation channels.

* For roads from Daulatabad to Lar, Furg, Isfandaka and Khanu, *see* end of this route, pages 74 to 76.

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No. 18.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *viâ Daulatabad and Baft.*
(*Main Kafila Route.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	Kala Kazi . 5,500′.	21	157½	Due north over the plain through cultivated ground at first, and then over undulating bad going, much cut up by water-courses to the sixth mile. The broad shallow mouth of the Rohana-i-Gashk is now crossed without difficulty. In wet weather this is a swollen stream, and would be difficult to ford. It is 150 yards wide with sandy bottom, and now (27th April 1894) consists of some five or six shallow streams. The road onwards runs up the Tang-i-Gili Angur over sandy going, at 16 miles on the right of the track is a spring of good water, thence the road winds through limestone and sandstone hills over a shingly track to the village of Kala-i-Kazi. Supplies in small quantities available, water abundant and good from *kanats*. Camel grazing along valley and hill sides. Camping ground only for small parties, road though difficult could be made practicable for artillery in a few days.
11	Saichu . . 6,100′.	11½	169	Road runs up a narrow valley over shingly going, gradual ascent all the way. At four miles the village of Deh-i-Sard is passed close on the left, supplies in small amounts are available here, and good water. Another road to Dasht-Ab runs off from this village over the Gudar-i-Mazar. It is shorter, but much more difficult than that by which we proceed. The road continues up this broad valley, which is flanked by lofty hills running north and south, the going is over a winding stony track crossing several shallow *nalas*. Saichu is a corruption of Seh Chah (three wells). Formerly there was a small village and fort here, but they are now in ruins. No supplies, good water and fuel abundant. Camel grazing plentiful all along the valley.
12	Kash-Kuh . 6,600′.	15	184	Road runs due north on a gradual rise to the ninth mile along the same valley as last march. Here a watershed is crossed, and we descend gradually over a good road along the plain of Dasht-Ab. Kash-Kuh is a small village of 30 houses. Scattered over the plain are several other villages. Supplies in small quantities available, with timely notice more could be collected from the adjacent villages. Several nomad encampments are scattered over the plain, who graze large flocks. Water good from *kanats*, camel grazing plentiful all over the plain which is fertile and fairly well watered.
13	Baft * . . 7,290′.	20	204	Quitting Kash-Kuh the road runs in a west by north direction across the plain over a good alluvial track for 2½ miles. At this point joins in the road from Deh Zard, over the Gudar-i-Mazar. It passes by the village of Vakilabad, some 800 yards on our left. The road now runs north through low hills over a very gradual ascent to the fourth mile. A gradual descent for one mile brings us to the Rohana-Khara, flowing east. It is now a swift swollen stream, some 30 yards broad and four feet deep, with a rocky and stony bottom. Having forded the river, the road runs over a grassy bank passing a sweet spring marked by one walnut and three large willow trees. At 5¾ miles the large village and gardens of Khara are passed close to the left.

* For road from Saidabad to Rayin *vid* Baft, *vide* No. 17A, page 65.

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No. 18.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *viâ Daulatabad and Baft.*

(Main Kafila Route.)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				The road onwards winds through low alluvial and sandy hills crossing a low pass. At 12½ miles the sandy bed of a dry *nala* is crossed along the foot of the hills, the going is slippery and boggy through *shur* ground, liable to inundation in rains. At 15 miles road runs over a low ridge, a gradual descent over alluvial soil, plentifully sprinkled with low scrub, and then across the plain to the large village of Baft. The road is practicable for artillery all the way, the only difficulty is the crossing of the Rohana Khara. Baft is a large village, capital of an extensive district, all supplies available, and a large amount could be collected here. Inhabitants own large flocks of sheep, goats, cattle, and asses. Good water, fuel, and grazing plentiful, ample accommodation for camping large bodies of troops.
14	Deh Zarchi . 7,790′.	7½	211½	From Baft the road ascends the skirts of low hills for one mile and then enters them. At 2¾ miles an old guard house is passed on a hill to the left. To the east close on our right are three conspicuous pink coloured hills under which flows the Rud-i-Kaskin. The road here is over shingly undulating going till the river is reached at 4½ miles. It is now (20th April 1894) a rapid bounding stream, some 35 yards wide, and three to four feet deep, and would be difficult to ford in wet weather or when the snows melt. The road onwards runs parallel with the river along the hill sides, two small streams are crossed which flow from the east. The road though practicable for wheeled transport would require levelling and widening in several parts, the alluvial nature of the hills would render the task easy. This was a short march of necessity, and it would be better to carry on and camp in the Kaskin valley, a few miles ahead, where ample accommodation for camping troops is available, good water, grazing and fuel are procurable all over the valley. Deh Zarchi is a small hamlet with a little cultivation and gardens, situated on the hill side to the east above the road. Supplies scant, good water abundant from hill streams.
15	Aru (Ara) (Camp near) 8,300′.	20	231½	Road runs over a gradual ascent up the Kaskan valley under Kuh-i-Lalazar, which is on our right. The road all the way is over a well-beaten alluvial track. The foot of the hills is reached at about the 5th mile, here there is a small caravansarai which is now out of repair. The ascent to the summit of the Gudar-i-Kafanu (9,290 feet) is gradual and easy over a good broad path, as also is the descent on the north side, leading to the valley of Kafanu. The hill sides are now (21st April 1894) covered with deep snow, and the pass is blocked in winter owing to deep snow and severe cold. The broad fertile valley which runs east and west is now crossed, a few small rivulets meandering south to north occasionally cross our track. At 10 miles we pass another caravansarai which has fallen in this winter, owing to the weight of heavy snow. Beyond the sarai the road winds over a narrow path for some 2 miles, in parts over a rocky ledge. At 10½ miles a small stream is crossed three times. The Kala Asghar valley is now crossed on the right of the road a little way off the village of the same name. Here supplies in small quantities are available. Good water abundant, fuel, grazing and camping ground available. Leaving the valley the road descends over the talus of the hills to the village of Aru, which is passed at 18 miles, a little on our right, in the centre of a large valley between Kuh-i-Lalazar and Kuh-i-Zarchi. Supplies are also available here in small quantities, the valley is fertile and well watered. Beyond this the road runs over a shingly track to the Kuh-i-Lalazar, which is now swollen and difficult of passage. The river bed is some 80 yards broad with a swift deep stream of 35 yards wide. We camped on the other side of the river under three hills, at an elevation of 8,300 feet. The road to-day was easy going all the way, and, with a little expenditure of labour, in parts requiring it, is practicable for wheeled transport.

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No. 18.

Bandar Abbas *to* Karman, *vid Daulatabad and Baft.*
(*Main Kafila Route.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
16	Nagar* . . 6,820′.	23	254½	Road winds through low colored sand-hills up a gentle gradient to the foot of the pass over good level going. A mile over a broad easy path and gradual gradient brings us to the summit of Gudar-i-Zarchi, elevation, 9,260 feet. Descending over an equally good broad path, a sweet spring is reached at 9 miles, at the foot of the hills. The road onwards winds through low hills, which we leave at the 11th mile, thence down the skirts of the hills following the dry bed of the water way which spreads out over the plain. At 13 miles we cross a stony ridge, to the right on the hill side is the Ziarat-i-Shah. The villages of Soukird and Sarkhan are passed respectively close on the west and east, here supplies in small quantities are available. Good water and camel grazing all along the hill sides. The road now runs over the broad Bardsir plain, on which are seen several scattered hamlets. Towards the centre of the plain the ground is much cut up and fissured and liable to inundation in wet weather which would render the going slippery and boggy for transport. At mile 21 branch roads lead off on the west to the village of Narp, and on the east to the village of Surkh. Before reaching Nagar the village of Islamabad is passed close to the road to the west. Road all the way good and practicable for artillery. Nagar is a large village with a caravansarai (now falling in). There is a good deal of cultivation, both here and in the other villages on the plain. Supplies and good water available, also camel grazing. Ample accommodation for camping large bodies of troops.
17	Chari . . 6,900′.	19½	274	Road ascends gradually over a good track all the way to the top of the pass, before which an open valley running east and west is crossed (good camel grazing all over this valley). The summit of the Gudar-i-Khun (Pass of blood, so called from the number of murders perpetrated on the Kafila men by raiders) is reached at about the 8th mile, elevation, 7,240 feet. The Pass like Gudar-i-Zarchi is very easy and would permit of cavalry or artillery galloping through. The descent on the north is very gradual and easy, at the foot of the pass to the east is an old ruined fort built as a protection against raiders. On a prominent hill above it is a watch tower, and further east under a conical hill is a good spring of water. From this the road winds down the dry sandy bed of a *nala* through the hills, on the east—a high range separates us from the lofty snow-clad Kuh-i-Jupar (12,100 feet)—to the caravansarai of Chari. There is no village or supplies here. A good pucka caravansarai affords ample shelter for man and beast. Good water from a hill stream close by. With timely notice supplies could be collected here from neighbouring villages situated a few *farsakhs* off. Road practicable for artillery all the way. Camping grounds for bodies of troops are available in the vicinity of Chari, and good camel grazing.
18	Karman . . 5,680′.	15	289	Leaving Chari we cross the Rud-i-Chari, which flows down from the Kuh-i-Jupar passing Bagin. It is a deep stream, some 25 yards wide, and much swollen when the snows melt and during wet weather. Onwards road is over a bare sandy plain, where the going is generally heavy. At 11 miles a Kalyunchi (smoke-house where travellers rest) is passed. At mile 13 cultivation begins and is continuous to Karman.

* For road from Mashish *vid* Nagar to Rayin, *vide* No. 1C., page 5.

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No. 18A.

PUR *to* FURG, *viâ Ahmadi.*

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from Mustafa, Kafila proprietor's information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	AHMADI . . 3,060′.	25½	25½	Road winds through the hills over shingly going and through ravines. Ahmadi is a village of 150 houses with a fort situated under high hills of the same name. It is the capital of a petty district in which are several scattered villages with date groves and gardens. It is reported to be a prosperous district and rich in pasturage; the inhabitants own large flocks of sheep and goats. Supplies procurable in moderate quantities. Water abundant and good.
2	FARAGHUN .	31½	57	Road runs up along a valley under Kuh-i-Ahmadi for one *farsakh*; here the Ahmadi-Urzu route to Saidabad branches off. Onwards the road runs over a stony undulating track to the village of Faraghun situated under the lofty Kuh-i-Faraghun, which is now (30th April 1894) covered with snow and consequently must be some 12,000 feet high. Faraghun is a large village with several scattered hamlets and date groves. The inhabitants own good flocks. Supplies in fair quantities and abundance of good hill water. *Maliyat* 3,000 *tomans*.
3	SADATABAD . 2,360′.	18	75	Road over open plain for 2 *farsakhs*, the hills are then approached and the road runs through the Tang-i-Lard to the village of Sadatabad, which is situated under the hills at the south-west corner of Dasht-i-Tashkurd, village of 30 houses with date groves. Supplies scant; water abundant and good from river.
4	SAID JAODAR . 2,390′.	15	90	Road runs over plain through tamarisk jungle over level going. Several hamlets with date groves are scattered over the plain. The Rohana-i-Shur is crossed *en route*, a shallow salt stream as its name implies. The going throughout is over soft saline soil, which in rainy weather is bad going. Said Jaodar is a small village of 40 houses with large date grove; supplies scant; water good from hill stream.
5	TASKAT . . 2,490′.	21	111	For particulars of these two marches see Route Nos. 18E. and 60. Pur is the junction of road from Urzu and Saidabad *viâ* Nisa, Furg *viâ* Ahmadi, Jaruft and Rudbar *viâ* Pariab, Manujan *viâ* Shilajam.
6	FURG . . . 3,000′.	14	125	

No. 18B.

DAULATABAD *to* LAR.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from Mustafa, Kafila Proprietor's information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DEH-SHEKH .	14	14	Road runs over cultivated ground and through tamarisk jungle over good going for 3 miles, ascending gradually; onwards the road is over shingly going. Deh-Shekh is a village of 200

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No. 18B.

Daulatabad *to* Lar.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				houses with cultivation and date groves; supplies in moderate quantities, and good water from the Rohana-i-Gushk.
2	Jain . .	14	28	Hilly road across the Gudar-i-Abadi. No village. Halting-place on a hill stream under Kuh-i-Jain.
3	Tarum . .	26	54	Hilly road, difficult in parts; several deep *nalas* crossed. Tarun is a large village with cultivation, dates, and gardens. There are several other small villages with date groves in the neighbourhood, *viz.*, Karkun, Rafiabad, Konar, Gakum, Said Jaudar. *Maliyat*, 4,000 *tomans*. Supplies and good water procurable.
4	Durs . .	29	83	Road over well-beaten soft track across the Tashkurd Dasht* to the village of Durs, which consists of 200 houses with cultivation and dates. Supplies in moderate amounts; water suspicious from tanks.
5	Bekhu . . (Kala Bikni?)	21	104	Rough and stony road through hills in a westerly direction for 14 miles; it then strikes the main Furg-Hormuz *kafila* route and is better going. Bekhu is a village of 300 houses with a good deal of cultivation and date groves. Supplies in moderate quantities. Water from tanks or reservoirs.
6	Kahna . .	36	140	Long march over undulating and stony track. At 11 miles cross the Darab-Hormuz *kafila* route to Bandar Abbas. Road onwards winds along the skirts of lofty hills. *Kafila* proprietor states this march is split by halt half-way across plain. Water is salt and unreliable and has to be carried. No supplies. Kahna is a village of 130 houses with cultivation and date groves. Supplies in small quantities available. Water from *kanats*.
7	Burag or Burak	28	168	Rough and stony road down the bed of a salt stream. At 14 miles the hills are entered and then the road follows the Tang-i-Nao. There is here a small *caravansarai*; the Hormuz-Lar road also joins here. Burag is a village of 200 houses with cultivation and dates. The surrounding country is well wooded. This and other villages in the vicinity are the property of the *Khalsa*. Supplies in moderate quantities. Water from *kanats*.
8	Lar . . .	12	180	Rough and stony road between barren hills. Lar is a large town, the capital of a Province of the same name. There are some 800 houses with gardens, cultivation, and date groves. It boasts a bazar and fort. Supplies fairly abundant. Water from wells and reservoirs said to be brackish and should be viewed with suspicion like the Bandar Abbas supply.

* This plain is covered with *Shur*, and in rainy weather is soft, boggy going; slippery for camels.

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No. 18C.

DAULATABAD *to* ISFANDAKA.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from Mustafa, Kafila Proprietor's information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SOGHUN . .	16	16	Road runs over level track up along the plain, past the village and fort of Vakilabad. Plain plentifully sprinkled with scrub jungle. Soghun is a small village. Supplies scant. The *hashams* of *Iliyats* who graze their flocks over this plain are passed.
2	ISFANDAKA .	20	36	Road over good track most of the way; latter part over a hilly road. For particulars of Isfandaka, see Route No. 18G.

No. 18D.

DAULATABAD *to* KHANU.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from Mustafa, Kafila Proprietor's information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	TANG-I-ASHUR .	26	26	Road crosses the plain in a south-easterly direction over good going; the hills are entered at about the 9th mile. The road there is over shingly going. Halting-place by rivulet in the Tang-i-Ashur. No village or supplies.
2	PARIAB . .	11	37	Road over shingly track crossing several shallow water-courses. Here there is a small village of 50 houses. Supplies in small quantities and good water procurable.
3	GULASH KARD .	12¾	49¾	Road over a shingly water-course flanked by lofty hills. Large village with dates and cultivation; supplies in fair quantities procurable, and good water.
4	KHANU . . 1,580.	33	82¾	Road runs over the Gulash Kard plain under Kuh-i-Kal-i-Murz over a well-beaten track. This march is split about half-way by a fresh water stream from Kal-i-Murz.

Supplies of all sorts are procurable in fair quantities. A considerable quantity of supplies could be collected here from the rich cultivated districts of Jaruft, Kohistan, Manujan and Shahabad.

From Khanu regular *kafila* routes lead to (1) Bam (*vide* Captain Jennings' route) and another route *viâ* Deh Pish, Sohran, Dosari (fording the Hiliri *rud* at Gucha); thence across Jabalbariz *viâ* Deh Bakri along the route followed by our party. (2) To Bampur across the barren desert by which we travelled. (3) To Bandar Abbas *viâ* Manujan (*vide* Captain Jennings' report). (4) To Ramishk *viâ* Shahri, Marz and Anghuran.

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No. 18E.

BAFT *to* FURG.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from Kalantar Ghulam Husen's information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	VAKILABAD on "DASHT-AB."	19	19	*Vide* No. 18, page 71. Vakilabad is a small village one mile west of Kash-Kuh on Dasht-ab. Supplies in small quantities available. Water good from *kanats*.
2	KARP (KHABR?)	16	35	Road runs over a gradual ascent in a south-west direction over good level going. At 7 miles the road enters the hills, and the going is shingly. Karp is a large village with a population of 1,500 souls, and pays a *Maliyat* of 1,000 *tomans*. Supplies procurable. Water good.
3	RUTSHUN	12	47	Road over undulating ground under the lofty snow-clad Kuh-i-Khabr, crossing a narrow plain open to the west and blocked on the east by the Kuh-i-Mezar. Rutshun is a small village under lofty red lime-stone hills. No supplies; water good from hill stream.
4	KASIMABAD	11	58	Road ascends across limestone range of high hills over a narrow strong pass and crosses the plain over good level going to the hamlet of Kasimabad. No supplies; water good from *kanats*.
5	SULTANABAD	13	71	Road runs over good level going across the plain on which are several small villages and a good deal of cultivation. Sultanabad is a large village, with gardens and cultivation; it is on the direct *kafila* route from Bandar Abbas *viâ* Daulatabad to Yazd. Another road runs to Ahmadi from here *viâ* Nisa, three stages, but is reported to be not so good as that *viâ* Pur and Daulatabad, and there are no supplies along the route.
6	HAJIABAD	16	87	Road runs over an alluvial level track. At 3 miles the hamlet and date grove of Dara Bagh is passed on the left. Two miles further on the road enters a mountainous district and is bad going till Hajiabad is reached. The hamlets of Dehshekk and Lardigar are passed *en route*. Hajiabad is a small village under Kuh-i-Nuradini. Supplies in small quantities available. Water abundant and good.
7	TIZARG	15	102	Road runs down the bed of a narrow *tang* over shingly going the entire way. Tizarg is a small hamlet. Supplies scant. Water from hill stream.
8	TARUM	12	114	Road over open desert called Tashkurd. Good going. This plain is open to the south and west; on the north is the lofty Kuh-i-Sukhtak range and in the south the Galugah range. Tarum is a larger village. Supplies in fair quantities available. Water abundant and good. *Maliyat*, 4,000 *tomans*.

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No. 18E.

Baft *to* Furg.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
9	Taskat . . 2,490′.	28	142	Long winding road along the skirts of the … to the village of Taskat over soft level grou… slippery and boggy during rains. Supplies … small parties available. Water from wells. *M…*
yat, 1,000 *tomans*.				
10	Furg . . 3,000′.	14	156	Road over level plain for one *farsakh*, then … tering the hills it winds through narrow st… *nalas* and ravines. One *farsakh* from F… on a high hill to the south are the ruins of …

ancient fort and city called Kala Balunan. Furg is a village of 200 houses with large … groves. Supplies in moderate quantities, and abundance of good water from hills.

No. 18F.

Baft *to* Khanu (Rudbar).

Authority.—Brazier-Creagh, (*from Kalantar Ghulam Husen's informatio…*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kash-Kuh (Dasht-ab).	20	20	*Vide* No. 18, page 71.
2	Gushk* . .	22	42	Road branches off at 9 miles south of Kash-K… as you enter the hills. From this on road r… down a broad valley with lofty limestone hills … the left and Gushk-Kuh on the right. Gushk…

a small village, but there are *Iliyat* encampments in vicinity (Mehui tribe). Supplies … small quantities available. Water good from the Rud-i-Gushk.

3	Soghun . .	16	58	Road over hilly track part of the way and t… over fair going to the village of Soghun, wi… consists of some 40 houses and *hashams*. S… plies in small quantities procurable. Water fr… *kanats*.
4	Pariab . .	15	73	Road runs down the shingly bed of the Tang… Mardan to the village of Zehm Khan; onwa… the road is over level plain. Pariab is a village … 50 houses. Supplies in small quantities availab…

Water abundant and good from hill stream.

5	Gulash Kard .	12¾	85¾	*Vide* No. 18D., page 76.
6	Khanu . .	33	118¾	

* *Vide* No. 43, stages 29 to 19, for fuller description of road from Gushk to Khanu.

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Routes in Persia, Section I. Route No. 18-H.

From Rain to Bahramabad (*vid* Bahramjird and Mashiz).

Authority and date :—P. M. Sykes (spring and summer 1900).

No. of stage	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	*Note.*—This route was previously unexplored. It describes an arc to the south of Kerman. Sections of it might be of use as lateral communications between columns on main roads.
1	Gudar ...	16	16	Leaving Rain the route runs nearly north across a low range of hills. It then turns westward and passes Muzaffarabad at 3 miles. Other hamlets are passed until a warm medicinal spring, Ab-i-Gaz, is reached at 6½ miles. Here there is a fine *chinar*. The track then passes between two conspicuous hills, beyond which the Gudar route leaves the Sang-Mahun road and runs uphill to the north-west, with the giant Kuh-i-Hezar to the south and the almost equally lofty Band-i-Gudar (as the Jupar range is here termed) to the north. At about 15 miles is the almost imperceptible watershed which separates Bam from the basin of the Bahramjird river. Gudar has a ruined fort, a few nomad inhabitants, and a fine *kanat* of water.
2	Bahramjird ...	32	38	There is a gentle descent towards the north-west through a plain, as far as Huseinabad at 20 miles. Near here the main Kerman-Rahbur road is struck. The route here inclines northward to Bahramjird, one of a group of villages lining the river. There are good supplies and water. The henna caravans proceed from here down the river to Sarai-i-Chari (14 miles) and join the main Kerman-Bahramabad road at Baghin, 16 miles further on (*vide* Route No. 47). This is the best route; that now described being an alternative one only.
3	Nagar ...	10	48	The track is perfectly level, over desert country, to Nagar where the supplies and water are good. The main summer Kerman-Bander Abbas route (No. 18) is struck here.

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ROUTES IN PERSIA, SECTION I. ROUTE No. 18-H.—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles	Miles.	
4	Kala Mashiz...	15	63	This stage runs through level fertile country with numerous hamlets. At 11 miles the Lalazar river (which is occasionally in flood, in the spring) is crossed. Kala Mashiz is the capital of Bardsir, and supplies for a considerable force are available. The water is good. The main Kerman-Shiraz route (No. 17) is here crossed.
5	Sar-i-Band ...	19	82	The track is level and follows the left bank of the river. About half-way, Hajim, a village of 50 houses is passed. Sar-i-Band is a hamlet of 10 houses.
6	Nasiri ...	24	106	From Sar-i-Band two irrigation channels run to Kabutar Khan and Nasiri, respectively. The road is level across desert country. At Nasiri there is a caravanserai and a few houses.
7	Bahramabad...	11	117	At 2 miles the main Kerman-Bahramabad road is struck, and from this point to the end of the stage there are many villages and hamlets, (*vide* No. 47).

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No. 18G.

BAFT *to* ISFANDAKA.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from Kalantar Ghulam Husen's information.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	ANJIRK . .	16	16	Road runs south-east over good level going. At 2⅓ miles the Rud-i-Kaskin is crossed (called here the Rohana-i-Baft), and a little further ahead the hamlet of Girghun is passed on the right. Anjirk is a village of 50 houses, gardens and cultivation. Supplies in small quantities available. Water good from *kanats*.
2	KAFKUH . .	17	33	Road runs over undulating ground more or less parallel with the Rud-i-Kaskin, which is again crossed below its junction with the Rohana-i-Kharan (donkey's stream). Kafkuh is a small village of 40 houses. Supplies scant. Water good from river.
3	DARA PAHU .	14	47	Road runs down the valley of Dara Pahu over a winding, rough shingly track parallel with the river all the way. Halting-place by river; no village or supplies.
4	MUSAFIRABAD .	15	62	Road follows the river-bed same as before and then crosses the Gudar-i-Kelfek; from this on it is good. Musafirabad is a village of 50 houses. Supplies in fair quantities procurable; several small villages in the vicinity; water abundant and good from hill stream.
5	ISFANDAKA .	9	71	Road a level, well-beaten track all the way. Isfandaka is a large and prosperous village inhabited by the Mehni tribe. *Maliyat*, 3,000 *tomans*. It contains the following villages: Chemek, Deh Pain, Daulatabad, Musafirabad, Karimabad, Fathaabad Jarighun, Biabano.

No. 19.

BANDAR DILAM *to* SHUSTAR, *viâ Behbahan.*

Authority.—DEBODÉ, MCGOWAN, January, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	AMARI . .	8	8	
2	SARDASHT* .	24	32	A rather stiff *kotal* began about 2 miles from Amari. Ascent steep and rugged. On reaching river was necessary to go at least 5 miles down-stream in order to cross on goatskin rafts, and then return up other bank about 4 miles to Sardasht.

* For road from Sardasht to Borasjan (on Bushahr-Shiraz road), *see* end of this route, page 81.

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No. 19.

Bandar Dilam *to* Shustar, *viâ Behbahan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Behbahan . 1,300′.	24	56	Over very undulating ground.
4	Kai Kaus .	7½	63½	The road lay across a plain, which extends from E. to W. for upwards of 29 miles, and has a black, fertile soil, to the village of Kai Kaus, 7½ miles N.-W. of Behbahan.

About 3½ miles from the latter place, we crossed the river Kurdistan, which is fordable at this spot, leaving on our right, a little up the stream, the village of Kazim, and on the left the villages of Horestan, Kurdistan, and Husainabad.

5	Baba-Ahmad .	24	87½	Started at a quarter-past 6. At half-past 7 we came to an old square building in the form of a Musalman Imamzada. After we had crossed a low range of calcareous hills, we reached at 8 o'clock the village of Chahar-ru.

Continuing in a N.-N.-W. direction, at 9 A.M. I reached Tashun (9 miles). Here there is a spring of very clear water where sacred fish are kept.

We now moved N.-W., having to our right stupendous mountains, bearing from S.-E. to N.-W., and another range of calcareous hills of less altitude, in a parallel line, on the left. The road soon became very rugged, and the country around us dreary and entirely devoid of vegetation. We crossed the dry beds of several mountain streams, and arrived at the entrance of Tang-i-Saulak at noon after a tedious march of three hours. We entered the narrow defile, hemmed in between lofty rocks, which overhang the way. A mountain stream flowed below. As we toiled on by a steep ascent, among loose stones, we came at times upon an old pavement, the polished stones of which were so slippery that the horses could with difficulty advance. The path soon widened, and we found ourselves in a grove of oaks, cypresses, and a tree peculiar to the southern parts of Persia, called the *kuhnar*.

There is said to exist a communication between this spot and Isfahan; and, though the road be very steep and rugged, still, to judge by the slippery worn-out pavement above alluded to, it formerly must have been much frequented.

It was nearly night when we emerged from the defiles of Tang-i-Saulak, and the Imamzada of Baba-Ahmad was still 1½ *farsakhs* (6 miles) distant. The road lay through an uneven country.

At first we skirted the mountain of Nauzar, and proceeded, after having rounded it, over uneven ground, much resembling that which we had passed over the previous day, consisting chiefly of gypsum hillocks, entirely destitute of habitations, but offering here and there patches of green turf and brushwood, especially along the valley of a mountain stream which we crossed. Baba-Ahmad has some clear springs, and is surrounded by high reeds and grass.

6	Sarila . .	32½	120	The road now winds over a hilly country in a N. W. direction. We soon crossed the river Moghar, coming from Tang-i-Moghar, and soon after another river. Both are greatly choked up with bushes, in which lions are said to hide themselves during the day.

At three-quarters-past 7, crossed another mountain stream. At 9 an ascent, and then a steep descent—the country much broken into hill and dale. At quarter-past 9 the village of Bul-fariz, discernible to the N. N. E. At half-past 9 crossed the river of Bul-fariz. At a quarter-past 10 A.M. turned to N. N. W., and passed by the remains of some stone walls. At three-quarters-past 10 crossed two rivulets—the second was a stream of some size, but both were overgrown with high reeds (*kamish*). At 11 A.M. ascended a hill and went along a high table land with traces of cultivated ground and former habitations.

At a quarter-past 11 A.M. crossed a stream covered with reeds, the country still hilly and the mountains of Nauzar discernible to the S. E. At noon we were toiling up a very steep and craggy ascent winding among high mountains, which commanded it on the right and left.

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No. 19.

Bandar Dilam *to* Shustar, *viâ Behbahan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				At half-past 12, from the summit of the mountains along which we moved, I took the direction of the villages of Patak and Dalun lying to the N. on the plain below. Here the hills on our right slope gradually into the plain, having the Mangasht mountains behind them covered with snow. At three-quarters-past 1 P.M. we came down on the plain of Patak and reached the village of new Patak, leaving the ruins of the old one behind. At three-quarters-past 2 P.M. we crossed the river of Allar, of Ab-i-Talh, a considerable stream running from E. to W. between high banks. The village of Dalun, with an Imamzada, was left on the right. At three-quarters-past P.M. we arrived at Sarila.
7	Kala-i-Tul .	26	146	At 7 A.M. I resumed my journey, and at 7-30 reached the river of Tazang or Alai, which coming from the E. runs in a broad valley between two ranges of mountains. Forded the clear waters of the Tazang, a broad and noble stream, with a hard, gravelly bottom. A fortified Janaki village stands on its right bank, and another surrounded by gardens on its left. We now ascended a steep hill by a circuitous path, and entered a hilly country. The road first led to the N., then turned to the E., the general bearing being by compass N.E. At 9 A.M. we came to an arched gateway, called Rahdar-Darwaza-i-gach. From Rahdar-Darwaza-i-gach the fort of Mangasht lies due E. After a tedious march of 2½ hours over the high and uneven country of the Shara-gach-i-darwaza, we began the steep descent into the plain, leaving Mangasht to the S.-E., the road before us leading due N. At 11 A.M. we crossed the river Tala, coming from the valley of Mangaon on the S.S.E., and in half an hour reached the ruins of Manjanik. At 1 P.M. crossed the Ab-i-Zard. At 2 P.M. we ascended a hill, and in half an hour came down on the plain of Kala-i-Tul, which place I reached at 3 P.M.
8	Sar Asia . .	13	159	*Vide* Route No. 38-A., stages 13-16.
9	Gurgir . .	20	179	
10	Shakarab .	14	193	
11	Shustar . .	30	223	

No. 19A.

Borasjan *to* Sardasht.

Authority.—McGowan, May, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Sadabad . .	12	12	Eight miles to N. W. of Borasjan river Daliki is crossed, very wide at ford, but bottom sound and firm. Four miles from river Daliki is the village of Sadabad, which is close to the river.

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No. 19A.

Borasjan *to* Sardasht.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Shahpur, but the ford is a mile further down and crosses to the village of Hapulu. The river has high banks near Sadabad, and is some 130 to 150 yards wide. Neither river Daliki nor river Shahpur is fordable in winter.
2	Deh-i-Kona	12	24	Going firm and good. *Vide* No. 21-A.
3	Charasai	16	40	At 6 miles a good sized and thrifty village called Deh-Darun is reached. Here there is a duct about 70 yards wide. At 11 miles is another good village, Deh-i-Khalifa; at 14 miles a river (almost dry in May) called Rud-i-Shur, 150 yards wide; and at 16 miles Charasai.
4	Bamiari	22	62	At 2 miles there is a duct called Kedihee, 50 yards wide; at 6 miles a village, Deh-gahesfid; at 7 miles a duct, narrow and dry (May), called Dara-i-Jazira; at 11 miles Sur-Abasi, a narrow duct (now dry); at 11¼ miles village of Deh-Abasi; at 11¾ miles river Shahwalayat, about 80 yards wide; at 12½ miles large village of Muhammad Sadir; at 14½ miles duct Dara-i-Bun, which is rather a nasty place, as it has so many branches; great care must be taken in selecting a favourable crossing. At 18½ miles a duct called Dara-i-Gatchi, narrow and dry; at 20½ miles another duct, Dara-i-Kori, narrow and dry. Bamiari is a good sized place; the inhabitants are quiet and very civil.
5	Gazar	24	86	At 3 miles river Rashdun, 70 yards wide, with high banks. This, I am informed, is the river Kanava, but I am not certain as to the correctness of the information. It is very probable that it is the same, and that most of the ducts ("darehs") discharge their torrents of rain water into the Kanava and thus account for its overflow during the rainy season. At 6 miles is the duct Dara-i-Gap, 130 yards wide, now dry; at 8 miles village of Shul; at 13½ miles narrow duct; at 14 miles small village Shahr-i-Veran; at 17 miles duct (now dry) and rather broken ground; at 18 miles village of Gurbai; at 21 miles river Lailiti, or Aub-i-Siah, 100 yards wide, with high banks; at 24 miles Gazar, a fairly large place.
6	Kinar-i-Kuh	18	80	At 2 miles village Muzafari; at 6 miles duct Dara-i-Gazluri, near village of same name; at 9 miles village Siah-Makun; at 11½ miles narrow duct, now dry; at 15 miles narrow duct, now dry, close to village Bidu; at 17½ miles narrow duct, now dry; at 18 miles Kinar-i-Kuh.
7	Sarda'ht	20	100	After 3 miles almost a continuous drag over mountains and through passes up to the river at Sardasht.

Note.—There are good "manzils" at easy distances all along this route.

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No. 20.

Bushahr or Bushire *to* Bandar Abbas.

Authority.—S. Butcher, March & April, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
	Bushahr, Rishir, and the Bushahr Peninsula.	...	...	Full descriptions of the town and peninsula of Bushahr to be found in the Gazetteer of Persia and the P. G. Pilot.

The small village of Rishir is distant about 5 miles south of the town of Bushahr, the latter being situated at the northern extremity of a peninsula, extending 11 miles S. S. E. and N. N. W., by three miles in the centre, which is its broadest part.

This peninsula is separated from the main land by the Mashileh, a salt water swamp, 12½ miles long by 4 to 6 broad, inundated by the sea at high tides.

To the south of the village of Rishir, distant about half a mile, are the mounds of the earth-work called "Kala Rishir," which was taken by assault by the British troops in 1856.

A few hundred yards N. by E. of Rishir village are the British Telegraph buildings substantially constructed of stone and mortar. From this place a good road, fit for wheel traffic, leads into Bushahr.

In the villages of the peninsula the houses are for the most part built of stone.

Plentiful supplies from the town of Bushahr and villages. Water good and plentiful. Fuel very scanty. Cultivation poor owing to rocky soil. Date groves numerous. Grazing in hot weather almost nil; in cold very scanty. Camping-grounds good and convenient in and about the villages of the peninsula.

To the eastward of Rishir, distant about 27 miles, is seen a range of mountains of heights varying from 4,000 to 6,500 feet. This range, which is visible from all directions, and for many miles down the coast both to north and south, would seem to afford great facilities for signalling parties.

Note.—In the following route the rate of travelling with baggage mules, over *ordinary* ground, is 2 miles 6·4 furlongs per hour. Whenever, owing to the nature of the ground, the rate differs from the above, it will be expressly noted, and the actual rate given.

1	Gurek* (or Gurak.) 140′.	14—2·4	14—2.4	Rishir Telegraph Office, assumed altitude above sea 80 feet.

Leave British Telegraph buildings. General direction E. At about 400 yards we cross a main road from the town of Bushahr, leading to a village about ¾ mile south. Two hundred yards to the north of this point are large stone buildings, called "Imarat-i-Malik," the residence of the Governor of Bushahr. In the road-way, immediately to the west of these buildings, are sunk many wells containing good water. Shortly after crossing the main road, the track, which passes along under the telegraph line, becomes a mere bridle-path, and continues thus to stage.

Country open; troops of all arms might move in any direction across country. At 1½ miles the road, which had been rising gently, descends at a slope of about 5° to the Mashileh. At 1½ miles the villages of Imam Zada and Sabzabad, distant respectively ¾ mile and 1½ miles to south. Close to the latter village is the summer abode of the British Resident. Shortly before reaching the Mashileh, the telegraph line diverges from the road, and runs off in a north-easterly direction. Up to this swamp the ground is rocky, and formed either of sandstone or shelly concrete. At slightly under 3 miles we arrive at the west edge of the Mashileh, mud and water up to fetlocks, sometimes a little over. At 8 miles 6 furlongs the Mashileh finishes. Ground low and liable to inundation by high tides; alluvial soil; no vegetation except a few scattered marsh bushes. At 9 miles 3 furlongs we leave the belt liable to inundation by the sea, and enter upon a grassy plain. At 10 miles 4 furlongs low tumular hills, called "Delwa," distant about 5 miles to south, spring up from the plain, which at 11½ miles is widely cultivated with wheat and barley. At 12 miles

* For this and next stage, *see* also No. 22, page 116.

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
	we enter a belt of date trees, which offers a good halting ground, and 6 furlongs in advance pass a hamlet of 14 mat huts. The grassy plain, with extensive cultivation, still continues. Since passing the Mashileh the track is slight, and at times scarcely traceable. Gurek contains 150 houses of mats or mud and stone and 100 men fit for service. Barley and wheat, fairly plentiful. Mutton and beef are also procurable, but not in large quantities. Water good and plentiful from wells. Fuel very scanty. Fair barley and wheat cultivation. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good. *Note.*—From Gurek a road, by native report, branches off in a S. by W. direction to the sea-coast, probably near Kharkhuwehr, distant 8½ miles, over plain.			
2	Ahram . . 360′.	14—7·2	29—1·6	General direction E.S.E. Direction of road at first N.E. To north are long stretches of barley, and clumps of date trees; to south a grassy expanse of plain to the low range of Delwa, distant about 7 miles. This continues for 1 mile 3 furlongs, when the direction changes to N. E. by E., and we enter among low billowy sand mounds sparsely sprinkled with grass. At 1 mile 7 furlongs the road trends east. At 3 miles 1 furlong the general course is S. E. by E., and continues so to stage. At 3 miles 2 furlongs the sand mounds, through which we have been passing, open out into a circular area, about a ¼ mile in diameter, surrounded by sand mounds. Barley is sown in part of this space; the rest is clothed with very thin grass. At 4 miles 1 furlong the sand mounds terminate, and the road then passes over a level plain covered with very short grass, with clumps of date trees on either side. The ground now consists of a whitish clay, and continues so to stage. At 4 miles 3 furlongs the village of Buneyghes immediately to north of the track. It possesses several small square *tafanghi* towers, and, by native report, 300 houses with about 200 men fit for service. The village, being surrounded by vegetable gardens and clumps of date trees, would afford a good camping-ground. The low hills of the range Delwa are to W. S. W. of the road, distant about 1½ to 2 miles. At 6 miles we are passing through tracts of wheat and barley, which continue for about half a mile. Six furlongs further on, the village of Baghak, surrounded with a mud wall about 8 or 9 feet high, forming a square enclosure, with round towers at the corners. Here also is a good site for a camping-ground. At 7 miles 2 furlongs groves of date trees, surrounded by earth bunds, about 3 feet high, border the south side of the road. At 8 miles 5 furlongs the river Ahram, about 200 yards to north of the road, runs between steep banks to north-west. At 10 miles 3 furlongs the river Ahram touches the north side of the road. It is about 100 yards broad with very steep banks 20 feet or so high, and now runs parallel, but in an opposite direction to our course. At 12 miles 6 furlongs the road crosses the river; water in bed about 30 feet broad, and a foot or so deep; flow to north-west by west; north-east banks precipitous, of tenacious white clay; south-west banks, however, are less steep, and in most places shelve. From the village of Baghak tracts of wheat and barley alternate with stretches of grass-land. At 13 miles 4 furlongs the road descends a gentle grassy slope towards the town of Ahram, which lies in the hollow between this slope, and that from the foot of the mountains to east. Large groves of date trees flank the town on north and south, and partially mask its west face. At 14⅓ miles the road is between these groves of date trees, distant to north about ¾, and to south ¼ mile. The road is good for the whole stage, but the clayey ground is liable to become heavy in rainy weather. Ahram is the principal town of the Tangistan district, there is a stone fort on the south-west side of the town which is about one mile long by half a mile broad, and is crowded with mud and stone houses, a great number of which are in ruins and uninhabited: it also contains many mat huts. The fort has walls about 40 feet high, with round turrets at the four corners. Houses inhabited, about 250. Population about 1,000. Barley and wheat plentiful.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
	Mutton and beef are procurable, but not in large quantities. Water plentiful and good. Fuel very scanty, except for date trees. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.			
	Note.—From Ahram the following roads branch off:—			
	(1) To Kalima, general direction E. by N., through the mountains, by the Tang-i-Bahush pass. From Kalima two roads lead to Shiraz—one *viâ* Firuzabad (Route No. 24), and the other *viâ* Husenabad and Chinar, Fariab hitherto only partly known, compiled by S. Butcher from native information (*vide* Route 24).			
	(2) To Borasjan, from native report, general direction N. by W. From Borasjan to Shiraz, *viâ* Daliki, by well-known, but difficult, mountain passes.			
	(3) To Galuki village, distant 3 miles to south, and thence, by native report, to Karik on the sea-coast.			
	(4) To Gainak on the sea-coast, part of the road over hills. (General direction S. W.?). Distance 17 miles. From native information.			
3	Khormuj or Khurmij. 465′.	18—7	48—0	General direction S. S. E., ¾ E. The road, for the whole stage, consists of alluvial soil or clay, liable in wet weather to be very heavy, and skirts the base of Kuh Khormuj, through a district clothed with green grass, and numerous tracts of wheat. There is always a gentle slope to west from the foot of Kuh Khormuj. At 2¼ miles the village of Galuki, about 1½ miles to south-west. At this point, close to the north side of the road, is a grove of date trees which would offer a good halting ground. From 2½ to 3 miles 6 furlongs rivulets about 2 to 6 feet wide, apparently containing sulphur in solution, cross the road at short intervals, and run off to the low ground to west. At 9 miles 6 furlongs the village of Arabi, containing 4 or 5 houses and *tafangchi* towers of mud and stone, with some mat hovels, touches the road on west.
	Khormuj is the chief town of the Dashti district. The fort, a substantial stone building with lofty walls, is on the out-skirts of the town, which contains about 350 houses. Of these a third are built of mats and the rest of stone and mud.			
	Population about 1,400. Barley and wheat plentiful. Mutton and beef procurable, but not in large quantities. Water plentiful and good, conveyed from Kuh Khormuj by open conduits or ditches. Fuel very scanty. Grazing very good. Camping-grounds good.			
	Note.—The following roads branch off from Khormuj:—			
	(1) To the town of Kaki, fording the river Mand, general direction S. S. E. From Kaki to the sea-port Dayyir, general direction S. E. By native report.			
	(2) To Fakiahmad on the sea-coast, general direction uncertain. By native report.			
	(3) To Kalat, to the sea-coast, probably at Laur and Kogan, general direction S. S.W., distance 26 miles. Part of the road lies through hills. From native information.			
4	Lava* 865′.	12—3	60—3	General direction E. by S. ½ S. The road at first runs, distant from Kuh Khormuj about a quarter of a mile, in the general direction over a plain, extending from Kuh Khormuj to the mountain range near the sea-coast. The ground, gravelly and stony, is thinly clothed with grass. Within three miles the road crosses three dry *nalas*, which run to south from Kuh Khormuj. At 1 mile 4 furlongs a low range of hills, called "Kuh Kar," rise gradually from the plain at a distance of 2 miles to the south of the road, and with Kuh Khormuj to north form a valley about 3 miles broad. As we advance this valley becomes gradually narrower. The ground slopes gently from Kuh Khormuj southward. At 3 miles 1 furlong the road crosses a dry *nala* called "Gandu," flow westward, and, skirting the low hills to south, runs through a defile about 300 yards broad. The hills on either side are practicable for infantry and mountain guns. At 3 miles 4·8 furlongs the road crosses a

* For road from Lava to Kahwiz, Tahluk and Tang-i-Zard, *vide* page 127.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages,	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

narrow rivulet of water, and immediately after the dry bed of a *nala*, flow of both westerly. Three furlongs further on the defile opens out into a valley from 1 to 1½ miles broad. At 4 miles 7 furlongs the road crosses a small spur, about 150 yards broad, from Kuh Khormuj which bars the valley transversely. Two furlongs in advance the valley increases in breadth to 2 miles, the road still skirting the hills on its south side. We then cross, within the space of one mile, three dry nullahs, all flowing westward. On passing the last of these the road traverses the middle of the valley, which is covered with fresh green grass, and dotted with *kanar* and bramble bushes. The ground, not stony, consists of a fine gravel. The hills on the north side of the valley are rocky and difficult; those to south much smaller, less rugged and more rounded in outline, apparently of gravel or clay formation. At 8 miles 4 furlongs the road crosses a dry *nala*, called by the natives "Gaali," flow to north-east, the valley also sloping slightly in that direction. We then pass through wheat and barley growing tracts for 7·4 furlongs. The ground now is neither stony nor sandy, but consists only of a rich alluvial soil. At 10 miles 1 furlong we pass a village lying to the south, at the foot of Kuh Kar, called Banaiyeh Derazi, distant about 1¼ miles. At 11 miles we pass between low rocky hills jutting out, as spurs, perpendicularly from the range of big hills to north, and then radiating in every direction across the valley. At 11 miles 4 furlongs we clear these spurs, and emerge on the valley about 2 miles broad as before. At 11 miles 6·4 furlongs the road leads through the ruins of a town. These ruins continue till we arrive at the fort and hamlet of Lava. The road, for the whole stage, is a mere track, at times scarcely traceable. The fort is simply a stone wall, about 12 feet high, enclosing a square court-yard, with turrets at two corners only. There are about 10 mat huts scattered round it, also a water-mill, and a garden of fruit trees, including the lime, pomegranate and date. Supplies very limited. A small quantity of barley or wheat might be obtainable. I saw neither sheep nor cattle. Water good and plentiful, brought by small open conduits from the hills to east. Fuel: considerable quantity of *kanar* bush procurable in the valley, 1½ miles to the south. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good, but commanded by the hills on either side of the valley.

Note.—From Lava there is a road to Kalima, *viâ* the Tang-i-Sehdar pass, distance 38 miles (*vide* No. 24, page 132).

5	Sana . . 295'.	10–1·6	70–4·6	General direction S. by E.

The road traverses a grassy valley, about 2 miles broad, commanded by hills on either side; those to south low and generally rounded in outline, whereas those to north are lofty, rugged, and precipitous. Within 3 furlongs we cross two dry *nalas*, and at one mile a water-course, bed dry and varying in breadth from 25 to 80 yards, flow of all southerly. At 1 mile 3 furlongs the road touches and skirts the low hills on the south side of the valley, which is now thickly dotted with *kanar* bush. Advancing another mile we cross a dry *nala*, flow to south. Low hills now rise from the valley, distant a quarter of a mile to north of the road. At 2 miles 7 furlongs we cross a water-course, bed dry, about 80 yards broad, flow southerly. Within another mile the road is passing along a basin or ravine below the general level of the ground. Low gravel hills rise directly from either bank of this basin, which is about 300 yards in breadth. At 4 miles 6 furlongs we cross a network of rivulets flowing southward. These, when in flood, form a shallow stream varying from 100 to 200 yards in breadth. On the eastern bank of this stream there is rich pasture, and a grove of trees affording a most pleasant shelter. The locality and stream are named Bidistan, and would offer a suitable halting place. At 4 miles 7 furlongs the road, after crossing a *nala* with perpendicular banks, ascends from the river-formed basin, which for the last mile it had been traversing. Within 7 furlongs the road crosses 2 *nalas* with very steep and high banks. At 6 miles two villages, about one mile to the eastward, near the foot of low tumular grassy hills. The upper village is named Sahu and the lower Kordineh. At 6 miles 3 furlongs we cross a

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

stream called Kishtu, bed 50 yards wide, breadth of water 15 yards, and depth 6 inches, flow to south-west. At 6 miles 6 furlongs the road crosses numberless dry *nalas*. At 8 miles we are abreast of the southern extremity of Kuh Kar, and descend into a deep and broad ravine, of which the banks, in places, are perpendicular or nearly so. On crossing this ravine, the road descends by a gentle grassy slope to the valley of the river Mand. The ground now consists of a limy sort of clay. At 9 miles 2 furlongs the ravine, previously crossed, touches the road on the west side, the eastern side of the ravine forming a cliff about 150 feet high, and the western sloping up to the foot of the range Kuh Kar at an angle of from 15° to 45°. The road then passes a water-mill. At 9 miles 5 furlongs we cross the very shallow basin of the stream Bid, bed 20 yards wide, with 10 yards breadth and 9 inches depth of water, flow south-easterly. The road, for the whole stage, is a mere track, at times scarcely traceable. Sana contains two or three flat-roofed stone houses, about 100 mat huts, also a garden of fruit trees, a well, and a cistern. Supplies small. Water good and plentiful. Fuel scanty. Cultivation almost *nil*. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.

Note.—The following roads branch off from Sana:—

(1) To Kaki, general direction S. From Kaki to the sea-port Dayyir, general direction S. E. From native information.

(2) To Khuriziarat, on the sea-coast at the mouth of the Mand river. General direction S. W. Distance 38 miles. The road leads over both hill and plain. From native information.

6	Shumba . . 410'.	11—1	81—6	General direction E. S. E. The road passes east by north along a grassy tract about a mile to north of the river Mand. At 2 miles 7 furlongs the hamlet of Chaga, consisting

of the ruins of a fort, and about 30 mat huts.

Altitude, 303 feet. Supplies very scanty. Water good and plentiful. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.

From Chaga the road trends slightly to east of south-east, and runs midway between the river Mand, and the range of hills to the north, distant on either side about 1,000 yards, through a valley with frequent tracts of wheat and barley alternating with rich pasture. As we advance, the valley becomes narrower, so that, at 4 miles 6 furlongs, the range to the north is distant from the road about 500 to 600 yards, and the low hills to the south of the river Mand one-half to three-quarters of a mile. A low jungle of brushwood now covers the space between the road and the river. At 6 miles 3 furlongs the river, quarter of a mile in breadth, runs at a distance of 200 to 300 yards to west of the road. The bed of this part of the river is, by native report, unfordable, consisting of mud and quicksand, with very little depth of water. The ground is now stony and gravelly, but one mile and three-quarters further on it is of a fine clay and clothed with rich pasture. At 8 miles 6 furlongs the valley has again widened out, the hills to north being distant about 2 miles, and those to south 3 to 4 miles. At 10 miles 1 furlong the road, traversing the middle of the valley, passes a pond of good water overshadowed by low bushy trees. From this spot, till within one mile of stage, we advance through alternating groves of date trees, and fields of wheat and barley. After this the ground becomes very stony, and slopes gently upwards. Shumba consists of about 200 mat huts and a large stone and mortar building, the residence of the Khan. On the low range of hills, about half a mile to east of the village, are rivulets of good water, as also three water-mills, two of which are in working order, and the ruins of a town and ancient forts. Between this low range and the village, a broad shallow water-course, called "Darya-a-Marsain," bed, now dry, about 120 to 150 yards broad, flows to south by west into the river Mand. Between this water-course and the hills to east lie large plantations of date trees. Inhabitants about 500, including 100 men fit for service.

Supplies in proportion to population. Water plentiful and good. Fuel plentiful from

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				the brushwood bordering the river Mand; also from date trees. Cultivation good; barley, wheat and date trees. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.
				Note.—From Shumba a road branches off to Pasruduk, route not difficult, but through hills. General direction E. by S. From native information.
7	Baghan . . 640′.	18–1·6	99–7·6	General direction S. S. E. ½ E.
				The road is at first stony over good grazing land dotted with small tamarisk and bramble bush. At half a mile the dry bed of the water-course Darya-a-Marsain, after which the ground consists of clay. At one mile we pass the low range of rocks (sulphate of lime), called "Khani Gatch," by a short defile, the rocks on either side being precipitous. A small rivulet, with sulphur in solution, flows for a short distance close to the west side of the road, and thence south-westerly to the river Mand. From the defile the rocks of Khani Gatch run close to the east side of the track, and the ground is devoid of vegetation and coated with a salt efflorescence. At one mile 6 furlongs the road leaves the foot of those rocks, and runs diagonally across the valley, which is thickly dotted with a very small bush. At three miles the salt efflorescence disappears, and tracts of wheat and grass alternate till stage. The valley is now about 2⅓ miles broad. At 6 miles we pass through the village of Darwesheh, altitude 540 feet, containing about 100 mud and stone or mat houses. Inhabitants about 400. Supplies barley and wheat, good; no flocks or herds to be seen. Water plentiful, but very brackish. Fuel brushwood, scarce. Cultivation good. Grazing fair. Camping-grounds good; but village itself commanded by the hills on the south bank of the river.
				Note.—From Darwesha a road branches off to Pasruduk, and from the latter village two roads lead, the one to Firuzabad, and the other to Jahrum.
				There is also a foot-path over the hills (for infantry only) to the sea-port Dayyir, general direction S. by. E. ¼ E. From native information.
				At 6⅓ miles we strike the banks of the river Mand, which are steep and about 15 feet high. The current is very rapid, the flow being from the eastward. At 120 yards from the high banks the actual water channel, which is about 60 yards broad, commences. The southern banks slope up gently for 100 yards, from the water to the foot of a low range of hills. The ford, at this season, is about 4 feet deep, but very slightly lower down the water deepens rapidly, and man and horse would be carried away. I observed a few fragments of masonry near the ford, which were said by the natives to be the remains of an ancient bridge that once spanned the stream. Having forded this river, the water of which is saltish, the road ascends, and crosses a low range of hills of stony gravel and sandstone. The road, with a little broadening in the case of field artillery, is practicable for all arms. At 8 miles 5 furlongs we enter a green grassy vale, about 100 yards broad, dotted with *kanar* bush. At 9 miles 3 furlongs the vale contracts to a narrow gorge, the west side of which is like a wall. This continues for 1½ furlongs, when the road debouches on to a grassy valley. We now cross the rocky bed of a stream "Tang-i Pellas (?)," 20 yards broad, with about 15 feet breadth of water, and pass through tracts of wheat and barley. At 10 miles 2 furlongs a water-course called "Tang-i-Nakhl (?)," bed dry and about 20 yards broad, is crossed. The road now passes the hamlet of Kerdilan, altitude 632 feet, consisting of about 30 mat huts, and a grove of date trees. The rate of travelling for loaded mules from Darwesha to Kerdilan is 2½ miles per hour.
				Supplies insignificant. Water good and plentiful. Fuel moderate from *kanar* bush. Cultivation little, barley and wheat. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.
				Note.—From Kerdilan a road over the hills branches off to the sea-port Dayyir. General direction S. by E. ¼ E. Distance 32 miles. From native information.
				We then traverse a grassy valley about one mile in breadth, dotted with *kanar* bush, and

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate, M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

strewn with the ruins of an ancient city. To east are the rounded, gravel, and sandstone hills of the range Kuh Kaal or Kasab, and to west the precipitous and rugged range of Kuh Kolonguk. Rivulets of running water, and small dry water-courses crossing the road are of frequent occurrence. These, however, offer no difficulty whatever. At 14 miles 5 furlongs we are abreast of Tang-i-Chakchak, and, half a mile further on, of Tang-i-Bachaki both of which are passes through the range bounding the east side of the valley. At 15 miles 6 furlongs low gravel and sandstone hills commence to close in on the road, and to block the south-east end of the valley. A quarter of a mile in advance the road, for a distance of half a mile, is crossed by numerous rivulets of good water. At 16½ miles the road enters, and ascends for a quarter of a mile low sandstone hills by what appears to be the dry bed of a torrent. This pass is not difficult. We then descend by a gentle slope to the main valley, about 6 miles broad, covered with grass, and dotted with *kanar* bush. Six furlongs bring us to a belt of date trees, which we enter, and at 17 miles 7 furlongs we ford the river Riz or Baghan, as it is here called, which is about 20 yards broad, 6 inches deep and flows to north-west. Baghan is situated at the north end of a narrow spit of land not more than 100 yards broad, the west, north, and east sides of which are cliffs from 15 to 36 feet high. To the west of this spit runs the river Riz at the foot of a cliff 36 feet high. The hamlet contains 60 to 70 mat houses. Inhabitants about 200.

Supplies insignificant. No flocks or herds are to be seen. Water good and plentiful from the river, and from a well 36 feet deep. Fuel: fair amount from *kanar* bush growing in the valley. No cultivation excepting the date groves. Grazing very good. Camping-grounds good.

Note.—There are, by native report, the two following alternative routes from Baghan to Darwesha *viâ* the river Riz valley, between the ranges Kuh Kaal or Kasab on the south, and Kuh Kantara on the north side:—

(1) Initial bearing of the road from Baghan to the village of Kantara slightly N. of N. W., and thence to Darwesha.

(2) Initial bearing of the road from Baghan to Khumbaruk village slightly W. of N. N. W., and thence to Darwesha.

From Baghan also branches off a road over the hills to the seaport Dayyir. General direction S. ½ E. Distance 25 miles. From native information.

8	Riz . . . 1,495′.	19-1·2	119-0·8	General direction S. E. ¼ E. The road, traversing a grassy valley, runs along the spit of land, about 200 to 300 yards in its broadest part. The river Riz flows on the west side of the spit at the

bottom of a cliff, which diminishes in height as we advance southward. At 2 miles the cliff to west of the road has merged in the plain, and we cross the dry and shallow bed of a water-course, called "Kalabadu," about 20 yards broad, draining westward to the river.

At 2⅔ miles we ford the river Riz, shelving banks, same breadth and depth as at Baghan. At 3 miles 7 furlongs the road ascends Kuh Tarjemi, a spur from the range to south-west barring the south-east end of the valley. The ascent is difficult owing to its steepness and ruggedness. At 4 miles 5 furlongs we reach the summit of the pass (roughly estimated height above the valley 400 to 500 feet). The descent is comparatively easy. The pass is not broad enough for field guns. It might probably be turned by following the course of the river Riz, of which the bed, being gravelly or stony, is always firm, and the depth of the water, usually a few inches only, does not, I believe, in any case exceed 3 feet. At 5 miles 5 furlongs we finish the descent, cross a rivulet called "Daria Mirza Kuh," flow to north-east, and enter on a grassy valley about 4 miles broad, dotted with small bushes. In crossing Kuh Tarjemi, the rate of travelling for loaded mules is 1¾ miles per hour; we now resume our usual rate, *viz.*, 2 miles 6·4 furlongs. The ground is broken at times, and covered with ruins. At 9 miles 4 furlongs the road crosses the dry bed of a *nala*, and enters a defile between a range of hills barring the south-east end of the valley. The rate of travelling for loaded mules now

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Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

slows down to 2½ miles per hour. The defile, called "Tang-i-Eshkamay Kalat," is at first from 20 to 30 yards broad, and its sides, either perpendicular or very precipitous cliffs rise to the height of 100 to 300 feet. At 10 miles 3 furlongs the north side of the defile slopes up at an angle of about 20°. On the top of this slope is a small plateau among the hills named "Guru Kalat," where a thousand men might encamp. Altitude 1,186 feet. Supplies *nil*. Water procurable, but quantity uncertain. Fuel very scanty. Grazing fair.

Thence the road, by an easy ascent, passes up the defile, which now varies in breadth from 50 to 200 yards, the rate of travelling becoming 2 miles 2 furlongs per hour. At 11 miles 7 furlongs a rivulet of good water runs down the defile. One mile in advance we reach the summit of the ascent, altitude 1,556 feet. The road through the defile now descends, and is only from 20 to 30 feet wide. At 13½ miles the perpendicular cliff, about 200 feet high, forming the north side of the defile, finishes abruptly in a broken precipice. Three furlongs further on the road enters a grassy vale strewn with the ruins of houses. Here the Tang-i-Eshkamay ends, and we pass through a chaos of hills. At 16 miles 1 furlong the road runs along the dry, sandy bed of a water-course, about 15 to 20 yards wide, flow to east; on the north side of this channel is a cliff from 100 to 200 feet high; on the south are low hills.

Three furlongs in advance we ford the river Riz, about 2 to 3 feet deep, flow from south to north. Another half mile, and we are entering a grassy valley, which is here about half a mile broad; ground gravelly, sloping 2° or 3° to the south-west.

The usual rate of travelling is now resumed. At 18 miles 3 furlongs the river Riz flows on the south side of the road at a distance of 20 yards. The basin of the river, fringed with a jungle of tamarisk trees, is about quarter of a mile broad. Five furlongs further on the road crosses the dry, stony bed of a water-course, about 60 to 70 yards broad, flow to south-west to the river Riz. The road then passes through groves of date trees, and fields of wheat and barley, which continue till we enter the village of Riz, situated in a grassy valley about 3 miles broad. The range of Kuh Bahram Shah on the south side of the valley, is rocky, and presents for the most part a cliff-like section with a lower range of gravelly hills 500 feet in height at its foot. To north of the village, distant one mile, are low-rounded sandstone hills.

Riz contains a small mud and stone fort with about 150 houses, some of mud and stone, and others of mats. Population about 500, giving 100 men fit for service. Supplies, barley and wheat considerable; also some small flocks of sheep and goats. Water plentiful and good from the river Riz. Fuel plentiful from *kanar* bush. Cultivation, barley and wheat, good; also extensive date groves. Grazing very good. Camping-grounds good.

A good road from Riz to Pasruduk, distant 15 miles, *viâ* Kuh Baraftab, enters the hills E. N. E.

A road from Riz to Dadelmezan, distant 18 miles, enters the hills, slightly E. of S. E. by E.

On the stage from the Baghan to Riz, a road, by native report, branches off to the sea-port Dayyir, the general direction of which port from Riz is S. W. ¼ W., and the distance, over a hilly country, 23 miles.

9	Bivouac on the West bank of the river Riz.	13—1	132-1·8	General direction S. E. The road, at an average distance of about 300 yards from the hills, skirts the southern side of a grassy valley thickly dotted with *kanar* bush.

At 2 furlongs we ford the river Riz, depth of water about 6 inches, breadth 20 feet, flow E. to W., and for the next quarter of a mile traverse a bare, stony tract, inundated by the river when in flood. Another 2 furlongs, and we cross a branch of the river Riz, depth of water about 6 inches; all the bed, except the actual water channel, is choked with reeds and grass. At 2 miles 3 furlongs a well named "Mahmud," and a line of *kanats* are close to the north and south side of the road respectively. The valley slopes gently from south to north. At 4 miles 5 furlongs an irrigation conduit of good water runs for 6 furlongs close to the

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

north side of the road. At 6 miles 3 furlongs we pass a small encampment of Iliyats close to the foot of the hills on the south side of the valley. As the place is named "Tang-i-Man," it would appear that there is a pass (Tang) through this range of hills either here, or in the immediate vicinity. Altitude 1,790 feet.

The road now trends east across the valley, heading for the range named "Kuh Tital." At 6 miles 7 furlongs we pass a garden called "Jamalabad," close to the north side of the road, and 2 furlongs further on a line of *kanats* on the same side. At 8 miles 2 furlongs the road crosses the river Riz, bed dry, 50 to 60 yards broad. The west or near bank is a cliff from 30 to 40 feet high. At 9 miles 2 furlongs the small hamlet of Gandum Zar close to the north-east side of the road, consisting of a small mud and stone fort and about 20 mat houses, surrounded by fields of wheat and barley. At 10 miles a dry gully or ravine, with perpendicular banks, runs parallel and close to the west side of the road. Six furlongs in advance we again cross the river Riz, bed dry, about 60 to 70 yards broad. The east or further bank slopes, but that to west is perpendicular and 10 to 20 feet high. Another 2 furlongs, and close to the south-west side of the road appears a small stream 9 feet broad and 6 inches deep, breadth of basin 20 feet, flow to west. At 11 miles 3 furlongs the road enters the low hills at the south-east end of the Riz valley. Supplies *nil*. Water plentiful from the river Riz. Fuel moderate from *kanar* bush. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.

10	Jam . . . . 2,485′.	12—3	144—5	General direction S. E. ½ S. Ford the river Riz, breadth of water about 30 feet, depth 6 inches, flow from east to west: the further bank forms a cliff about 60 feet high.

The road then enters a short defile between low hills, through which flows a rivulet of good sweet water. Ascending from the defile by a short and steep ascent, at 6½ furlongs, we cross the dry bed of the Riz river, and traverse a district called "Parchega," cultivated with wheat, barley, and date trees. At 1 mile 3 furlongs we again cross the river Riz or Jam, as it is here called, consisting of two or three rivulets flowing in a bed about 200 yards broad. The road then rises gradually, and passes along the top of a cliff about 200 feet high, at the bottom of which, on the south side of the road, flows the river. At 2 miles 2 furlongs the road once more crosses the river Riz, depth 6 inches and breadth 25 feet, basin very shallow and wide with its southern side covered with a dense jungle of tamarisk, etc. Within a mile the road crosses a branch of the river Riz, depth 6 inches, and traverses a valley, about 3 miles broad, thinly covered with grass, but with frequent fields of wheat, and dotted with numerous *kanar* bush. Low hills of stony gravel border the road close on either side. At 3 miles 5 furlongs the road crosses a small stream called "Jellali," flow to north, and 1 mile further we pass a picturesque water-mill worked by a rivulet called "Cham-i-Chashmeh," which flows to the river Riz. At 5 miles 6 furlongs the hamlet Husenabad, consisting of a mud and stone fort with 10 or 12 mat huts, touches the south side of the road. Within the next 300 yards we cross the rivulet Nilo, with high steep banks, breadth of water 20 feet and depth 6 inches, flow to the river Riz, and on the eastern bank pass a hamlet of about 10 mat huts. At 6 miles 6 furlongs the road touches the south bank of the river Riz, which here forms a cliff varying from 50 to 100 feet high. We then traverse a very fertile plateau, grassy and undulating, covered with date groves and fields of wheat and barley. At 8 miles 5 furlongs the road crosses a ravine with steep banks, about 50 yards broad and 100 feet deep. The mouth of the ravine, 200 yards or so to north-east, opening on the bed of the river Riz, is blocked with a plantation of date trees. At 9 miles 2 furlongs the hamlet Nargissi with 20 mat huts immediately to north of the road. At 10 miles 2 furlongs the road descends by an abrupt slope from the plateau to the pebble-covered basin of the river Riz or Jam. Over this basin, which is very shallow and about 500 yards broad, a few narrow rivulets trickle. At 10 miles 5 furlongs we leave the bed of the river, and after traversing a grassy tract covered with date groves and fields of

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles, Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles, Total. M. F.	Remarks.

wheat and barley, arrive at the town of Jam. Population about 1,500. The majority of the houses are of stone and mud; also many mat huts. The streets in many cases are too narrow for the passage of loaded mules. Supplies, dates, barley, and wheat plentiful; mutton and beef in moderate quantity. Water plentiful and good. Fuel considerable from *kanar* bush. Cultivation very good; barley, wheat, and extensive date groves. Grazing very good. Camping-grounds very good.

Note.—Between Kuh Puza Padri to south-west of Jam, and the hills of Kuh Balbulay closing the south-east end of the valley, lies the road from Jam to the sea-port Tahiri. General direction S. by E. ¼ E., distance 17 miles, over hilly ground.

The south-east extremity of the range Kuh Kuchur, called at Jam "Kuh Puza Padri," is 4,096 feet above the sea, and 1,609 feet above the level of the Jam valley. The summit forms a fairly level space of considerable extent, with precipices on its south-west and south-east sides, dropping to the depth of 300 to 400 feet. The ascent from the north-east side, although very rugged, precipitous and difficult, would be practicable for mule batteries. From the summit a splendid view is obtained both of the sea-coast to the south-east, and of the surrounding mountain system.

11	Bivouac on the banks of the stream Hanut.	11—1	155—6	General direction E. by S. ½ S.

The road in the first half mile crosses twice a shallow water-course, now dry, called Bor-i-bagh, flow from S. E. to the river Riz, and traverses a grassy valley with frequent fields of wheat, and thickly dotted with *kanar* bush. At 2 miles 1 furlong the road is approaching close to the low gravelly hills to north. At 3 miles 3 furlongs we enter the hills, and commence their ascent. This continues for three furlongs, when an altitude, above the valley, of 168 feet is attained. The rate of travelling per hour, for loaded mules, now decreases to 1 mile 1·2 furlongs, the road descending over steeply inclined strata of rock, so slippery as to cause one of our mules to fall. At 4 miles 2 furlongs we skirt the side of a hill with a deep ravine immediately on our right or west side. After this the pass becomes very difficult, the road winding in and out of stony rugged ravines among the hills. This continues for two furlongs, when the passage of the first range of hills is finished, and we commence the ascent of a hill called "Dara-Kuh." This pass, extremely bad, is simply a broken irregular stair of limestone. In horizontal distance it is about a quarter of a mile, and took our baggage mules about one hour to surmount. The road now passes over a grassy plateau, dotted with *kanar* bush, called "Bunah Arabuna," sloping upwards in the direction of the course. At 6 miles 3 furlongs the road descends from the plateau by a slope of about 20° (horizontal distance ⅛ mile, time taken in the descent 19 minutes) to the valley of "Arabuna," which it crosses, and at 6 miles 7 furlongs enters a grassy gorge or glen, about 50 to 60 yards broad, named "Bagh-i-Arabuna," containing a plantation of date trees. The rocky hills bounding this glen, down the southern side of which flows, to south-west, a rivulet of good water, are either perpendicular or very precipitous. Supplies *nil*. Water good and plentiful. Fuel scanty. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing good. Camping-ground good.

Altitude 2,172 feet. At one mile from the entrance of the glen the rate of travelling decreases to 2 miles 2·5 furlongs per hour, and the road traverses for 1 furlong slippery limestone strata, inclined across the track; over these strata flows the rivulet that runs through the glen. We now commence the ascent of a defile, at first grassy and dotted with *kanar* bush. The hills on either side are now lofty and precipitous but decrease in height as we ascend. The slope varies roughly from 3° to 10°. In the ascent we pass two date groves, and four times cross a rivulet of good water called "Sorgu." At 10 miles the ascent becomes more rugged and broken, and the defile merges in a rocky pass, called "Gardana Evazmurd," the rate of travelling slowing down to 1 mile 6 furlongs. Up this pass we continue for 5 furlongs, when the ascent becomes most difficult, and continues so for about a furlong, the road, almost unrideable, passing over rocks piled up,

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				and strata upturned. At 10 miles 6 furlongs we attain the summit of the pass. The usual rate is resumed, and the road now traverses a grassy vale, about 200 to 300 yards broad, bordered by very low hills. At 11 miles 1 furlong the rivulet Hanut, good water running in bed, flow from S. to N. Bivouac on the banks. Supplies *nil*. Water good. Fuel very scanty. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing good. Camping-ground good.
12	Kala Sageh	11—6	167—4	General direction E. by S. ¼ S. and cross the rivulet Hanut. The road continues through the grassy vale on top of the plateau. At half a mile the road ascends a pass, called "Shakaroki," along the dry rocky bed of a torrent. At 7 furlongs the road traverses, for half a mile, a fairly level plateau between low hills. The rate then becomes 1 mile 6 furlongs per hour. and entering a rough and difficult pass, called "Tang-i-Kil," we descend for half a mile, and finally, ascending by a short but steep and rocky path, we enter upon a broad and generally smooth and grassy valley, dotted with *kanar* bush and small shrubs, and sloping gently to north-east. The usual rate of travelling is now resumed. At 5 miles 2 furlongs the road crosses a dry *nala*, called "Zur," flow to north, east bank precipitous, and 2 miles 6 furlongs further on another, called "Obashun," bed dry, about 15 yards broad, flow northerly. At 11 miles 6 furlongs the village of Kala Sageh. Many houses in ruins; 70 to 80 only inhabited, built of mud and stone, surrounding a fort of similar construction. Date trees are scattered around, about the village, and among the ruins. At the south-east end of the village is a large irrigation well, water good for drinking, but very slightly brackish. Supplies inconsiderable. Water plentiful, but slightly brackish. Fuel moderate from *kanar* and tamarisk bush. Cultivation fair. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.
13	Behristan . 2,115′.	10—6	178—2	General direction E. by S. ¾ S. A good road about 40 feet broad, passing through fields of wheat, barley, and tobacco, succeeded by grassy expanses, leads us, at one mile 6 furlongs, to a small stream named "Kana," bed about 20 to 30 feet broad, containing brackish water in pools, a few inches deep, banks gently shelving, flow from S. E. to N. W. Crossing this stream the road enters the village of Asir, situated on the northern side of the valley, near the foot of the range Kuh Zalemi. Altitude 2,097 feet. The town, containing about 150 inhabited houses, and a population, roughly, of 600, is covered on the south-west side by the ruins of old houses. The fort of Asir is large and substantially built of stone, with towers at the four corners. There are 12 cisterns, near the foot of Kuh Zalemi, immediately to north of the town. Of these four are fit to hold water, but at the present time, two only are in use. The water, from the wells inside Asir itself, is brackish, but good from the numberless irrigation wells, that dot the valley to south. Supplies moderate. Water good and plentiful. Fuel scanty. Cultivation fair. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.

Note.—A hill of Kuh Zalemi, called "Kuh Bala Sia," altitude 3,880 feet, whose summit is distant two miles north of Asir, commands a good view of distant peaks and ranges, including Kuh Puza Padri of Jam. From the top of Kuh Bala Sia the following bearings were observed:—

(1) A bearing S. by W. ½ W. to the pass Tang-i-Fal, in the Kuh Haftchah range which bounds the valley on the south. A road, practicable for infantry (not pack animals), leads, by this pass, to the sea-port of Nakl Taki. Information from native sources.

The general direction of Nakl Taki from Asir is S. ¾ W., distance 17 miles.

(2) and (3) Two bearings S. W., and S. W. ¼ W., respectively, to two passes over the same range. Roads, fit for pack animals, lead, by these passes, to the sea-port of Parak or Barak. From native information.

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Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

The general direction of Parak from Asir is W. by S. ¾ S., distance 15 miles.

From Asir a road leads to the sea-port Tahiri, general direction W. by S., distance 25 miles.

Passing through Asir, we again cross the stream Kana, water brackish, three or four inches deep, and traverse the valley, thinly covered with short grass, in a S. ¼ W. direction. At 3 miles 1 furlong we cross a small water-course, 5 or 6 feet in width, with pools of stagnant brackish water in its bed, and within the next 300 yards the same water-course is again passed. Since Asir there is no perceptible track, and the ground, consisting of clay, is not stony. At 3 miles 5 furlongs we enter upon a good broad road, with fields of wheat and barley to east. Another 1 mile 5 furlongs, and we are passing a grove of date trees 200 yards to west of the track. The ground now becomes very stony. At 5 miles 6 furlongs, the town of Gillahdar on the south side of the valley, distant about half a mile from the foot of the range Kuh Haftchah. Altitude 2,137 feet. The town contains a fort and about 200 houses of stone. Inhabitants, about 700. Supplies moderate. Water good and plentiful from wells. Fuel; small supply from *kanar* bush. Cultivation poor. Grazing good. Camping-grounds good.

Note.—From Gillahdar the following roads branch off:—

(1) To the sea-port Tahiri, general direction W. ¼ N., distance 17 miles.

(2) To the sea-port Lingah.

(3) To the Arad valley, *vid* the Gillahdar valley and the pass called Tang-i-Khur.

(4) To Dadelmezan (a village of the same size as Riz), distance 32 miles. A route known as Rah-i-Malushtur. The opening in the hills, between Kuh Faaleh and Kuh Kalamdan, by which this road passes, bears slightly north of N. W. ¾ N.

(5) To Dadelmezan. An alternative route *vid* Kuh Faaleh. Bearing of the point where this road enters the hills N. N. W. ½ W.

Passing the town of Gillahdar we re-cross the valley in a north-east by east direction by a broad road, over clayey stoneless ground, with a gentle downward slope to stage. The road traverses frequent tracts of wheat and barley, alternating with expanses of good grass and furze, and at 9 miles 6 furlongs crosses the stream Kana, a mere ditch with a bed about 10 feet wide, in which is a stagnant pool of brackish water. The village of Behristan, also called Mokhdan, is situated directly at the foot of the range Kuh Zalemi. The village, on the east side of which is a large grove of date trees, consists of about 50 houses, some of stone, and others of mats. To the south of the village, distant about one quarter of a mile, is a small limestone hill, outlying and solitary, all the sides of which are very precipitous. About 200 inhabitants. Supplies very limited. Water good and plentiful. Fuel moderate, from tamarisk and *kanar* bush. Little cultivation except dates. Grazing very good. Camping-grounds good.

14	Wardawan 2,155′.	14—5	192—7	General direction E. by N. ½ N., skirting the foot of the range Zalemi, at a distance of about 150 yards. On the north side of the road is a grove of date trees, which continues for a quarter of a mile, then a little grass-land, and, for another quarter of a mile, we pass through a tract of wheat and barley. For the next half a mile, date trees, scattered *kanar* bush, and large tamarisk trees border either side of the road. At 1 mile 3 furlongs the ground, covered with grass and dotted thickly with *kanar* bush, becomes very stony, and slopes gently upwards. At 1 mile 6 furlongs a dry *nala*, sloping to the south-west, appears on the north side and runs, for 1½ furlongs, parallel to the road, which then enters

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Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

the bed of the *nala*, about 50 feet wide. The road now winds round the hill, and, at 2 miles 1 furlong, enters the mouth of a gorge or defile, which here cuts the range of Zalemi in twain. The rate of travelling decreases to 2 miles 2·5 furlongs per hour. The mouth of the pass is about ¼ mile broad, but, as we ascend in a direction north by east, decreases to about 20 or 30 yards, the hills on either side sloping up very precipitously, or in cliff-like section. The defile slopes gently upwards, and presents no difficulty, till, at 4 miles 3 furlongs, it is barred by an abrupt rise of about 60 feet in 100 yards, giving a slope of about 30°. On surmounting this slope we find a small level space, covered with good grass, from which we can see down the gorge for some distance. At this point the rate decreases to 1 mile 6 furlongs per hour, and the pass becomes more difficult and rugged, and continues, for 6 furlongs, to rise by alternate ascents and descents. At 5 miles, looking southward down the pass, a portion of the valley and the range of Haftchah is visible between the precipitous sides of the gorge. Two furlongs further up, this vista is again afforded us. The pass, now, becomes very steep and difficult, between huge jagged rocks, so close together as hardly to afford room for loaded mules to pass. On nearing the summit of the pass called "Gardana Zalemi," we ascend over smooth rocky strata, sloping gently upwards, and pass an uncovered and empty cistern close to the east side of the road. At 5 miles 4 furlongs, the summit of Gardana Zalemi. Altitude 4,430 feet. From this point, also, a portion of the valley to south is visible between the walls of the gorge. To northward we have an uninterrupted view down the northern slope of the range Zalemi, and across the valley lying at its foot. The pass, called "Zargozadun," down the northern side of the range for a short distance winds round the brink of a deep crevasse or chasm, which splits this slope of the range almost from top to bottom. The path is both narrow and steep at times, just leaving sufficient room for loaded mules to pass. At 6 miles 5 furlongs (1 hour 38 minutes occupied in the descent) we reach the foot of the pass, called "Demimansur," a green grassy spot dotted with a few *kanar* and other bush, ground undulating, with low hills round about. The pass over the range Zalemi is practicable for infantry and mule batteries, but not so for wheel transport or field artillery.

This pass might be turned by marching round the S. E. extremity of the range Zalemi, which route, I believe, presents no difficulties. The range on either side of the pass is rocky and precipitous, and would be difficult for infantry to cross, at least for any considerable body. The road, after leaving Demimansur, trends E. N. E., fairly easy going, at 2½ miles per hour, with a slight downward slope, between the low foot hills of the range Zalemi. At 8 miles 1 furlong the road crosses a small rivulet, water brackish, flow to N. W., and 5 furlongs in advance, enters a winding canon, varying from 12 to 20 feet wide, with perpendicular sides of gravel, studded with huge water-worn stones. On either side of the canon is undulating ground, and tumular hills clothed with grass, over which infantry and pack animals might pass.

The canon continues for about 6 furlongs, when it merges in a green grassy valley, thickly studded with *kanar* trees. Usual rate of travelling now resumed. The ground is of a limy stony clay, and slopes gently northward. At 11 miles 6 furlongs, we cross a dry water-course, width 15 feet, and half a mile further on a stream, bed stony, water very brackish, about 1 foot deep, and 20 feet wide, flow to N. E. At 13 miles the road again crosses a water-course, and in the next mile two others, beds dry, flow to W. The track then proceeds for a little more than half a mile, when it is crossed by a small open irrigation ditch, in which good drinking water flows. Wardawan is situated about 1 mile from the foot of the range Zalemi, and consists of a large, but very dilapidated square mud fort with towers at the corners, in which the villagers live. The valley, at this point, roughly about 4 miles broad, presents a green grassy expanse, dotted with *kanar* bush, and is bounded on the north side by the range called, "Kuh Hawa." Inhabitants about 60. Supplies almost *nil*. Water good from a well, and an irrigation ditch. Fuel

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No. 20.

BUSHAHR *to* BANDAR ABBAS.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				considerable from *kanar* bush. Grazing very good. Cultivation almost *nil*. Camping-ground good.

NOTE.—From Wardawan a pass over the range Hawa, named "Rah-i-Duzd" (The Robbers' Road), bears N. N. W. ½ W., and another pass over the same range, "Tang-i-Zangu," subsequently traversed in this route, bears E. ¼ N.

15	ALAMARDASHT (ALLAHMURDASHT)	10—7	203—6	General direction S. E. The road, with slight upward slope, approaches diagonally the foot of Kuh Zalemi over ground, which for a short distance is stony, but gradually changes to a stoneless, limy, clay. The valley, sloping gently from Kuh Hawa to Kuh Zalemi, is covered with thin grass, and dotted thickly with *kanar* bush. At slightly over one mile we cross a water-course, in which are shallow pools of very brackish water, bed 10 yards wide, covered with an efflorescence of salt, banks sloping, and overgrown with tamarisk bushes, flow to W. N. W. About 3 furlongs further on another dry water-course is crossed. At 3 miles 6 furlongs the ground, for a short distance, becomes stony, as on first leaving Wardawan. The range Zalemi, distant about a quarter of a mile to south of the road, rises like a wall at an angle of 45° to 50°. At 4 miles 6 furlongs Kuh Baghan is visible to N. E. by E. above the pass, Tang-i- Zangur, which leads across the range Hawa. At 6 miles 3 furlongs we pass a cistern containing good sweet water. The road now traverses frequent fields of wheat and barley, alternating with expanses of rich high grass, covered with a thick, and at times, even dense *kanar* jungle. This aspect of country continues to stage. At 9 miles the ground is again stony and gravelly, and the road slopes up gently in the forward direction. At 9 miles 5 furlongs we cross a small dry *nala*, in the bed of which, *kanar* bush is very thick, and, advancing another 3 furlongs, pass through the ruins of the old town of Alamardasht. Within 200 yards the road crosses a dry *nala*. Alamardasht contains about 100 stone and mud houses, and 350 to 400 inhabitants. The fort consists of a substantial stone wall, about 12 to 14 feet high, enclosing a large square area, with rather dilapidated towers at the corners. There is a large grove of date trees to E. and N. E. of the village and fort, also a large irrigation well, containing good water, to N. E of the village. Supplies limited and in proportion to number of inhabitants. No flocks or herds observed. Water good and plentiful from well. Fuel plentiful from *kanar* bush. Grazing very good. Cultivation poor. Camping-grounds good.

NOTE.—The pass over the range Hawa, called "Rah-i-Duzd," bears from Alamardasht N. W. ½ N. Another pass through the range Hawa, named "Tang-i-Khur," bears E. ¾ N. From Alamardasht three roads branch off to Lar, the first across the range Hawa, *viâ* the Tang-i-Zangur, is traversed in this route; the second over the same range, *viâ* the Tang-i-Khur, after leaving the village of Haftawan, follows the same route as the first; and the third proceeds *viâ* the town of Behram.

16	ZANGUR-MAMELE. 2,337'.	11— 4·6	215— 2·6	General direction N. by E. The road crosses the grassy valley, in a N. N. E. direction, over a tract that shows signs of cultivation in former years, but is now covered with thin grass dotted with a small green thorny bush. The ground is clayey and devoid of stones. At 1 mile 5 furlongs the road crosses the river Alamardasht, bed 92 yards wide, breadth of water, which is brackish, 13 yards, depth 6 inches, flow to N. W. by W.; the banks, of a limy clay precipitous and devoid of grass, are about 30 to 40 feet in height. On passing this river we traverse a bare and grassless tract, the ground, of a limy clay, is intersected by a labyrinth of small *nalas*, draining to the river. These *nalas* average 3 feet in depth by the same in breadth. At 2 miles 1 furlong, the road crosses a dry *nala* 20 feet deep, varying

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Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

in breadth from 15 to 30 yards, banks precipitous, flow to N. W. Two hundred yards to S. E., this *nala* bifurcates, the two confluents being of about the same dimensions as the main *nala*. At 4 miles we pass the village and fort of Burneh, containing about 30 houses of mud and stone, besides a garden and a large irrigation well. The fort has a high tower or castle at one end. Inhabitants, about 200. Supplies insignificant. Water good and plentiful. Fuel scanty. Grazing good. Cultivation poor. Camping-grounds good.

At 4 miles 2 furlongs the road crosses a small irrigation ditch, in which runs a rill of good water, and on the further side we come to an empty masonry cistern about ten yards in diameter. The ground, becoming stony, consists of the limy clay found in the valley, but is now mixed with a large proportion of fine gravel. At 5 miles 3 furlongs the road enters the pass Tang-i-Zangu. On the west side a deep and broad ravine, and on the east low hills border the road. The latter, sending out spurs to the S. E., form a series of very narrow parallel valleys. The ravine, as also an artificial conduit of good fresh water, continues to run, for three furlongs, on the west side of the road, which up to this point is good and fairly broad; for the rest of the pass, however, it is a mere track, at times scarcely traceable. At 5 miles 7 furlongs the road is passing through a chaos of low earthy hills, utterly bare of vegetation, and crosses a small rivulet of good fresh water, flow to west. Rate 2 miles 2 furlongs per hour. At 6 miles 6 furlongs the ascent becomes steep and rocky (rate now 1 mile 6 furlongs), and 1½ furlongs in advance we cross another rivulet of good running water. At 7 miles 2 furlongs the road, which, although stony and rough, is not difficult, ascends a rocky hill. The track over the hills is open, that is, is not enclosed on either side by rocks or steep hills, and continues to rise for three furlongs, when we descend, and again rising, attain the summit of the pass at 8 miles 5 furlongs. Altitude 3,079 feet. The pass down the northern slope of the range Hawa is generally steeper, more rugged, and difficult than that up the southern slope. The first two-thirds of the descent is tolerable, but the last third is very rough, difficult, and almost unrideable. This last bad piece brings us to the bottom of the pass. We now traverse a grassy valley, and, after advancing two furlongs, pass many ruins of stone houses, which continue to border the west side of the road for about quarter of a mile. The village and Fort of Zangur-Mamele are situated near the foot of the range Hawa in a valley about 6 miles broad. The houses, of mud and stone with flat earth roofs, are built round, and open on to an inner square yard. It possesses a stone fort, a large irrigation well, and a cistern full of good water. Inhabitants, about 200. Supplies insignificant. Water good from the cistern. Fuel plentiful from *kanar* bush. Grazing good. Cultivation *nil*. Camping-grounds good.

17	Haftawan . 2,490′.	13·0	228— 2·6	General direction E. by N. ¼ N. The road over a limy clay inclined to be stony, traverses a grassy valley thickly dotted with *kanar*. As we advance the valley narrows in, till, at 3 miles 1 furlong, the range Hawa to south is about half a mile distant, and that to north about a quarter of a mile. Another two furlongs and low rocky hills rise from the valley about 200 yards to south of the road, and run in a south-east direction to the foot of the range Hawa. The ground here had apparently been tilled in former years, but is now lying fallow, and over-grown with a yellowish grass. At 4 miles 8 furlongs a rocky and precipitous range of low hills called "Kuh Shenoiis," rises abruptly from the valley about 400 yards to the south, and runs parallel to the road. Proceeding another mile and a half the ground becomes stony. The valley has again widened out, Kuh Shenoiis being now distant from road about 2 miles, and the range to north one mile. At 8 miles we cross a river (R. Alamardasht?) flow to south-east by east, depth of water, which is brackish, one foot, and breadth about 20 yards. The ground, now clayey, and covered with a kind of salt-water scrub, is furrowed by numerous small water-courses draining the ground to the river. This continues for about 2 furlongs, when the salt scrub gives place to grass dotted

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

with a small thorny bush. At 8 miles 6 furlongs the valley has narrowed in, so that the road is distant from the low range of Shenoiis about 1,200 yards, and from that to north 500 yards.

At 9 miles 1 furlong the low rocky range of Shenoiis sinks into the plain. Advancing another half a mile, we are abreast of the pass, Tang-i-Khur (*vide* note at the end of stage 15), through the range Hawa on the south side of the valley. This pass is distant from the road about 2 miles. At 11 miles the ground, bordering the river Alamardasht (?), overgrown with a small salt-water scrub, is about a quarter of a mile to the south of the road. The valley, now about 4 miles broad, is clothed with good grass, and dotted with *kanar* bush. Within the next two miles the road crosses four dry *nalas*, flow north to south. The village of Haftawan is situated one mile east of K. Ding on the northern side of the valley, which is here about 7 miles in breadth. The place consists of about 50 houses of mats or mud and stone, and a tumble down mud and stone fort with a high tower over the gateway. It also possesses a grove of date trees, and a cistern full of good water. Supplies very small. Water good from the cistern. Fuel considerable from *kanar* bush. Cultivation very poor. Grazing good. Camping-ground good.

18	Marz . . 2,490'.	11—6	240—0·6		General direction S. E. by E. ¼ E. The road at first is stony, and traverses diagonally the valley, clothed with a dry yellowish grass, and dotted with small scrub. This continues for one mile, when the ground becomes soft, clayey, and stoneless, and the road for the next mile passes through fields of wheat and barley. At 3 miles 1 furlong the road is distant from the low earth hills on the north about 800 or 900 yards, and from the range Tang-i-Khur on the south, about 2 miles. This side of the valley, up to the foot of the latter range, is widely cultivated with wheat and barley. The north of the road is thickly dotted with *kanar* bush, the ground showing signs of having been tilled in former years. At 4½ miles a dry *nala*, bed about 20 yards wide, overgrown with tamarisk and *kanar* bush, flow south-easterly, touches the road on the north, which side also is now cultivated with wheat and barley. Two furlongs further on we again touch the same *nala*, now about 10 yards wide. At 5 miles 2 furlongs the road crosses this *nala*, which is here 47 yards wide, and runs to S. S. W. The western or nearer bank is always very precipitous. At 6 miles 2 furlongs we pass a large irrigation well, water good for drinking, but slightly brackish. At 6½ miles the road passes immediately to south of the village of Chatus, containing about 60 to 70 houses with the usual fort, all of mud and stone. Inhabitants about 200. Supplies in proportion to inhabitants. Water plentiful and good. Fuel in moderate quantity from *kanar* bush and furze. Grazing good. Cultivation good. Camping-ground good.

The village is about half a mile distant from the range Tang-i-Khur to south. At 6 miles 7 furlongs low limestone mounds or hills rise from the valley two to three hundred yards to north of the road. At 8 miles 2 furlongs the road passes the village of Ashenan, five hundred yards to south near the foot of the range Tang-i-Khur. Between this range and the village, lie a grove of date trees, and a jungle of tamarisk and *kanar* bush. Several large irrigation wells complete the picture. *Supplies*, etc., the same as in the case of the village of Chatus. Shortly after passing Ashenan the grass becomes long and luxuriant, and the valley is thickly dotted with *kanar* bush. To this succeed tracts of wheat and barley. At 9 miles 6 furlongs an irrigation ditch, conveying good drinking water, crosses the road. At 11 miles 5 furlongs, we pass a cistern full of good water. The village of Marz is situated, on the south side of the valley, at the foot of the range Tang-i-Khur, here called "Marz." The road from Haftawan, for the whole stage, slopes gently from the north to the south side of the valley. Marz contains a fort with lofty tower, and about 100 houses, all of mud and stone. Immediately to north of the village is a grove of date trees. Inhabitants about 400. Supplies proportionate to number of inhabitants. Water good and

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				plentiful. Fuel plentiful from *kanar* bush. Cultivation fair. Grazing very good. Camping-ground good.
19	Gazdun . .	18— 4·3	258— 4·9	General direction east. Before clearing the village we pass two cisterns, one on either side of the road. The valley, which is covered with grass and about 4 miles broad, slopes very gently from the range Marz on the south to that of Khunj on the north. The road, over ground of a whitish clay, skirts, for the first three and-a-half miles, the southern range at the foot of which is an abundant growth of tamarisk and *kanar* bush. At one mile the low limestone hills on the north side of the road, that had commenced at the village of Chatus, sink into the valley, and we pass a date grove, and a few mud and stone houses, situated at their eastern extremity. At 2 miles 2 furlongs the south side of the road up to the foot of the hills is cultivated with wheat and barley. Low tumular semi-detached hills then spring up close to the road on the same side. At 3 miles 3 furlongs we pass a small hamlet called Aliabad, surrounded by date groves, lying near the foot of the hills to south. The road now strikes diagonally across the valley towards the range Khunj, and, passing through some tracts cultivated with wheat and barley, brings us to the village-fort of Tishabad. This place, situated on the north side of the road, consists of the customary mud and stone fort, wherein dwell about 60 people or 20 men fit for service. Supplies insignificant. Water good from a cistern. Grazing good.

On the south side of the valley are to be seen numberless irrigation wells, apparently not at present in use. Low limestone hills now rise from the valley 200 yards to south of the road. Some tracts of wheat, barley, and tobacco, are then traversed, and we observe frequent date groves extending along the foot of the northern range Khunj. At 8 miles 2 furlongs we pass a small fort and village, distant about 1 mile to south at the foot of the low limestone hills. Tracts cultivated with wheat, barley, and tobacco, now alternate with grass-land, till at 10 miles 1 furlong, we come to the outskirts of Arat, a fairly well built town of about 900 inhabitants, lying near the foot of the range Khunj on the northern side of the valley. Altitude 2,625 feet. The houses, of stone or sun-dried bricks, are substantially built. The fort, a square building with turrets at the four corners, is just beyond the eastern outskirts of the town. There is also a cistern full of good water. Supplies moderate. Water good and plentiful. Fuel rather scanty. Cultivation good. Grazing good. Camping-ground good.

Note—Three roads branch off from Arat to Lar, *viz.*:—(1) Rah-i-Barrisgun. (2) Rah-i-Balangestan. (3) Rah-i-Mabada.

Road (3) is traversed in this route. Passing through Arat, the road then skirts the low hills of limy sandstone lying at the foot of the range Khunj. The valley to south of the road, which is over gravelly ground, is green with alternate tracts of cultivation and grass-land, and is about 3 miles broad. Having advanced 2 miles 1 furlong we pass a date grove on the south side of the road, and at 13 miles cross a small stream, called "Chasavil," which is the name also of the locality. This stream has a shallow basin about 30 to 40 feet broad with shelving banks, breadth of water 10 feet, and depth a few inches, flow to S. W. by W. At this point there is a water-mill. The road now enters among, and passes through, low hills. At 14 miles 1 furlong the road crosses a dry *nala*, that has, for the last mile, been running close to the south side of the road, to W. S. W.; the banks, earthy and overgrown with grass, are almost perpendicular. Three furlongs in advance we cross another *nala*, bed dry, except for a pool of water. At 15 miles 2 furlongs the road enters a grassy amphitheatre, dotted with *kanar* and small prickly bush, about 2 miles broad, and surrounded by low hills. Proceeding another 2 miles 2 furlongs we pass a water cistern in good repair. At 17 miles 6 furlongs the level, grassy amphitheatre has narrowed into a

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Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

vale about 500 yards broad, well cultivated with barley and wheat. The village of Gazdun consists of about 40 mud and stone houses inhabited, and the same number in ruins. Inhabitants, 150 to 170. Supplies small. Water good. Fuel scanty. Grazing good. Cultivation of small extent near the village. Camping-grounds good.

20	Avaz	17— 3·7	276— 0·6	General direction E. by N. ¼ N. The road, for half a mile, passes over a grassy expanse between low hills, it then winds among small hills or rather mounds, where the *kanar* bush grows in abundance. At 1½ miles the low hills through which we have been passing have disappeared, and the range Khunj, now sinking into the plain, appears 300 yards to north. To south of the road, we look over a smooth grassy valley about 4 miles broad, dotted with *kanar* and bramble, and sloping gently downward to S. E. At 4 miles 5 furlongs the ground, of gravel and limestone, becomes stony and undulating. One furlong in advance low hills spring up at the foot of the low range Khunj, and border the north side of the road at distances varying from 100 yards to half or three-quarters of a mile. This continues for three furlongs, when we strike and skirt the foot of Kuh Khunj, which slopes up steeply from the path to the height of two or three hundred feet. At 6 miles the road ascends a limestone hill (Kuh Kelat-i-Otar). The pass, called "Gardana Mabada," is very short, but rather steep and narrow, and in its present state, only passable for pack animals. We ascend the pass for about 3 furlongs, the rate of travelling for loaded mules being 1 mile 6 furlongs per hour. The ground then opening out, and the ascent becoming easy, the ordinary rate of travelling is resumed.

At 6 miles 7 furlongs we attain the summit of Kuh Kelat-i-Otar; altitude, 3,355 feet. We are now on a grassy plateau, ground stony and gravelly, and, proceeding half a mile, cross a dry *nala*. At 10 miles 3 furlongs the road passes between low tumular hills, and 1½ furlongs further on we are passing along the north bank of a cutting or ravine, 50 or 60 feet deep. Low hills touch the road on the north side, and also rise from the south bank of the ravine. At 11 miles 2 furlongs we descend by a steep slope into a shallow and narrow ravine, and commence the ascent of the pass called "Tang-i-Lizdar." The rate now decreases to 1 mile 6 furlongs per hour, and the direction changes from E. to N.E. The road ascends the ravine for about 2⅔ furlongs, when it crosses a narrow torrent, water three feet deep, bed rocky, flow westerly. It then passes up the dry bed, apparently, of a torrent between low hills of gravelly limestone. After this the ascent continues over rocky ground and is fairly easy, open, and not steep. At 13 miles the ascent takes a zigzag course in a generally N. by E. direction, till, at 13 miles 3 furlongs, we reach the summit of pass, altitude, 4,969 feet.

The pass, called "Gardana Khudu," leading down the northern slope of the range (locally named Kuh Boneshkatu), although not difficult for infantry and pack animals, would be very much so, if not altogether impracticable, for field artillery and wheel transport. Steep, precipitous, and frequently perpendicular rocks, rise from the edge of the pass, which is fairly steep, and in parts rugged and narrow. Having descended Gardana Khudu, at 15 miles, we pass near the foot of the range Boneshkatu, two cisterns full of good water, and a few shepherd's mat huts. This place is named, after the cisterns "Haji Kasim Birkeh." Altitude, 3,903 feet. Supplies *nil*. Water good and plentiful from tanks. Fuel scanty. Grazing poor. Cultivation *nil*. Camping-grounds good.

The road, which is scarcely, if at all, traceable, after crossing a dry *nala* with stony bed and sloping banks, passes down a gravelly slope, of about 3°, covered with thin grass. The ground, at first, is very stony, and strewn with huge stones. On advancing 1 mile 5 furlongs the valley increases in width from 800 yards to one mile, the tract running

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
	about midway. The road now passes frequently many cisterns, and, at 16 miles 6 furlongs, enters the outskirts of the town of Avaz, which we traverse for 5·3 furlongs, and at 17 miles 3·7 furlongs, arrive at its eastern outskirts. Avaz is an open town with clean broad streets, bordered on either side by small but well built houses of stone or sun-dried bricks, neatly plastered with mud or lime. There are several large and commodious houses, and many shops, some of which are conducted by Muhammadan traders from Bombay. Inhabitants, about 3,000. Supplies considerable. Water good and plentiful from cisterns. Fuel scanty. Grazing poor. Cultivation little. Camping-grounds good. The dry bed of a large water-course, apparently, issues from a gorge in the cliffs, which bound the north side of the Avaz valley, and flows to eastward at the foot of these cliffs.			
21	Girash . . 3,425′.	11— 4·2	287— 4·8	General direction S. E. ½ E. The road traverses generally the centre of a valley about a mile broad, covered with thin grass and a scanty furze. The ground consists of a stony gravel, and slopes to north. At 1½ miles we cross the dry bed of a *nala*, flow to north. At 3 miles 2 furlongs the road passes a small white musjid on the top of a low mound close to the south side of the road, and within another 100 yards two good cisterns, one on either side. Two hundred and fifty yards further on we cross the dry stony bed of a *nala*, flow to N. At 4 miles there is an abrupt rise of about 15 feet in the level of the valley, which rise the road ascends by a sharp slope. Another half mile and the road ascends a similar slope, resulting also from a change of about 15 feet in the general level. We are now approaching diagonally the low range of Boneshkatu on the south side of the valley. At 8 miles 1 furlong the road passes a cistern close to the north side of the road and within another 250 yards enters a defile, called "Tang-i-Masjidu." At its entrance the pass is about 20 yards broad, but at once opens out into a broad space between the hills. We then pass by a very good and level road between low hills, which are close to the track on either side. At 8 miles 2 furlongs the defile opens out into a level vale, about 100 yards broad, stony and very thinly covered with grass and small furze. The low hills on either side are steep, precipitous, and bare of vegetation. At 8 miles 6 furlongs we are at the southern entrance of the pass, which is here about 200 to 300 yards broad, lined with hills practicable for infantry and mountain batteries. At this point we sight, for the first time, the fort and rock of Girash. At the south-west extremity of the base of this rock nestles the town of Girash. At 9 miles 2 furlongs we have cleared the defile, and are descending a gentle slope towards Girash. Within the next mile, the road crosses two dry *nalas*, flow to S. E. The ground, as in the defile, is of a stony gravel, and thinly covered with grass and small scrub. At 10 miles 7 furlongs a dry water-course, called "Jangi," touches the east side of the road and runs with winding course towards Girash. Proceeding another 2½ furlongs, we cross this water-course, very shallow sandy bed about 25 feet broad, flow to west. The fort of Girash is perched on the crest of a lofty and isolated limestone rock, which springs up from the valley, abrupt and precipitous, to the height of 436 feet. The ranges Kuh Kermez bounding the north side of the valley, and Kuh Sia the south, are distant from the fort-rock about one and a half and three miles respectively. Near the summit of the rock, and within the outer walls of the fort, are numerous cisterns for holding water. The town also contains many cisterns, one of which is 15 yards in diameter. The houses are well built, either of stone or sun-dried bricks. Inhabitants about 3,000. Altitude of the town 3,427 feet. Supplies fairly plentiful. Water good and plentiful from cisterns. Fuel appears to be scanty. Cultivation limited. There are many gardens and orchards to south of the town and fort. Grazing very poor. Grass thin and scanty. Camping-ground very good.

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
22	Lar* . . 2,975′ (Town) 3,370′ (Fort)	13–4·6	301—1·4	General direction E. ½ N. Water is plentiful on this stage, cisterns being found on the route at an average interval of 2 miles. The road, for a short distance, skirts the date groves lying to north-west of the Girash rock, and then the foot of the rock itself. The ground, of a limy clay mixed with a small proportion of sand, is covered with very thin grass, which becomes thicker as we advance. The valley slopes gently downward from the range Kermez on the north to that of Sia on the south. As we proceed the hills gradually close in, till, at 3 miles 7 furlongs, a spur from Kuh Kermez touches the north side of the road, and Kuh Sia is about half a mile to south. We then pass through a smooth plain or amphitheatre, surrounded by low hills, and, at 4 miles 5 furlongs, are traversing another such open space about one mile in diameter. The ground is now stony, and becoming more so. The hills to north, of limestone, distant about 300 yards, are precipitous and cliff-like; those to south of steeply inclined rocky strata. At seven miles, the road passes between a tank and a small caravansarai, and one furlong in advance enters a defile between low hills, those to north of a bright brick-red colour, and cliff-like as before, and those to south consisting of rocky strata inclined to the road at angles of 30° to 40°. These strata are broken, so as to form gaps or gates, and run in parallel and broken lines through the defile which is called "Tang-i-Laghar." At eight miles we sight the white houses of Lar or its suburbs. At 8 miles 3 furlongs the road crosses the dry and stony bed of a small *nala*, flow to north-east, that had, for the last half a mile, been running a short distance to south of the track. At 9 miles 1 furlong the defile is gradually widening and opening out. The low hills, on either side, are distant 300 to 500 yards. Advancing another half mile we are clear of the defile, and pass a cistern full of good water. The ground now consists of a limy, sandy, and stoneless clay. At 10 miles 6 furlongs passing two cisterns on the south side of the road, we cross an irrigation conduit or ditch, which runs from a large well on the opposite side. The road now arrives at the small village of "Bahi" or "Bahen." After passing Bahi, the range Kermez borders the north side of the road, at times as a perpendicular wall, varying from 4 to 12 feet high, and at other times sloping up gently from the road. About half a mile from Bahi we pass through several fields of wheat and barley. At 12 miles 2 furlongs the road is passing through a labyrinth of irrigation bunds from 3 to 15 feet high, the ground being covered with numberless cisterns, some apparently in good order, others in ruins. Tamarisk trees are numerous, but date trees are few and thinly scattered. At 13 miles 1 furlong, the city of Lar, which we skirt to the eastward, passing numerous irrigation bunds and trenches. At 13 miles 4·6 furlongs, we camp on the south-east outskirts of Lar. Inhabitants about 7,000. The houses are of stone and lime, or sun-dried bricks. The city possesses a fort built of the latter material, also two good caravansarais, and a handsome and commodious bazaar, in which latter all the necessaries, as well as many of the luxuries of life are to be obtained. The eastern outskirts of the city are masked by a thick jungle of tamarisk trees. The fort of Lar, situated at the south-south-west end of the ridge of a steep and precipitous hill, called "Kuh Kala," altitude above the valley, 336 feet, is completely commanded by a hill, named "Kuh Kadam Ga," distant about 500 yards to north-north-east, and partly so by Kuh Kermez the same distance to north-west. Altitude of Kuh Kadam Ga above the valley is 454 feet. Supplies plentiful. Water apparently plentiful and good from cisterns. Fuel moderate from tamarisk bush. Cultivation poor. Grazing fair. Camping-ground good.

* For roads from Lingah to Yazd, meeting this route at Lar, *vide* No. 53, page 281.
For road from Lingah to Bandar Abbas, along the coast, *vide* end of this route, page 113.
For road from Lar to Karman, *vide* No. 51, page 273.

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Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
23	Aliabad . . 2,220′	21—0	322—1·4	General direction E.

The road, traversing the Lar valley, passes between frequent irrigation bunds, and through fields of very poor wheat; and for the first mile skirts, at a distance of about 600 yards, the south-eastern outskirts of the city. We now, leaving the city in our rear, pass a large grove of date trees about 80 yards to south, and immediately after, on the same side, a caravansarai falling into ruins, said to be not now in use. At 1 mile 3 furlongs the irrigation bunds and trenches, which had been gradually becoming less frequent, cease, and we pass through tracts of wheat and barley with frequent tamarisk trees. This is succeeded by short thin grass, tamarisk bush, and a few scattered date trees. At 3 miles 5 furlongs the road passes the village of Birak, 30 yards to south of the track, containing about 100 houses, small, neat, and mud plastered. Good halting place. Since leaving Lar we have been approaching the range Birak on the south side of the valley, from which we are now about 600 yards distant, and from the range, called "Gatch," on the north side, about 2 miles. At 4 miles 3 furlongs we pass, 150 yards or so to south of the road, a series of rectangular areas, about 150 yards square, surrounded by earth mounds at least 10 feet high. The road now trends away to the middle of the valley, which is here well tilled, and green with cultivation. The ground of a whitish clay is, when uncultivated, covered with short thin grass. Large irrigation wells and cisterns near the road-side are frequently passed. The ground now becomes stony, and slopes at about 3° to south-east. The valley is gradually narrowing in as we advance, till at 10½ miles, the hills to north are distant about 450 yards, and those to south about 150. At 11 miles 2 furlongs the valley has become almost a defile, which is called Tang-i-nao. Within the next 3 furlongs we twice cross the dry stony bed of a water-course about 20 yards broad, flow generally eastward. At 11 miles 7 furlongs the defile, about 200 yards broad, is bordered by low hills on either side. Advancing another 5 furlongs, we again cross the dry bed of the water-course previously passed. The further or eastern bank is here perpendicular, and forms a cliff about 20 feet high, but is broken down at the point of crossing, so as to form a steep slope. About 20 yards to east of this low cliff we pass the caravansarai, called "Basti Pariab." The cliff, formed by the further bank of the stream, runs round and covers the south, as well as the west face of the caravansarai, which, with stone walls two feet thick, is 30 yards square, and contains about 19 lower rooms. Close to the caravansarai are three cisterns, all in good repair. At about 2⅔ furlongs, after passing Basti Pariab, we cross the water-course previously encountered, bed as before dry, but now very shallow and shelving, overgrown with grass and tamarisk bush, and 150 yards broad. At 13 miles low tumular hills descend directly to either side of the road, which is very stony, and becomes more so as we proceed. Within another mile the defile is opening out, the low stony hills being now 30 to 50 yards distant from either side of the track. We observe several big and small *kanar* trees scattered about the pass. At 13 miles 7 furlongs the road crosses the dry stony bed of a *nala*, flow S. to N. The low hills have now cleared away, and the road is passing midway between the range of big hills to N. and S., distant about 600 yards. Advancing another mile the road enters the bed of a water-course, flow eastward, and immediately after passes along its very stony bank. The channel is about 100 yards broad, dry, and incrusted with salt. From this latter fact the water, when in flood, must apparently be brackish. At 15 miles 5 furlongs we again touch the south bank of this channel, and follow its course along the southern side of a grassy valley devoid of bush or tree. At this point named "Piri Bala," where the road touches the river, a road branches off to Kaana-Duzd.

The valley widens out as we advance to 7 or 8 miles. At 21 miles, after crossing a deep ditch containing good fresh water, we arrive at the village of Aliabad. The houses of mud and stone, with flat roofs, open inwards, and form the sides of a large square

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

compound. A big gateway, surmounted by a lofty tower, gives access to the village. Immediately to south of this village-fort is a large pond, through which good sweet water flows in from a ditch on the western side, and out to east by a similar ditch. There is also a caravansarai, rather dilapidated and dirty, with but one upper room, all the others being on the basement. Population about 300. Supplies limited. Water plentiful and good. Fuel moderate. Grazing good. Cultivation small. Camping-ground good.

24	Hormuz . . 1,795′.	22—1	344— 2·4	General direction S. E. by E. The road, traversing the southern side of a grassy valley, approaches diagonally the range of Kuh Badeni. The ground of a whitish clay,

thinly covered with patches of dried up yellow grass, and dotted at rare intervals with small bush and furze, slopes generally to S. E. At 1½ miles the south side of the road is bordered by gravelly clayey mounds, and close to the north side a shallow rivulet flows to S. E. At 1 mile 6 furlongs the road crosses a very shallow stream, 25 to 30 yards broad, breadth of water 7 to 8 feet. Into this latter the rivulet, that had been running alongside the road, empties itself, and the united stream, 40 yards broad with 15 or 20 feet breadth of water, flows with winding course to E. N. E. The ground is now sandy, and at 2 miles has sunk into ravines, through which the road passes. These ravines, known by the name of "Chahar-Birkeh," are generally bare of vegetation, and intersecting like a labyrinth, extend away on either hand to south to the foot of the hills. At 4 miles we ascend from the ravines by a steep bank about 40 feet high. At 4 miles 7 furlongs the road passes a ruined caravansarai and cistern named "Shamszangi." About here there is good grass, and an abundance of *kanar* bush. The road then becomes very stony, and at short intervals crosses three small shallow water-courses. At 7½ miles we descend, by a steep slope, a sudden fall of about 40 feet in the general level of the valley, which is now covered with a thin yellow grass dotted with furze, and occasional *kanar* bush. Three furlongs in advance the low earth hills, called "Fildani," spring up from the valley about 2 miles to north, the big range to south being distant 1 mile. The ground is of a stony whitish limy clay mixed with gravel. At 9 miles 5 furlongs we are passing a very large and well built cistern full of good water. A large flock of goats belonging to Iliyats, is observed here. Immediately after we come to a small caravansarai possessing two small cisterns. This place is properly named Badeni, and vulgarly Duzdga. Supplies mutton, dependent on the presence of wandering Iliyats. Water good and plentiful from large tank. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing good. Fuel rather scanty from *kanar* bush. Camping-ground good.

After passing this caravansarai the road ascends a steep slope, and on this higher level traverses the valley, which is here plain and smooth as a lawn up to the foot of the hills. At 14 miles 7 furlongs we pass an unfinished caravansarai, walls about three feet above ground, also four tanks. The latter, however, are empty. Proceeding 6 furlongs we commence the ascent of a spur, jutting out across the valley from the southern range. The pass is called Gardana Bezan, and although rocky is not very steep or difficult. For the first 7 furlongs of this pass, the rate of travelling for loaded mules is 1 mile 6 furlongs per hour, we then cross at a rate of 2 miles 2 furlongs per hour the rocky, but fairly level and open summit of the spur, which extends in breadth for about half a mile. For some part of this distance a ravine with precipitous sides, varying from 20 to 100 yards broad, runs alongside the road. For the next half mile the road descends a fairly steep slope over smooth, slippery limestone strata, rate of travelling being 1 mile 6 furlongs. Having reached the bottom of this slope, we traverse an easy and level road, and then ascend for a little over 2 furlongs, rate now being 1 mile 6 furlongs per hour. We next, for 1½ furlongs, proceed over the level but stony summit of this last hill, and finally, by a fairly steep, though smooth and open slope over rocky strata, descend into a grassy, stony valley. The height of the pass Bezan above the valley may be roughly estimated at 400 to 500 feet.

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

At 18 miles 5 furlongs, that is, about 2 furlongs from the foot of Gardana Bezan, we pass two cisterns to south of the road, one of which is empty, and the other full of good water. These cisterns are styled, "Birkeh zar-i-Gardana," and sometimes, "Birkeh mal-i-Haji Abdul Hormuzi." The village of Hormuz, containing about 30 houses, some of mats, but the majority of mud and stone. There is also a cistern containing good water. The fort has the usual lofty tower. The whole is surrounded by a ditch about 20 feet broad, which can be filled from a well in the fort.

Immediately to west of the village runs a water-course, called "Siatuk," at this season dry; flow from N. E. to S. W.; breadth of bed, which is firm, and covered with small stones, 27 yards; banks very shallow. When water flows in this channel, it is, by native report, saltish and not drinkable.

The valley slopes gently to the foot of the range to south. From one to one and-a-half miles to south of Hormuz are extensive date groves, extending nearly to the foot of the hills, and also tracts cultivated with wheat and barley, etc., irrigated by means of large wells. Supplies very limited. Water good from one tank. Fuel scanty except from date trees. Grazing fair. Cultivation fair. Camping-ground good.

25	Pas Par Dalan (Caravansarais.) 881'.	17—7	362—1·4	General direction S. S. E. ½ E. Traverse a grassy valley over clayey ground. At 3 furlongs the road passes a caravansarai containing 20 lower rooms, and, close by, another which is

smaller and more ancient. Three furlongs in advance we cross the dry and shallow bed of a water-course named "Par-i-Khan," breadth about 40 yards, flow from E. to W. The ground is now stony, gravelly, and undulating. A dry water-course, styled "Hajamal," runs to southward at a distance of 20 to 30 yards, on the west side of the road, at the bottom of a deep ravine or cutting about 100 yards broad. At 1 mile 1 furlong the road descends abruptly by a steep slope into this cutting, which has now widened out into a basin 500 yards broad overgrown with *kanar* bush. The banks of the water-course, on the west side of the basin, are lined with date trees. We traverse the cutting, which is called "Bagh-i-Paroshur," for half a mile and ascend by a steep slope to a smooth grassy valley sloping southward. At 2 miles 1 furlong, we again descend into the river-formed ravine or basin, about 100 yards broad, bordered by low gravel hills, or rather mounds. Seven furlongs in advance, a wall 3 feet high, of loose, rough stone, borders, for the next half mile, the east side of the road. This place is named "Bagh-i-Parobardin," and, although now neglected and abandoned, was formerly the site of a garden or cultivated enclosure. There are still to be seen the remains of an open irrigation conduit or ditch. The stream Hajamal, on the west side of the ravine, runs between steep gravel banks to southward, and is here 30 yards in breadth. At 4½ miles we cross the Hajamal, banks shelving at point of crossing; the bed, which is very stony, and about 120 yards broad, contains only salt water in pools. The nearer or northern banks are lined with tamarisk bush. The stream then runs on the east side, and out of sight of the road, between high cliff-like banks. Five hundred yards after crossing the stream, we pass a large cistern, full of good water, and a caravansarai containing 24 lower rooms. Having left this caravansarai, which is called "Hajamal," the road, still passing through the ravine, is very stony, and goes up and down between low gravelly hills. The rate of travelling, accordingly, decreases to 2 miles 6 furlongs.

At 5 miles 5 furlongs we strike the river Hajamal, about 150 yards broad, nearly occupying the whole breadth of the defile, and pass along its western bank. The river then narrows to 30 yards, and the road passes over its pebbly, sandy bed. At 6 miles 1 furlong the road emerges from the bed of the river, which continues to run close on the east side. We then cross two water-courses, the dry beds of which, about 20 yards wide, are incrustated with salt, flow eastward to the river Hajamal. At 6 miles 6 furlongs the defile is 300 yards broad, with the river running on the east side at the base of cliffs about 60 feet high, and the

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

road, on the west, skirting low gravel hills or mounds, which at times form cliffs 60 feet or so in height. At 7 miles 1 furlong we cross the dry stony bed of the river Hajamal, here about 80 yards broad. The ordinary rate of travelling is now resumed. From this point to stage the road very frequently crosses shallow rivulets of salt water, which, however, offer no difficulty whatever. We are now clear of the defile, and the road, trending S. S. E., crosses for 5 furlongs an open and fairly level space, a mile or so in diameter, surrounded by low hills. This place is named "Derahi." We then pass over level ground between detached hills, or mounds from 30 to 100 feet high, the tops of which are level like tables. Beyond these are low ranges of hills distant to east about 50 yards, and to west about a mile. At 8 miles 6 furlongs the road is crossing small mounds of earth for over 100 yards, then level spaces between small mounds or hills, the latter, at times, opening out or disappearing, leaving an open space to the low ranges on the east and west. At 9 miles 6 furlongs we cross the dry bed of a shallow water-course containing pools of salt water, varying from 100 to 200 yards in width; flow westerly. The road then, passing along its south-west bank for half a mile, enters among low dried up mud hills. These continue for about 1½ furlongs, when we cross a level open space, and, at 10 miles 5 furlongs, ascend a short and slight slope, and pass between a chaos of dried mud hillocks. The hillocks rise directly from the side of the road, which is not, in places, more than 6 to 10 feet broad. It might, however, be easily widened. At 11 miles 3 furlongs the defile, bordered by barren, bare hills, dried mud and gravel, has opened out, and varies from 100 to 200 yards in breadth. The ground, at times gravelly and stony, at other times earthy, is bare of vegetation save for some scattered furze. Two furlongs in advance the road passes the old and rather dilapidated caravansarai of Bastu-Komaku. At 12 miles 6 furlongs we strike the river Hajamal, salt water running, a few inches deep, and 30 to 40 feet broad; bed varying in width from 150 to 200 yards. The basin is shallow, and banks generally shelving. The road now enters a defile called Tang-i-Shuk, about 200 yards broad. The ground is of a stony gravel, with small furze and occasional *kanar* bush, but devoid of grass. The river Hajamal, distant about 40 yards from the south side of the road, runs at the bottom of a sandstone cliff 120 feet in height. The north side of defile is bordered by gravel hills 60 to 100 feet high, sloping up at an angle of 20° to 30°. At 13 miles 7 furlongs we pass Sartang caravansarai, and two cisterns, the latter being full of good water. Altitude, 1,144 feet. There is a grove of date trees about a quarter of a mile to N. E. of the caravansarai, also a rivulet of water, the banks of which are overgrown with tamarisk jungle; a short distance to the eastward the ground rises in steep and precipitous hills. Supplies *nil*. Water good. Fuel moderate, from tamarisk jungle and date trees. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing fair. Camping-ground good.

The road then runs south-east, and at 1 furlong from the caravansarai, crosses the river Hajamal, which is here called "Shur;" water very shallow, a few inches only in depth. At 14 miles 2 furlongs the road, which is the bed of the river Shur, enters the pass called "Tang-i-Dalan," at this point 60 to 70 yards broad, with perpendicular cliffs on either hand. The breadth of the pass never much exceeds this, and is simply the bed of the river Shur, over which meanders a small stream of salt water. The hills on either side of the Tang are rocky, and either slope up very steeply, or rise in lofty precipices. When one side slopes, the other is perpendicular. The slopes on the eastern side are generally practicable for infantry and mule batteries. The surface of the pass, or river bed, presents a smooth, firm surface of white sand. After traversing the pass for one mile, the total breadth of the gorge is only 30 yards. As we near the eastern mouth of the Tang, the sides of the gorge gradually decrease in height, till at 17½ miles they merge in a vale, sparsely covered with grass, upon which, on surmounting a short and gentle slope, we enter. The two dilapidated caravansarais of Pas-Par-Dalan, with two cisterns, and a grove of date trees, are close to the south side of the road, and 400 yards to north of a low but steep and rocky range, about 200 feet high, over which a path, for infantry only, leads to the village of Dalan, distant

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				600 yards or so from the southern foot of the low range. The road, for pack animals, from Pas-Par-Dalan to the latter village, passing round the eastern extremity of this range, is 4 miles 2 furlongs in length. The village of Dalan possesses a partly ruined caravansarai, and is surrounded by date groves. Supplies little. Water both at Pas-Par and Dalan, plentiful and good, from an aqueduct and three cisterns. Fuel very scanty. Grazing poor. Cultivation little, near village of Dalan. Camping-ground good.
26	Birka Noh (Caravansarai). 910′.	15—3	377—4·4	General direction E. by S. The road, after 1½ furlongs, crosses the river Shur, water salt, about 6 inches deep, bed 100 yards broad, flow generally to S. E., and then for 7 furlongs skirts the low outlying hills of Kuh Zad Mahmud on the north side of the vale. The ground to the south of the road is covered with stones, and appears liable to inundation from the river. The depth of water would, however, in any case, be very shallow. *Kanar* bush is now frequent. At 7 furlongs the road leaves the low hills, and crossing two dry and very shallow branches of the river Shur, about 70 and 150 yards broad respectively, passes over very stony and sandy ground, evidently swept by the river at floods. At 2 miles we cross once more two dry and very shallow branches of the river Shur, the united breadth of which is from one-half to one-third of a mile. The ground, stony, and sparsely covered with thin dried up yellow grass, *kanar*, and furze bush, slopes always south-easterly, and for the next 4 miles 6 furlongs is crossed continually by a succession of small and very shallow water-courses, all of which are dry, and in most cases appear to be worn by mere surface drainage to the river Shur. At 4 miles 2 furlongs we pass the ruins of a caravansarai, named "Bampan," and two or three cisterns, the latter containing no water. The hills, on the south side of the valley, are now distant from the road about 2 or 3 miles. At 6 miles 6 furlongs the ground is no longer stony, but consists of a fine sand, and is sparsely clothed with clumps of camel-grass, and a very thin sprinkling of poor yellow grass. The valley here presents a greener aspect, owing to the frequency of *kanar* trees, and thickets of prickly bush and furze. At 8 miles 7 furlongs, after crossing the dry sandy bed of a water-course, we pass the caravansarai and two cisterns of Jihun. The former contains four lower rooms. Supplies *nil*. Water good, from two cisterns. Fuel moderate. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing very poor, but camel fodder good. Camping-ground good. After this the valley is bare of vegetation save for a few *kanar* bushes, and scattered clumps of short coarse grass, the ground consisting of a stony gravel. Low tumular gravelly mounds border the road. At 9 miles 3 furlongs we cross a dry ravine or canon, about 40 feet in breadth, with sides either very steep or perpendicular. Within the next 1 mile 2 furlongs we twice cross the dry, sandy bed of a water-course about 40 feet broad. Low hills, showing a cliff-like section, now run on either side, distant from the road about half a mile to north and one mile to south. At 11½ miles we are passing between low gravel hills or mounds, between which ravines and *nalas* wind and twist. This continues for 1 furlong, when, ascending a steep bank, we rise from the ravines, and, passing for half a mile over a level surface, again descend, by a steep slope, into another labyrinth of ravines similar to those previously passed. The road lies over mounds of dry mud and gravel. At 12 miles 5 furlongs we ascend from the ravines by a steep ascent, cross some undulating ground, and at 13 miles 2 furlongs, traverse a level part of the valley with the ravines, on either side of the road, at a distance of a few hundred yards. The ground is now stony and sandy, sparsely covered with very thin yellow grass and small scrub. This continues for 2 furlongs. Within the next 5 furlongs the road twice descends into, and ascends from, a labyrinth of stony ravines. At 14 miles we once more descend into a ravine, about 175 yards broad, of which the south side is bordered by a clayey sandstone cliff, and the north by low tumular mounds. A water-course, 40 feet in breadth, containing pools of brackish water, flows to north-east on the north side of the defile, which narrows in as we advance. At 14 miles 3 furlongs the road passes along the bed of this water-course. The defile at its north-

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				east end is not more than 30 yards broad, the bed of the water-course occupying the whole of this breadth. At 15 miles 2 furlongs the ravine suddenly trends eastward, and we ascend by a steep and stony slope to the general level of the valley. The rate of travelling, when traversing these ravines, decreases to 2 miles 2·3 furlongs per hour. The caravansarai and one cistern of Birka Noh, are both in good repair, and the latter is full of good water. There is a large extent of open ground about the caravansarai. To north of this open space the ground is cut up by a net-work of dry water-courses, and mounds covered with grass and thickets of *kanar* and other small trees. On all other sides the surface of the valley is much broken by ravines, low gravelly hills, etc. Wild pigeon plentiful. Supplies *nil*. Water good, from one large cistern. Fuel plentiful, from *kanar* bush. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing fair. Camping-ground good.
27	Birka Sultan (Caravansarai) 95'.	14—1	391—5·4	General direction E. by S. ¾ S. The road, which is stony, proceeds at first along open ground; but this gradually slopes downwards, till we are passing through a shallow basin with sloping sides. The road runs along the north side of the ravine, which is 250 yards broad, and narrows in as we advance, to 70 yards. On the south side the ravine is bordered by very stony, low, sandstone hills or mounds, 50 to 100 feet high, sloping up at angles of 10° to 45°, and at times presenting a cliff-like section. On the north side there is a low bank gently sloping up to the level of the valley. To the south of the road, the ground slopes down steeply to the bottom of the ravine. Within 1 mile 7 furlongs, the road crosses two dry and shallow water-courses, and 2 furlongs further on a small rivulet of good fresh water, flow of all from north to the bottom of the ravine, which slopes gently downwards in the direction of the course. At 2½ miles the ravine has again widened out, and is now about 150 yards broad. A glacis-like slope from the level of the valley now touches the road on the north side. At 3 miles 2 furlongs we twice cross the stony bed, containing water in pools of the stream Shivirawun, that had been running down the ravine, immediately to south of the track. Within another 200 yards the road passes the caravansarai and cistern of Taki Khani, both of which are in good repair, and the latter full of sweet water. On the south bank of the stream Shivirawun is a second cistern containing, by native report, good water. Supplies *nil*. Water good and plentiful, from a cistern. Fuel moderate, from small bush. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing scanty. Camping-ground fair. At Taki Khani the ravine has steep cliff-like sides, and is from 200 to 250 yards broad. Half a mile in advance this breadth diminishes to 70 or 80 yards, and the cliffs give place to low tumular undulations. After leaving the caravansarai of Taki Khani we pass along the north bank of the stream Shivirawun, breadth of water, which is saltish, about 30 yards, and depth 6 inches, banks perpendicular, about 3 or 4 feet high. This stream we twice cross, and at 4 miles ascend by a steep slope to the level of the valley. The road, now good and hard, but not excessively stony as it has been hitherto, traverses a vale about half a mile broad, sparsely covered with short dried up grass, bounded to south by a labyrinth of deep and broad ravines backed by low ranges of hills, and to north by a spur from Kuh Zad Mahmud, formed of inclined sandstone strata dipping southward, and called "Kishi." Proceeding thus for two miles and a half the road becomes stony. At 7 miles 3 furlongs we pass the caravansarai, and two large cisterns of Kishidari, all in good order, and the latter full of water. Altitude, 423 feet. The summit of the spur Kishi, to north-east of the caravansarai, is 430 feet above the ground level of the cisterns. Supplies *nil*, but might be collected from surrounding villages. Water good from two large cisterns. Fuel moderate, from *kanar*, and other bush in the ravines, 400 yards to south of the caravansarai. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing fair, in the ravines. Camping-ground good. The ground, on the northern side of the spur Kishi, is broken up by a chaos of low hills, which extend to the foot of the mountain range bounding the north side of the main valley. Through these low hills, 600 yards to north of the same spur, a stream or water-course, also styled "Kishi," threads its way, and runs to E. by S.

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

At 8 miles the road descends into a ravine, and crosses a dry water-course about 40 feet wide, with steep, perpendicular banks, flow to N. Within half a mile we cross the same channel, banks of gravel, about 40 feet high. At 9 miles we again descend into a ravine about 200 yards broad, and skirt its north side, the dry bed of a water-course running on the opposite side. The north bank of the ravine slopes down to the road, which is now very stony, and gradually becomes shallower, till, at 9 miles 7 furlongs, it merges in the valley. Another 400 yards, and we cross a dry water-course, which then flows 100 yards or so distant from the north side of the road, at the foot of the spur Kishi. From now till stage a continual succession of *nalas* and dry water-courses, some with steep gravel banks, cross the road from the south.

At 11 miles 1 furlong the vale is about 1 mile broad, the road running at a distance of 500 yards from the low range of Kishi. At 13 miles 6 furlongs, grass seems to have disappeared, save for a few scattered patches here and there. Thickets of small trees and bushes are now becoming frequent. Since passing Kishidari caravansarai the road has been very stony, over hard gravel scantily clothed with dried up yellow grass in scattered patches. Wild pigeon plentiful. Supplies *nil*. Water good, from two large cisterns. Fuel moderate, from small trees and bushes. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing very scanty; camel fodder apparently plentiful. Camping-ground good.

Note.—From Birka Sultan a narrow pass, Tang Rahdari (pronounced Rowdari), through the spur Kishi, bears N. by W. ¼ W.

28	Latitun 22′	16—5	408—2·4	General direction E. by S. The road, crossing frequently numerous dry shallow water-courses with firm sandy beds passes over sandy ground covered with frequent thickets of *kahur* trees, *kanar*, and other bush. At 4 miles 3 furlongs the caravansarai and three cisterns of Karistan, all in good repair, and the latter full of water. Altitude, 36 feet. Supplies *nil*. Water good and plentiful, from three cisterns. Fuel plentiful. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing very poor, but camel fodder apparently plentiful. Camping-ground good.

Note.—From a mound immediately to north-east of the cisterns of Karistan a pass named "Tang Abad," leading through the range Gishu, bears E. by N. ¼ N.

We are now traversing the main valley, distant from the low rocky hills to south about 1¾ miles, and from the lofty, rocky, and rugged range of Gishu to north about 3 miles.

The ground is of a limy clay mixed with sand, and is sparsely covered with thin, dried up, yellow grass. The thickets of *kanar*, *kahur* trees, etc., which have dotted the valley rather thickly since Birka Sultan, now, as we advance, thin out, and finally disappear. At 5 miles a line of *kanats*, conveying good water from the range Gishu crosses the road from the north side, and 1 mile 2 furlongs further on, these *kanats* again cross our track from the south. At 6 miles 3 furlongs we cross a huge, dry *nala* or water-course, flow to south-east. The basin of dry clay, utterly devoid of stones is about 150 yards broad, and 16 feet deep in the centre. The southern bank shelves, whereas the northern is steep. The road now traverses, for about 200 yards, fields of wheat and barley. We then pass a dilapidated mud and stone fort, called "Kala Poro," inhabited by a few villagers, and cross a tract covered with short grass, generally level, but scored and furrowed, apparently by the action of running water. At 10 miles 2 furlongs, descending, by an abrupt slope, to a level lower, by about 15 feet, than that we had been traversing, we come to a cistern, called "Birka Daraz," in good repair, and full of water. The road now crosses a level and even tract covered with very short grass,—apparently an ancient river basin. At 10 miles 7 furlongs a dry *nala*, 10 feet deep, is crossed; flow to south; banks of friable clay, 4 or 5 feet high, and perpendicular in places; breadth of bed, which consists of fine sand, 20 to 30 feet. At 12 miles 1 furlong we pass a caravansarai and two cisterns known as "Jungui (?)," and one and-a-half miles further on the two cisterns and village of Beraemi, close to the south side of the road. At 13 miles 7 furlongs two large groves of date trees are on either

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

hand, distant about 50 and 100 yards to north and south respectively. Another 5 furlongs, and, descending the banks of the river Shur, we cross the dry portion of its bed, covered with an efflorescence of salt, and consisting of a limy clay of a whitish yellowish colour. The large date groves lying near the foot of Kuh Gishu, are distant about 1½ miles to north. These groves are skirted, on their southern side, by the river Shur. At 15 miles 2 furlongs we ford the river; bed firm and sandy; breadth of water, which is up to a horse's girths, about 60 yards. The eastern banks of the river, composed of a fine, deep sand, and, in places, of sandy clay, slope up, for the distance of 200 yards or so, from the water's edge, at an angle of about 7°, and then merge in an undulating, and billowy, sandy plain.

There is a substantial stone bridge, with about 33 piers and semi-circular arches, half a mile down the river to south of the ford. At the time of our passage, the bridge happened to be impassable, owing to damage caused by recent floods.

Having passed the ford, we traverse, to the southward, the eastern bank, till we strike the main road, which crosses the river by the above mentioned bridge.

The road then trends eastward, and passes through an outcrop of sandy limestone strata about 15 feet high, running S. W. by S. and N. E. by N. which here, for some hundreds of yards, lines, like a rampart, the summit of the eastern bank of the river. The caravansarai and two cisterns of Latitun are in good repair, and the latter full of water.

Opposite to the caravansarai, and lining the south side of the road for about half a mile are date groves, surrounded by high earth bunds forming redoubt-like enclosures. These date groves extend southward, for at least 2 miles, along the eastern bank of the river.

The scattered hamlet of Latitun, consisting of about 40 mat huts, is situated on a green, grassy plain, screened from the road and caravansarai by date plantations, and bears from the latter S. S. E., distant about three-quarters of a mile. Here, by native report, drinkable water is found four fathoms below the surface. Supplies, excepting dates, very scanty. Water good and plentiful, from two cisterns; also from wells, said by natives to be drinkable. Fuel from date trees, otherwise only furze and scanty brushwood. No cultivation observed, except dates. Grazing fair; camel fodder apparently plentiful. Camping-ground good.

Note.—From the ridge of an outcrop of rocky strata bearing from the caravansarai of Latitun S. E. ½ S., distant about 250 yards, Tang Abad, a pass through the range Gishu, bears N. N. E. ¾ E.; and Tang-i-Khur, or as it is also styled Tang Kalpurahi, a pass through the mountain Pal-i-Khamir, bears S. S. W. ½ W.

29	Chesterneh .	14—5	422—7·4	General direction E. by S.	

To north the range of Gishu is distant, roughly, about 6 miles. To south low, gravelly hills, distant 1½ miles, extending eastward from the river Shur, approach the road diagonally. The path lies over a level tract consisting of a whitish limy clay. Advancing 3 furlongs we clear the date plantations, that had lined the south side of the road for the last half mile. Another 3 furlongs, and the low hills to south are distant about 300 yards, and so continue. At 1 mile the road crosses a narrow, deepish gully, containing no water, flow to N. W. and, 5 furlongs in advance, is passing among low mounds of whitish limy clay. At 2½ miles the ground between these mounds is deeply coated with fine sand. Yellow, dried up grass, sparsely scattered here and there, with occasional *kahur*, furze, and scrub, is the only vegetation to be seen. Since leaving Latitun, the road has crossed about eight dry water-courses, choked with sand, and not more than 1 foot deep. Of four of these, the breadth was about 15 yards, that of the rest insignificant. The slope of the ground, generally, is from S. E. to N. W. At 6 miles 1 furlong the road crosses a very shallow water-course, choked with sand and about 60 yards broad. On its eastern bank we pass the ruins of a caravansarai, and a well, which latter, by native report, contains drinkable water. Another 1½ furlongs brings us to an old and dilapidated caravansarai, and at 6 miles 3½ furlongs we pass the large cistern of Gatchin. Altitude, 3 feet.

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

To south of this cistern, distant 1 mile, is the scattered village of Gatchin, containing about 100 houses, half of these, perhaps, being built neatly of mud and stone, and the rest of date mats, etc. To north of the village are date groves: a short distance to east the low rocky range called "Gatchin," with numerous *kahur* trees at its foot. Inhabitants about 400. Supplies proportional to number of inhabitants. Water good and plentiful, from large cistern. Fuel moderate, from *kahur* and date trees, etc. Cultivation, none observed. Grazing very scanty; but camel fodder plentiful. Camping-ground good.

Note.—From a mound bearing from the large cistern of Gatchin W. ½ S., distant about 160 yards, the pass called Tang Abad, through the range Gishu, bears N. by W. ½ W.; and Tang Kalpurahi or otherwise Tang-i-Khur, through Kuh Pal-i-Khamir bears S. S. W.

Having passed the cistern of Gatchin, we approach diagonally the low range, of the same name, to east. At 6 miles 6 furlongs the road crosses a dry gully, or rather canon, banks perpendicular and 20 feet deep, width 2 feet flow to south; and 100 yards further on a small water-course from N. N. E. to W. S. W. This latter at the point of crossing is joined by another water-course from the east; banks of both perpendicular, 2 or 3 feet deep, cut in the fine limy clay soil; beds 25 to 30 feet in breadth, strewn with fine sand. A large, dry water-course, flow from E. by N. to S. W. by W., now appears about 30 yards to south of the track; north banks perpendicular, of limy clay; depth of basin 8 feet, and breadth 40 yards. Since leaving the Gatchin cistern the ground is sparsely dotted with small brushwood, neither trees, large bush nor grass being met with. At 7 miles we cross a small, dry water-course, 20 feet wide, flow to S., and 200 yards in advance the larger one mentioned above, flow now from N. N. E. The road then skirts, in a north-east direction, the foot of the low range Gatchin. At 8 miles 1 furlong rounding these rocks, the direction changes to easterly, and we enter the main pass, called "Tang-i-Chakabak," cutting through the range Gatchin. The entrance of the pass is about 2,300 yards broad. The hills to north and south, distant from the track 2,000 and 3,000 yards respectively, are perfectly bare and barren, and present either a perpendicular section or a very steep slope. The ground, now hard and sandy, is perfectly destitute of vegetation save for a few small bushes thinly scattered. At 9 miles we cross a dry, shallow water-course, about 17 yards wide, flow to N. W. Half a mile in advance the ground is of a very light bluish clay, mixed with such a proportion of gravel as to make the road gritty. On the north, the pass is flanked by a nearly perpendicular section of the range; on the south, the range Gatchin slopes up steeply, and from its foot low hills or hillocks crowd the ground, gradually decreasing in height, till, at the road side, they merge into pyramidal or conical heaps of loose limy earth from 20 to 40 feet high. At 10 miles the ground becomes very broken, and the road mounts, for the next 170 yards, by a short but steep and rugged pass to a small, open, stony space, in which, at 10 miles 1 furlong, we find a cistern called "Birkeh Mirzai," full of good water. Altitude, 121 feet.

The pass, which is here much broken and blocked by a labyrinth of dried up limy clay mud hillocks, pyramidal or conical in shape, is about 1,700 yards in breadth, the cistern Birkeh Mirzai being distant 200 yards from the steeply sloping or perpendicular hills on the south side. The range on either hand reaches an altitude of about 300 feet. Supplies *nil*. Water dependent on one cistern, which was full at the time of our visit. Fuel *nil*. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing *nil*. Camping-grounds good for any number of men.

Note.—From the top of a hill bearing from Birkeh Mirzai S. E. ¼ S., distant about 440 yards, the pass, Tang Abad, through the range Gishu bears N.W. ¼ N.; and Tang-i-Khur or Kalpurahi through Kuh Pal-i-Khamir W. by S. ½ S.

On passing Birkeh Mirzai (cistern) we traverse a fairly easy road between dried up mud hillocks of earthy gypsum. At 10 miles 7·5 furlongs the pass, for the next 150 yards, alternately rising and descending, becomes more difficult, though still not bad. Another 2½ furlongs, and the small mud hillocks clear off, leaving a broad, open space of 1 mile extending to the hills bordering the north side of the pass, and another of 600 to 800 yards, to those bordering the south side. At 12 miles 3 furlongs the road ascends a low upheaval

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
				of limestone, and then descends over the glacis-like slope of the strata, for a distance of about 30 feet, to a smooth, gravelly, and stony plain stretching to the sea. As we advance and clear the hills of the pass, the gravel and stone disappear, and give place to a fine sand. At the point of exit from the pass (the upheaved limestone strata just crossed), the hills to south are distant about 600 yards, and those to north 1,100. These ranges, as we advance gradually sinking into the plain, form the horns of a crescent, which is open to the eastward.
				At 12 miles 5 furlongs a dry water-course appears to north of the road, and then runs off to east. One mile 6½ furlongs in advance, the road crosses this water-course, flow to south-west, bed shallow, of a sandy whitish clay, and about 20 yards in breadth. The caravansarai and cistern of Chesterneh, are both in good repair, and the latter full of sweet water. Supplies *nil*. Water from one cistern. Fuel moderate, from small bush and brambles. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing very poor, from thin, dried up, yellow grass. Camping-grounds good.
30	Bandar Abbas* 30′.	15—4	438—3·4	General direction E. ½ N. The road over a sandy, clayey ground, thinly clothed with dried up, yellow grass, passes for 1 mile through a low jungle of very small bushes. At 1 mile we cross a shallow water-course, flow to north-east, bed dry, and about 20 yards wide. Another 2 furlongs, and rocks, formed by the out-crop or upheaval of strata, rising to the height of, say, 30 to 50 feet, touch the south side of the road. These outcrops, striking in a N. by E. direction across the plain from the southern extremity of the low range of Kuh Gatchin to south, dip, *i.e.*, slope, at an angle of about 30° to the east. The western faces of the upheaved strata are abrupt and precipitous. We then pass through a labyrinth of such upheavals. On the north side of the road, distant 800 to 1,000 yards, low mounds stretch away to the north-east, to the foot of the range Gatchin. At 1 mile 5 furlongs the road, over very sandy ground, enters a defile, 60 yards broad increasing to 150, running north-east between upheavals of rocky strata similar to those already described. The whole plain, hereabouts, is broken up into similar defiles, running parallel to one another, and varying in breadth from 50 to 200 yards. At 3 miles these rocky features, on the north side of the road at least, are merged in the general level of the plain, though they still continue to south at a distance of 150 yards. We then pass over a level plain, dotted with small *kanar* and other bush. Two hundred yards to north of the road extend large groves of date trees. Advancing thus 3 furlongs, the road crosses a dry water-course, 10 yards wide, and 170 yards further on, another, bed about 30 yards broad, containing pools of brackish water; flow of both southerly. At 3 miles 5 furlongs we pass a caravansarai and a large cistern, called "Khana Surkh." The cistern contains good water, but its roof is in a broken and ruined state. Supplies *nil*. Water good and plentiful, from one large cistern. Fuel moderate, from furze, bramble, and date trees. Cultivation *nil*. Grazing poor. Camping-grounds good.
				At 4 miles we are traversing a sandy tract, dotted with furze, bramble bush, and sparse clumps of coarse grass. To south, at a distance of 600 yards, date plantations border the road. To north a low ridge of upheaved strata, distant 200 yards, approaches our path diagonally. At 4 miles 2 furlongs a long, low, sand and gravel hillock, or rather mound, runs along the south side of the road. This is succeeded by a plantation of young date trees fenced off by a low stone wall. One mile 1 furlong further on, the sandy maidan and low jungle cease, and we enter upon ground broken up by low mounds, *nalas*, etc. A dry water-course, on the north side of the road, runs to east. At 6 miles this *nala*, turned by slightly rising ground, trends to north-east. We then pass the cistern and ruined caravansarai of "Band Ali," the former apparently in good repair, and, for 100 yards or so, traverse broken ground, intersected by gullies, amid low hillocks of sand and sun-baked clay. The mounds of sand to south of the road then merge in the general

* For road from Lingah to Bandar Abbas, along the sea coast, *see* end of this route, page 113.

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No. 20.

Bushahr *to* Bandar Abbas.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate. M. F.	Distance, in miles. Total. M. F.	Remarks.

surface, and afford a view of the sea, distant about half a mile, and of the adjacent islands of Hormuz and Kishm. The former appears as a white rock, with peaks rising to the height of 700 feet.

The ground, now, on either side of the road, is dotted with shrubs and low jungle, that to north being broken and intersected, as described above, by upheavals of inclined rocky strata. As we advance, the road, which is very sandy with a substratum of whitish limy clay, gradually increases its distance from the coast.

At 6 miles 4 furlongs we cross a dry shallow water-course, about 60 yards broad, emptying into the sea. Another 1½ miles, and we come to a large date grove, and 3 or 4 mat houses, named "Gulistan," immediately to south of the track. Supplies practically *nil*. Water believed to be procurable, but quantity and quality uncertain. Fuel moderate from brush-wood and date trees. Cultivation, dates; wheat and barley by native report, poor and of small extent. Grazing very scanty indeed. Camping-ground good.

At 11 miles 1 furlong a grove of young date trees, called "Murkh Zarri," or "Murgh Garri," touches the north side of the road. Proceeding another 1 mile 3 furlongs we cross a very shallow water-course, bed, about 350 yards broad, of sand, damp with the recent passage of water, apparently salt or brackish, flow to sea close by. At 12 miles 3 furlongs the village of Saru, about a quarter of a mile to south of the road, from which it is screened by groves of date trees, and, at its south-east corner, by a thick growth of tall *kahur* trees. Immediately to south of the road is a long, low mound of some considerable area, covered with a jungle of *kahur*, etc., and to north small, well-kept plantations of young date trees, surrounded by neat mud-brick walls.

The village of Saru is open to the sea breeze. Its houses, glancing white through the screen of trees, are apparently constructed of stone and lime. The village seems to be the garden of Bandar Abbas, and to be used by the well-to-do inhabitants of the latter place as a summer or suburban residence. Supplies plentiful, from the neighbouring town of Bandar Abbas. Water by native report, plentiful. Fuel plentiful. Cultivation poor. Grazing very scanty. Camping-ground good.

The ground on either side of the road is sandy with a very slight sprinkling of grass. The broken ground, and upheavals of gravelly limestone strata, forming low hills, are now distant to north about half a mile.

Four furlongs after leaving the date groves of Saru, the road traverses a track of ploughed land, and at 15 miles passes the cistern called "Bandar," in good repair, and full of water. Two hundred yards further on there is another cistern, which appears, however, to be in a ruined state.

At 15⅓ miles we enter the ancient, but now ruined, walls of Bandar Abbas.

A full description of the town is to be found in the *Persian Gulf Pilot*, and the *Gazetteer of Persia*. Supplies plentiful. Water plentiful, from cisterns. Fuel plentiful. Cultivation, excepting dates, little, and what there is, very poor owing to the sandy soil. Grazing scanty. Camping-grounds very good.

No. 20A.

Lingah (Linjah) *to* Bandar Abbas, *(along the sea coast)*.

Authority.—Vaughan, *1888 partly from Native information.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Leave Lingah by a good road skirting the coast, which is low and sloping. Soil, sandy and gravel. At 1¾ miles pass through the small village of Husenabad. At 3½ miles pass

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No. 20A.

Lingah *to* Bandar Abbas, (*along the sea coast*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

through the small town of Kung, 400 inhabitants; numerous date-tree plantations about. Water plentiful from wells and covered tanks. At 4¼ miles cross a water course usually dry, but impassable for a few hours after heavy rain.

1	Khorsur .	5	5	At 5 miles reach the village of Khorsur: country open; numerous date-tree plantations. Water from wells. Road good and passable to all arms to this point.
2	Birkha Siflah	23	28	Road over fairly level ground skirts the sea-shore. There are said to be two covered tanks *en route*. A small town with large date-tree plantations.
3	Khamir . .	26¾	54¾	A few miles beyond Siflah the road skirts the base of the Lingah range, which is washed by the sea. Road at this point impassable for several hours at high tide. Then over the open plain; mangrove swamps on the right near the sea. At 15 miles cross a salt water river impassable after heavy rain. Then, after entering and passing among groves of date trees, reach the town of Bandar-i-Khamir, containing a ruined fort and a population of about 400 Arabs. Water plentiful from wells and covered tanks.
4	Gatchin .	13	67¾	Leaving Khamir, round the foot of the hills to the north, the sea on the right, pass the village of Pul, 60 houses, and cross a large salt water river impassable after heavy rain, and reach the village of Gatchin. Water.
5	Pur Zakhun .	9¾	77½	Over open ground. A village. Water.
6	Seuri . .	13	90½	Ditto. Do. Do.
7	Bandar Abbas .	2¾	93¼	Ditto. A seaport containing 5,000 inhabitants.

No. 21.

Bushahr (Bushire) *to* Muhammerah, *viâ Bandar Dilam*.

Authority.—Pelly; Bell.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Ahmadi . . 70′.	25	25	*Vide* Route No. 23, stage 1.
2	Mohrezi .	23	48	Over a level plain. A well, 2′ to 3′ deep at Kohak, 16 miles. Thence over a barren mud flat, bearing 345° to Mohrezi on the left (S.) bank of Shatt-beni-Lemine.*

* Instead of this route, ship may be taken from Bushahr to Shif, 3 hours, whence to Mohrezi, 14 miles, passing Kohak as above at 7 miles. At Shif there is no water, and only a custom house.

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No. 21.

BUSHAHR *to* MUHAMMERAH, *viâ Bandar Dilam.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	BANDAR RIG* .	26	74	N.-E. top bank of river to Askerri, where the river is forded to Kala Sarhan; 100 yards wide, 3′ 6″ deep, sluggish current and firm bed. Thence travel W. down right bank to Majnun and Mahomedi, 6 miles. Across an uncultivated flat to 16 miles, Bedu, a small village with a little cultivation; thence continue over flat to Bandar Rig.
4	KALA-I-HAIDAR	20	94	At 3 miles along the sea shore, Arash, a small village with shady trees and good water. At 14 miles, after crossing a barren flat and a dry creek, 100 yards wide, with 8′ banks, reach Mamzada village, where are gardens and wells. At 17 miles Kanwar, a village with date groves and several good wells; on over the plain to Kala-i-Haidar, on a low sandy mound near the sea shore; a few supplies; good crops; numerous wells.
5	LALUTAIN .	25	119	For 2 or 3 miles over level ground, then several creeks and irregular ground. At 10 miles a well. Thence skirting the Kuh-i-Bang over broken undulating country by a good track, passing a garden and well at 18 miles, then good wells near Hissar village at 20 miles (Pelly camped here) to Lalutain, a small village, with a little cultivation and water from wells.
6	BANDAR DILAM†	15	134	At 4 miles cross a creek, 100 yards wide, 8′ deep, sometimes impassable but usually dry. At 6 miles a small village. From 8 miles to 13 miles the plain, being subject to inundation, becomes soft and sticky. Last 2 miles across a sandy plain by a hard track. Bandar Dilam is a small port of about 200 inhabitants, mostly fishermen. *Vide Gulf Pilot.*
7	HINDIAN . .	27	161	The road leads over a plain, salt and sandy, towards the sea, but grassy towards the hills to Shaikh Abdulla, about 8 miles. At 6 miles cross a ravine filled with salt water; then for 10 miles over a barren, marshy plain; then the remainder over a plain gradually rising towards the S. and sloping to the foot of the hills. The river Hindian is crossed just before reaching the town by ferry.
8	BANDAR MASHUR	25	186	Seven hours N. W. First 3 miles over a plain with grass which, however, ceases in the next 3 miles; beyond that the plain falls, and is again covered with grass. The last 6 miles are over a plain of dark brown alluvial deposit with very little grass. In spring, rain-water is abundant here, but in summer there is only a little, which is quite brackish, in wells. Supplies, forage and fuel, procurable in small quantities.
9	ABDUL HASAN .	18	204	Six hours W. At 7½ miles come to splendid plain covered with grass and dotted with tents and flocks of nomads, over which road continues for 4½ miles. Then over dry and sandy plain to 16½ miles, when reach canals, the first water on this stage. Water, fuel, and camel-thorn procurable at stage.

* From Bandar Rig there is a branch route to Borasjan, *see* end of this route, No. 21-A.
† The Bandar Rig-Shustar route is here crossed.

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No. 21.

BUSHAHR *to* MUHAMMERAH, *viâ Bandar Dilam.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	DORAK or FALAHIAH.	20	224	As far as village of Jangereh, 10 miles over a plain crossing the Nahr-al-Jabar at 6 miles by a ford up to horse's girths. Thence in boat by Jangereh canal (passing villages of Elboneim and Kotasha) and then by the Jaralu and Nahr-al-Falahia rivers. Supplies, fuel, water, and forage procurable here. Very unhealthy.
11	MUHAMMERAH .	40	264	The usual way of going between these places is by boat down the Nahr-al-Falahia and Bahmishir. The country is under water except in the hot weather, and not practicable for troops.

No. 21A.

BORASJAN *to* BANDAR RIG.

Authority.—McGOWAN, March 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DEH-I-KONA .	28	28	Road firm and easy for animals. Crossed river Daliki at 8 miles, and river Khisht at 12 miles. These two join further S. forming river Askari.
2	BANDAR RIG .	28	56	Road very good for 17 miles, when salt river is crossed, after which it was muddy but nor at all difficult to get through. Here joins main road. McGowan made the stages from here to Bandar Dilam as follows:—Kanawar, 14 miles; Hissar, 24 miles; Bandar Dilam, 16 miles.

No. 22.

BUSHAHR (BUSHIRE) *to* NIRIZ. *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

Authority:—STOTHERD, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GURAK.* 140'.	15	15	Road crosses low sandy ground between Bushahr and mainland; in hot season quite dry. There are three main tracks across, chief one of which follows the telegraph line. Water only lies here in the rainy season. At 4½ miles road branches off to Gurak from main line to Shiraz. Leads over perfectly barren, sandy plain. At 14

* For this and next stage, *see* also No. 20, pages 83-84.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 22.

BUSHAHR *to* NIRIZ, *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				miles reach clumps of date palms with irrigation channels and wells. Water drinkable but not good. This is the first water since leaving Bushahr. Village of Gurak contains nearly 300 inhabitants employed in date farming. Supplies—dates, sheep, goats, *bhusa*, grain and small amount of cultivation. One well, good water: several others fit for animals. Firewood rather scanty. Good camping ground everywhere. Road to this point easy going for all arms. Nothing to retard rate of marching in dry weather. Peak of Khormuj good landmark. Gurak ridge, which the road is shown as crossing in the map, is important as offering a position facing south-west to a force advancing on Bushahr from the east or south-east. It commands the low-lying sandy grounds towards Bushahr, and has a mean elevation of about 300′ above the level of the plain. The northern or right flank is the weakest, and is open to a turning movement under cover of date plantations. This same ridge would also afford a position facing north-east to a force covering Bushahr against a force advancing from the east. Its extreme length would necessitate, however, a very strong body of troops to occupy it properly. It would afford some good artillery positions covering the plain towards the main mountain ranges. The lower ground is also very suitable for the movement of cavalry, an unusual thing in this part of Persia.
2	AHRAM.* 360′.	14½	29½	Leaving Gurak, road commences to rise gradually, and ascend ridge through hillocks of loose sand. At 2½ miles reach top of ridge. Road stony and bad, but passable for field guns. Crossing top of ridge, ground very broken. At 4½ miles road gradually descends the north-east side. Difficult in places for guns. Village of Buneyghes ¾ mile to north among date plantations. Natives say water of this village is good while all round it is very bad. At 4¾ miles cross bed of large sandy *nala* running north-east. At 5½ miles pass village of Tukhmari close to north side of road; small and poor. Open level plain here commences. At 6½ miles village of Borakh, fair-sized, supplies, but water bad. Leaving village, road continues across plain dotted with date plantations, and is easily passable. Its direction is south-east to avoid a brackish stream flowing north and intersecting the plain. At 11¾ miles road crosses stream; not much water in dry weather, but after rain would probably swell very rapidly owing to the number of mountain streams running into it. Banks high and shelving. Village of Ahram situated near mouth of gorge leading into hills, down which comes broad, stony *nala*. Large date plantations on each side. Water very brackish. Supplies obtainable. Cattle, sheep, barley, *bhusa*, dates and good grazing in the plain. A few ponies and donkeys are the only available transport here. Water almost undrinkable, but slightly better water can be had about 1½ miles up the gorge. Roads branch off from here— (1) To Khormuj and down the coast. (2) Into the Kahwiz valley.
3	TANG-I-ZARD.† 1,340′.	15½	45	Road ascends through gorge into hills. Following course of *nala*, enters Tang-i-zard plain through defile. Leaving Kalima to the north, reaches village of Tang-i-zard. Tang-i-zard, small village, only about 60 inhabitants. Residence of Khan. About 20 good horses here, 6 ponies and a large number of donkeys, about 200 cows, and 500 sheep and goats. Fair amount of cultivation and some good grazing, especially after the rains. Water abundant and fairly good. Parin, about a mile to south-west, is a larger village, but has bad water. Supplies there, however, are fair. These two villages and Kalima are under the Khan residing at Tang-i-zard.

* For roads from Ahram to Kahwiz, *vide* page 127.
† For road from Tang-i-zard to Tahiuk and Lava, *vide* page 128.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 22.

Bushahr *to* Niriz, *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	Boshakun. 1,990′.	15¾	60¾	Road proceeds east, entering pass in hills. Easy defile; gradient slight; good going. Top of pass reached at 6¼ miles; last half mile very steep 7° to 8° gradient. Road descends from here and becomes rather rough and stony, though still passable for field guns without so very much difficulty. At 8¼ miles remains of an ancient village, a grave-yard and a few ruined stone houses, and a well with good water. From here on impassable for artillery in several places in present condition, but with little labour might be vastly improved. Road enters very rough pass at 8¾ miles, following chiefly the course of a *nala*. Condition very bad. Traverses very broken ridge of hills. Gradient 5° to 7°, not fit for guns. Emerges from defile at 10¾ miles and improves in character. At 11¾ miles remains of an old village. Enter in broad open valley. Cross stony bed of *nala*, about 20 yards broad, at 13 miles, quite dry at this time of year. Continue on across valley cultivated in places; chief crop, barley. Village of Boshakun is built in two parts, half being upon a small isolated mound about 300 yards to the south-west of the other portion. There are about 100 houses in this latter part, 1,000 sheep, 200 cows, 4 horses, 300 donkeys, and 20 ponies. Barley and *bhusa*, firewood also is procurable from the numerous bushes scattered all over the valley. Good camping ground. Water good, but only fairly abundant.
5	Camp by well.	14¼	75	Leaving Boshakun road bears slightly south of east, and passing by the part of the village built on the mound, which has the appearance of a small mud fort, leads down the valley, is in good order, and easy marching. Valley well cultivated as before, chiefly with barley. At 4⅛ miles rounds spur of a range of hills to the north, and then turns nearly due east, leaving small village of Bedar 1½ miles to the south. At 6 miles reaches small *nala* with deep bed. Up to this point there are no difficulties to retard marching; but the track from now on broken and very bad in places. A large *nala* with high precipitous banks is passed at 6¼ miles. Road ascends slightly through a country covered with scorched-up grass and dotted with low thorn bushes. Passes at 8½ miles another smaller *nala*, and continues on towards a peculiar shaped precipitous bluff, which makes a good landmark; kept half left. About this point 2 miles to the south commences a high rocky range of hills. The track continues to ascend gradually through country broken up into small hillocks and ridges. At 8¾ miles another *nala* which would retard artillery. Track arrives near bluff above mentioned at 9¼ miles. Road to Farashband here branches off to the north. Rounding the bluff, this road is better than the direct one, and so more generally used, but it is a *farsakh* longer. The direct road descends from this point. At 11 miles a large *nala* with about 2′ of brackish water, the far bank of which is a high cliff, which road ascends with steep gradient of 10°. Some very broken ground so bad as to be impassable for guns in present state. At 11½ miles another deep *nala*, descent into which would be difficult for artillery, beyond this country broken into hillocks and ridges. A high range of hills about 2 to 3 miles to the south, and a low-lying valley to the north. Water of well slightly brackish. Good camping ground, but rather exposed. Scattered bushes afford firewood, and grass after rain, judging from the burnt up remains. Country around quite deserted.
6	Kumryakh (Komvyak).	10½	85½	Leaving well, road continues ascending with easy gradient, direction nearly due east. Condition fair. Efforts made in places to improve condition by removing loose stones. To the north close by road side, runs a long sharp ridge. Ridge changes direction at 1½ miles and crosses line of road, which goes over it by steep ascent. Very difficult for guns. Track descends ridge half a mile further and reaches *nala* with a little brackish water running down to low ground now visible to north. From now on very stony, gradually ascending, but going down to a *nala* with high steep banks. Bad for field guns. Ascending from here condition

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No. 22.

Bushahr *to* Niriz, *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				still very rough and stony. At 5¾ miles another *nala*, the bed of which is followed for about 200 yards, very bad going here and for the next mile while crossing the high ground, but might be vastly improved by removing the loose stones which are thickly scattered over it. A small brackish stream crossed at 7¼ miles, flowing into a larger one, which follows the line of road closely for some distance on the south side, and is fringed with a growth of high rushes. Gradual, but steady, descent now commences down to valley of Kumryakh. Ranges of hills about a mile off on either hand running nearly parallel. Level valley reached at 8 miles, triangular in shape, surrounded by hills, covered with scattered bushes and cultivation. Road through valley up to village very easy and good. Village of Kumryakh, only 15 houses. Moderate supplies. Cows, sheep, barley, *bhusa* and firewood. Plenty of camping ground. Water good.
7	Kolpazanum pass.	12¾	98¼	Road at first very good, and leads along valley east to foot of low range of hills, which it ascends by a very rough stony track. Fairly easy gradient. Top of pass at 1¾ miles. Ruined *caravansarai* nearly buried in sand. Descend from here by gentle slope towards the next pass seen in the distance. Road broad, level, and good. A fine plain stretches away to the north-west. Country, a desert, but ruins here and there show signs of a former population. A village named Bermar lately existed near here. Road rounds the end of an outlying rocky ridge at 5¼ miles, and from now on condition becomes worse and worse. At 6 miles steep ascent commences to top of pass. Great masses of rock and loose stones everywhere. Rate of marching slow; totally unfit for guns. Average gradient 7°. This side of the range of hills precipitous and inaccessible cliffs. Top of pass reached at 8¾ miles. Descent from here for first mile good and easy going though stony in places. Bottom reached at 10¼ miles. A small stream crossed, water of which fair. Road now crosses a rocky ridge running down centre of valley, and then ascends the opposite range, zigzagging up, steep and very bad, unfit throughout for field guns. Rate of marching, even for very small body of troops, would not exceed 2 miles an hour. At entrance to Kolpzaanum pass ruined *caravansarai* and spring of excellent water with stream for animals. Very little camping ground, as ground is much broken. Firewood obtainable in small quantities. No inhabitants anywhere near. Height about 3,600 feet.
8	Firuzabad.*	20¾	119	Road through Kolpazanum pass narrow, leading over great boulders of rock, difficult throughout and impassable for field guns. Passage of this place would greatly retard march of troops. Barely room in places for one loaded mule to pass. Road emerges from defile at ½ mile, and keeps along high ground on that side of the range of hills. Condition fairly good. Commence to descend at 1½ miles, but presents no difficulties. Pass deserted site of village of Dashtakht-i-siah at 3¼ miles. Enter hills at 5½ miles by narrow rocky defile ½ mile long; high precipices on either hand. Rate of marching slow. Ascent now commences. Fairly easy, moderate gradient, but too narrow and rocky for guns, and rate of marching would not exceed 2½ miles an hour till plain on far side is reached. Spring of good water at 7 miles flowing across road, which is very narrow here. Gradient 14°. Top of pass at 9 miles. A small plateau with a few stunted trees and bushes dotted over it. Condition here good. Descent to Firuzabad plain presents very little difficulty. Plain reached at 11½ miles. Road winds across it, keeping direction east. This part of plain quite uncultivated, stony, and covered with low green shrubs. Small village of Deh-i-darm at 16¾ miles, from here on most extensive cultivation and irrigation, crops being *gram*, rice, and barley. Camps of Iliyats about here, with some fine flocks; grazing good and country well watered and fertile. River is crossed at 18 miles, about 60 yards broad, gravelly and stony bed. About 1½ feet of water in it,

* For routes from the Bushahr road towards the coast, *see* page 127.

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No. 22.

Bushahr *to* Niriz, *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles, Intermediate	Distance, in miles, Total.	Remarks.

even in the hot season; full of fish; current swift. Banks at this point low. Leaving river, road leads up to large garden of Deh-i-Shah, south-west of which are ancient ruins, the large obelisk of which can be used as a land mark all over the plain. Road now passes through two large walled fruit gardens, each with a cluster of mud huts by them. General direction south-east. Firuzabad, a small town, 600 houses, population 2,000; including outlying villages 3,000. Inhabitants mostly engaged in fruit farming and cultivation A few carpet makers. Supplies here good, far above the average. Rice, *gram* and barley are exported into surrounding country, and fruits and rose water to Bushahr. There are about 50 horses and a few ponies, but some thousands of donkeys could be collected here, as there are large numbers employed on the caravan routes, mules being very rarely seen in these parts. There is excellent camping ground for a very large force here, and abundance of good water for men and animals. Firewood in large quantities could be procured from Maiman, where they say there is any amount of wood of all sorts. The ruling Khan of the district resides here in large walled house on the outskirts of the town. The whole of the plain around the town is extremely fertile, and for Persia well inhabited. Total value of exports annually does not exceed R4,000. Altogether this is the best place along this route. The heat is never excessive, and climate generally healthy. The people are civil and disposed to be friendly. Its chief importance from a military point of view would be that it is admirably suited for a halting place and supply depôt.

9	Arab.	14¾	133¾	Most direct route to Jahrum leads south-east down broad valley, open country, easy going; long ridges of hills on either hand. Pass village of Tidasht at 4 miles. A very small cluster of huts

lying under the hills about 1½ miles off the road to the east. Still easy marching ground. No difficulties. Road branches off at 7 miles. A perfectly direct road leads straight on down valley, and does not pass near the village of Rudbar. The second road turns half right and enters a narrow gorge in hills. High precipices on either hand. Path not very rough, but narrow and winding.* Road emerges from defile at 8½ miles. A spring and stream of good water here, and a garden belonging to village of Rudbar, which is situated high up on the hill side, about 1 mile to north-west of this point. Road does not pass by this village, but leads down valley. Ground rough and undulating; track a mere footpath, very narrow and difficult in places. Down in the low ground to south runs the river from Firuzabad, the course of which about this point is identical with that of road. Village of Arab is situated on right bank of river about 200′ above it on hill side. The chief cultivation here is rice. Small supplies of cows, sheep and rice. Plenty of water and moderate supply of firewood. Only about 40 families in this village.

10	Shaludon (Shaladun).	22½	156¼	Leaving village, road leads on down valley. Fairly good order. Stream still following course on south side. Stream turns west at 2 miles, and enters gorge in hills, passing through to the

other side, and is no more seen. At 3 miles road meets and follows course of stream of fresh water, which it crosses and recrosses. A very stony bit commences at 4 miles. Low ridges of hill on either hand. At 8½ miles a conspicuous isolated hill situated to north, called Kalat-i-Zangibar. Ruins of an old fort here. On the opposite or south side of valley is large cleft in rocks on main ridge of hills. In this cleft spring of excellent water, but, being some way off the road, is only used by hunters. Road soon begins to ascend a ridge which runs right across valley. Ascent at first gradual, but just before the top rather steep. Top of ridge reached at 9½ miles. Descent easy and gradual down valley. Country open with low scattered bushes. Road continues down valley and passes spring of good water at 14¼ miles, from which a stream follows course of road close by on

* An alternative route to Jahrum *viâ* Mubarakabad is given at the end of the main route, page 125.

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Bushahr *to* Niriz, *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Inter. mediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

south side. At 18¼ miles stream crosses road, which now ascends for a short distance, and passes a few patches of cultivation with no signs of inhabitants. At 21¼ miles road descends to bed of large stream; good water; high steep banks. Track leads up the bed of this stream for a short distance, and then crosses to left bank, down which it continues. High rocky ridges on both banks. Village of Raichun, situated off the line of road higher up on the hill side. Not much cultivation, but some good grazing and herds of cows. An excellent spring at the road side here. Road continues down left bank of stream. Crosses by easy ford to right bank, down which it continues to village of Shaludon. Road generally throughout this stage easy, but narrow throughout and stony in places. The gradients are so slight that it could easily be made a good road. In present condition unsuitable for field guns. Excellent water-supply nearly everywhere. Shaludon situated near stream about 50 feet above it. Small village with a fruit garden. Chief cultivation rice. A few cows and goats. Good camping ground limited. Fair amount of firewood available. Excellent-water supply. Branch road from here to Khir, distant 7 *farsakhs*.

11	Yarg.	13⅓	169¾	Road to Khir branches off to south. Road to Jahrum continues on in easterly direction, following closely right bank of stream, which here runs in narrow gorge with high cliffs on either hand. Track at this point very narrow. At 3¼ miles stream turns north-east, and traverses northern range of hills by narrow gorge with precipitous sides. Road still follows its course on right bank crossing the range by a very rough steep pass unfit for field guns. At 4¼ miles village of Madkun, situated on the opposite or left bank of stream, enclosed in square of mud walls. Large patches of rice cultivation around it. Road emerges from defile at 6 miles, and crosses stream. Only about a foot of water at this time of year. Banks at this point steep and high. Bed of stream stony. On the high ground above the left bank *caravansarai* in good repair. From here road keeps a north-east direction, and gradually descends towards the centre of an open stretch of country situated between two parallel ranges of hills. At 8 miles steep descent of an underfeature to low-lying ground. At 9¾ miles village of Tullamataki, lying about 1 mile to north. Small and poor enclosed in mud walls. Half a mile further road crosses fine stream of good water flowing south-east. About 50 yards broad at this point. Banks low, bed gravelly, only 2 to 2½ feet of water in hot season, but likely to become impassable after rain. Current swift. At 11 miles village of Manun, consisting of a few huts enclosed in square of mud walls. Supplies small. From here road bends in a south-east direction, and follows general direction of main valley. Numerous small underfeatures and knolls. Nothing to retard marching. Village of Yarg similar in character to the three villages just described. About 30 families. A small fruit garden and a good stream of water. Other supplies indifferent. From Firuzabad to this point there is an excellent supply of water the whole way. About the villages the chief cultivation is rice.
12	Jahrum.*	22	191¾	Leaving Yarg, road to Jahrum continues south-east along valley over undulating underfeatures. A mere foot track in most places, but fairly easy marching. At 2 miles enters a small pass, broad, level, and easy going. At 5¾ miles track bends to south, crosses ridge, and descends on far side by steep gradient to the plain beyond, passing spring of fresh water. Village of Sisson visible about 4 miles to south. At 12¼ miles road again enters northern range of hills by a defile, short, but very rocky and emerges into a narrow valley, very barren and stony, down which it proceeds towards the Kuh Bafra. Turns at 17¾ miles north-east up a col, which it crosses. Marching fairly easy and gradient slight. At 18¾ miles reach top of col. Jahrum can be seen in the distance. Road now descends to Jahrum plain,

* For Jahrum to Darab, and Jahrum to Tahiri, *see* end of route, pages 126 and 128, respectively.

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No. 22.

Bushahr *to* Niriz, *viâ Jahrum and Fasa.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

which is very extensive, quite flat, barren, and rather stony, but quite fit for all arms to move freely about it. Good road. Leads up to west gate of Jahrum. From Firuzabad the road presents no great difficulties, but in its present state it is not to be recommended for field guns, as it is in many places so narrow as to barely permit of a single loaded mule passing. Only very moderate supplies can be depended on. Stages are long, but water-supply good throughout, except in last stage into Jahrum. All the gradients, however, are so very slight that the road might easily be made a good one. Jahrum, situated in an extensive plain close under northern slope of Kuh Bafra, enclosed in mud walls in a very dilapidated condition. The numbers of date gardens inside the town walls give it a green appearance from a distance, and also make it appear larger than it really is. It is very hot and dusty here during the summer months, and even in winter no snow remains on the hills around it. Population said to be 10,000. Considerable supplies could be collected here. Cattle, sheep, goats, grain, *bhusa*, dates, and vegetables; firewood scarce in the immediate vicinity, but procurable at moderate distances. Good camping ground for a force of any size. Water here requires care, as, though there is a fair supply of good water, there are several wells which contain very bad water. Post office here, with Postmaster, native of Tehran. Two posts weekly—one to northern and another to southern places. A Persian garrison here of 50 infantry soldiers under the command of a captain. Two large caravansarais—one outside the town walls; the other in the centre of the town. Bazaar fairly good, but not so extensive as might be expected in so large a place. For transport there are numbers of donkeys available here, but very few mules. There were a few ponies also of the right stamp employed in caravan work.

13	Bab Arab .	13	204¾	Leaving Jahrum, road to Fasa and Niriz branches off immediately from road to Shiraz, and leads up the plain in north-east direction. Condition good. Rate of marching quick. Troops could move on broad front. Village of Haidarabad at 3¼ miles about one mile to west of route. Large gardens and date groves near it. At 8¼ miles road turns east and crosses small ridge, leaving small village of Dasir about 3 miles to north. Half a mile further small stream of fresh water flows across road into large circular *haoz*. Country still open. Track level and good going. Cross large stream of brackish water at 9¾ miles. A small stream, which joins it here on the left bank, is, however, fresh water. Leaving this stream, country improves. There is a fair amount of cultivation and a system of surface irrigation channels used for rice cultivation. *Jowari* also appeared to have been grown in places. Village of Bab Arab enclosed in a square of high mud walls, about 100 yards to a face with small turrets at intervals. Small date grove to east of village. Water here in plenty from stream, slightly brackish, but drinkable. Water mill in good order near the date grove. Fair supplies of grain here. Rice, barley, *bhusa*, and *jowari*. A few cows and sheep. Kelat Tawa, with a garrison of 100 Persian soldiers, is about 11 miles to the south-east.
14	Zahrdeh .	13¼	218	Road very good. Slight upward gradient. Direction at first east. Passes north of small village of Kamshi and Chahartagh. Direction gradually changes to north, and track passes through low range of hills, and enters another broad plain, stretching away to south-east. Perfectly open and fit for all arms to move anywhere over it. At 6¼ miles village of Khusk, situated about 1⅛ miles to east, with ruins of a former village close by. At 8 miles an outlying spur is crossed, ascent quite practicable for field guns, which could be got in position here so as to command the low lying ground descending from here. At 9½ miles a stream of water crossed which comes right down from Fasa. Road here bifurcates, the most direct track passing straight over the hills; but this is rough and little used, though 4 miles shorter, except in the wet season, when the other track becomes very swampy. This latter takes a westerly direction, leaving villages of Nasirabad and Miandeh to north.

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No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Miandeh is a fair sized village, surrounded by date palms and a quantity of land well irrigated and cultivated. Chief crop appears to be *jowari*. There are not many cows or sheep however. A few horses are bred here, about half a dozen brood mares being kept. Leaving here the road continues on through a fertile and well cultivated tract of country well irrigated both with *kanats* and surface channels. Zahrdeh is a large village, with fruit gardens and a few date palms, and a quantity of cultivation around it, so that supplies of grain are assured. There are also at least 100 cows, and from 300 to 400 sheep and goats available. A large white domed tomb close to village on north-west side forms a good landmark for these parts.
15	Fasa . . 4,530′.	17	235	Leaving Zahrdeh road leads north of west. Passes conspicuous white dome of a tomb. Condition of track very good at this hot time of year; but owing to superabundance of water-supply, liable to become impassable during rainy weather. Whole country well cultivated. Village of Ferdishkuh at 4 miles. This is a large village, with extensive fruit gardens and excellent cultivation. Supplies here very good. Water abundant. About 1½ miles to the east is the smaller village of Channakuh, also thriving and prosperous. Leaving Ferdishkuh, road turns north. Condition still good. Reaches entrance to small pass. A little difficult in places during the passage of this, owing to the numerous water-courses which intersect, but no steep gradients. The ground rises very gradually right up to Fasa. On emerging from pass the fertile plain of Fasa is reached, well cultivated and dotted over with numerous small villages and camps of Iliyats. At 11 miles village of Mardabad enclosed in a square of mud walls. Continue on north over the open plain. Cross small stream at 13⅓ miles and reach Kelat Zuhak, a small village with 40 inhabitants. Track crosses bed of deep *nala* with shelving banks, from which most of the water has been drawn off for irrigation purposes. On right bank of this *nala* is the village of Deh Dashtak or Khairabad. Road passess through it, and goes due north to Fasa. Fairly easy going, but the surface irrigation channels occasionally present obstacles, and would hamper the movement of field guns. Road throughout from Jahrum very good. No steep gradients or stones; in fact the whole way is over a succession of plains, rising with an almost imperceptible slope. Troops could move easily on this route. The only things to impede artillery are the irrigation channels which cross the road. These, as a rule, are only spanned by a bridge about 1 yard wide. Some places also in wet weather get very deep and sticky. Fasa has a population of 4,000. Its principal trade is in opium and tobacco, which go to Shiraz. The opium trade varies, some years as much as 5,000 mans* being exported, while in a bad year perhaps only 3,000. There is a small manufactory of *hookahs* and earthenware, and large numbers of *chaddahs* are made here. Supplies are excellent. There is a very good bazar, thatched in with boughs, with stream of water running down the centre. Fruit, vegetables, and lucerne grass are especially good here, and all the ordinary supplies are obtainable in considerable quantities from the surrounding country and villages. There are two caravan-sarais, and a post office was started; but as no one used it, it was done away with. The town is governed by a *naib*, who also governs the neighbouring small villages. The date palm flourishes here, so the cold cannot be excessive. Snow, however, lies on Kuh Tudej during the winter months; during the summer the heat is not very great.
16	Karim . .	12	247	Road leads up to head of valley, following the course of the stream. Very good order. Large amount of cultivation on both sides, a great deal being lucerne grass; also several large fruit gardens. Village of Akbarabad at 4¼ miles. Fruit gardens and cultivation. From here on for some distance country uncultivated and covered with low bushes and shrubs. At 6¾ miles road becomes stony and, ascending a small ridge, leaves the plain. At 8¼ miles

* One man = 7½ lbs. ∴ 5,000 mans = about 17 tons.

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No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				the remains of an old village or *sarai*. Two or three men still live here. Road to Shiraz branches off. Track continues good. Face of country undulating and uncultivated. Stream of water still on right side of road. At 10 miles cross stream, and taking north-east direction arrive at village of Karim, a medium sized village, perfectly surrounded by fruit gardens, and with some fine trees about it. Good supplies of cattle, sheep, goats and firewood and good camping-ground. Water-supply excellent. Grazing and grain supplies. The small village of Shahistan is situated about 1½ miles due west.
17	ROHNIS-I-BALA . 5,200′.	12	259	Track at first leads north along the lower slopes of Kuh Tudej. Very stony here; but passable for all arms, though rough in places for guns. Lines of *kanats* here. Entrance to pass of Tang-i-Karim at 3 miles. There are said to be 40 springs of first rate water here. Village of Kalat Tachu about 3 miles to west, and, rather closer in the same direction, ruins of an Atish Keddah and a fine tank full of enormous fish. At 5¼ miles road through pass, not difficult. Gradient slight. Emerging from this defile, valley reached. Road now turns north-east. Villages of Kalat, Shamshabad, and Rohnis-i-Pain visible in the distance to north and one or two camps of Iliyats. Condition of road good. Easy marching. Stream of water runs down centre of valley. At 9½ miles a new fort, Kalat-i-Khan, is passed situated about 3 miles to the north. Rohnis-i Bala, good sized village, with large fruit-gardens. Supplies; about 100 cows and 300 sheep; also about 15 horses. Fair amount of grain and *bhusa* procurable. Water good. Naib in charge lives at Kalat-i-Khan.
18	KALAT-I-SURKH .	14	273	Leaving village, road very good and easy. Leads east down valley. High ranges of hills on either hand, in the clefts of which grapes and figs are grown. Road to Savonat branches off at 1½ miles. Stream of fresh water crossed. Nisha, a small walled village at 2¼ miles. Valley broad and open. Rate of marching good. At 6¾ miles road turns north and enters broad gap in hills. Lake Niriz visible in distance. Line of old *kanats* here and a branch road to Savonat. Village of Maiman at 8½ miles, lying about one mile to west. Road continues north with slight downward gradient by the side; surface irrigation channels and *kanats* swarming with fish. Water brackish. Village of Nafargan at 9¾ miles, small, with bad water, but a good fruit garden and a little cultivation. Road now turns east, leaving villages of Khir and Kalat Benaut to north, barren range of hills to south and bed of lake Niriz to north. Condition rather stony, but fairly easy going. Kalat-i-Surkh at present deserted. Inhabitants living in tents close by. No water here. Some fairly drinkable water procurable ¾ mile to west. Supplies very poor. Firewood procurable from scrub jungle.
19	NIRIZ . . 5,684′.	20	293	Road to Niriz excellent. Leads along shore of lake through barren country covered with scrub jungle and loose stones. At 8¾ miles some wells with drinkable water. At 10½ miles ruins of village of Hajiabad. At 12½ miles a well. A quarter of a mile further village of Nasirabad. Only a few huts; but a stream of good drinking water here. A road from Savonat joins in about this place. Village of Rozak passed, seen in the distance about four miles to north. Road continues very good, quite level and easy going. Crosses a stream of fresh water at 14½ miles. Niriz situated near the south-east corner of lake, in an angle formed by two chains of hills. A deputy governor resides here. It is a large, straggling town with numerous fruit gardens, four caravansarais, one large Jama Masjid, and four public baths. Population at least 6,000. Chief export opium, but a considerable amount of other cultivation—barley, wheat, fruit, and vegetables. Post office here. Post arrives and leaves once a week. There are a few horses bred here, and numbers of donkeys are obtainable, but few or no mules.

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No. 22A.

JAHRUM TO FIRUZABAD. (*Alternative Route.*)

Authority.—ABBOTT, March 18.....

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	MUBARAKABAD .	16	16	On quitting Jahrum we proceeded along the plain and crossed some low hills, 2¼ miles W. of the town. This brought us into a valley, through which we passed by a very rough road. At the 4th mile we crossed some mountains by a bad and difficult pass, called Gudar-i-Nal Shikan (the Destroyer of Horse-shoes), from whence Jahrum bears 75°. A few minutes' labour brought us to the summit. These mountains extend N. W. and S. E., and ¾ths of a mile north of them is a parallel range; but neither is of great height. The descent led us through a broad valley, which finally terminated in a country of low hills and valleys. The 10½ mile brought us to another pass, called Kasalu, which led us by a descent into the district of Karzin. One mile farther brought us to a second descent over very rough ground, and we entered a narrow, rough valley over the worst piece of road I have ever encountered. Our horses, though led, were scarcely able to maintain their footing, and plunged violently. At the 16th mile we descended towards the small but pretty vale of Mubarakabad, extending E. and W., and generally covered with green turf and bushes of *kanar*. It is several miles in length, but of inconsiderable width, probably not more than 1½ miles.
2	CAMP . .	21	37	Continued along the vale, which extends on a bearing of 290°, and at this season affords excellent pasturage. Towards the 6th mile the valley had sunk to about ½ a mile in breadth. Occasionally a few black tents of the Kashkai tribe were passed and, at the abovementioned distance, the small village Gherghaoun, 1 mile to the left, inhabited by a race called Kulu who are said to be descendants of negroes. The 12th mile led us to Aliabad, a ruined village containing only five or six families, and an Imamzadah. The 13⅓ mile brought us to a river, flowing north and south for a short space, about 100 yards in breadth, and in parts nearly up to the horses' girths. After fording the river, we presently came again to its right bank by a bend it had taken, and proceeded near and parallel to it, but with a high ridge of rocks between it and us for about 2 miles, when we passed the remains of a fort in those rocks, called Pir Ali, and the village Lifarjan. Thence we skirted the hills on our right for ¾ths of a mile, which brought us to the village Pedam. This part of the plain is extensively cultivated, and has a very pleasing appearance with its fields and groves. The 18⅓ mile brought us to the groves and ruined village of Kala Kulu Kellahi, near which rises a remarkable-looking rock; then passing more groves we reached, at about the 20th mile, the village Kurshu, partly in ruins, but possessing also extensive plantations, and ½ a mile beyond, the village of Sagdawan. Thence we made about ⅔rds of a mile to the camp of the 11 Begi.
3	BARBONEJ .	25	62	To the village Kir, and thence over stony ground, the plain lessening as we advanced westward, and may be said to terminate at about the 6½ mile W. of Kir. We then ascended between parallel ranges of hills for about 4 miles; then descending about 2 miles by an execrable road through a valley, entered a partly cultivated vale, possessing palm groves, a little stream, and a growth of reeds, etc. The 12⅓ mile brought us to the village Bagh Pisarlar, then deserted. Shortly after we crossed hills and undulating country, more or less clothed with bushes. At about the 20th mile we ascended through a pretty vale, in which there was abundant pasturage, and consequently numerous scattered encampments of Iliyats. The little hamlet of Barbonej, with garden land attached, occurred at the 25th mile.
4	FIRUZABAD .	30	92	At the end of the 2nd mile, we ascended through hills by a stony hard road; and towards the 3rd mile commenced a great ascent over mountains, the road varying so much as between N. and

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No. 22A.

JAHRUM *to* FIRUZABAD. (*Alternative Route.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

S. E., but extending in a general direction of N. E. across the hill for a distance of about 3 miles. This is a very difficult pass, the road leading generally over bare, slippery rock, on which the cattle scarcely maintain a footing, and where ledges of rock crossing the path, or steep rises and falls, add to the difficulty.

We descended towards the end of the 6th mile. Close by our left was a broad and magnificent chasm, through which the Firuzabad stream flows southward, the sides of the gulf in some parts several hundred feet in perpendicular height. The scenery, as we descended, increased in grandeur, and the path, leading constantly over bare, slippery rock and dangerous inequalities, made it frequently necessary to dismount. Towards the 11th mile we reached the termination of the descent, where the Firuzabad stream enters the deep chasm. This is a fine, clear rivulet, pretty at this part, and perhaps 30 paces wide, and is here joined by a streamlet from the N. W.

All the country we had passed thus far to-day was more or less sprinkled with bushes. We made a slight ascent, and then got into the vale through which the stream flows, and ascended by it.

The vale itself is under cultivation. The 20th mile brought us to a small ravine full of trees and myrtle bushes, close to which is the small village of Rudbar. We then proceeded through a fine and very remarkable mountain pass, some 250 yards in breadth, the rocks on either side rising to an elevation probably of 500 feet, and for the most part nearly perpendicular. This led into the vale of Tidasht, at the 22½ mile It is 1½ to 2 miles in breadth, runs from N. W. to S. E., and is for the most part under cultivation. The district of Maiman lay between N and N. E. of this, beyond high mountains. The vale is interrupted towards its N. W. extremity by a line of hills running a short distance through its centre longitudinally; and at the 27½ mile we came abreast of a high rock rising at the extremity of the vale, to the N. E. of which, at a mile distant, is the small village of Tidasht, lying under the hills. Then about 2 miles across the plain to Firuzabad.

No. 22B.

DARAB *to* JAHRUM.

Authority.—ABBOTT, March 18.....

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	MADAWAN .	17	...	At the 3¾ mile pass village Bargan; and at 8½ that of Dihakistan. Thence on to ruined bridge over small, but deep stream flowing from the north. At the 13½ mile village Kiasi, where no forage was procurable.
2	NASIRABAD .	28	45	Immediately on starting, pass through low rocky hills into a small plain clothed with tufts and bushes. Subsequently enter amongst low hills by a bad road, leading in a general direction of 295°. Country now becomes more open and a tract is traversed where fossil shells are found. Subsequently the road led through ravines, into a fine plain belonging to the district of Fasa, extending in length some 15 miles from north-west to south-east, by about 5 miles in breadth. It is covered with fine turf, in which sand-grouse abound in the season.

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No. 22B.

Darab *to* Jahrum.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Jahrum . .	30	75	Proceeding from Nasirabad cross low hills, extending into the plain from the west, and enter the district of Jahrum. At the 4th mile pass the village fort Kushkuh, and at the 7th, round the hills to the right, and, quitting this corner of the plain, enter a broad valley. The 8th mile brought us past the small village Kamshi, and ½ a mile beyond to the ruins of the village Chahar Tagh. After this the valley expands, and another plain is entered, and at the 10½ mile Bab Arab is reached. The eastern half of this plain is uneven and extremely stony; the length is from east to west. The 25th mile brought us near the village Haidarabad.

No. 22C.

Routes from Bushahr-Firuzabad road towards the coast.

I.—The ordinary coast route from Ahram *viâ* Khurmij along the low lying ground under the mountain ranges.

II.—Into the Kahviz valley.—The character of this valley is peculiar, lying between the high Khurmij range and another precipitous range. The intervening space is filled up by a succession of sharp limestone ridges, gradually decreasing in height towards the centre of the valley. Numerous streams, many of them salt, flow between the ridges, and drain down to Ahram.

The village of Kahviz is situated high up on east slope of Khurmij, perfectly concealed among the lower underfeatures. A fine stream of fresh water flows past it, and most extensive date plantations are situated in the hollows of the hills around it. There is excellent grazing in the ravines about the streams and fair supplies. Some 50 cattle and 300 sheep. *Bhusa*, barley, dates, and firewood. About 120 donkeys available for transport purposes. The small village of Gashi, about 1 mile distant, is really an outlying part of Kahviz. There are about 200 houses in the two villages. These are the only inhabited places in the valley. The gardens of Mydun on the opposite side also belong to Kahviz but no one lives there.

All the routes through this valley are mere foot tracks, though it is possible with difficulty to get a loaded mule over some of them. Cavalry and artillery would be quite useless here. The only arm that could move and act efficiently would be infantry.

Kahviz is reached from Ahram by two tracks—

(1) Branching off to the right from main road almost immediately after leaving Ahram, ascends the hills towards the peak of Khurmij, and zigzags up and down among the ridges. Narrow, steep, and toilsome throughout. Fit only for foot traffic. No fresh water obtainable. Kahviz reached at 16 miles.

(2) A slightly easier route obtained by keeping to the main road from Ahram, a little further up the gorge. This is two miles longer, but has the advantage of fresh water being obtainable during its latter part.

From Kahviz there are tracks—

(1) To Lava, connecting there with route along the coast, said to be only 4½ *farsakhs* distant, but so difficult as to be only passable on foot.

(2) To Tahluk, distant 13 miles. This track crosses the valley to Mydun date grove. Thence by the steepest (gradient in places 22°), roughest, and most difficult pass I have ever seen, loaded mules cross to Tahluk near Tang-i-zard on the main route.

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No. 22C.

Routes from Bushahr-Firuzabad road towards the coast.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

III.—Tang-i-zard to Tahluk and Lava.—A very good road leads down valley, passing Parin at 1 mile. Medium-sized village, with fair supplies, but bad water.

At 9 miles village of Tahluk reached, a large village with 200 houses and about 700 inhabitants. Good cultivation and grass around. Supplies of sheep, goats, cattle, and grain. Good water from wells and also springs (one hot one) at foot of hills. Transport available, 15 ponies, 200 donkeys, and 4 mules.

From here to Sahu 20 miles, and on to Lava 28 miles.

IV.—Jahrum to Tahiri, 8 stages (from native information)—

(1) Jahrum to Mubarakabad (*vide* page 125) . . 3½ *farsakhs.*
(2) Ab-i-garm . . . . . 4 „

Village on river, 150 houses. Warm springs in hills close by. Supplies.

(3) Laurghur . . . . . 5 *farsakhs.*

On river. Large village.

(4) Peshawar . . . . . 4 „
(5) Beyram . . . . . 5 „

Said to be a very large village. Water obtainable here from numerous *bourkahs.*

(6) Allahmurdasht . . . . . 4½ *farsakhs.*

Water from *bourkahs* collected during rains.

(7) Gillahdar . . . . . 5 „
(8) Tahiri . . . . . 7 „

Total distance Jahrum to Tahiri said to be 38 *farsakhs.* Above route is very little used in the present day. The importance of Tahiri lies in the fact that vessels can be brought quite close in shore instead of having to lie a long way out, as is generally the case at places on the Gulf; but Tahiri itself, being only a small and poor fishing village, can be depended on for very little of anything. It is doubtful if even donkeys could be procured for transport purposes. It is noteworthy that the only way of penetrating into the interior is by two passes; so that if these were properly held by an enemy, a force landed here would be confined to the narrow strip along the sea coast.

No. 23.

Bushahr, (Bushire) *by Post Road to* Shiraz.

Authority.—Markham; St. John; Stack; Curzon, 1889.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Ahmadi 70′.	25	25	For 4 miles S. S. E. along shore of Bushire peninsula, then for 7 miles E. across the "Mashileh" (or salt mud swamp) which is covered by the sea at spring tides. The telegraph line keeps

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No. 23.

BUSHAHR, *by Post Road to* SHIRAZ.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				close to road. At 15 miles pass village of Chahgadak, which St. John gives as first stage on this route, a small fort on rising ground ; scanty supplies ; water good and plentiful from wells ; camping ground ½ mile S. E. of fort. At 17 and 20 miles road crosses creeks, passable for guns. At 25 miles, reach Ahmadi, to W. of road, with sarai to E. of road. Water from wells, good and plentiful according to St. John, but Markham describes it as brackish and says that natives collect rain water for drinking purposes. Supplies scanty and of bad quality. Throughout this stage the road is level and unmetalled, very muddy after rain, passes through desert all the way.
2	BORASJAN* (T.O.) 250′.	18	43	At 5 miles pass Israndi village, half a mile E of road ; at 9½ miles Koshab village on W. of road where the road from Shif (S. W.) 17 miles distant, joins the post road. Borasjan is a large unfortified town, population 6,000 (Curzon), surrounded by palm trees ; large sarai, loop-holed, built of quarried stone, two storeys high. Camping ground W. of town near telegraph office. Water from wells, good and plentiful. Sheep, goats, and cattle in small numbers. Flour and milk plentiful.
3	DALIKI 400′.	16	59	Road follows base of hills, crossing numerous shallow nullahs, gravel, and boulders ; the hills to the E. command the road throughout ; level to the W. Water good and plentiful in stream (Markham), brackish from wells (St. John). Borings for petroleum near village. A large grove of date palms, 1½ miles W. beyond river. Supplies practically *nil*.
4	KHONARTAKHTA 1,850′.	16	75	After leaving Daliki, the road begins to wind among the hills, while the telegraph line follows a more direct course. At 1 mile, ascend a ridge and at about 6 or 7 miles, having descended, arrive at Daliki river which is crossed by a good stone bridge of 6 arches—a ford just above bridge ; river bed broad and stony ; banks fringed with date palms. After crossing, road follows up right bank of river eastwards for about a mile then turns northwards and zig-zags up the *kotal* Malu, about 1,500′ of steep climbing. A causeway has been built in zig-zags up the *kotal*, but is not used, as its surface is slippery. This road is quite impassable for guns or any horses but those used to climbing. From top of *kotal*, 3 miles to Khonartakhta, along the level plateau—small village, extensive groves of date palms, little cultivation, water from wells plentiful, supplies scanty ; an old sarai in village.
5	KAMARIJ 2,900′.	12	87	First 3 miles across plateau ; descend to left bank of Shapur river which the road follows up for about a mile, then E. up a ravine which leads up to top of Kamarij *kotal*. Very narrow and difficult pass ; two laden mules cannot pass each other. Village to W. of road in plain at foot of hills ; large houses of mud and stones, supplies scanty ; water good and plentiful ; the plain is cultivated and surrounded by rocky hills, and is situated about 200 feet below level of the *kotal* by which it is approached.

* For road from Borasjan to Bandar Rig (on Bushahr Muhammerah road), *see* No. 21-A., page 116.
For road from Borasjan to Sardasht (on Bandar Dilam-Shustar road), *see* No. 19-A., page 81.

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No. 23.

Bushahr, *by Post Road to* Shiraz.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	Kazarun* (Kazran). 2,850′.	21	108	Cross the Kamarij plateau, N. N. W. and ascend a low ridge at 3 miles by the Tang-i-Turku pass; road very bad indeed; descend to bank of Shapur river at 8 miles, road bends S.-E. and follows up left bank of river to Kazarun. The road is commanded throughout by hills. Kazarun is a large town of 10,000 inhabitants (Markham), of 2,500 (Curzon). Supplies and water both good and plentiful.
7	Mian Kotal	21	129	Road continues up valley S. E.; at 8 miles cross small stream flowing N. W., out of marshy lake to S. E. towards river, by dilapidated bridge of wood; from here direction nearly due E. for 3 miles over stony road to foot of Kotal-i-Dukhtar; then steep ascent of 700 feet, practicable, but difficult for wheels. At 1½ mile from top of pass, enter the wooded plain of Dasht-i-bar, remarkable for dwarf oak trees, which cover its surface; water procurable at villages of Abdul and Katuni to the N. of road. After 4 or 5 miles across plain ascend the Kotal-i-pir-i-zan (Pass of the old woman). This is a most difficult, stony pass, especially the ascent. At 2 miles from commencement of pass, there is a sarai (two are mentioned by St. John as capable of holding 500 men) and encamping ground on plateau for 500 men. At Mian Kotal, water is good and plentiful from stream; supplies not procurable. Mian Kotal is half way through the pass.
8	Dashta Arjan (T.O.) 6,600′.	12	141	Continue the ascent to top of Kotal-i-Pirzan (7,400 feet above sea) 3 miles; then descend 1½ miles to plain of Dashta Arjan; the track follows the lower slopes of mountains on W. of valley, the lower part of the valley is occupied by a lake, round which the ground is marshy and dangerous. Dashta Arjan is a small village; water plentiful from wells and stream, no supplies or cultivation.
9	Khan-i-Zinian 6,300′.	11	152	At 1 mile, cross the Sina Safed pass (7,400 feet) and descend to Kara Kach river, crossing a small affluent by ford, and the river itself by stone bridge. Road follows along left bank of river. Two sarais at Khan-i-Zinian, one on each side of stream. Water plentiful and good, but no supplies.
10	Shiraz (T. O.) 5,200′.	26 (30 Markham).	178	Cross bridge between two sarais mentioned above and proceed E. by S. along river bank for two miles, where river turns S. After 17 miles over undulating ground reach the plain of Shiraz, thence crossing a sluggish brackish stream flowing from N., by stone bridges of one arch only. Between the second and third bridges, sarai of Chinar Rahdar is passed on opposite side of stream. After 3 or 4 miles more of desert, at 5 miles from Shiraz, gardens and cultivation are entered. Shiraz is a large city of 30,000 inhabitants; water and supplies plentiful; climate good Telegraph establishment and English doctor resident. Citadel, 80 yards square in centre of town.

* For road from Farashband to Kazarun, *see* No. 24-A., page 134.
" from Abadeh to Kazarun, *see* No. 37-C., page 195.

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No. 24.

Bushahr (Bushire) *to* Shiraz, *viâ Firuzabad.*

Authority and date.—St. John; Jones; Bailward, 1886.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Gubak	14	14	*Vide* No. 20.
2	Ahram	15	29	*Vide* No. 20.
3	Kalima	20	49	Cross a spur and follow up valley of river through Tang-i-bahush, stream frequently crossed. At 14 miles a rivulet of fresh water is passed. Water in main stream is brackish. At 17 miles the gorge through which river flows becomes very narrow. The road is very difficult and strewn with boulders; it practically coincides with the bed of the stream, and would therefore be quite impassable after heavy rain. At 19 miles, emerge into plain of Kalima (1 mile), small village; no supplies, but dates. (From here branches road to Shiraz *viâ* Jarah, *vide* below.)

St. John also gives a route from Ahram to Kalima: Khormuj, 14 miles; Lava 13 miles; Tang-i-sehdar, 12 miles (by which the Persians brought artillery down to coast in 1857); Kalima, 24 miles. Total, 80 miles. For description of which as far as Lava, *vide* Route No. 20, stages 1—4.

Kalima must be considered an important strategical point on the line of advance from Bushahr to Shiraz. On it converge three routes from Bushahr, *viz.*, (i) *viâ* Tang-i-bahush described above, (ii) *viâ* Haft Mullah, described below, and (iii) *viâ* Tang-i-sehdar, also described in full below. From Kalima onwards to Shiraz are two routes, (i) that described in the following stages, and (ii) that *viâ* Husenabad and Jarah, described below.

4	Boshakun	16	65	*Vide* No. 22, page 118.
5	Farashband* 2,740′.	29	94	Continue S. E. down valley for 8 miles; road bends gradually to N. of E., and crosses a wide torrent bed running S.-W.; follow up left bank of this to about 20 miles from Boshakun, where a ridge is crossed, and 2 miles further on reach the plain of Farashband, which is some 7 miles wide, running from N. W. to S. E. This road is impracticable, except in March, on account of absence of water.
6	Firuzabad†	40	134	Seven miles S. W. across plain, then 7 miles E. up a valley, then rocky and difficult ascent up a small valley N. W. Then 5 or 6 miles descent to bottom of another valley, ascending the other side of which in an easterly direction over a range of bush-clad hills, from base of which 10 miles across plain to Firuzabad. Water good and plentiful; supplies in small quantities of all sorts.
7	Khajai	16	150	For 3½ miles between hills on E. and river to W. to entrance to pass, 4 miles up bed of torrent, which is crossed eleven times; banks covered with dense jungle of willow, myrtle, and briars. At 6 miles pass ruined fortress Kala-i-Dukhtar. At 7½ miles valley widens out and forms the glen of Firuzkan, 1½ miles long, then through a short defile into Zanjiran glen, in which are several large villages besides Khajai. Good water from stream; supplies practically *nil.*

* For road from Farashband to Kazarun (on Bushahr-Shiraz post road), *see* No. 24-A.
† For a slightly shorter road leaving the above between stages 4 and 5, *see* No. 22, pages 118, 119.
Total distance to Firuzabad, 119 miles.

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No. 24.

Bushahr *to* Shiraz, *viâ Firuzabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	Kavar Bridge (over Kara Agatch River.)	19	169	For 5 miles E. to entrance to Zanjiran defile, 1 mile up defile, very difficult. Up valley to N. E. to top of Kavar pass, last ½ mile very steep. Descend 6 miles to river, cross by good bridge (Makrial ?) to ruined sarai ½ mile beyond river. Kavar villages 3 miles further, and off the road. Good water from river; supplies of forage, grain and sheep from villages.
9	Baba Haji .	16	185	Road follows the valley N. At 14 miles cross a rocky ridge, avoidable by detour to W. At foot of N. slope of ridge is caravansarai of Baba Haji.
10	Shiraz 5,200′. .	20	205	Proceed N. along the foot of the hills for 10 miles to Pul-i-Fasa bridge across Karabagh river. Here road from Fasa (S. E.) joins. Between 13 and 16 miles road liable to become swampy after rain.

The following are the two alternative routes to Kalima from Bushahr, referred to in stage 3 above :—

(ii) *viâ* Haft Mullah pass.

1	Chahgadak .	15	15	*Vide* Route No. 23, stage 1.
2	Nanizak (Nanizel ?)	19	34	At 6 miles pass Chahkuta, fortified with mud wall and flanking towers; brackish water. Proceed by good road across gravelly plain, N. E., and camp at Nanizak where are some gardens and a mill. The Ahram river is crossed at mile 4 of this stage.
3	Kalima .	25	59	Ascend gradually for 3 miles to Haft Mullah pass and continue through up to 19 miles. It is always practicable except after rain, but is very difficult. At 10 miles pass is very narrow; at 11 miles a stagnant pool of brackish water to left (N.) of road, called Kinar-i-Darwaza. At 17½ cross a steep rocky ridge and commence descent to Kalima. (St. John; Durand; Taylor; Hardy.)

(iii) *Viâ* Tang-i-Sehdar. (Persian wheeled artillery were brought down to the coast by this route in 1857).

1	Gurak . .	14	14	*Vide* No. 20, stages 1—4, pages 83 to 85.
2	Ahram . .	15	29	
3	Khormuj .	19	48	
4	Lava . .	13	61	
5	Tang-i-Sehdar	12	73	At 1½ miles enter bed of torrent, choked with bushes and fallen blocks of limestone, and proceed up it to top of pass (Tang-i-Sehdar) at 10 miles. Elevation, 3,750′, the last few miles being a zig-zag ascent. This road could be easily improved. Camp in a torrent bed after descending for 2 miles; water variable from springs; no supplies.
6	Kalima . .	24	97	Cross a spur into a more open valley, proceeding down which pass village of Taleh at 16 miles and Fariab or Pariab, at 20 miles, the latter situated near swampy ground. Water plentiful and fairly good; dates, grain and sheep procurable (St. John).

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No. 24.

Bushahr *to* Shiraz, *viâ Firuzabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	The following is the alternative route to Shiraz *viâ* Jarah, starting from stage 3 (Kalima) above.			
4	Dehrud . .	20	79	N. E. up a grassy valley for 3 miles. Then, ascending a short steep *kotal* reach an undulating barren plateau. At 12 miles enter a labyrinth of low hills watered by brackish streams. At 17 miles enter broad grassy valley in which Dehrud lies. A village of 300 houses and some 1,000 inhabitants; a certain amount of corn grown; a large stream N. W. of village.
5	Husainabad .	24	103	Cross stream referred to in preceding stage, about 20 yards wide, 9″ deep, with marshy banks and reed beds. Road turns N. W. through undulating country covered with thorny scrub. At 6 miles cross a short, steep and very bad *kotal*, ascending by rocky bed of small torrent, very difficult for laden animals, and after traversing a hilly tract, at 10 miles reach a shrine (Imamzada) built on a hill to E. of road, and a stream of good water. Thence ascend a high stony ridge by gentle diagonal incline in a N. E. direction, eventually reach the top of a *kotal* (about 5,000′) overlooking Husainabad, 2,000′ below. A steep and rocky descent to a fortified sarai in the plain about 2 miles from foot of descent. Good water-supply from *kanat*.
6	Jarah (Jerreh) 2,730′.	12	115	Cross a strip of marshy ground and at 3 miles a good stream of fresh water with reedy banks, among low hills. Through undulating country, at 10 miles reach Jarah river 20 yards wide, 2′ deep, a clear rapid stream with gravel bed, running between steep conglomerate banks 50′ high. Cross diagonally by fairly easy gradients. Jarah is a group of villages, containing 2,000 inhabitants, a large area of cultivation of rice and tobacco.
7	Kala Mosko .	18	133	Ascend gently up the valley, crossing numerous streams and *kanats*. To the N. runs the Jarah river, a fine stream in a rocky bed, difficult to ford at any season. At 6 miles reach Kori, a fortified mud village on a cliff overhanging the river. From here proceed N. up valley of river—high range of rocky but wooded hills to W. and lower hills to E. Valley 3 miles wide at Kori and narrowing onwards; rice is grown in patches on level ground. At 12 miles turning more to E. commence ascent of Dar-i-darya *kotal*, for 500 feet very steep up a zigzag, thence easier but very stony to summit (6,000′) at 14 miles. The hill sides are covered with oak forests. Thence by easy descent to Mosko, a small village of 50 houses, and mud fort in bad repair on bank of Jarah river. Considerable rice cultivation.
8	Chinar Fariab 5,530′.	26	159	Through wooded country nearly level and parallel to river for 3 miles, then turning E., ascend a spur of Kuh-i-Mara through fine oak forest, with occasional patches cleared for cultivation, to 6 miles, where plateau jutting out from the Kuh is reached. At 10 miles pass deserted village of Rumghun on hill side above and to E. of road; the new village of same name lying below to W.; at 12 miles a shrine (Imamzada Shah-ul-khair) and a stream of good water. From here descend again to river and cross several deep ravines, eventually ascending to top of rocky spur at 16 miles. Oak trees now cease and scrub begins, and road is strewn with large boulders. At 24 miles cross the river, now a small stream easily fordable, and turning to N. reach large village of Chinar Fariab, high up in a well cultivated valley with several fine groves of palm trees, 200 houses, 800 inhabitants.

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No. 24.

Bushahr *to* Shiraz, *viâ Firuzabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
9	Shiraz . . 5,200′.	28	187	Cross a low ridge, 7,500′ into valley of Kara Agatch river which is crossed at 4 miles. River bed wide with willow bushes and other jungle growing; small volume of water of good quality. Pass several Ilyat encampments. At 10 miles cross a low *kotal* and pass a militia post, and at 16 miles join the Bushire-Shiraz post road at 12 miles from Shiraz. See Route No. 23, last stages (Bailward).

No. 24A.

Farashband *to* Kazarun or Kazran, *viâ Jarah.*

Authority.—St. John and Abbott.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kanik . .	13	13	Water good from brooks. No supplies, except forage and sheep from Iliats. Road leads N. along the foot of the hills, passing Ismailabad and Awiz, large villages at the 2nd and 4th miles. At the 5th mile several springs from a large marsh to the left of the road. At the 7th mile, Gumbaz, a small village. At the 8th mile, road crosses a small river flowing S.W. Road good throughout. Kanik and Naojin were deserted in 1871.
2	Jarah (Jerreh) 2,730′.	15	28	Water good from river. Supplies plentiful. At the 5th mile road leaves Naojin on the left then gradually ascends for 3. At the 8th mile a short pass. The road then leads down a valley between low hills to Jarah. The pass can be avoided by keeping through Naojin and outside the hills.
3	Robat . .	15	43	Water good and plentiful from spring. Supplies scanty, except sheep and forage. Three miles from the Ilkhani's house, pass the village of Baladeh, just before which a wide, shallow stream flowing south-west, called the Rud-Khana-i-Shirin. The road shortly afterwards enters a grassy valley between a limestone range on the west, gradually increasing in height, and low rolling hills of conglomerate and gypsum on the east. These latter are pierced by many ravines in which there is much water, none of which reaches the bottom of the valley, except during rain.

Robat, a village on hills to right.

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No. 24A.

FARASHBAND *to* KAZARUN, *viâ Jarah.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages,	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
4	KAZARUN . . (KAZRAN). 2,850′.	21	64	Continuing up the valley for 7 miles further the road then leads for 2 miles over low hills to right, and descends to the margin of the Famur lake, which it skirts for 4 more, falling into the Kazarun-Shiraz road close to Naksh-i-Taimur, about 14 miles from Robat. The road from Farashband is practicable for field artillery throughout.

Abbott did the distance in two stages as follows :—

1	ISHFARJAN .	25	...	Ruins of villages close by at the foot of the hills to our right and old burying-grounds. Two and three-eighths miles brought us to the village Awiz, which consists of mud houses and huts. Proceeding onward, we passed two warm springs, one of which was sulphurous, and the 5th mile brought us to the village Gumbaz. The road which had hitherto skirted the hills to our right, now led us away from them, the cultivation on this plain giving way to grazing land sprinkled with *kunar* bushes. About the 10th mile occurred a small stream, and ½ a mile further we passed the eastern extremity of a line of low hills, which cross the plain in a direction E. and W. At 11½ miles we passed through low hills, extending from the eastwards, and entered another plain belonging to the district Kuh Mara, and extending E. and W. The village Kanik, with its vast mound, bore at the 13th mile 50° about 1 mile distant. The 18th mile brought us to the village Naojin, which has also a large mound and palm trees.

The plain we were traversing is little cultivated ; its surface is covered with turf and sprinkled with the thorny *kunar* bush. It extends S. E. to N. W., and is about 2½ miles wide, and is well watered by small brooks. Descending through a valley for a couple of miles, we entered the plain of Jarah, where the land is cultivated. The road led near hills on our right, and brought us, at the end of the 25th mile, to the village Ishfarjan. The distance is reckoned at 7 *farsakhs.*

2	KAZARUN or KAZRAN. 2,850′.	37½	62½*	From Ishfarjan we proceeded about a mile to the village of Hasanabad, skirting the hills. When at the 3rd mile, at the broad bed of a shallow stream known as Rud Khana Shirin, the rice-grounds obliged us to make a short detour to the ruined village Bala Deh. A low line of hills separates the plain into two longitudinally, towards its north-western extremity, leaving on one side a vale of some width. The 15th mile led to the village Robat, a collection of huts and hovels, near which are two neatly-built stone forts. Continuing up the vale we ascended, at the 24th mile, over hills for 2 miles, when we came in sight of the lake of Famur, a long narrow sheet of fresh water stretching N. W. and S. E. ; its south-eastern extremity was not visible on account of intervening rocks, but it extends to 60° from this point, and there is situated the village Famur. We made a trifling descent, and thence to the margin of the water ; then for a mile and a half parallel with it, on a bearing of 310° ; the water then trends to 330° for ½ a mile, when it terminates in marsh extending about half a mile to the north-west. At 33½ miles we passed the village Kumur Keshi, situated a mile to our right, and 2½ miles further brought us to the garden Bagh-i-Nu. At the 36th mile we passed the ruins of a fort called Kala Jinan, touching on the road and arrived at the town of Kazarun at the end of 37½ miles ; the distance is accounted 8 *farsakhs.*

For continuation to Shiraz, *vide* main Route No. 23, page 130, stages 7—10 above.

* The distances must be slightly understated, as a direct line from point to point on the map is 62½ miles.

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No. 25.

Chahbar (Charbar) *to* Bampur, *viâ Geh.*

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	The harbour of Chahbar is stated to be the best along the coast, mainly because it does not catch the monsoon. On shore there is an excellent supply of good water at the telegraph office, brought through pipes from some little distance after being pumped up. The noticeable feature is an utter absence of forage. In Chahbar practically no supplies, but with due notice a little could be collected. Hot country (Garmsir) camels in abundance, but not close at hand, owing to absence of grazing.			
1	Tez . . .	7¼	7¼	Road passed through the bazar and then across a stretch of sand, gradually ascending to very rough ground. At about 3½ miles ruins of a fort. Going very bad until arrival at Tez, which consists of a ruined fort on a low hill on the bay, while further up the valley are a few date palms, huts, and mud holes.
	Water from holes in ground up valley. Wells should be dug beforehand every march as far as the Geh river. The water is quite near the surface (about 4 feet below), and is fairly abundant.			
	The Kasarkand-Bampur road joins in at Tez. It is said to be a good track, and is undoubtedly preferable to the route *viâ* Geh.			
2	Nurmuhammadi Height, almost sea level.	17½	24¾	Road along sea coast on sand, with low range to N. At 5 miles a salt stream (Kaur-i-Nimuk) close by the harbour of Parag, which is simply a corner of the main harbour. 8 miles, hamlet of Parag, consisting of a few huts, tamarisk, and mud holes. Beyond Parag we began to leave the sand, crossing a lava-strewn plain, and then passing some plots of cotton. At 15½ miles, Surk, a tiny hamlet, and at 17½ miles Nurmuhammadi, ditto, with the inevitable mud holes and plenty of tamarisk.
3	Peshmant 330′. .	15½	40¼	Road at first across plain to foot of low hills. At 5 miles the ground began to be much broken up and the hills were reached. We soon began to ascend a most desolate valley (Pir Ghureek or Garik) impassable for wheels and bad enough for camels. At 11½ miles a low watershed, about 450 feet above sea level, then a gentle descent to an open plain. At 15 miles Pesh Mant (place of the Dwarf palm) with a hole of indifferent water, but with plenty of shelter, the next most important requisite in the terrible heat. No villages or hamlets near the road, except at 3 miles there was said to be a hamlet, Bokshulla, some distance to the S. W. The Kasarkand-Bandar Tank desert road passes through Peshmant, *vide* page 25.
4	Ziarat 473′. . .	19	59¼	Road very rough with hills increasing in size. Range to east, Kuh-i-Siah. A maze of low hills on both sides until 10 miles, when we reach a sort of plateau some 5 miles wide. On it Chah Shur, a salt well, as its name indicates. After another belt of low hills, the Geh river was reached. At the point the road crosses it, there was barely any current, but above there were several deep pools of drinkable water although there was rather an evil smell.
	This stage is called Ziarat, and is the end of what is for all intents a strip of desert. I would here note that in Baluchistan a river is called "Kaur." The name Kir given in the map is only one of the numerous errors arising from misapprehension.			
5	Naokinja 876′. .	16½	75¾	Track led practically up the bed of the river and so would not be possible in case of rain. At 5 miles the Kuh-i-Pozak on both sides. At 6 miles Bokoki, a hamlet and small date grove, the first we had passed. At 9 miles we left the river which curves further W. with numerous

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No. 25.

CHAHBAR *to* BAMPUR, *viâ Geh.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	hamlets and date groves, and crossed a sort of plateau, which is some 30 feet above the level of the river. At 10½ miles Naokinja, a small hamlet. There is a cross country track to Binth, but there are no villages on the way.			
6	GEH* 1,476′.	10½	86¼	At 2 miles the junction of the River Sirha which has numerous hamlets above. Thence easy going with occasional hamlets, to Geh, which is situated at the junction of the Gung and Kishi streams in the fork of the river. The village consists of a splendid date grove with a good deal of cultivation. From Geh there are camel tracks to Binth, Fanoch (*vide* pages 18, 54), Champ, and Kasarkand.
7	ICHAN 1,840′.	14½	100¾	Track up the River Gung, the main tributary of the Geh river. The going is very rough, except from mile 2 to 4, where the river bed is temporarily quitted. At 9 miles the track reaches a piece of comparatively level ground, and at 11 miles the watershed 1,834′, separating the Gung and Sirha basins is reached; it is merely a low ridge. From the watershed to Ichan is another rough 3½ miles, passing down a torrent bed. Ichan, situated on the left bank of the Sirha, is an important village, and produces rice, corn, etc., in great abundance; it contains 1,000 inhabitants. Numerous good camping grounds under the palm trees. Camel road to Fanoch (*viâ* Abgah).
8	GAZMIR 2,650′.	12	112¾	The track at first follows up the Kaur-i-Shakshag, with occasional plots of cultivation. At 3 miles we struck across a plateau, N.N.W., and at 5 miles see the River Sirha again to the W. We descend into its bed, which we keep to until its source. At 7½ miles, the Kaur-i-Ziar Nadau joins in; up it runs a footpath to Pip, with several hamlets. It is a short cut, but terribly difficult. Just above the junction of this tributary is a date grove, with a little cultivation. Thenceforward, the river bed grows narrower and rougher. At 11 miles, Gurwani, another plot of cultivation; and, at 12 miles, Gazmir, the last piece of ground broad enough to pitch a tent upon. As its name implies, it is simply a patch of gaz or tamarisk. The River Sirha, however, holds plenty of excellent water to its source.
9	SIRHA 3,320′.	10½	123¼	Very bad road, the famous Shiraz-Bushire road being easy in comparison. The actual pass begins at about a mile above Gazmir, and is covered with huge boulders. There is a camel track to Fanoch, and a footpath to Binth.
10	PIP† 3,295′.	15	138¼	Although the date grove of Sirha is the actual source of the Sirha river, yet upon leaving the date grove we continued to ascend, with the grand peak of Azbagh bearing due N., until at 3¾ miles the actual watershed 3,648′ is reached; just below it a small spring. The track seemed perfection, and as we were over 3,500 feet for the first time, the temperature was cooler. Gradually descending, at 6½ miles we reached Oghin, a pretty date grove, with numerous springs and cultivation; also a small population of 150 inhabitants. We followed down the stream for a short distance, and then went up a dry *nala*, and crossing some barren down country finally emerged upon a broad plain bounded on the E. by the Lashar mountains. At 13½ miles Washmakan, at 14 miles Jakkas, both date-grove hamlets. Pip the chief village of Lashar, lying near a large grove. Plenty of supplies, excellent camping grounds and water. Camel tracks to Champ and Muskhutan, E. and W. respectively.

* For roads from Geh to Fanoch *viâ* Ichan and Malnran, *vide* No. 4-F., page 18.

† For road from Pip to Mask Hutan and from Ispaka to Pahraj, *vide* end of this route, and for Pip-Fanoch road, *vide* No. 4-C., page 16.

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No. 25.

Chahbar *to* Bampur, *viâ Geh.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
11	Ispaka* . . 2,200′.	15	153¼	Down the broad valley. At 2 miles, Patkun, a small date grove, to E.; 2½ miles, Reuss to E., under hills; 3½ miles, Makani, a hamlet to E., and soon after Pir Kaj, also to E. At 6 miles, Gordahan and Haridak, the former a big village. Below these villages the track passes through a broad belt of tamarisk, which at 8 miles becomes a valley about a mile across, with a stream flowing N. At 11 miles the water is taken off by means of a *kanat*, and desert again is the order of the day as far as Ispaka, which is the first village of the Bampur district. There are plenty of supplies. Side camel tracks to Champ and Muskhutan; also a desert route to Pahraj.
12	Geshkoh . . 1,640′.	20	173¼	A desert march. Road continuing down *nala* and crossing irrigation channel at about a mile. Then shortly after the *nala* is quitted, and the track crosses sand dunes, very soft going. Baluchan Chah (not Luchan Chah) and Chah Gaz are passed on the outskirts of this bare expanse at 7½ miles, and form the water supply of numerous flocks of sheep. At 16 miles, a side track to Chah Sardu, a hamlet on the left bank of the Bampur river. Shortly after, a large *nala* with a few pools of undrinkable water, forms the camping ground of Geshkoh. Chah Gaz ought to form the halting place, whence to Kasimabad is an ordinary march.
13	Kasimabad . 1,530′.	8	181¼	Upon rising from the Gashkok pools, the Bampur fort, as well as the belt of greenery marking the Bampur river, were plainly visible. However, from want of water for horses and self, we struck for Kasimabad, as being the nearest point. It was simply a slight descent the whole way to the river belt, passing the direct track to Bampur at 1 mile. There are plenty of supplies grown, but the wretched inhabitants are Government serfs, and so in great want.
14	Bampur . . 1,820′.	7	188¼	Road through tamarisk jungle, crossing the Bampur river at 2¾ miles. The bottom of this river makes crossing it very dangerous, as there are numerous quicksands. Depth at ford, 2 feet (November); width, 40 yards. Thence on to Bampur—a wretched and dirty place for a camp. There are a good many *koutouks* (palmleaf hovels) and a few wretched palms. Very inferior water from irrigation channel. The climate is terribly hot and feverish, and for this reason Pahraj (pronounced and spelt Fahraj by the Persians) is now the seat of Government.

* For road from Pip to Mask Hutan and from Ispaka to Pahraj, *vide* end of this route, and for Pip-Fanoch road *vide* No. 4-C., page 16.

No. 25A.

Pip *to* Mask Hutan.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Makan Mirza .	7	7	Easy road to Makan Mirza, which is on a river flowing to Mask Hutan.
2	Bon Rud .	12	19	Road down river, passing hamlet of Gur Halitch about half-way. Bon Rud is a tiny hamlet on the river.
3	Mask Hutan .	11	30	Road as before down the river, passing Dholan at 4 miles and Deh Gak at 7 miles.

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No. 25B.

Ispaka *to* Pahraj or Pahura.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Mushkuh .	18	18	Road round the foot of the low hills to spring in the desert.
2	Pahraj, Pahura or Fahraj.	35	53	Enormously long stage across the sand without a drop of water, until the Bampur river is reached. The road then passes through Gandum Khan to Fahraj.

No. 26.

Chahbar (Charbar) *to* Guattar and Gwadar.

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, 1894; Haji Abdul Nabi.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kejedap . .	13	13	Road over sandy track at first; then over undulating going and slight descent. Kuchan and Mashak hamlets are passed *en route*. Water from wells; supplies scant.
2	Kachu . .	12	25	Road over good going; water from wells at Tiskopan or Kachu. Supplies scant.
3	Bires . .	10	35	Road practically along shoreway; good going. Telegraph line passed, also hamlets of Nigor and Rodi; supplies scant; water from wells.
4	Pashat or Pasa	12	47	Road continues over level going. No supplies; water can be obtained from wells at Tali or Pasa Bandar.
5	Guattar . .	11	58	Road over level going. No water *en route*. This is the regular *kafila* route. Supplies are scant at all hamlets on the Dasht but a moderate amount may be obtained. Water which is got from wells, is not a good supply, being obtained from shallow unprotected wells which should always be viewed with suspicion.
6	Jiyani . . (Jiunri ?)	20?	78?	Proceed 20 miles to port Jiyani over a good level road without water, passing the Darahun hill and the Nihawang Khaur.
7	Gwadar . .	18?	96?	Eighteen miles E. (by the map this is at least 50 miles) over a level road, passing Khaur-i-pishkan and several huts of Baluchis.

There is another road, running N. of this, through Rudi Sigari, Kauri and Falari.

* For roads from Bahau Kalat to Irafshan, Sarbaz, Kasarkand, Geh and Guattar, *vide* pages 174—176.

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No. 27.

Chahbar (Chabar) to Jask.

Authority.—E. Graves, 1896.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Parag . .	16·50	16·50	From Chahbar telegraph office the road runs in a northerly direction over sand-hills for 2½ miles, when the Tes (or Tiez) hills are reached; these are rock with flattish tops. A camel track is kept in repair by the telegraph department and is suitable for laden camels, although a few places are somewhat difficult. The road winds considerably and debouches from the Tes valley on to the sea beach about 7 miles from Chahbar. Thence low flat sandy ground for about 4½ miles, whence for 6 miles low and high sand hills and thence for 2½ miles, to Parag river, flat. Distance by telegraph line 16½ miles, by camel road 20 miles or more. A shorter route would be along, or near, the beach, from where road leaves the Tes valley, but some difficulty for laden animals crossing mouths of creeks. The better way and which would avoid the hills would be by the original telegraph alignment from 13¾ miles east of Chahbar, skirting the hills on their east face, and cutting the telegraph line at 2½ miles east of Parag. Provisions at Parag plentiful, sheep, fowls, milk, etc. Water from river bed brackish, but better can be obtained from well further up the river.
2	Sirgan . .	13·34	29·84	For a short distance from west bank of river the ground is flat and very salt; then for 4½ miles high sand-hills; thence for 4 miles salt clay plain; thence to Sirgan flat and sandy with small hillocks. Sheep, fowls, milk, etc., obtainable and cheap. Water from holes dug in river bed, slightly brackish. Village close.
3	Kair . .	14·23	44·07	Flat sandy ground continues for one mile, then salt plain for 1¾ miles; thence low sand-hills and sandy plain for 3 miles; fields for 1½ miles; thence sand-hills and generally flat sandy ground for 1½ miles and then salt clay plain up to Kair river. Camel road avoids this latter part by going south and skirting the sand-hills south of plain. These salt clay plains are dangerous for laden camels in wet weather; in dry weather, however, they are good and safe. On this stage is a peculiar salt clay peak surmounted by sandstone; the latter is called "Sapt" or "Sabat," *i.e.*, basket. At a distance the whole resembles a mosque. Water sometimes to be obtained to south of line, near this peak, in pools. Kair river brings much water when in flood; overflows banks to some considerable distance east and west; ford usually under Telegraph line, but when this is impracticable there is one 1¾ miles lower, but river sometimes impassable for 5 or 6 days together at any place. Fowls, eggs, milk procurable. Water from river in pools.
4	Bir . .	20·10	64·17	Ground salt clay for 2 miles, then flat and slightly sandy for 3 miles, then high sand-hills (known as Mubarek Shahi) followed by low sand-hills for another 3 miles; thence flat dusty plain, very salt, which in wet weather is a swamp and almost impassable; thence a large plain of salt clay, called Nopag-a-Wad from a mud volcano near the telegraph line called "Nopag." Camel road is north of this plain. There is another road, but not so good, which skirts the plain 4 miles south where sand-hills meet the plain. At 14 miles from Kair the ground is flat and sandy for some distance, then high sand-hills to within 2 miles of Bir, when salt plain again commences and continues to beyond Bir river. This river is unimportant. Water obtainable, by digging in cool season, but brackish, at several places; in summer doubtful, but, as many trees about, water could possibly be found. Large banyan tree, 25 yards from end to end of branches, near by; good camping-place. Supplies for small party procurable.

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No. 27.

CHAHBAR *to* JASK.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	BANDENI . .	15·44	79·61	Fields for 1½ miles, then salt plain slightly sandy, then fields to Dandar river, 4 miles from Bir. This at telegraph crossing has very steep banks, but short distance south has sloping banks, quite easy for laden camels. Thence flat salt ground mixed with sand for 4 miles. Road then turns in north-west direction; fields for some distance. Easy-going generally up to Bandeni river, whose banks have very easy slope of no depth to speak of. Large banyan tree close by camping-ground. Water from river, but brackish after March or April. Provisions procurable.
6	LUND . .	8·47	88·08	This stage and 4½ miles of the next is for the most part difficult for camels. The camel track leaves the telegraph line 3 miles from Bandeni and winds through ravines and watercourses between high sandstone hills (which are covered in places with loose stone and in others with a thick layer of loose sand), passes line once and cuts it again at Lund camping-ground, a flat open place surrounded by hills.
7	RAPCH . .	12·33	100·41	Leaves telegraph line again for 2½ miles, whence it runs over low flat-topped hills, covered with small stones, to Gumbaki; from thence jungle, fields and sand-hills for 6 miles to Rapch river—these 6 miles quite easy-going. The ordinary provisions to be had at Rapch. Water from river always obtainable. Bed hard; east bank steep and deep in places. West bank sloping gradually. In flood river brings down much water; floods over both banks for considerable distance. Ford then generally 1½ miles south of telegraph crossing; when this is impassable, river often passable 3 miles north of line, where it debouches from hills.
8	KASHI camp .	10·90	111·31	From the river Rapch, ground uneven with hillocks and *nalas*, cultivated ground bunded up for purpose of irrigation; also surrounded with hedges (zariba) for 4½ miles, when the Kashi river is reached. This is narrow and deep. In wet weather the *nalas* are very difficult and the river while in flood quite impassable until water subsides; this it generally does in two days after rain ceases. In dry weather the camel road is tortuous, following bunds, as under telegraph line is very awkward for animals. After getting a mile to westward of river the ground is generally flat and barren, in parts clay; clay mixed with sand and surface covered with small stones for 3½ miles. The last 2 miles sand-hills and hilly ground covered with stones. Much jungle westward of camping-ground, which is a flat, smooth piece of ground close to trees.
9	SURAG* . .	15·38	126·69	Flat sandy ground for 1½ miles, thence for 3½ miles undulating covered with small stones, thence sandstone rocks of low elevation rough, rocky, and stony until close to Chirit river. Camel tract in no place difficult among sandstone rocks, as it takes the easiest windings through them. Immense heaps of old pearl-oyster shells in places under telegraph line. Water when to be found is good and sweet on this stage. Ordinary provisions procurable.

Johnstone gives the following account of the road between Jask and Surag:—

"The road is, with one exception, over a flat uninteresting and generally desert strip, varying in breadth from 1 to 15 miles between the hills and the sea. At about 12 miles E. of Jask, a low sandstone spur of the range known by the several names of Bawari Dan-Daragh Regh, and Jabal Eubzah crosses the path which passes through a gap at an elevation

* From Surag a road goes direct to Binth, *see* end of route No. 27-B.

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No. 27.

Chahbar *to* Jask.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

of 40 or 50 feet from the level of the plain. The road passes through the villages of Gabdu-Suti, Yakdar, and Gabrig. The dry beds of the Harlaru, Kargane, Shahr-i-Nao, Karadang, and other mountain torrents cross the track besides the Jagín, Gabrig and Haiman rivers, the two former of which are rapid streams, 50 yards wide and 3 feet deep with banks 12 feet high. These are generally dry in summer and autumn, but after heavy rain they become impassable and sometimes overflow their banks. The country passed through is sandy and barren, except in the immediate vicinity of some of the rivers, where it is tolerably fertile. Some camels are procurable, but supplies are very scarce. Good water is procurable from wells sunk anywhere along the road."

10	Sadech . .	11·62	138·31	From Surag ground is flat and sandy for 6 miles. Road crosses rivers Chirit, Reku and Galeh, which are shallow streams only when in flood; thence low, flat-topped hills covered with stones to within a mile of Sadech river, when sandy soil and much jungle of tamarisk and other trees up to river. Camel road avoids the worst of this stage by keeping to the easier gradients. Sadech river is a large one, and overflows east bank when floods very high. West bank is high and hard, does not cut away. Water good from river. Usual provisions of fowls, eggs, and milk procurable.
11	Gabreg . .	15·57	153·88	For 7 miles the ground is flat sand and sand hillocks, then 2 miles of clay plain, after which all sandy plain and hillocks up to Gabreg river. The clay plain dries very slowly after rain and is difficult for camels. To avoid this plain a very long *detour* would evidently be necessary either north or south. Much jungle with large trees on each side of river, which is wide and shallow and does not overflow banks, which have gradual slope. Water sweet from river. Sheep, fowls, etc., procurable.
12	Jagin . .	21·24	175·12	From Gabreg the ground is all of a sandy nature, in places plain, in others high and low sand-hills, all fairly easy-going. Camels can, however, avoid the worst of these sand hills by a slight divergence from telegraph alignment. On both sides of the Jagin river for a long distance there is much jungle of tamarisk and acacia trees, some of which attain a large size. At the telegraph crossing the east bank is perpendicular. When river either low or dry, the descent to it, is a short distance south of this on east bank, the crossing being in a north-west direction to west bank, which is sloping. There is another ford 3 miles south, called Nihadi; when in full flood the river is sometimes quite impassable for 10 or 15 days, but usually for not more than 5 or 6 days, owing to the extreme slowness with which water flows to sea and subsides. Water obtainable from river good. Ordinary provisions of country procurable either here or at short distance off.
13	Sharno . . or Shahr-i-Nao	10·12	185·24	Flat sandy ground to Yekdar, 6 miles, where much cultivation and large date groves; thence again flat sandy country all the way to Sharno river, where ground much cut up by water, but no difficulty for camels; thence to Sharno camp 1½ miles over sand-hills. Water generally obtainable from date grove near by, also usual provisions of fowls, chickens, eggs, milk, and dates.
14	Jask . .	16·28	201·52	Sand-hills and flat country for 3 miles, when camel road strikes off to flat sandy beach which it follows to Yekbuni village and then strikes up to telegraph line, which it follows for last 3½ miles to Jask telegraph station.

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No. 27.

Chahbar *to* Jask.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

The distance by telegraph line from Chahbar to Jask is approximately 200 miles. The camel road is of course longer, especially so across the Tes hills at Chahbar and between Bandeni and Rapch, and generally along the telegraph alignment, and in other places, could be shortened and possibly improved; but as I have no personal knowledge of the physical features of the country either to the north or south of the telegraph line, I can only say that from a distance it would to all appearances be similar in its general character to the description given above.

Norton's pumps would possibly be useful, as digging wells in the loose soil for water is very unsatisfactory. The item of water is no doubt the greatest one of all, there being little to be found in the summer months and that very inferior in quality and muddy. Filters are therefore necessary, and the water should always be boiled. Wells or shallows should also be guarded to prevent animals getting to them and thus contaminating the water.

In good seasons camels generally find sufficient forage from the grass, scrubwood, acacia, and babul trees, but I doubt if this would suffice for a large number when hard worked or doing long stages daily.

With regard to the facilities of the road for artillery or other wheeled transport, there are, in my opinion, no difficulties which could not be easily overcome by a detachment of pioneers in a very short time, the clay plains offering no difficulty at all in dry weather.

No. 27A.

Jask *to* Geh, *viâ Korandab.*

Authority and date.—Haji Abdul Nabbi, Grant, Floyer, 1876.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
5	Surag* . .	75	75	*Vide* No. 27, stages 14 to 9, page 142.
6	Dilshad .	16	91	Proceeding 16 miles over good, level road, and passing here and there date and *ber* trees, arrived at the Halk-i-Dilshad.
7	Kunaro . .	16	107	Proceed 16 miles over a road, generally level, without water, to Kunaro. There is a better road immediately along the sea-coast. At this stage, there are about 15 mat-huts, and grass and firewood are plentiful.
8	Kaiwan . .	12	119	Over a level road.
9	Karwan .	16	135	A collection of huts of Dashtis, still in the district of Karwan.

* From Surag a road goes direct to Binth, see No. 27-B., next page.

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No. 27A.

JASK *to* GEH. *viâ Korandab.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	CAMP . .	16	151	At 16 miles arrive at the confines of Karwan.
11	KORANDAB .	16	167	Proceed to Korandab, or junction of rivulets, over a road partly in a rivulet. I stopped in a bed of a rivulet that comes from Binth, Dahan, and Fanoch; found no habitations. From this Binth and Dahan are 20 miles distant. The direction of this day's road was sometimes due N. and sometimes N. N. E.
12	CHOKAN . .	16	183	Over a difficult road to Chokan, a place with twenty huts among date trees, and supplied with running water.
13	MUHT . . (MOTH ?)	20	203	After 20 miles march in an easterly direction, arrived at Muht, over a difficult hilly road, containing thirty huts.
14	GEH . .	16	219	From Geh to Bampur is a six days' journey, four of which, to Pib, are impracticable for artillery. To Tank *viâ* Kair four days over a very difficult road. To Chahbar, six days, about 50 *kos, viâ* Kouran, Kuroch, and Lag Dan-Don, over a difficult road. There is a better road, however, *viâ* Jalai, Kalag, Nakencha, Darudar, Chai Basa, Nishiman, Pir Gari and Sorkum, between which two latter places the road is somewhat difficult. The latter lies over a plain; thence to Chahbar over a hilly road. From Geh to Ramishk eight days; to Bahna three days. Geh is a town consisting of about 600 huts and a mud fort on the banks of a *nala*. The place contains a few artisans and traders.

No. 27B.

SURAG (*stage 9 of main route*) *to* BINTH.

Authority.—FLOYER, 1876.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	KASHI .	16	16	Very difficult over broken hills and through rocky *nalas*.
2	PUGUNZI .	30	46	Slightly W. of N. through shingly plains intersected by sandy water-courses. At about 4 miles cross the Kashi, a water-course almost dry. Skirt some low salt mud hills and leaving them on the left, pass over 4 or 5 miles of shingle. Pass Nowalag, a large salt mud hill on the edge of a belt of trees. Cross the Karwan river four times, and then through the Judar hills by the line of the Karwan, here full of pish trees.

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No. 27B.

SURAG (*stage 9 of main route*) *to* BINTH.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	SARTAPI, or SARDAB.	25	71	Up the bed of the Karwan and for 2 hours over a high shingly plateau; then along the base of some barren hills to the Tenk or Tang river. There are, however, 3 rivers of this name within 20 miles of each other. This Tenk has rocky sides and bottom. Follow it for about a mile. The bed is about 400 yards wide, and the hills which enclose it, nowhere more than 300 feet high. The road now goes N. W. heading for the Sihran-i-Kuh or Crimson hill, leaves the Tenk, and goes down the Sihrani *nala* for about a mile. Then passing up a steep narrow defile descends on the other side to the Gari river. Following this a short time, cross another steep defile into the Derai *nala* and then after a final steep climb reach the bed of the Sartapi or Sardab.
4	PAZGA . .	25	96	Follow the Sartapi for half an hour between low hills, and then ascending a steep defile emerge on a high shingly plateau. Straight ahead is the Gao Kuh (6,400 feet).* and to the right the parallel ranges of Ligandi and Shariki. After 2½ miles, round the N. W. end of the latter, strike for the foot of the former. These two ranges are about 1,600 feet high and impassable. The Shariki *nala*, which divides them, contains a little brackish water; 8 miles from Ligandi, pass between the Shariki range and a low hog backed hill on the left. The pass is wide and easy. From it there is a slight descent for 2½ miles to the Gidich valley, which is here quite straight for 5 or 6 miles and about a mile broad; the river which is about 60 yards wide and 2 feet deep is fringed by a fine belt of tamarisks. It makes an excellent camping place—water, firewood, and forage being abundant. After crossing the river go E. for about 2 miles; then N. over a fairly level, but rocky plain past the Shirin Kandag *nala*; then, leaving the Miroi Kuh on the left, over 3 miles of rough ground to the Hurdin valley. Then over rough ground to the Pazga valley, which is the regular camping ground for caravans from Binth.
5	GARI DARAP .	25	121	Up the Pazga valley, which narrows to half a mile, between broad low hills; at 1½ miles strike the Kahirgazi, then the Kalkia stream, which follow for about a mile; then leaving it re-enter the Pazga valley; cross the river and, rounding the foot of the Kalkia hill, again cross the Pazga, which is here about 20 feet wide and 1½ feet deep. Up a difficult defile called the Ridagan Darag, through a sea of hillocks to the Hadar or Halirt stream on the banks of which are many settlements. Pass the Siga Pusht hill and enter a wide valley full of trees and shrubs. Once more re-enter the Pazga; then by the Siga Pusht *nala* to the Gari river, where there is a large settlement with date groves and cultivation. This spot is a well irrigated little oasis, one canal being quite a mile in length. The river-bed is broad and shingly; settlements are dotted all along it, Daskir, Rah Gudar, Tarampoy being the principal ones.
6	BINTH . . 1,400'.	15	136	Up the river-bed between the villages of Tarampoy and Renduz. About 2 miles after emerging from the river, the road to the Fanoch pass branches off at a date grove called Remkan; 1½ miles beyond cross the rocky bed of the Zangulan stream, flowing east; 3 miles further on is Binth, a mud fort and village on a high, steep hill; supplies are scarce, and both forage and firewood are brought from a distance.

* This seems impossible. The Gao Kuh is considerably to the S. W. of the point here reached.

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No. 28.

CHAHBAR *to* KEJ, *viâ Bahau Kalat and Tump.*

Authority.—KINNEIR.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	NAGOR (NIGUAR?)	48	48	Country rather hilly. One or two ravines crossed.
2	BAHAU KALAT	40	88	Country rather hilly. One or two ravines crossed.
3	PESHIN	40	128	Country hilly. Water abundant, *vide* Route No. 5, stage 1.
4	MAND	18	146	Country hilly. A small village and fort here.
5	TUMP	19	165	Small village and fort.
6	NASIRABAD	20	185	A village. Water plenty and good.
7	KEJ (KECH)	20	205	Country hilly. Water abundant.

No. 29.

DIZFUL* *to* BURUJIRD.

Authority.—BELL; PREECE; May 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
	From Dizful to Burujird there is only one road practicable for troops, which is described below. There is a pathway (see stage 3 below) leading direct to Khuramabad, but it is only practicable to footmen. The same remark applies to the several alternative portions of the route described below:—			
1	BALA RUD	16	16	Cross the Ab-i-Diz by a brick bridge of 21 arches, 430 yards long. Then over the Sahra-i-Lur, a cultivated but treeless plain, by a hard broad road. At 6 miles Salihabad, a small mud village surrounded by irrigated fields. At 12 miles cross the dry bed of a river 200 yards wide. The plain now becomes stony and slopes upwards; enter low hills about 14 miles. At 15 cross grassy undulations, about 1 mile S.W. of Kala Kasim, the same probably as Rawlinson's Kala-i-Tangawan. Strike the Bala Rud at 16 miles. The river here is 100 yards wide and flows in a deep bed with steep banks; the bed is of pebbles and boulders. The descent to the river is easy, and usually it is easily fordable; after rain it will be rapid and about 3′ deep. Remains of a bridge, a short distance below the ford. Good grazing on the banks of the river. Preece made this stage 13 miles. He passed 2 large water tanks at 9 miles, one being in good repair and quite full.
2	KALA HUSAINA.	12	28	Cross the river and ascend the opposite bank by a steep ($\frac{1}{6}$) but broad path. At 2 miles skirt a deep ravine into which a difficult descent. At 4 miles road becomes fairly good over gentle undulations. At 5 miles a rocky and somewhat difficult ridge; then over rather swampy ground for 2 or 3 miles, numerous streams. At 8 miles descend by difficult, winding, rocky

* For road from Dizful to Pul-i-Kul, *see* No. 29B, page 152.

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No. 29.

Dizful *to* Burujird.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

path into a valley, cross the stream which waters it, and ascend the other side by a similar path (elevation 1,060′). Road now fairly level and good, crossing several small streams. At 11 miles descend by a difficult path into the deep bed of the Husaina stream. The fort is a small one. Water from river and good pasturage close by. Preece made this stage 10 miles.

3	Ab-i-Zal . . 1,200′.	17	45	At 1 mile cross the deep valley of the Tiktik Ab by difficult rocky path; then over the Waran Tushmal mountains and through several ravines. The valley of the Tiktik is a pleasant site for a camp, with good water and splendid grazing. At 7 miles reach the Bidruze plain, from which there is a direct but difficult path to Khuramabad *viâ* Kirab and the Kuh-i-Gird, which is described by Rawlinson; but he gives no distances; and as it crosses several rocky ranges and is only a footpath quite unfit for troops, further reference to it appears unnecessary. It is the most easterly and perhaps the shortest route between Dizful and Khuramabad. The road now improves and rises gradually through intricate rocky hills. At 13 miles traverse the Kala-Reza valley (1,560′). Water from streams, forage plentiful, and room for a large camp. At 14 pass the ruined Kala Reza. A deserted telegraph office close by. At the northern end of the valley runs the Ab-i-Zal. Camp on the left or near bank. The Zal is here a rapid stream 20′ to 60′ wide in a deep valley between perpendicular cliffs 100′ high in places. The river is quite unfordable after rain, and there is no bridging material at hand. The valley in which it flows is 2 or 3 miles wide.
4	Jaokar . .	15	60	Cross the river, and over the stony bed of the valley; then by a bad bit of road into the stony Theodor valley, which is watered by a small stream (3 miles). Up its stony bed for about 4 miles; then by an easy but rocky gradient over a spur (1,950′), descend gently and cross another spur; another mile brings one to a small stream with good grazing. Ascend a stony hill and skirt the almost perpendicular sides of the Kialah or Keolan range (2,060′). Descend into the rich pasture valley of Jaokar (1,840′) watered by a clear brook. The gradients over the spurs of the Keolan are easy enough, but the rocks and stones render the march difficult. The valley is very suitable for a camp. The Karkhah river is about 2 miles to the left and any part of its valley, (here called Saimarra), is fit for both marching and camping. Near Pul-i-Tang (4 or 5 miles distant), the Karkhah contracts from 80 yards to 5 or 6, and is bridged by a single arch. The best road to Zohab and Karmanshah leads up the right bank of the Saimarrah valley, as well as that by the Kashgan river to Khuramabad. The latter is described below, at page 150. From the Pul-i-Tang there is also a road over the Kailun Pass to Khuramabad, which rejoins this route at Nasarabad (stage 11 below), but it is little more than a footpath and is most dangerous for pack animals and so quite useless for troops.
5	Tang-i-Lailun 1,560′.	10	70	Descend the Jaokar valley, and turn up the Saimarrah valley, here 1 mile wide; at 2 or 3 miles some low undulations narrow the valley to 400 yards. Cross a couple of streams with difficult descents and ascents; then over a grassy plateau to the foot of the Kailun range. At 7 miles low undulating hills with easy gradients, then up a long valley to the Lailun stream, a tributary of the Saimarrah. This fine valley is about 1,000 yards wide, and well suited for a camping ground. Good pasture.

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No. 29.

Dizful *to* Burujird.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	Tang-i-Fani . 1,530′.	7	77	Cross the Lailun, which, though only 20′ broad, is difficult owing to boulders; then across a stony valley and over stony slopes. Cross a stream at 4 miles. Skirt the Ab-i-Fani by a path fairly level and good for a mile or so, then cross it by a difficult ford, and camp on the other side in fine pasture ground, at the foot of the Kailun range.
7	Walmian . 2,700′.	10	87	Ascend by a stony path between the Kailun range and a small lake (elevation 2,050′); then over stony undulations by a difficult path to the pass across the Kailun range known as the Tang-i-Chal-i-Jaidar. The fertile plain of Jaidar lies 8 miles to the north. The pass is winding and stony, but of good width. Gradients $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$. Top of pass 3,170,′ the final ascent being difficult. Descend by easy gradients about 200′, then over an undulating grassy country to the fine pasture valley of Walmian. Water plentiful.

From Ab-i-Zal a lower line may be followed, the stages being:—

	Miles.
Pul-i-Tang	10
Cham-i-Gaz	14
Walmian	17½

But this is not a good road from Schindler's account.

8	Tang-i-Penawur 3,570′.	13	100	Over a sea of grassy undulations by gentle gradients. At 5 miles cross a grassy plateau about a mile square; then through a low pass to the pastures of the Hasanwand tribe. From here a road practicable for artillery is said to lead across the Jaidar plain by the Shapur bridge, the Tang-i-Dubashi, and the right bank of the Kashgan river to Khuramabad.

From the Jaidar plain, a steep and rocky path also leads down the right bank of the Kashkan river to the Karkhah valley, a mile above Pul-i-Gamaskan. The Tang-i-Penawar Valley is watered by a plentiful stream.

The country so far from the coast is treeless and produces no firewood; a force moving along this road would therefore have to carry about 3 weeks' supply of charcoal.

9	Badamek .	9	109	Over stony ground to the Penawar pass, the first ascent is extremely difficult, then over grassy undulations. Highest point, 4,050′. Up a lateral valley by an easy road; then descend to the foot of the Dalich range, crossing several streams and good pasture land. Then down to the Badamek stream (4,365′); firewood now plentiful.
10	Ab-i-Sard . 4,670.′	8	117	Ascend the valley by a winding stony track. At three or four miles ascend the Dalich pass, from the foot of which a very bad road leads back to the Theodor valley. The ascent might be easily improved. The top of the pass is 6,020′ above the sea. The road then winds down the stony hill side into the bed of a dry ravine. Then descend the valley of Ab-i-Sard and cross the stream, which is 6′ wide. Camp on the left bank. A ruined post house and sarai mark the spot.
11	Kuh-i-Ghazal . 4,925′.	10	127	Over the stony valley crossing several streams and passing swamps. At three miles skirt the Afrina stream, 20′ wide and 2′ deep, and at 4½ miles cross it and a small tributary. E. of the stream lies Nasarabad, with its ruined telegraph station. A heavy bit of road with steep ascents and descents for a couple of miles when cross the Tagin stream, 30′ wide and 2½′ deep, with stone

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No. 29.

Dizful *to* Burujird.

No of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	bottom. Skirt the Kuh-i-Ghazal range by a stony track; then through park-like scenery descend to a valley under the Kuh-i-Ghazal. The country hereabouts may be described generally as huge rolling grassy hills separated by valleys 500′ deep.			
12	Dadabad plateau. Chimask valley. 4,840′.	9	136	A broad track rises and winds over and round stony undulations, then skirts the Chimask river flowing W., a rapid stream 30′ wide and 2½′ deep. At 2½ miles its valley opens out and forms a suitable camping ground for a large force. The river is crossed by a difficult ford. Then cross the Kepkan stream (4,950′), skirt the little Regan stream, and then by a good but stony track cross the range which bounds it on the E. Towards the summit (5,880′) the road becomes very difficult for a short way. The descent on the other side is easy. Major Bell encamped just below the Nal Shikanda pass, where there is a small stream, but a force would go a mile further on to the Dadabad plateau.
13	Shah-in-Shah .	11½	147½	Road generally good, crossing numerous small streams, gradients not over $\frac{1}{12}$, though huge undulations are traversed. At 5 miles cross the Shorab flowing in a deep valley (4,705′). Then by a stony and bad road wind up the stream between undulations to the summit of the Kuh-i-Bowi (5,665′). Shah-in-Shah lies about couple of miles down the other side. Troops would encamp on the hill-side above it.
14	Khuramabad* . 4,225′.	9½	157	Descend to the valley, the centre of which is swampy; cross a stream, and at 2 miles cross the Dar-i-Rud, just above its junction with the Ab-i-Khuramabad, a swift river 4′ deep and 100′ wide, with firm banks a foot or two above the water-level. The river would have to be bridged for troops, though travellers always ford it, except when swollen by rain. Skirt the left bank; at 7 miles pass a ruined bridge. The road across the valley is a hard clay track, a few poor villages dot the plain, while on nearing the town numerous gardens greet the eye. The town is entered by a bridge 18′ broad and 300 yards long. For an account of it, *vide Gazetteer*. The only real difficulties in the last two marches are the descent of the Kuh-i-Bowi and the passage of the Dar-i-Rud.
15	Zagha . . 5,910′.	22	179	Cross the bridge and, following the telegraph line, ascend the valley running E., in which flows a rapid stream 20′ to 50′ wide, crossed by a bridge 45′ long. The road now runs along the hill-side being in parts merely a rocky narrow mule track. Reach a gravelly plateau, after crossing which descend by a gorge 200 yards wide, to a stream 20′ wide, which ford. At 9 miles enter a gorge between rocky hills and follow it for a couple of miles; then turn up a well-watered valley 1,000 yards wide, and pass over its bounding hills by a bad stony mule pass (5,650′). Traverse the Dara-Daraz, a grassy valley, 7 miles broad, and at 19½ miles commence the ascent out of the valley by what is known as the Zagha pass. The last 400 yards are very steep ($\frac{1}{5}$). The summit is 6,830′ above the sea. The descent is easier. Encamp in a broad basin at the foot of the hill where there are a few mud huts. The road over the Zagha pass is closed to traffic in winter during one month only, and then merely for a few days at a time. From Khuramabad to Zagha the country is treeless and devoid of firewood. Water and forage generally excellent.
	The road is generally good and capable of being made into a cart-road.			

* Kala Bazuft to Khuramabad, *vide* page 209.
For a short cut over the hills from Khuramabad to Burujird, *vide* page 150.

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No. 29.

Dizful *to* Burujird.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
16	Kala Razan . 6,250′.	12	191	Ford the Zagha stream. At 3⅓ miles descend out of the basin to the Huru valley by a steep descent. The Huru is a tributary of the Kashgan. Pass Omani, a small village, and ford the Huru, 200′ wide, 2⅔′ deep, rapid current and altogether difficult. Then ascend by a good road past Rain Razan hamlet to the top of the Chewira Shah pass (7,030′). The road winds down the other side to Kala Razan, a large village at the foot of the hill. It contains over 200 houses, and is a telegraph station. This would probably be as good a place as any to halt at. The distance marched by Major Bell would be too great for troops.
17	Chulanchulan . 4,920′.	11	202	Cross a stream and ascend a hill 300′ high by a steep zigzag; descend and cross another hill (Gardan-i-Razan); on the other side is Azizabad, a small village in a deep ravine, which follow fording its stream several times; then by a good, made road traverse the well cultivated plain of Ab-i-Dizful. At 7 miles pass the large village of Kilangane, and at 9½ ford the Diz, 3½′ to 4′ deep, 100 yards wide and a swift current. (Elevation 4,870′). There are the remains of a masonry bridge. Timber available for bridging. Chulanchulan is a large village standing in the cultivated valley of the Diz, here 5 miles wide.
18	Burujird . 5,420′.	18	220	By a good, fine weather road 15′ to 20′ wide passing numerous villages. At 11 miles cross the Tehij, a shallow stream, and keep along it for mile or so. At 18 miles the town of Burujird. Schindler makes this distance some 6 miles less in spite of his detour referred to in stage 7 above.

The alternative route referred to in stage 4 above is described by Schindler as follows:—

4	Pul-i-tang . 1,210′.	...	64	See above for description of route up to 60 miles.
5	Ab-i-garm .	10¾	74¾	Ruins of an old bridge, and existing bridge of tree trunks.
6	Pul-i-Dukhtar or Shahpur	18¾	93½	Through two narrow rocky passes. Ruins of a large bridge.
7	Ali Gijan . 4,430′.	10¾	104¼	Difficult road.
8	Pul-i-Madian-rud . .	16¾	121	Cross the river; impassable after rain.
9	Chunar Bur-dakul . .	13¾	134¾	Ascending up stream.
10	Pai-pul-i-Kush-kan . .	10¾	145½	Ascending up stream; ruins of a large bridge.
11	Sabiab . .	10¾	156¼	Pass junction of Khuramabad and Madian rivers.
12	Khuramabad .	12½	168¾	Following up valley of Khuramabad river.

This is a roundabout route, but it is comparatively easy and water is abundant at all stages.

The following is a short cut over the hill from Khuramabad to Burujird (Sawyer, August 1890).

15	Behrawand (Bairanawand) valley. 6,050′.	16	173	After following the Burujird main track for 6 miles, and passing the Rahband Tangi, a short cut may be taken to Burujird over the hill. Leaving the tangi, two low *kotals* (6,150′ and 6,200′) are crossed by an excellent track, when a descent is made into the Behrawand valley. Camp

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No. 29.

Dizful *to* Burujird.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

at 16 miles near a spring. Between the two cols passed, a large bed of white salt of an excellent quality was being worked.

16	Burujird . 5,420′.	32	205	Track crosses a stream at 4 miles known as the Bowoli, and at 7 miles reaches the foot of the range separating this Behrawand valley from Sillakhor. The track is fair, but steep for a

mile, reaching the *kotal* at 7,600′. The range at this point is a double range. From this *kotal* two tracks lead to Burujird—one through the Tang-i-Varkuk to the east, and one through the Tang-i-Bughul to the west, about 4 miles apart. The latter was chosen as being the nearer. The track is good throughout, only requiring a little picking and choosing in the bed of the stream as it passes through the defile. On leaving this, a small spur is ascended with the Sillakhor plain at one's feet. Burujird is reached by skirting the foot of the hills, as even now the waterlogged Sillakhor valley seems to be avoided by caravans. Burujird was reached after 10 hours in the saddle, going at a fast jog walk.

No. 29A.

Ab-i-Zal (*stage 3*) *to* Chimask, (*Stage 12*) *over the Kuh-i-Kailan.*

Authority.—Coningham, October 1889. Preece, May 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in hours. Intermediate.	Distance, in hours. Total.	Remarks.

Country between Kailan and Dizful unpopulated. Food for both men and animals has to be carried for journey between Khuramabad and Dizful.

1	Bibingzar .	4-35	4-35	Road passes over sandstone hills, and in places slate, great quantity of loose stone very difficult for mules. At 6 miles a road to Khuramabad, by the Dum-i-Chul (the edge of the desert) It is two

days longer than the one followed, but is much easier. It is by this road that artillery used to be brought into Arabistan. Road very bad. Caravansarai here in course of construction. Summer quarters of the Sagwand tribe. (Preece took 3 hours).

2	Mukbarabad . 3,710′.	8-5	12-40	Cross the Kuh-i-Kailan Mountains. Very difficult and mules constantly falling. Grotto, with spring inside, on right of road before commencing ascent. Road has been improved near summit.

Altitude of top of pass 4,700′. Descent on far side slippery and difficult. From foot to Mukbarabad better, as road lies along dry watercourses. Mukbarabad caravansarai under construction. Stream near here, which is just drinkable. (Preece took 5 hours 50 minutes).

3	Kala Nasir . or Nasarabad 4,241′.	4-40	17-20	Road very bad, stony and incessantly ascending and descending, in some places very steep. Stones only require to be removed to make a good road. Pace about 2 miles an hour. (Coningham). Cross

the lesser Kailan pass, 4,725′, not difficult and could easily be much improved, good water just reaching it. Then down by easy gradients for 800′. A broad fairly good road now makes for the Dalich pass, altitude 5,350′. For some way on each side of top, road has

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No. 29A.

Ab-i-Zal (*Stage 3*) *to* Chimask (*Stage 12*), *over the Kuh-i-Kailan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in hours. Intermediate.	Distance, in hours. Total.	Remarks.
				been much improved. Long easy descent to the Ab-i-Sard, altitude 4,650′. Thence for 1¾ hours to Kala Nasir. Time taken 6 hours 35 minutes (Preece). Caravansarai, telegraph office and fort at Kala Nasir, also several flour mills. Water abundant. Head quarters of Judaki tribe.
4	Chimask . . 4,840′.	5-5	22-25	Road bad, simply a path. The road follows the banks of the Afrina for about a mile, then through some low hills. After 1 hour 10 minutes cross the Tagin stream, 20′ wide and 18″ deep. Then follow the slopes of the Kuh-i-Gazal, reaching the Chimask river in 2 hours 50 minutes. The road follows the left bank, which is well wooded, grass being good and abundant. The valley opens out after 1½ miles and forms a good site for an encampment, then enter gorge of river and after crossing it several times reach Chimask caravansarai, which is built at the junction of the Kepkan and Regan streams, which after junction, become the Chimask river. One stage from Chimask to Khuramabad could easily be made, being only 9 hours' march. There is a caravansarai under construction at Khuramabad.

Alternative route *viâ* Malakabad (McLachlan, 1889).

Dizful to Sar Dasht 5 *farsakhs*, Pah-i-rah 7 *farsakhs*, Ahmad-i-Fathallar Imamzada 6 *farsakhs*, Chahl-i-Nek (or Chal-i-Nirk) 6 *farsakhs*, Shahrud 5 *farsakhs*, Kihruh 5 *farsakhs*, Malakabad 5 *farsakhs*, Torsh-Ab 7 *farsakhs*, Burujird 7 *farsakhs*. Total 53 *farsakhs* or about 212 miles. Water abundant, very mountainous and jungly, no caravansarais. Imamzada to Chahl-i-Nek very difficult and can only be traversed on foot.

No. 29B.

Dizful *to* Pul-i-Kul.

Authority.—W. D. McSwiney, 1891 and Imam Sharif, K. B., May 1891.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Tabiran . . 950′.	8	8	Bearing of general direction of route—north-east. Road about 30 yards broad, good and level, across an extensive alluvial plain. On either side of the road, at this time of year, are fields of standing corn and barley. At 2 miles, road becomes very pebbly and passes through a double row of *kanats* (wells). At 4½ miles, dry pebbly bed of a stream is crossed, a few yards before the road enters a low range of rocky hills. At 6 miles, road descends nearly 100 feet to a small stream. The gradient of ascent and descent is 10 degrees. Animals slip a good deal here on the conglomerate rock with its present gradient. Encamp near a stream on an "ilyat" camping-ground called *Tabiran*. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Dizful to Tabiran = 3 hours, 55 minutes.

The road up to the point where it enters the low hills would become very heavy in wet weather. After entering the hills, ground becomes very broken on right and left of road, being cut up by deep ravines, which in some cases have perpendicular sides from 200 to 400 feet in height. Only infantry and mountain batteries could manœuvre over this ground, but cavalry scouts, if under an officer with a knowledge of the nature of the country, might

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No. 29B.

Dizful *to* Pul-i-Kul.

No. of stage	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				be of great service. There is no village at Tabiran as it is only an "ilyat" stage. Supplies none. Water. good supply from stream at the present time of year, but reported to become scarce during months of July, August and September. Fuel.—Scarce, only a few *kanar* bushes, camel-thorn, and wild almond trees. Forage.—Grazing is good until June.
2	Duma Kail . 1,850'.	11½	19½	Bearing of general direction of route—north by east. Ground on either side of road very broken by deep ravines. At 2 miles. road passes through a cleft or fissure in a low ridge of rock and little further on descends a few steps cut in conglomerate rock. Descends at 3¾ miles by easy gradients of 4° to 5° and crosses a stream running south-west. Notwithstanding broken nature of country which consists of rows and rows or tiers of hummocky hills, there is considerable cultivation. The soil is of a rich red colour with a quantity of slate appearing on the surface. The ground now falls towards the north-west, as the valley of the Ab-i-Diz, distant some 6 or 7 miles, is approached. At 5¾ miles cross a stream running north-west; water, good. Camp close to a stream in the deep undulating plain of Duma Kail which is considerably cut up by ravines. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Tabiran to Duma Kail = 4 hours 35 minutes. Only mountain batteries and infantry can manœuvre here. Except for scouting, ground too broken for cavalry action. About 7 miles to the north-west is the Kila Ab-i-Diz (Kila Shahid), the strongest place the Ilkhani has.
3	Khan-i-Safed (camp.)	5	24½	Bearing of general direction to spur of the Sikeria mountain is north-east. From Duma Kail a guide from the "ilyats" encamped here, he is absolutely necessary as the road or track now becomes a mere goat path, often becoming invisible where it passes through long grass and patches of cultivation with corn or barley just ready to be cut. Ground very much broken up by ravines. Soil is a rich red clay. Surface of ground now traversed is of slate stone rock, in which there are a few deep steps. A little further on track leads over a spur of the Sikeria mountain at a height of 2,600 feet, and descends into the head of a small valley and across a stream; and thence ascending, again up another spur becomes very stony and rough. Supplies.—None. Water.—Good and plentiful at this time of year; June, July, August. and September scarce. Forage.—At this time of year the grazing is excellent although the ground traversed is rocky, stony, and broken. On return journey from Pul-i-Kul one stage was made from Nurabad to Duma Kail. Time taken from Duma Kail to Khan-i-Safed = 2 hours 5 minutes.
4	Nurabad .	12½	37	Passed over the north-east spur of the Sikeria mountain, the bearing of general direction being easterly, across the valley between the two mountain ranges of Sikeria and Lungar. The descent into the valley is difficult as it is over large boulders of conglomerate rock and loose stones. The gradients are not very steep, excepting where the track descends to cross the beds of several streams, which could easily be bridged over. Here and there a steep bit is met with of about 9° gradient. At about 7 miles the track is bad for nearly thirty minutes as it passes along the side of the hill, the surface of which is of flint stone and very slippery. It is difficult to get loaded mules over this portion of the track. At about 8 miles an old Kala (or fort) called Barnésar, quite in ruins. A little further on the principal stream of the valley is crossed flowing north-west to fall into the Ab-i-Diz. The nature of the soil changes to *gatch* (gypsum) and for an hour and a half ridges of *gatch* are constantly crossed. During the last 2 miles the track lies over rich grassy undulating ground when the camping ground of Nurabad is reached, at the foot of the Lungar mountain.

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No. 29B.

Dizful *to* Pul-i-Kul.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Supplies.—None. Water.—Good and plentiful at this time of year, but reported to become scarce during months of July, August and September. Fuel.—Plentiful. Forage.—The grazing is excellent up to the middle of June. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Khan-i-safed to Nurabad=5 hours 40 minutes.
5	Pahraj . . 4,250′.	9	46	Bearing of general direction is easterly. Track crosses some low hills near foot of the Lungar mountain. Gradients of the track are not steep, but it is bad going as it is over large loose stones which makes it heavy for animals. Track now passes over hillside of slippery sand-stone rock, where several mules came to grief. A little further on the track becomes fairly good, and descends to a river-bed, down a steep spur of a hill of *gatch* slope of which is 15°. Track goes along the river-bed, which is 150 to 200 yards broad with only 2 feet of water in the centre (height 2,900′), for about 4 miles, when it leaves river bed and ascends up side of hill by steep gradients of 8° to 12° to 4,300′, and then descends into a valley where the remains of numerous "ilyat" camps are found; this spot is called Pahraj. Country very mountainous, woody, and very stony. The whole distance from Nurabad to Pahraj would require to be considerably improved by a pioneer battalion before any large transport could be sent up, as with only ten mules great difficulty was experienced in getting them over the difficult portion of the track. Supplies.—None. Water.—Good supply from small stream near camping-ground. Fuel.—Plentiful, mostly oak trees. Forage.—Grazing excellent. The great length of time taken in this day's march, in proportion to the actual distance, is owing to the difficult ground traversed. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Nurabad to Pahraj, 4 hours 40 minutes. Ground only fit for infantry and mule batteries.
6	Chalun .	12	58	Bearing of general direction of route northerly. Track very stony over some small hills and down a steep pass or dry watercourse, 35° slope, into a deep ravine, then ascends up the side of the Salun mountain, also up a dry watercourse 15° slope, but more difficult as the boulders are larger, several times ramps had to be built to get the animals over these huge masses of rock, one mule having rather a bad fall backwards.
				After leaving the top of the watercourse continue up a zigzag path, the general gradient of which is about 5°, passing at the same time through a thick forest of stunted oaks. The soil here is a rich, red clay. About 2½ miles further the forest ceases, and the ascent becomes very steep again, having a slope of about 20°. Ground surface of grey sandstone rock, which is very slippery. Several mules here come to grief, and the ground is difficult even for men. At about 10 miles the first water is met with, since leaving Pahraj, in a spring on the left hand of the track. Surface of the ground is of white sandstone rock, very difficult to walk or ride over. Bearing of general direction of track now changes to easterly and descends to the head of a narrow valley, thickly wooded with oak, by a zigzag path, gradients of which are 5° to 6°, and then follows the general course of a stream flowing easterly, which is crossed and recrossed several times, until the "ilyat" camping-ground of Chalun is reached. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Pahraj to Chalun = 4 hours 15 minutes. Supplies.—None. Water.—Plentiful and good from stream. Fuel.—Plenty of oak and other trees. Forage.—Grazing excellent.
7	Nukdar . . 4,350′.	15	73	The track stony and crosses and recrosses stream four times during half an hour. Depth of stream 18 inches to 2½ feet. Bearing of general direction easterly for first hour when track turns north along dry bed of a stream, then along a ravine for twenty minutes (difficult, over stony

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No. 29B.

Dizful *to* Pul-i-Kul.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

ground), when top of hill is reached. Track now descends into a deep narrow valley. Slope of hill 25°; the gradients of track about 8°. Descent difficult as the surface of the ground consists of grey sandstone rock, which is very slippery. After crossing a stream (3,450') in middle of valley track ascends the other side, very bad. Track bad along very precipitous slopes, descends again slightly. Camp on a small open spot near a spring, which is called Nukdar, on an "ilyat" encamping-ground. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Chalun to Nukdar=4 hours 15 minutes. No supplies. Good water from several springs. Fuel.—Good supply. Oak and other trees. Forage.—Grazing not very good as ground very rocky.

8	Pul-i-Kul . 2,600'.	5	78	Bearing of general direction of route northerly. Track very rough across several deep ravines for first hour when it passes along the precipitous sides of numerous detached hills, where one mule

slipped and rolled nearly two hundred feet and was with difficulty recovered, and eventually descends by steep gradients of 9° to the bank of the Ab-i-Diz. Camp about ⅛ mile from two broken bridges. No supplies. Water.—From river. Fuel.—Very scarce. Forage.—Grazing at this time of year (June) very poor.

About 2 companies only of Infantry with 2 mountain guns could encamp near river bank. Best camping-ground for a larger force would be near the route about half way from Nukdar.

Ab-i-Diz, here 100 yards broad and very rapid. A few minutes' walk brings us into the gorge through which the river Ab-i-Diz rushes at the rate of about 10 miles an hour. The path lies along the edge of the water on slippery slate-stone rock sometimes scarcely broad enough for a man to get a foot-hold. The "ilyats" stated that they lose a considerable number of their animals yearly along this route when going to and from their summer quarters.

There are two ruined bridges about ¼ of a mile apart.

No. 30.

Dizful *to* Isfahan, *viâ Kala Bazuft.*

Authority—W. D. McSwiney and Imam Sharif, K.-B., May 1891.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Tabiran . 950'.	8	8	*Vide* No. 29B, page 152
2	Dumakail . 1,850'.	11⅓	19⅓	
3	Sar-i-Dasht . 1,800'.	14	33⅓	Bearing of general direction south-east. Track lies over country very much cut up by ravines. Only infantry and mountain batteries

could manœuvre; cavalry, however, could do very good work scouting. The grazing is still very good although the grass is beginning to show signs of the heat which is increasing

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No. 30.

DIZFUL *to* ISFAHAN, *viâ Kala Bazuft.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.

daily. The soil of a rich red clay. Two small streams are crossed, the second just above a waterfall, both running south-east; water good. Track lies along a high ridge for some distance and then follows the course of a small stream and passes through a deep ravine. A large stream is then crossed 20 to 30 yards broad, flowing south-east.

This is the worst part of the road as some of the descents into the stream are very steep, 3°. Steps are very deep, otherwise the stage is an easy one for mules. Near the end of the march the now nearly dry bed of a large stream is crossed.

Sar-i-Dasht is on the river Donoban, the bed of which is 40 to 50 yards broad with high perpendicular banks. Ford at this time of year about 1½′ to 2′ deep, but banks show signs of water rising 8′ and 9′ higher. Current not very swift. Actual time taken, deducting halts, from Dumakail to Sar-i-Dasht=7 hours.

Population about 40 to 60 people. Huts principally of mud and stone with thatched roofs. There are two forts here—one in fairly good repair; the other in complete ruins, surrounded by numerous mounds; there are also the remains of an ancient reservoir and a beautiful level piece of ground with goal posts of stone at either end. Supplies.—Can be estimated by the number of inhabitants; they have, however, very large herds of goats and cattle. The country round is well cultivated and irrigated. Fuel.—Scarce. Water.—Plentiful and good from river. Grazing.—Good.

4	SALWATI . . 1,800′.	14	47½	Bearing of general direction of route, south.

Track for an hour lies over a gentle, undulating and fertile plain, then passes a Ziarat on the left hand. Ground now becomes again broken on either side of the track, which for a couple of hours passes in and out of deep ravines and becomes very stony and leads over tiers of limestone ridges. For half-an-hour the track now lies over open ground, and then rises gradually up the side of a mountain. After descending again a river (name unknown) is forded. Width at crossing 75 yards, current very rapid; depth of water up to horse's girths, banks show signs of water rising to considerable height above present level. Bed of stream pebbly. A steep climb up the other bank of 30° slope leads on to an undulating plain. For another 2¼ hours the track lies over the abovementioned plain, when another stream is reached, the bed of which is a deep one and about 70 yards broad; at the present time of year easily fordable as there is not much water. About 500 yards from the right bank of the stream is the ruined fort of Salwati. It is surrounded by a deep moat of some 60′ to 70′ deep; and must have been a place of some strength in days gone by. Supplies.—None. Fuel.—Scarce. Water.—Excellent from stream. Forage.—Grazing at this time of year (May) very poor as most of the grass is dried up.

Note.—Care should be taken to prevent servants or followers lighting fires on the dry grass as in few minutes the country for miles round will be in a blaze unless the greatest efforts are used to extinguish the first outburst of a flame. Mosquitoes here were perfectly unbearable.

5	BABADI. 1,900′.	11½	59	Bearing of general direction of route, south-east.

The track is broad and well defined over an extensive undulating and fertile plain, but after half-an-hour it falls nearly 1,000′. A little further a stream is crossed and a few mud huts are seen on the left bank about half a mile up.

An hour later the bed of a very large stream is crossed, width 250 yards, with perpendicular banks, gradients of which at point of crossing about 6° slope. Road still over an extensive undulating plain thickly covered with *kanar* bushes. After another hour, two more large deep beds of streams are crossed. At 10 miles, three cross-roads, the centre one is taken, bearing of which is south-east. Track passes within two miles of the main range of hills and becomes stony in parts in descending into a broad well-cultivated valley. Camp

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No. 30.

DIZFUL *to* ISFAHAN, *viâ Kala Bizuft.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.

on the left bank of small stream running south-west. The spot is called Deh Babadi. Actual time taken, after deducting halts, from Salwaki to Babadi = 5 hours and 5 minutes. The remains of numerous "ilyat" encampments were passed during the day's march, which showed the neighbourhood was a favorite one for "ilyat" winter quarters. There is no village here.

Supplies.—None. Water.—In another month will probably become very scarce up to September. Fuel.—Scarce, only from *kanar* trees Forage.—The grazing is poor at this time of year (24th May).

6	CHULBAR .	12	71	Bearing of general direction of route, south-east.

The track is good over undulating ground and across numerous streams. Cultivation on all sides. Cross roads from Dizful and Shustar here join our track which now becomes broad and plainly defined. Here and there stony, but no obstacles for mules. About half a mile from the cross roads can be seen the Ziarat and village of Sar-i-Shah, situated at the foot of some low hills to the westward. An extensive cemetery is then passed on the right of the road. The ruins of the town of Baba Ahmad are now passed. The place bears signs of having at one time been of considerable importance, as there are remains of two-storied houses, large reservoirs, and a fort of some size. The Tungi or Pass through which the Chulbar river flows is now entered. There are some remains of fortification on the right bank at the first bend of the river after entering the "Pass" of Baba Ahmad. Breadth of river 40 yards, stream very rapid High banks thickly covered with rushes. Two fords at this time of year (May) just inside bend of river, about half mile apart. Depth of water up to horse's girths, but banks show signs of water rising considerably higher. Track then passes along the right bank of river.

Ground opens out a good deal on either side of river, and slopes of hill sides not so precipitous. But 1¼ hours further on, the hills close in again and track passes along ledge of rock overhanging stream. Path for last hour is very stony, but could soon be made a good one. After entering the "Tungi" of Baba Ahmed, the bearing of general direction of route changes to north-east. At the easterly end of the Tungi the track ascends a hill by a stony zigzag path for about 400' and then descends the other side into the picturesque valley of Chulbar by a path with a gradient of 8°. Camp on the right bank of the river about half of a mile from the "Pass" or "Tungi." At the end of the "Tungi" there are the remains of an old bridge. A few huts to be seen here and there on the hillsides, but no village. There is a water-mill at the mouth of the pass from which a certain amount of flour can be obtained. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Babadi to Chulbar=7 hours, 35 minutes. Supplies.—None. Water.—Plentiful and good. Fuel.—Oak and other trees and bushes. Forage.—Excellent grazing.

Along the left bank of the Chulbar river in the "Tungi" of Baba Ahmad, there is a water conduit in fairly good repair. The narrowest portion of the "Tungi" is about 20 yards across.

7	HAOD-I-NAU camp.	8	79	Cross the Chulbar valley along a well-defined track, which soon turns more easterly up a ravine, and a little further on ascends hillside; very stony in parts, but not difficult. Now descend to and

cross bed of a stream and ascend the opposite bank on to a broad water-shed, after which track is very good up to the "ilyat" encampment of Haod-i-Nau at the foot of Kuh-i-Monar range. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Chulbar to Haod-i-Nau = 4 hours 5 minutes.

Supplies—None. Water.—At this time of year (May) only obtainable from a few springs. Fuel.—Considerable. Forage.—The grazing is good.

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No. 30.

DIZFUL *to* ISPAHAN, *viâ Kala Bazuft.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	Camp in SHIMBAR Valley.	9	88	Bearing of general direction north-easterly. The road is a well-defined one, rising by gradual gradients up the side of the Monar mountain, which in parts is perpendicular, to where it crosses the crest, at 4 miles. The roadway has been built with some care originally as is shown by the way the stones are placed, but by the traffic of ages they have become very slippery, and some have become displaced through neglect and by the action of torrents of rain. The road is, however, quite good enough to ride the whole way up to the crest (5,800′). The road now descends the north-east slope by easy gradients, but as it is very rough owing to the loose stones, it is impossible to ride down. Side of hill thickly wooded with oak. After marching for 2¾ hours a plain is reached, on which are some "ilyat" encampments, and long lines of stone walls are passed evidently used formerly as lines of defence. This is said to be one of the battle-fields of the celebrated Bakhtiari Chief, Muhammad Taki. A descent is now made into a narrow valley and the course of a stream is followed through a narrow mountain gorge, numerous springs of beautiful cold water being passed on the left; thence a sharp turn is made to the right along a very picturesque and fertile valley of about half mile broad. Another sharp turn is then made to the left (north) and track passes through some small hills into the large picturesque and fertile valley of Shimbar. After deducting halts, the actual time taken from Haod-i-Nau to Shimbar = 4 hours 45 minutes. Supplies.—None. Water.—Excellent and plentiful from river and small streams. Fuel.—Plentiful. Forage.—Excellent grazing. Here and there "ilyat" black encampments are to be seen on the mountain sides.
9	CAMP 4 miles N.-W. of crest called TARAZ.	10	98	Cross to left bank of the river. Bearing of general direction of route north-easterly. Track very good over deep undulating country. A village is passed about 200 yards on left numbering about nine stone huts. Near this point another large stream is crossed flowing in a south-westerly direction. A little further on the saddle of a hill is crossed; track rough and stony, and a descent is made into the valley of Chilau. Track now becomes good and easy going. At 6 miles the village and Imamzada of Chilau is passed, situated about 1,000 yards from track, well up the hillside on the right. The valley of Chilau is here about 1½ miles broad. It is well cultivated. The dry stony bed of a stream is now crossed. Track good. Track now rises up the south-eastern end of the Chilau valley on to a saddle on the other side of which is the valley of Mori. Gradient of ascent is about 5°, but the track is very stony. Halt near some springs, on the mountain side about 4 miles from crest of saddle called Taraz. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Shimbar to Tazar = 4 hours 25 minutes. Supplies.—None. Water.—Scarce from a few springs. Fuel.—Plentiful as the mountain side is covered with stunted oaks and other trees. Forage.—The grazing is poor at this time of year (end of May). A few "ilyat" encampments were seen in the Chilau valley, but most of the tribes have moved up to their "ilag" or pastures at higher elevations.
10	MAURI . .	13	111	Track to top of the saddle of the hill is very stony, and gradient of ascent is about 7°. Reach the saddle at 4 miles, height 5,600′. From this point there are two roads leading down into the Mauri valley; one goes along the saddle of the hill higher up, but the best and shortest descends into the valley by a new road, just made by the Ilkhani of the Bakhtiaris, cut in the face of the hill; gradients are about 5°. It meets the other track about half-way down the hillside. Track now leads through a thick oak forest and is very good. Numerous small

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No. 30.

Dizful *to* Isfahan, *viâ Kala Bazuft.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

streams are crossed flowing south-west. Every attempt seems to have been made to improve the track, as the Bakhtiaris appear here to have been at the trouble to even break up the stones. This route to Isfahan is far easier than that *viâ* the Mal-i-Mir plain.

Halt in the Mauri valley, which is well cultivated. There are a few stone huts on the hillsides which show that all the year round there are a certain number of permanent inhabitants. After deducting halts, actual time taken from Taraz to Mauri = 3 hours 30 minutes. Supplies.—None. Water.—From stream in middle of the valley. Fuel—Not very plentiful. Forage.—The grazing is good.

11	Gala-i-Kachuz	11½	122½	From Mauri the road for about 5 miles passes over a steep spur till it reaches Hazar Cham, the name of a *gardan* not far off, the height of which is 6,750′. Here is a small spring near

which the caravans halt. Supplies.—None. Water.—From spring. Forage.—Grazing good from the place.

For about 5 miles the road winds alongside of the low range of the Kuh-i-Safed until Gala-i-Kachuz is reached, which is the residence of a few of the Mauri tribe, who are thorough robbers.

12	Kala Bazuft* .	7½	130	From hence, the road follows the course of a small stream to Kala Bazuft, 7½ miles distant. The road is in very good condition as it is the one usually taken by most of the Bakhtiari tribes,

when moving to and from the highlands or to Isfahan from Shustar or Dizful.

19	Isfahan . .	124	254	*Vide* No. 39, page 207, Isfahan to Shustar.

* For road from Kala Bazuft to Ardal, *vide* No. 38B, page 204.

No. 31.

Dizful *to* Kut-ul-Amara, *viâ Azad Kunar.*

Authority—Sartorius.

No. of stage.	Names of stages	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Camp . .	17	17	Direction S. W. S. past the bridge. Close by several irrigation canals. The Pul-i-Tang road goes north from near bridge. The first few miles through fields irrigated by above canals.

Road evidently covered by water in rainy season. The Mirza sent with us by the Nizam-ul-Sultanat declared the Pul-i-Tang road impassable at this season for want of supplies. At 1¼ hours half mile right Alituaro (*Kala-Tuth*). At 1¾ hours. Ponur Nuzul, where there is a flour mill; Bonur Shahur, 1½ miles, 186°; Ponur Haji Husen, 282°, 1¾ miles. Then Dobindar, a large walled village of 200 houses. All villages walled, and have citron, orange, and other fruit gardens round them. Now turn more north till at 2½ hours village Durwind, ¼ mile right, and small *ziarat* on rise, half mile left. Continue

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No. 31.

DIZFUL *to* KUT-UL-AMARA, *viâ Azad Kunar.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				through fields till at 5 hours reached camp on banks of canal, whose water comes from the Karkah. There were about 150 black tents. The people had come for the harvest, after which they move off to their *surdsir*. Sand-flies very numerous.
2	SAHANI-DACHAH-I-ABAZ.	21	38	Direction W. S. W. Passed several irrigation canals and stony places and at 1¾ hours reached Karkah river. Breadth of river 110 yards. Depth taken while in raft, which went slanting, landing 300 yards down and at 8 to 10 yards interval: bank, 4′, 5′, 5′, 4½′, 6′, 5′, 5′, 5′, 6′, 9′, ?′, ?′, ?′, ?′, ?′, 4′, bank; current 5 miles an hour; banks 5′ to 6′ high. Fairly stiff soil. Landing places could be easily and quickly made by a few men. On right bank goes a road to Pul-i-Tang, passing here through a sort of half natural, half excavated, tunnel, 30 to 40 yards long. Direction west-south-west across an open plain. Grass dry and very scarce. At 1½ hours Daniel's tomb, bearing 170°, can just be seen (near Susa). At 3 hours reached small ruined *ziarat* Ab-i-Garizan (Abgarezan), with 5 or 6 tombs round it. Continued along plain, the guide confessing he knew nothing of the road. At 6 hours, coming across some grass, encamped at Sahani-Dachah-i-Abaz.
3	SHAIKAO	25	63	Direction W. S. W. Flat plain of Deh Luran. A good deal of black soil. At 4¾ hours, stream, water brackish, but drinkable. A few bushes about the plain, very large thistles. At 7½ hours stream of brackish water, a small village a long way to the right. On left plain ends in low hills; on right distant mountains.
4	ZIARAT SAYAD AKBAR.	11	74	Direction W. At 2 hours, some few remaining ilyats encamped to gather harvest. At three hours, another encampment near small, very brackish stream. People would sell or give nothing. Only got a little in exchange for some Seville oranges the women took a fancy for. This place is distinguished by the *ziarat* of Sayad Akbar. Hills on right keep gradually closing up to this place, where they are a mile to two miles away.
5	CHASHMI GUMER (Chah-i-Gumer).	22	96	Path close to foot of hills. Crossed two small streams. Warm water highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. Banks high. At Dilaram met a tribe of Turkish Arabs who had leave to come temporarily over the frontier. Soon after still further turned into the hills, and ground gets very broken and stony. After marching 22 miles reached stream of drinkable water, along which cane grew thickly. This the animals eat freely, so we encamped there.
6	IBRAHIM KHATAL (IBRAHIM KOTAL)	17	113	Direction N. W. Road runs through a series of small limestone hills with very deep ravines between (100 to 200′ deep). Saw 7 or 8 very small patches of cultivation belonging to roving tribes, who, no doubt, will come back for the harvest. At 5½ hours small stream of excellent water, on the banks of which were a few black tents. Close in and about its rather deep *nala* were quantities of willow, tamarisk, oleander, and some good-sized trees which I did not recognize.
7	Bank of the SHENGULA.	26	139	To get to Ibrahim Kotal we had left the direct track by going left, till a place called Pai Takht was reached, by following the *nala* along a bad, very up and down track for three miles. At 7 hours the country became more level. Hills on both sides, the eastern being much the highest. Volcanic action exhibited strongly, the layers lying at angles of from 45° to 60°, and forming the hills. Constant warm streams met in these parts, though not quite on the road. At 9 hours we came to water.

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No. 31.

DIZFUL *to* KUT-UL-AMARA, *viâ Azad Kunar.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Two miles further on reached the Shengula. There was no village, only a little cultivation. Saw a few villagers from a distant place.
8	AZAD KUNAR .	21	160	Direction northerly. Follow rapidly rising bed of river for 100 yards or so, and then for half a mile turn up tributary. Rise about 200′ up to plain. The hills on right seem to rise abruptly from the plain, while 15 miles on left are the low hills of the Turkish frontier, and on this side a *ziarat*, Sayad Hasan, 182°, claimed by both Turks and Persians, and therefore the outward reason for constant quarrelling and petty fighting at this point. It is by this route that pilgrims from Shustar, Dizful, and those *viâ* Badrai come. The Turkish Arabs to the north are the Karabeh. Encamped by the stream Galai Gawi. From here a difficult mountain road leads to Amla; a summer camping ground in the Faili Garmsir, distant 28 miles. About half-way to Amla the Wali's summer place, Husainyeh or Kungi Cham, is reached. Here he has two square castellated buildings, one private, the other public.
9	ZORBATIA . .	20	180	
10	BADRAI . .	22	202	
11	JESSAN . .	13	215	*Vide* Route No. 4, Section II.
12	KUT-UL-AMARA .	40	255	

Dizful to Kut-ul-Amara *viâ* Dehluran. *Authority*—MAUNSELL, 1888. *Vide* Route No. 5, Section II.

No. 32.

FANOCH *to* RAMISHK.

Authority.—SYKES and BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894. (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	MIRABAD . .	11	11	Road up river bed. Mirabad is a good-sized village with a palm grove; supplies, fuel, and water abundant, numerous hamlets along the river bank.
2	DARAMBAKON .	10	21	Good road up stream almost to the source of the Fanoch river, a small date grove; supplies scant, water and fuel obtainable.
3	KAMSHAHR .	11	32	Road up stream to Ramp, a hamlet at the actual source of the river; then through low hills with an easy watershed, and a slight descent to Kamshahr on source of a river flowing W.; supplies scanty.

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No. 32.

Fanoch *to* Ramishk.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	Kala Motarabad	10	42	Level road, almost due W. to small village and fort, watered by a *kanat*.
5	Kutaech .	11	53	Good road, with numerous tiny hamlets to Kutaech, a village on a *kanat*.
6	Daggaz . .	9	62	Pass Isfand, a biggish village; Daggaz is near the source of a river which flows N. through Ispan.
7	Deh Bala .	11	73	Road up hill to the Beharug river, upon which Ramishk is placed. Deh Bala, a fair-sized village of 50 houses.
8	Ramishk .	9	82	Road down the Beharug river the whole way. *N.B.*—The Beharug river flows to Chah Sohark.

No. 33.

Gwadar *to* Lash Juwain (Sistan) *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

Authority.—Jennings, Dec. 1884 to Jan. 1885; Wahab, February 1896.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Barambab .	23½	23½	Starting from telegraph office (20′ above sea level) road N. by E., almost parallel to sea shore, over a level plain; bed of Dori River at 4½ miles, ½ mile to left, 30′ or 40′ deep; more could be dug if required. From here enter low clay hills and bend more eastward. At 9 miles leave hills and enter plain; firewood abundant. At 9¾ pass rain-water tanks and cultivation. At 15 miles road touches sea coast, after crossing during last 10 miles several *nalas* which flow from Daram Range. For 2 miles (to 17 miles) good grazing for camels and also grass along sea shore. Wood supply ceases. Country inland much cut up by ravines. At 20¼ miles road leaves the sea shore. At Barambab no fuel except from points on road referred to above or from the Daram Range, 4 or 5 miles N. Water brackish and supply uncertain, except after rain, when it is obtainable from River Kurwad. Road good throughout, except after heavy rain.
2	Nolent . .	16¼	39¾	For 2 miles over sand and clay plain, crossing ravines towards E. spurs of Daram Range. A small range of hills to S., ½ mile distant from and running parallel to road. At 2 miles enter Kurwad river-bed and follow for 6 miles. At 8 miles leave bed of river and turn N. E. winding about among hillocks and ravines for ¼ mile, then enter open plain,—Kapar Village visible 1½

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No. 33.

GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				miles E. Kapar contains 70 houses, cultivation, but no irrigation. Inhabitants 200 to 250 Karamti Baluchis. Fifty camels, 100 cows, 1,000 goats, 100 sheep, 20 donkeys, 2 horses. A little grain and *ghi* procurable. Fuel and forage fairly plentiful, and, after rain, grass also. Grass always procurable from Nalin *nala*, 3 to 4 miles E., according to local report. Water good and supply constant in wells 15′ to 18′ deep. After rain, water is obtainable for months in Talaro River. Kapar is the usual halting-place. At 9¾ miles cross dry branch of Talaro River, and at 11 miles cross river itself—water reported always to exist 1½ to 2 miles up stream. After crossing river, road enters low hills of clay and sandstone. At 14 miles pass cultivation on right and proceed due N. between Daram and Nolent ranges across a plain 2 miles wide. At 16¼ miles reach Nolent. Cultivation and water dependent on rainfall. Road good, except after heavy rain.
3	SARTI RIVER—called Biri River by Macgregor.	19½	59¼	From Nolent, a route *viâ* a pass 20 miles E., through which the Shadi Kaur torrent flows, is said to exist, by which Karachi is 16 stages distant. At 3¼ miles turn the E. extremity of Daram Range 2⅓ miles W. Road crosses Khargoshi plain which lies between Daram and Nolent hills to S. and Tilar hills to N. On this plain are numerous tanks of rain water; fuel and camel grazing abundant, but grass scarce. At 7¼ miles pass hamlet of Ban, 2 miles W. Ten houses of Rind Biluchis. Cultivation; water procurable for eight or nine months from rain. In times of drought, water from wells 6′ deep 1 mile distant. Grazing and wood in plenty; grass from Daram hills, 4 miles S. 2,000 goats and sheep, 200 cows, 100 camels. Here cross the Belar River. At 12⅔ miles cross the Tileri River, a tributary of Belar. Keep along left bank of Tileri River and at 13¾ miles low sandstone and clay hills commence on both sides. At 15¼ miles enter Talar gorge. From here an unfrequented route (52 miles) to Gwadar in 3 stages, between the Ghar and Daram mountains. For 1¼ miles through gorge, which resembles the Chapper Rift, on the Harnai Railway, then debouch on stony plain. The gorge is impassable in heavy rain. Fuel, forage, and water procurable, but no grass. At 19 miles enter bed of Sarti River and follow it to camp. The river flowing from N. E. is joined by Manjo River from W. just below camp, and the two combined form Tileri River which flows through Talar gorge (see above) and always contains abundant water. At the camp, water-supply dependent on rainfall. To make the Talar gorge fit for wheels would take a week's work by Sappers and Miners, and blasting is required to make it a good road for camels. Fuel and grazing in small quantities procurable here; grass scarce, but could be collected from neighbouring hills.
4	AMALANI 260.	22	81¼	Road crosses to right bank of Sarti River and follows up the Kanda Khaur (a tributary of the former). At 2⅔ miles leave stream and cross low *kotal* over Asmangul range of low clay hills. Descend the Haftari *nala*, a tributary of the Dasht River, crossing several smaller tributaries from the E. At 4½ miles Kuhak is seen to W. under Panodi Mountain, and the course of the Dasht River (flowing S.) is also visible to the W. At 5½ miles leave Haftari *nala* and enter range of same name, winding about and crossing low *kotal*. At 7 miles enter alluvial plain of Tolgoh. At 12 miles cross dry bed of Dad *nala*; numerous tamarisk and a few other trees on the plain, but grass scarce. At 18½ pass a good well, perennial, 40′ to 50′ deep to right of road. At 19 miles cross Nilag *nala* dry. Amalani is dependent on rainfall for water; grazing and fuel fairly abundant, but no grass. The nearest perennial water is 4 miles due W. in the Dasht River.
5	KALATAK (KEJ) 280.	17¼	98½	For 3 miles over an open plain, then ascend the Shahid *nala*, which flows down from the Nighwar range, gradient $\frac{1}{50}$, for ½ mile. Leave the *nala* to the left, and cross stony plain lying amidst the Nighwar hills. At 4 miles the plain is 1 mile wide. At 10 miles, after crossing several spurs of the range, reach a good well 30′ deep, perennial supply, and then

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No. 33.

GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				enter Kali Kuh, a spur of Nighwar range. At 11¼ miles, height above sea 534′; Kalatak bears 24°, and Miri 61° both in Kej. At 12 miles branch road to Miri (direction 64°). At 14 miles emerge on Kej plain after crossing a tributary of Dasht River and a low *kotal*. At 15 miles cross branch of Dasht River and again at 16 miles another. At 16¾ cross the main branch of Dasht River (plenty of good flowing perennial water), and at 17 miles pass Kalatak on left. Camp ¼ mile N. of village in grove of date palms. Road good all the way and easily made practicable for guns. Considerable quantity of supplies obtainable here, and grazing and fuel unlimited. Grass from the hills and a large supply of *bhusa* also. In Kej two villages on the N. bank, and three on the S. bank of river, are inhabited (1885). Revenue from this district is partly paid to Khan of Kalat. Dates are largely grown in valley, and several thousand camels could be purchased, besides sheep and goats. Kej is reported to be the hottest place in Mekran—thermometer read 76° at night in January.
6	GIROK (GARUK) river (right bank).	7½	106	For 4 miles over stony plain, but up by series of shallow *nalas* draining S. S. E. to Kej River (a branch of Dasht River), then enter Kej range at debouchure of Girok River which flows to Kej River. Water obtainable only after rain. Wood abundant, and grass apparently very plentiful. Local information says that 20,000 maunds could be collected from Kej hills. Grazing good, and thousands of camels are procurable at low prices. At 4⅔ miles perennial water-supply under left bank of stream, of good quality. Road still follows bed of *nala*.
7	LANG or GIROK (GARUK) Pass.	10	116	This is the usual halting place from Kej. Road continues up bed of *nala*. At 2 miles enter gorge, impassable after rain, and very difficult for camels. At 4½ miles the Sad Khaur, perennial stream, joins Girok *nala*, flowing from a dwarf palm jungle which bears 16° from junction. At 5 miles reach height of 1,175′ above sea level. At 6 miles the gorge becomes very difficult, and at 7 miles the Gathi Khaur, perennial stream, joins the Girok. At 10 miles reach Lang or Girok Pass. The gorge is a very difficult one, and would require much labour to render it practicable for wheels. Grass is obtainable from *nala* bed in small quantities, and is plentiful in the hills. Little or no grazing, but wood is plentiful. Encamping space is cramped; water only procurable in any large quantity, after rain.
8	CHIB (BOLIDA). 1,643.	20½	136½	Continue up Girok *nala* for 1 mile, and then turn up the Lakori *nala* for 1¼ miles, thence up a tributary of the latter called Girgusht *nala* for 1¾ miles to its head. Cross low *kotal* (2,183′), the highest point reached in Kej range, and descend Jor *nala* towards Bolida plain. Drainage from here flows N. to Bolida *nala* which flows E. till it turns E. end of Kej range, whence it flows S. to Kej River which it joins above Sami. At 6¼ reach perennial water in Pishbun *nala*, and after crossing several *nalas* reach the Bolida plain at 10 miles. For 3 miles through jungle—grass, grazing, and wood abundant; height 1,789′ above sea level. At 16¼ cross Bolida River, flowing W. to E., and follow left bank. Perennial water-supply in plenty; numerous date groves; grass, wood, and grazing abundant. At 18 miles pass N. of Maniaz, the most S. W. of Bolida villages. At 19⅓ pass through Soloh. At 20½ reach Chib which is the principal village in Bolida. Besides Maniaz, Soloh and Chib, there are two other villages—Bet and Kushk—all situated amongst date palm groves on bank of Bolida River. Supplies procurable in moderate quantities, besides grass and wood and water in abundance, also dates. Sheep and goats to a certain number also procurable.
9	ROGAN MUSH, 2,382.	15½	152	For 1½ miles over open plain crossing two *nalas*. Then enter Bolida range of low clay and gravel hills with perpendicular strata of sandstone cropping up. At 2 miles cross Hamlatigan

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No. 33.

GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	nala. Up to 6½ miles winding through low hills and crossing several small *nalas.* At 7⅓ miles perennial water and extensive jungle, and leaving hills enter stony plain. At 10¼ miles enter low hills, part of Zamiran range. Perennial water-supply in Wadi *nala* at 12¼ miles, also grass and wood. At 14 miles cross low *kotal* and enter Rogan Mush *nala.* Road follows the gorge which narrows to 10′, with precipitous sides, impassable for guns. The gorge can be turned. Camp at Rogan Mush, ¼ mile N. of mouth of gorge. Perennial water plentiful. Grass and wood can be collected. Grazing scarce. Laden camels took six hours over this stage.			
10	JABDAR river 3,000′.	17	169	Ascend *nala* for 3 miles, cross *kotal* and descend. Water in Bipar River up which road ascends. At 4⅓ miles waterfall necessitates detour; easy going afterwards as river bed widens. At 10 miles the road which is now following the Shar *nala* enters narrow gorge with precipitous sides. At 10½ miles Jabdar Shar halting-place. A few date palms and a little cultivation. Grass, grazing, and wood plentiful, and water good and abundant. Thence ascend *kotal* to plateau. At 13 miles cross Palamgwoz *kotal* to turn impassable route through gorge of *nala.* At mile 13 is very bad going, gradient $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ over rock. Thence over bad country, crossing *nalas* and ridges, to Jabdar River and camp on left bank. A little cultivation, rice, maize, dates, grass, good grazing, and wood procurable. This was a very hard march, much time and expense required to render road fit for wheels; time 8½ hours.
11	PAROM, . . 2,935′.	20	189	Again up ravines and across low *kotals* to the Zamiran range* crossed at an elevation of 3,691′. Thence over a stony plain at 7 to 10 miles, and reach Dokul at foot of N. slopes of Zamiran range 2,894′. For four miles winding through low hills; grazing and wood abundant. Then over a sandy plain to camp. Grass, grazing, and wood abundant. Water easily obtainable by digging wells 15′ to 20′ deep in river bed; only one well in village, 70′ deep. A few sheep and goats obtainable here, large numbers in surrounding district.
	N. B.—From here Jennings makes a detour to the E. *viâ* Mount Prinpiska instead of following the direct route across the Hinduwan pass, owing to heavy floods.			
12	KESRI nala. 3,273′.	17¼	206¼	For 7⅓ miles over Parom plain, then ascend gradually; at 10⅓ miles enter Kesri *nala,* perennial water-supply. At 13½ reach Kesri *kotal* 3,942′ and descend; both ascent and descent easy. Camp on bank of *nala*; no perennial water here.
13	GHAR GISHTAR, 3,465′.	22½	228¾	Across several ridges and stony plains, no difficulties till Ghar River is reached, the course of which is followed upwards to the west. Perennial water-supply in river at camp; as also at mile 9 of this stage. Grass, wood, and grazing abundant.
14	MACH nala. 3,632′.	20	248¾	Cross ridge separating Ghar *nala* from Askan, elevation 3,526′, and descend Askan torrent; at 6⅓ miles direct road from Parom *viâ* Hinduwan is struck. At 17 miles cross a *kotal* 4,203′ elevation, and after crossing four more small *kotals* to avoid the narrow gorges of the stream, re-enter Mach *nala* at 3,872′ and descend to camp. Grass, wood, and grazing and plenty of water.
15	ISFANDAK,† 3,580′.	27	275¾	For 7 miles road good all the way over a stony undulating plain. Thence across the Dasht plain, wide and sandy, and cross a ridge at 14 miles, and after crossing and following several

* For road from Zamiran to Morti *see* end of this route, page 169. This would be a more direct way of reaching Isfandak, but the road is very bad.

† For road from Isfandak to Kuhak, *vide* No. 50, page 272.

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No. 33.

GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

nalas meet Mashkid River at 20¾ miles. River flows from W. by S. to E. by N., broad stream, perennial supply, 3,371′ elevation. Cross by ford. Leave river and ascend through low hills and cross Isfandak plain to village, which possesses one excellent *karez*, 60 houses, 300 inhabitants, 1,000 sheep and goats, 40 cows, 15 donkeys, 2 horses. The main route leading west from Panjgur to Dizak and Bampur crosses here.

16	DAF-I-AFI. 4,075′.	18¼	294	Over open plain for 3 or 4 miles, then up bed of Darida *nala*, 200 yards wide with steep banks. At 5⅓ miles bunded tank to hold up rain water for flocks. At 6 miles quit *nala* and ascend to gravel plateau, crossing which enter low hills at 7 miles leaving *nala* to E. Dehak village visible among groves of date palms, 6½ miles W. Thence following course of Sherindor *nala* and tributaries reach Bansar *kotal* at 13¾ miles (elevation 5,525′), a stony level plain 100 yards wide. Descent easy, partly down bed of *nala* to camp in bed of Bansar *nala** This road is good throughout; 6 hours for laden camels. Grass and wood procurable.
17	BALAKALAT .	12¾	306¾	After descending Bansar *nala* for 4 miles, two roads branch W. up Pork *nala* to Dehak, one of which over Brinjnan pass (4,600′) is practicable for guns. At 8 miles pass Aibi Fort on left bank of Kalagan *nala*. At 8 miles Pahro village; grass, wood, and grazing; two *karezes*, date groves, and cultivation. A small fort, Elev. 3,616′. Road from Bampur *viâ* Dirak joins here. Pass Deh hamlet at 11⅓ miles. Good water-supply at Balakalat from a running stream. Fairly strong mud fort on spur overlooking ravine. *Karez* and cultivation; 300 inhabitants.
18	JALK (MIRI FORT), 2,976′.	14¼	321	At half a mile pass small fort of Lijji in midst of cultivation. Road gradually descending all the way, and excellent throughout, fit for wheels. Fort much dilapidated, 125 yards square. Supplies of all sorts abundant. For troops Washap, the highest of the Jalk villages, 1 mile west of Miri, would be a better halting-place. Excellent water from a *karez* in the river bed. (Wahab). From Jalk to Ladis there are three routes:—

(i) By the desert, with regard to which Jennings expresses the opinion that even in its present condition it is fit for wheeled traffic; 122 miles. This route, which was partly surveyed by Daffadar Sardar Khan, is given below, but is mostly from local information.

(ii) To the W. of the above, *viâ* Nahu and skirting the hills 158⅓ miles. *Vide* page 170.

(iii) Still further W. *viâ* Gusht, and joining (ii) at Bug 189¾ miles. *Vide* page 172.

19	KHANUGAN .	7	327	Small village; grass, grazing, wood, water.
20	SHORAK . .	20	347	Running stream; grass, grazing, wood.
21	HOMAND . .	10	357	Running stream from Kuh-i-Safed; grass, wood, water.
22	KALHURAZAT .	10	367	Water, wood, and grazing; but grass not plentiful.
23	SHOREN CHAH .	15	382	Ditto ditto.
24	TALAB . .	25	407	Mashkid river: wood, grass, grazing.
25	REK MALIK .	15	422	Ditto ditto.

* No water in the Bansar *nala* at Daf-i-Afi. We halted at Kudani between 2 and 3 miles higher up, nearer the *kotal*, but the ground there is very confined, merely a narrow river bed between high hills. A large body of troops had better go to Aibi, where there is ample room and water. (Wahab, 1896.)

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No. 33.

GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
26	MIRZAWAR (LADIS.)	12	434	.....
27	LADIS (proper)	8	442	Grass unlimited; grass, grazing, water and wood excellent, also a certain amount of supplies and almost unlimited sheep.
28	DARIBIABAN *nala*. 5,416′.	16½	458½	Cross Ladis River and enter low hills on N. bank, following up bed of *nala*. At 6 miles reach top of Chedag *kotal* (4,668′) and descend; practicable for guns; cross plain intersected by several *nalas*, and at 12 miles commence ascent up bed of *nala* to the top of Daribiaban *kotal* (5,797′) at 14½ miles. This *kotal* could easily be made practicable for guns; ascent and descent $\frac{1}{30}$, about ½ mile each. Continue descent gradually to Daribiaban *nala* at 16½ miles. Perennial water, grass, grazing and wood 1½ miles down stream. Good road throughout and frequented by *kafilas*.
29	BED kotal. 6,674′.	11¼	469¾	Cross *nala* and ascend along the hills to right, a plain 5 miles wide to left. At 3½ miles enter shale hills. At 4¾ arrive at Bug; no water, but grazing and wood. At 6½ miles commence ascent of Bed *nala* and at 9 miles reach its head and emerge on elevated plateau, called Bed *kotal* 2 miles long by ½ to 1½ miles wide. Wood, grazing and water, abundant, and grass in fair quantity. Camping ground for large force.
30	CHAMAG. . . 4,549′.	28¼	498	For 1 mile across plateau and descend Bed *nala*, valley gradually widening, till at 2 miles it is quite 3½ miles wide; tamarisk trees growing in *nala*, which broadens out as it enters the lower ground. At 10 miles pass Kosgar (5,189′) on bank of *nala*; grazing and wood, but little grass and no water. The latter is obtainable 2 or 3 miles back (*i.e.*, S.) up the *nala* at a place called Bug, by sinking wells 6′ deep in bed of *nala*. At 10 miles leave bed of *nala* which flows N. E. and ascend low hills; at 11 miles the Dozab Chamag plain is sighted in front. At 13½ miles cross Dozab River, dry bed, and cross low shale range for 3 miles, thence across plain (6 or 7 miles wide to left) till at 27 miles pass perennial running water; wheat cultivation, and a *karez* 1 mile distant to right. At 28¼ miles reach bank of Chamag *nala*. Grass, wood, and grazing abundant, and water plentiful. Wheat cultivation close by at Dozab.
31	MALIKAF . .	18	516	Ascend gradually up left bank of Chamag *nala* for 4 miles and then cross and ascend a tributary, and at 7¼ miles reach top of Shemidar *kotal* (5,187′) easy gradient of $\frac{1}{30}$, fit for guns. (About 1 mile to E. in the hills is Mina bazaar, where are remains of a silver mine and buildings, now deserted and destroyed.) Thence descend gradually down S. branch of Shemidar *nala*, till at 10¼ miles three branches unite and flow eastwards (4,681′); road ascends N. branch. At 12¾ miles grass and grazing in *nala* but no water. At 13¾ reach top of Shemidar *kotal*, (5,103′), after easy ascent, and with little labour could be made fit for guns. Thence descend Habsh Kushta *nala*. At 17¼ spring of water; road in good order. Water and wood in plenty at Malikaf, but no grass and little grazing. *Nala* here 100 yards wide.
32	HURMAK 2,761′.	15	531	For 2 miles continue down *nala* then emerge on open plain, affording excellent grazing. At 3¾ cross low ridge. At 6½ miles reach foot of Malik Siah Kuh, where there is a shrine and a spring

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No. 33.

GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *viâ Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	of water. Road excellent throughout and, with little labour, could be made practicable for guns. Descend Malik Siah *nala* as far as 11 miles, and then continue descent across gravelly plain. At 12¼ miles, after crossing a large *nala* and a low ridge, descend a broad *nala*, and at 14 miles proceed along gravelly plain parallel to *nala* for 1 mile when the Hurmuk *nala* is reached. Road throughout excellent. Good water from two springs on right bank of *nala*; grazing and wood abundant, but no grass.			
33	NAWAR. 1,597′.	23	554	Descend for rather less than a mile and debouch on plain, sand and gravel, affording good grazing, for 9⅓ miles. Here gravel ceases and sparse jungle commences; good grazing, elevation, 1,933′. Continue across several watercourses; from 13 miles to 14 miles rather heavy going, and further on the descent is clothed with salt, showing its liability to inundation. At 18⅓ miles reach right (or S.) bank of Shelag River—a stream of clear liquid brine (1,742′). Crossing good, about 18″ deep except after heavy rain, ½ mile wide. At 20⅓ miles pass ruins of Abbas Rehan, 1 mile on right, soil here, hard clay. Tamarisk jungle. Camp at 23 miles in tamarisk jungle. Unlimited water in wells of small depth. Wood and grazing unlimited, but no grass.
34	HAOZAR or HAOZDAR. 1,622′.	26	580	Over desert, at 7⅓ miles pass Lakri Shahr on the E. of road. At 10¾ miles enter heavy sand ridges. At 12⅓ sand ceases, plain covered with salt in all directions; good going over hard clay. At 14 miles good and abundant grazing. At 14⅓ miles gravel soil begins, salt diminishes. So far the country is liable to inundation. At 15¾ miles cross broad low gravel ridge. At 16⅓ miles clay soil, quite bare. At 20¼ miles cross another similar gravel ridge. Five miles to W. are two good wells at Chah-i-Khak-i-Muhammad Darwesh, on road from Bam. Good going all the rest of the way to fort Haozar. Water lying in ditch, and obtainable at short distance below surface. Fort of oblong trace with high walls in good repair, 10 turrets and many houses and domes inside. No wood or grazing here.
35	SEHKUHA, (SEHKOHA). 1,748′.	23	603	For 5½ miles over level clay plain; tamarisk jungle commences; water procurable 5′ or 6′ below surface. Jungle ceases at 6¼ miles and at 9⅓, wells of Chah-i-Muhammad Raza Khan a few miles to left (W.) and Chah-i-Khunda Khan to right. Cross a low ridge of clay and sand. At 16 miles pass several deserted villages. Country irrigated by canals from Helmund. At 18 miles pass through cultivation and unbridged water channels. Going rather heavy. Supplies of all sorts procurable for large force. Sehkuha contains only some 600 inhabited houses now, it having ceased to be the capital of Sistan, since Nasirabad became more important. The garrison at Sehkuha is 100 infantry detached from Nasirabad.
36	CHELLING .	10	613	The road winds considerably through irrigation channels and deep ditches, unbridged and difficult for baggage animals. At 6 miles pass Sadiki (Sergazi on Map) containing 300 houses, and surrounded by cultivation. At Chelling, 350 houses with a square fort in the middle of which is a round tower.—(*Bellew*).
37	NASIRABAD (NASRATABAD).	13	626	Across numerous irrigation channels, many of them disused. At 2 miles pass extensive ruins called Chang-i-Murghan, and at 7 miles the country is covered with heaps of driven sand right up to walls of Nasirabad—(*Bellew*). Garrison: 1 regiment cavalry, 1 battalion infantry, and 1 or 2 batteries of artillery.

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GWADAR *to* LASH JUWAIN (SISTAN), *vid Kej, Jalk, Ladis, Sehkuha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
38	BULI (or BOLI).	13	639	Route N. E. over a jungle tract with pools from overflow of canals. Road water-logged and difficult throughout. Banjar, 6 miles, is on the edge of a great sheet of water; 400 houses. This tract could be inundated completely. Passing to W. of Banjar across a canal, turns E., then N. At 10 miles pass Deh Afghan to right—a square fort with tower and loop-holes, occupied by Persian garrison. Through cultivated ground to Buli, 2 villages of 100 houses each.
39	SILIAN . .	28	667	Route N. by E. through a patch of corn-fields; then across a rough sandy tract to a canal now dry, passing *en route* through the ruins of Kuhak, leaving away to the right the village of Rindan, and to the left that of Kala Nao. From the canal across a slightly raised plain to the Naizar, where it narrows between the wide swamps (now dry) of the Helmand and Farrah Rud *hamuns*. Crossed this narrow belt of bulrush swamp in 1½ hours by a foot-path. The Naizar has been dry for four years. Previous to that it was under water to a depth of 3′ or 4′. It forms the northern limit of Sistan Proper, and separates it from Hokal. The country N. of the Naizar is broken into small tumuli of spongy soil. We travelled across this in a N. E. direction, and came to the ruins of Peshawaran, and afterwards the ruins of Silian.
40	LASH JUWAIN . 1,810′.	18	685	Direct route due N. We went to see the ruins at Kol Marut, and from thence proceeded N. E. along the highway between Hokal and Sistan, and in 2½ hours arrived at Khairabad, a poor hamlet of 20 houses. Thence N. E. over a "kerta" grown tract, and, diverging from the river, crossed a bare tract towards a high coast line of cliffs, and then turning N. again struck the river, and followed its course to the Lash Juwain basin of the Farrah Rud, passing through the ruins of Luftan. Time from Khairabad 2 hours and 15 minutes. A more dreary, yet inhabited, spot than this is not often met. On every side are the evidences of ruin, decay, and neglect, of anarchy and oppression. The land is most fertile, and abounds in excellent pasture for cattle. Fort of Juwain is 2 miles N. E. from Lash on the opposite side of the river.

No. 33A.

ZAMIRAN *to* MORTI.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Stage on NIHING River.	20	20	Rough road with plenty of water; camp on Nihing river.
2	GHISTIGAN .	20	40	Rough road as before, and plenty of water. Occasional Nomad encampments.
3	GUSHAH . .	17	57	Road very stony and bad across the Hindwan range.
4	MORTI . .	16	73	Very bad road, pass hamlet of Bat in the Dalikin Hills, thence descend to Morti. There ought to be a direct route from Morti to Isfandak *vid* the Shaitab River.

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No. 33B.

JALK *to* LADIS *viâ Nahu and Desert Route skirting the hills.*

Authority.—JENNINGS, March 1885. (*Partly by Daffadar Sardar Khan*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	SINUKAN . 4,151′.	12	12	For 7¼ miles the road runs up the bed of the Jalk river; at 7¼ miles the road leaves the Jalk river-bed and turns to the right at an angle of 40° between parallel ranges of hills on either side till Sinukan is reached at mile 12; gentle ascent the whole way. Road excellent and available for guns. At Sinukan water sweet and abundant from a *karez*; wood also plentiful; grass fairly abundant; grazing plentiful; 40 houses, a few sheep; inhabitant Khalkali Baluchis; a small amount of cultivation. General direction W. N. W.
2	NAHU (NAUK) . 4,820′.	14	26	At 5 miles the road, having hitherto descended gently between parallel ranges, enters the Pahura *nala* (a tributary of the Jalk river) and ascends it; at mile 9 the road leaves the Pahura *nala* and turns to the left, crossing the Pir Kahur Kotal and descending into the main Jalk river at mile 11; *kotal* easy, but would need some work to make it passable for guns. From mile 11 the road ascends the Jalk river-bed (here called the Nahu *nala*) to Nahu, 14 miles. Road good all the way. At Nahu fort plenty of excellent *karez* water, a large grove of date palms, considerable cultivation, wood and grass fairly abundant, but plentiful some 10 miles to S.; grazing abundant; inhabitants Baranzais, Salars and Rais, nearly all Baluchis; 100 houses and some 500 sheep owned by village. General direction W. inclined to S.
3	ZAITE (SAIDI) . 4,535′.	23	49	At 1½ miles the road leaves the Nahu valley and crosses a low *kotal*; latter in present state impracticable for guns, and even wants repairs to make it into a fair camel track; but by making a detour to the S. and turning the small range (increase in distance about 3 miles), a road available for wheeled traffic is reached. At 2½ miles the road descends into the Sargaz *nala* (called also the Pahura *nala*, a tributary of the Jalk river), and ascends its bed till mile 8. Here the road crosses a low clay *kotal* and descends into the Nokdar *nala* at mile 9 (this is a tributary of the Mashkid river). The road onwards ascends the valley of the *nala* to the halting place. At mile 10, at a place called Patkuk, sweet water is obtained 3 feet from the surface, and several wells exist. Here grass and grazing abundant and wood obtainable. At mile 12 the Johldár *nala* runs into the big *nala* we are ascending from the left; perennial water exists a few miles up. At mile 17 the Mozaraf *nala* joins the Sargaz *nala* from the left; perennial water also to be found in it a few miles up. From mile 9 to the halting place the valley is 2 to 3 miles wide. At Zaite are several sweet springs; grass, wood, grazing abundant; road available for guns. General direction N. W.
4	MAKAN TAK .	11	60	The road runs up the valley for 2½ miles whence it hugs the south-western slopes of the famous Kuh-i-Safed, a mighty mountain of glittering rock, conspicuous amongst its black brethren (the peaks of the Sianeh Kuh). At mile 7 we cross a low watershed and thence descend to the halting place; at Makan Tak, 11 miles, there is an immense grove of tamarisks; water 8 feet from the surface; also a spring on the right; path leading to it available only for footmen; grass, grazing, wood plentiful, and road available for guns. General direction W. N. W.
5	NARAF . .	14	74	The road descends for 4 miles, where the Makan Tak *nala* is joined by the Gaz *nala*, and both are onward called the Hinjirok *nala*. Here water is obtainable in the *nala* bed a few

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No. 33B.

JALK *to* LADIS, *viâ Nuhu.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
				feet from the surface. At mile 11, in the middle of the broad *nala* bed, is a peculiar white hill, known as "Ghari Kilar." The valley of the river-bed between the Gili mountain and the Kuh-i-Safed is about 2 miles wide. From here to the halting place a dense grove or jungle of tamarisks exists in the river-bed. At Naraf is some rain water cultivation. Water obtainable a few feet from surface in river-bed; grass, grazing, wood, abundant; road available for guns. General direction of road N., slightly inclined to W.
6	DAF-I-DUROKAN	19	93	The road descends the Hinjirok river-bed for 4 miles. Here we meet the road running *viâ* Shoran Chah to Jalk, and we finally leave the Hinjirok *nala* on our right, the latter running to the Mashkhel river. The road runs over good and fairly level ground to the halting place, the mighty Mashkhel desert being on our right; at Daf-i-Durokan are innumerable tamarisks and good camel grazing; no grass here; grass said, and I believe on good authority, to be most abundant 8 to 10 miles on our right, *i.e.*, on the Talab river. At Daf-i-Durokan no water exists, but plenty is found 7 miles up the river-bed on our left; also in the Talab river-bed, 10 miles on our right. NOTE.—A glance at the map will show that, were an army to go by this route, it would naturally strike more N. from Naraf, until it hit the Talab river (this would increase the length of the route by 5 miles); it would then march up the left bank of this river either to Bug on this route or to Mirjawar. General direction of route N.W. Road good and available for all arms.
7	SHAHTIR-I-SIAH.	23	116	The road for the whole way runs along the desert between the hills on the left (and at their base) and the Talab river on the right, road good and available for all arms. General direction N.W. Grazing and wood (the *tagaz*) in plenty *en route;* also grass along the banks of the Talab river. At 20 miles on the left, at 5 miles distance from the route, is a spring in the hills called "Shah Sowari," while 7 to 8 miles on the right is the large Talab stream. At 23 miles we reach the halting place; here again water exists in the hills, 5 miles to the left at the head of the spring Shahtir-i-Siah, which gives its name to the halting place, and 7 miles to the right in the Talab river. No grass nearer than the banks of the last-named river. Wood and grazing abundant.
8	BUG . .	10	126	For the first 5½ miles the road runs over the hard desert in a north-westerly direction, until it reaches the Gazo river (the main branch of the Talab river). Here there is a fine flowing stream of good perennial water. From mile 5½ to mile 11, the road ascends the bed of the stream in a westerly direction. Road available for guns, but somewhat stony and would require clearing. At mile 5½ is the main road leading from Sarhad to Mashkhel, Chargeh, etc., and the one usually taken by raiding bands from, or into Sarhad, into or from Northern Baluchistan. The other road taken by them, especially if the raids be from, or on Kharan, is *viâ* the Hinjirok *nala*. (NOTE.—From Zaite to Bug, the country is owned by the Damani Baluchis.) Along the route, which would be impassable in the time of flood, a good deal of grass exists and abundant tamarisks and grazing, as also at the halting place, while the river water is excellent, and plenty of fish are to be had for the catching. Although in the middle of the hills, there is room here to encamp at least two brigades.
9	LADIS (*viâ* ANDAI)	35	158½	Bug to Ladis, *viâ* Andai, 35 miles—*vide* route No. 33-C., page 173.

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No. 33C.

JALK *to* LADIS, *viâ Nahu and Gusht.*

Authority.—JENNINGS, 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SINUKAN .	12	12	*Vide* main route, page 170.
2	NAHU (NAUK) .	14	26	
3	KUD 5,734′.	18	44	Ascend left bank of Nahu river, high hills on either side. Occasionally leave *nala* bed and cross spurs of hills on right, till junction of Kud Khwar is reached. Water here good and abundant. Wood, grass and forage procurable from hills. Road excellent and fit for guns.
4	GUSHT . . 4,650′.	17	61	Ascend Nahu *nala* for 3 miles, then turn W. and ascend Badamo *kotal* (6,788′), ascent easy except last 100 yards. Descent steep for ½ mile, thence easy. At 10½ miles, after descending Badamo Khwar enter Simish plain (4,862′) and turning to right follow up valley to Gusht. The Badamo kotal is not practicable for guns, and considerable labour is required to make it so. Gusht is a very strong mud fort in good repair (1885), situated N. W. of considerable cultivation, and date palm groves. Water good and abundant from two *karezes*. 200 houses, 2,000 sheep; supplies considerable.
5	DANGLI . 5,253′.	8¾	69¾	Ascend Dushtu Khwar and cross low *kotal* in Sianeh Kuh. Pass small deserted fort of Sarkalagh at 2 miles, and rejoin bed of Dushtu Khwar. Cross Gazan *kotal* (5,504′) and ascend Dugli Khwar. Cross Dangli *kotal* (5,633′); ascent and descent very easy; one day's work to make it fit for wheels. Water-supply ½ mile E. up Dangli *nala*. Descend 1¼ miles to Dangli *nala*, grazing and grass abundant, no water nearer than that mentioned above except after rain.
6	GAZ (in Hinjirok nala). 4,618′.	5½	75¼	One stage could be made of this and last stage, more especially as grass, wood, grazing and water are plentiful at Gaz. Road follows Dangli *nala* bed or banks down to junction with Hinjirok, ascending which reach camp at ¼ mile from junction.
7	BANDARAN nala. 5,855′.	16	91¼	Cross and ascend Kuturi *nala* (tributary of Hinjirok). Then across spur into Dushtu *nala* up which run difficult roads to Gusht and Washt (W.) Ascend Razah *nala*. At 10 miles, water plentiful. Cross *kotal* at 12½ miles. Camp at junction of Razah and Bandaran *nalas* (former name not commonly used). Water, wood, grass and grazing abundant. Road throughout good except from 10 to 13 miles, when it is cut up by *nalas*—ascent all the way.
8	SAR-I-DRUKAN . (DUROKAN.)	15¼	106½	Ascend Bandaran *nala* and tributary to source of latter on Bandaran *kotal* at 3 miles, thence over undulating stony plain (6,419′), ascent $\frac{1}{50}$. Thence descend *nala* to Drukan *nala* (7¼ miles); good going, gradual descent down valley ½ mile wide. At 15¼ reach Sar-i-Drukan, where Drukan *nala* turns N.-E. through gap in Gili Mountain. Large grove of tamarisks and water in *nala*, except in times of drought. This is a good halting place.
9	GOLAS (in Dastgird nala).	23¾	130¼	Ascend Dastgird *nala*, good going and easy gradient. Hills become bare and grass, etc., less abundant. At 9 miles valley begins to contract as *kotal* is approached and wood becomes more abund-

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No. 33C.

JALK *to* LADIS, *viâ Nahu and Gusht.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				ant, while road gets broken. The *kotal* of Dastgird is a level clayey plain (6,184′), ascent and descent $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$. Proceed down Dastgird *nala*, at 19 miles grass and grazing abundant and tamarisk jungle in patches. Golas is deserted but signs of habitations are visible. Water procurable by digging a few feet in river-bed, also from old *karez* ½ mile back.
10	BUG . .	25½	155¾	For three miles down Dastgird *nala* to Gazu plain, direction N., and reach fort of Sianeh range. Turn the Gili Mountain and reach Gazu fort, at 7 miles. Fort dilapidated and deserted. Grass, wood and grazing abundant, and extensive wheat cultivation. Valley here 4 miles wide, narrowing as it runs N. Cross Talab river at 10½ miles, water flowing in bed 100 to 130 yards wide, banks 40′ high. At 14 miles road enters bed of river, which contracts to 40 yards at 14 miles and is impassable in floods. River-bed alternately narrows and widens, with groves of tamarisk and grass at the wider parts. At 24½ miles leave bed of river, and make short cut across low *kotal*, and ascend Bug *nala* (3,296′). If the river were not in flood, this stage would be 3 miles shorter.
11	ANDAI . . 3,500′.	20½	176¼	Ascend Bug *nala* for 10 miles, cross a spur and descend to *nala* again, to rise immediately to Sor *kotal* (4,744′); ascent and descent easy. For the last 10 or 11 miles the country is desolate and of volcanic formation. Descend by Andai *nala*; road so far could easily be made practicable for guns, no water for last 13 miles up to this point. Hence down gentle slope over gravelly plain, separated by low range on right from broad desert (crossed by Route No. 33-B.) At 16 miles the *nala* runs off into a broad sandy plain. Continue descending to Andai. Abundance of good water a few hundred yards below camp in *nala*. Dense tamarisk jungle, grass and grazing abundant; some cultivation, but no inhabitants or village.
12	LADIS . . 4,031′.	14½	190¾	Across numerous *nalas* which intersect an otherwise level plain. At 11 miles pass Mirkoh and at 13 miles Alinjan, 1 mile to right. Camp on right bank of Ladis river about half a mile S. W. of Barziar village—a most fertile spot, good flowing water, abundant grass and grazing and some 20,000 sheep and goats. Ladis is a group of seven villages.

No. 34.

GUATTAR *to* MAGAS, *viâ Bahau Kalat and Irafshan.*

Authority.—SYKES and BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SIGARI . .	12	12	Road across sand to hamlet of Sigari where there are a few Baluch huts and rain holes. Direction N.

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No. 34.

GUATTAR *to* MAGAS, *viâ Bahau Kalat and Irafshan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	RIMDAN . .	10	22	Track N. N. E., crossing telegraph line to Rimdan, a hamlet similar to Sigari.
3	BESUJ . .	12	34	Road through low waterless hills to Besuj, still another squalid hamlet.
4	SURJA . .	8	42	Road partly through low hills, to W. of track Kuh-i-Kashu. Surja (compare Shargar Kuh on map) is on the Roghan torrent, which flows W.
5	BAHAU KALAT* . 122'.	8	50	Level road to village of Bahau Kalat, the property of Mauladad Khan. The authority for this and neighbouring routes was Ashraf Amil Bahu, whom the Governor of Karman placed at my disposal for intelligence purposes. *N. B.*—Amil = land-owner.
6	KASTAG . .	25	75	Rough march to stage on river; no village at Kastag. Road lies up river bed, with low hills on both sides.
7	PESHIN . .	11	86	March across low hills to stage on another branch of the Bahau Kalat river. There are no supplies procurable. See also No. 5, page 21.
8	MURTAN . .	26	112	Very rough march through low hills. Murtan, which is situated on a branch of the Sarbaz river, is a tiny hamlet in the Irafshan district. It is inhabited by Pongeri and Askandi Iliats.
9	GERWANI . .	16	128	Road up stream, which always holds pools of water, to Gerwani Pass at 10 miles; this pass is very difficult for camels. Gerwani, a stage on branch which flows into the Shahri river.
10	KAHNAB (IRAFSHAN). 2,900'	17	145	The road continues down the rugged tract reaching Kahnab, the chief village of Irafshan at 17 miles. Kahnab is on the main branch of the Shahri river.
11	Stage on branch of SHAHRI river.	15	160	Very rough road through low hills, crossing a watershed, and descending to a stage on the Shahri river.
12	MOLTAN .	16	176	Road through low hills to village of Moltan, in the district of Sib. This village, which is about a mile S. of the Mashkhed (not as on map), was visible from the hills to the S. of Magas. It has a date grove, and its elevation must be about 3,000 feet. It lies under the Kuh-i-Moltan.
13	MAGAS . . 3,970'.	19	195	Good road, crossing a low range of hills at 11 miles. For remainder of Route to Washt, see pages 270 and 265.

* For Bahau Kalat to Geh, see page 176, No. 34-C.
For the Chahbar-Kej road *viâ* Bahau Kalat and Tump, *vide* No. 28, page 146.
For Bahau Kalat to Magas *viâ* Sarbaz, see end of this route, page 175, No. 34-B.

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No. 34A.

Irafshan *to* Magas.

Authority.—Shekh Mohi-ud-din, K. B., December 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Gazzi Pass . 3,350′.	8	8	A fairly good road, along a water-course. Ascends to the Gazzi pass, where there is a spring of good water and some fuel, but no forage.
2	Naoshadar well	15	23	Descend 2 miles to a stream, then ascend the opposite hills by a very rough road to Sorap Pass at 9 miles. (Altitude, 4,630′.) Then descend by a small water-course. Good water from Naoshadar well and plenty of fuel and forage.
3	Hanzan spring. 4,010′.	8½	31½	Skirt the Southern base of the Moltan hill over a good road. Good water; fuel and forage in plenty.
4	Magas . . 3,970′.	7	38½	Cross a low pass at 2½ miles. (Altitude, 4,160′.) At 5 miles pass Shatur spring, 1 mile to the east, where there is a date grove. At 6 miles cross the Mashkhel River. Magas, a large village of about 500 Gichki families. A strongly-built fort here. Supplies obtainable, also sweet spring-water, and fuel and forage in plenty.

No. 34B.

Guattar *to* Magas, *viâ Sarbaz.*

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	Guattar to Bahau Kalat.	50	50	See above, No. 34.
6	Gaz Manzil .	12	62	Road through hills to stage on river.
7	Kaptag-i-Doka .	12	74	Rough road through hills to stage on river.
8	Kej Hogin .	12	86	Road crosses Kuh-i-Bagha-i-band by a very rough track to stage on river. This stage also occurs on the Kasarkand-Bafatan road.
9	Bagai Jam .	11	97	Very stony road to stage on river.
10	Dipkhaur. . 2,590′.	8	105	Road track to small village of Dipkhaur. *Vide* No. 14, stage 25, mile 11.
11	Sarbaz* 3,100′.	29½	134½	*Vide* No. 14, stages 26 to 28.
12	Camp on Gwemark River.	21½	156	
13	Magas . 3,970′.	22¼	178¼	

* For roads from Sarbaz to Geh, Champ, and Murtan, and from Guattar to Kasarkand, see pages 54, 177, 178 and 176, respectively.

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No. 34C.

GEH *to* BAHAU KALAT.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	RABJARAK .	12	12	Water from spring in *nala* ; no village or supplies ; road through hills and ravines.
2	SARTAB . .	11	23	Small village and cultivation ; moderate amount of supplies procurable. Water abundant and good, from springs ; road similar to last march.
3	RADAN SOTAN .	14	37	Water from springs close to halting-place ; no village ; road through hills.
4	OSHAN . .	12	49	Halting-place in ravine ; fuel plentiful ; water from a small stream.
5	BANVAN . .	11	60	Village on river running south-east ; cultivation ; supplies ; water from river ; road over shingly track along river bed.
6	MIRI . . (MIR AGI ?)	13	73	Fair sized village with several scattered hamlets round ; date groves and cultivation ; all supplies procurable ; water abundant. Road over plain with cultivation round, intersected by irrigation canals. *N.B.*—From here branches off the road to Gwadar. See Route No. 6.
7	SURJA . .	12	85	Village, date grove, and cultivation ; several hamlets in vicinity. Supplies and camels procurable ; water abundant from river. Road through cultivated ground crossing irrigation canals from Bahu River.
8	BAHAU KALAT . 122'	13	98	Large village ; road over stony shingly going by river ; supplies easily procurable ; several hamlets in vicinity. *Maliyat*, 900 *tomans*.

No. 34D.

GUATTAR *to* KASARKAND.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	(1) Western route to Kasarkand.			
1	NAGWAR . . (NAGUAR ?)	19	19	Road across sand to hamlet, and mud holes of the usual type.
2	SHAHRISTAN .	19	38	Track across sand to hamlet as above.
3	BUNAO OR KALA PATILI.	19	57	Track close to a torrent bed to Bunao or Kala Patili at 19 miles. The name of the district is Chokat. Pirsohrab (not Pirshowal) is close by (Chakat in map).
4	HOSHAM . .	10	67	Very rough hilly road to stage on river.

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No. 34D.

GUATTAR *to* KASARKAND.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	JIGGER KUH .	10	77	Rough track to river stage in desert.
6	ZIARAT . .	10	87	Stony route to village near the Kaju Khaur.
7	KASARKAND . 1,710′	10	97	Rough road to large village of Kasarkand.
	(2) Eastern route to Kasarkand.			
1	BRADO . . (BARADAU)	11	11	Road across sand to village, with the usual mud holes.
2	NOKAUR . .	13	24	Level march to stage on river.
3	KUH-I-DIM .	13	37	March through low hills to little hamlet, with water from wells.
4	BEHLAR (BAL) .	13	50	Track passes through low hills to village and wells of Behlar.
5	CHARAK . .	8	58	March through hills of increasing size, to village of Charak close to a river.
6	TARADUN .	12	70	March up course of river to stage on river.
7	GAZ MANZIL .	17	87	March lies through rather more open country to stage on river.
8	KASARKAND * . 1,710′,	9	96	Stony march to large village of Kasarkand.

N. B.—Both routes seem to be of about the same length.

No. 34E.

SARBAZ *to* CHAMP.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DIPKHAUR . 2,590′.	16	16	Road down Sarbaz River with numerous hamlets.
2	KISHIKHAUR .	15	31	Road up branch of Sarbaz River to hamlet of Kishikhaur. These two marches are the same as on the Kasarkand-Sarbaz road.
3	JANGANI . .	16	47	Execrable road across a pass. There is, however, the redeeming feature of plenty of water.
4	KASHKAN-GITAN	16	63	Road almost as bad as during the last march to Kashkan-Gitan, a stage on the Kaju River. No supplies are to be got.
5	CHAMP . . 4,040′.	11	74	Stony road to Champ. The above road is extremely difficult. There is a footpath from Champ to Magas, but the camel road is by Aptar.

* For Kasarkand to Sarbaz, *see* No. 14, pages 54, 55.

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No. 34F.

Sarbaz *to* Murtan.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Parod . . 2,190′.	25	25	Road down Sarbaz River, passing numerous hamlets to Parod, the last village in the Sarbaz district. At Parod is a village and date grove.
2	Poshamag .	12	37	Very stony road along the skirts of the Kuh-i-Rok, a long low range from which I saw Kuh-i-Hamant. At 12 miles Poshamag, a small village and date grove, on the slopes of the Kuh-i-Rok.
3	Murtan . .	13	50	Road ascends and crosses a path about halfway. Murtan is a tiny hamlet belonging to Irafshan.

No. 35.

Isfahan *to* Burujird.

Authority.—Schindler.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Najafabad . 5,770′.	17 3/4	17 3/4	General direction W. Road very good. Leaving the Gardan Hasht-i-Bihisht, the Hamadan Gate is reached after 1¾ miles. Beyond, the road passes between gardens to 5¾ miles, where Mount Atishgah rises 100′ above the plain. At 10¾ miles the village of Chersang. Here a fine *chaussé*, probably dating from the Saffavian Monarchs, commences and goes straight to Najafabad. Najafabad is entered by a fine avenue of plane trees. The village contains several hundred families, is well supplied with water, and surrounded by numerous gardens. The Tirun-Kerven district commences here. The Luh-i-Surme range lies about 6 miles to the N., and the Kuh-i-Barzghelle 12 miles to the S.
2	Varpusht .	19 1/2	37 1/4	General direction N.W. Road good. The fine avenue extends 1½ miles beyond the village, and the straight *chaussé*, to 2¾ miles. Passing the village of Hajiabad, the little village of Shahdan is reached. Here the southern mountains approach pretty close, the northern continuing 6 to 8 miles distant. The little village of Izzahad is situated in a small barren valley off the left of the road which ascends steeply. The village of Kohun, which is reached soon after this, has fine gardens and plenty of water. Up to this point carriages can easily be employed from Isfahan ; but now the road presents a few difficult places. About 1½ miles beyond Kohun, constantly through extensive gardens and cultivation, lies the town of Tirun or Tirun-Kerven. It has a diameter of about 1,200 paces, and contains a large mosque and 450 houses. It is surrounded with well preserved walls flanked by towers. There are several gates. From Tirun the road continually ascends past the fine village of Jahjah with 50 houses, and after 1½ miles reaches Varpusht, a village of 120 houses, with a castle. From this place there is said to be a good road in a southerly direction to Shureshjan and Chal-i-Shutar.

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No. 35.

Ispahan *to* Burujird.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Kurd-i-Bala	25½	62¾	General direction N.W. Road good. The road ascends the fertile valley of the Tirun. Then is bounded on the N. by the continuation of the Kuh-i-Surme, called Kuh-i-Muhammadi, and on the S. by the Kumasun range. Opposite Asgherun, on the slopes of Kuh-i-Ahmad Reza, there is a little building over a spring. The mountains enclosing the valley on the W. now close in; they consist of two walls of rocks, and are called Kuh-i-Dalan. The mountains to the E. keep 4 to 6 miles distant. At the village of Kala-i-Nazar, on the edge of the plateau to Kytz, stands a ruined castle, constructed of large sandstone blocks, on a conical hill. A few miles from this are the miserable villages of Kurd-i-Pain, Kurd-i-Mian, and Kurd-i-Bala, inhabited by Armenians. Opposite the last named, near the village of Derebid, is the source of the Tirun stream.
4	Nimagird	20¼	83	General direction N. W. by N. Road continues ascending for 4 miles to the highest point of the Kytz plateau, 8,238′. Near this stands the ruined caravansarai of Madar-i-Shah. At this place the road to Khonsar and Gulpaigan branches off; it leaves Dumbuna to the left, and passes between the Dar Bala and Chak Sari mountains. The streams of Faridan all run S. E. The little village of Dumbuna stands at the extremity of the Dalan range on the boundary between the Tirun and Faridan districts. The first village of Faridan is Ashgird; 3 miles further comes Darun, with the residence of the governor and 300 families. 2¾ miles beyond that again the Armenian village of Nimagird. The fields of Faridan, especially those of the Armenian villages, are well cultivated. The Armenians employ high two-wheeled carts for transport; the others pack-animals. The Armenians here are warlike and of fine *physique*, differing greatly from the cringing specimens encountered in other parts of Persia. A few miles from Nimagird is the village of Akhora-i-bala, with 350 families, who are now Musulmans, but still speak Georgian.
5	Khoigan	18½	101½	General direction N. W. Road good. In order to visit the different Armenian villages, I quitted the main road after passing between Kuh i-Dizak and Ak-dash, and proceeded up a well-cultivated valley through Milagird, a large village of 100 families, to Shirishgun, a poor village. 2 miles from Shirishgun is "Lower Akhora," and 4 miles above it, on the same stream, "Upper Akhora." On the left of the Akhora Valley a conical hill, called Kala-i-Kuzi, is visible in the Chalawar range. From Akhora there is a road to Dizful six stages. I went from Akhora over the Chushkarud range, and after passing its summit, 8,420′, reached, at 4 miles beyond, the village of Khoigan, inhabited by 50 Armenian families.
6	Chaman-i-Sultan	25¾	127¼	General direction N. W. Road good. At Zarna, 8,300 feet, the watershed of the valley is reached. Rich cultivation and fine pastures everywhere. The climate is very cold; the ground is all covered with snow from November to April. West of Zarna is the black range of mountains, called Parsish or Parsisht. Half a mile beyond, the Kerdj stream, which flows towards Gulpaigan, is crossed. In the valleys of Moristan lie numerous ruined villages. Shahverdi is a fine large village. Chahar-chashma is the last village in the Faridan district, and is inhabited by Armenians and the descendants of a Turkish tribe.

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No. 35.

Isfahan *to* Burujird.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Thence road crosses a spur of the Tamandar range, and leaving Mount Kala-i-Khatil on the left descends to Chaman-i-Sultan, a poor village, the first in the Burbarud district. The ranges which bound the Burbarud plateau are called Sar-i-Sul. Those on the S. are called Tamandar and Gul-i-Bahar ; behind the latter comes the snowy Safed-Kuh range 12,000′ to 13,000′ high. The whole of this part of the country is called Japelak.
				McLachlan made the following stages in 1889 : Najafabad to Tirun 5 *farsakhs*, Deh-i-Kurd 5 *farsakhs*, Dumbina 3 *farsakhs*, Chil Khani 4 *farsakhs*, Chaman-i-Sultan 5 *farsakhs*.
7	Malakabad* . 7,382′.	17	144¼	General direction W. Road good. At about 5½ miles reach the half-Armenian village of Mughanak. The villages of Kala Abdur-Reza, Feighan, Annuj, and others, whose names are already forgotten, are deserted and in ruins. Malakabad is an Armenian village with 30 families. Junhush and Cherbas are two important villages.
8	Shengun .	10½	154¾	General direction N. W. Road fairly good. Here there are two roads, that used in summer passing north of the Sih-Kuh, and through the village of Dara-i-Shiraz, and the winter road of the Sih-Kuh and through the village of Azizabad. The Dara-i-Shiraz stream flows past Tarchistane to Serlak ; that passed before reaching Shengun is called Kamandab ; it rises in the Shuturun Kuh, leaves Shengun to the left, and flowing N. W. into the Silakhur valley, and passing Mounts Paris and Rengi, joins, at the large village of Bahrein, the Burujird or Tahaj river, and with it forms the Ab-i-Diz, which flows past Dizful, and is regarded as the frontier of Luristan.
9	Hishmatabad .	17	171¾	General direction N. W. Road good. At Dara-i-Takht, a small village 4½ miles from Shengun, the road crosses a rivulet, and 1 mile further the Kamandab stream, which is here 25′ wide and 1′ to 2′ deep. Altitude, 6,370′. To the right is the high Kuh-i-chihal, and to the left the snowy Safed-Kuh. Beyond, road passes large village Darband, and the small villages Mahmudabad, Mian-rud, and Kel Kelle ; after which, threading a narrow valley, it comes out on the plain of Silakhur, a little before reaching the village of Hishmatabad. This place used formerly to be called Asaraki.
10	Burujird . 5,420′.	40½	211¼	General direction N. W. Road good. The plain slopes down to about the little village of Son-i-Bidi, and then ascends gradually to Burujird. Many villages, more especially the older ones on the river, are built on artificial mounds, as a protection against miasma and Bakhtiari attacks. The town of Burujird is 6 miles in circumference ; the walls, the five gates, and generally all Government buildings are in ruins. The houses are well built ; the inhabitants, some 4,000 families, fairly wealthy. The neighbourhood is extremely rich in cereals. The road from Isfahan to Burujird could be rendered available for carriage traffic, at a slight outlay. The only difficult places are near Tirun, where the high plateaux are ascended, and at Dara-i-Shiraz and Shengun, where there is a descent into the Silakhur valley.

* From Malakabad there is a branch route to Khonsar (McLachlan '89) as follows : Hindi Kush 6 *farsakhs*, Khonsar 5 *farsakhs*. Water good and villages numerous, but no caravansarais.

For alternative route from Malakabad to Burujird *vide* No. 35B.

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No. 35A.

ISFAHAN *to* BURUJIRD, *viâ Dehak, Kokah and Sultanabad.*

Authority.—CONINGHAM, September 1889.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHAL-I-SIAH .	29¼	29¼	Leave Isfahan by the Tockchi gate. Course south by east, at 6⅓ miles caravansarai *Robat*, road to here winding amongst fields and gardens. Cotton, castor, and tobacco cultivation. Crossed many ditches and streams of water. At 14⅓ miles caravansarai Arurshirwan, a well-built structure in good repair. Course now west by north. Proceed through a small valley to Chal-i-Siah, a good caravansarai and a small village with a stream running by. Houses of mud; there is a little cultivation about here. Road good and well beaten.
2	DEH HAK .	29¼	58½	Course through a valley. At 11¾ miles, cross a small ridge; road good. At 23 miles caravansarai Husseini in ruins; there is a village and a little cultivation. Food and fodder can be bought here. At 24 miles road branches; take the right hand side. Dehak is a large village situated foot of hills with cultivation and gardens. Caravansarais bad, built of mud on the right hand side. Course during day north-west.
3	DUR . .	25¼	83¾	Road goes over a plain with hills on each side and is good. At 16¼ miles ruined caravansarai of Madr-i-Shah. About half-an-hour after leaving this the road leads along the bed of mountain torrent. After an hour's walk the village of Dur comes in view from the top of a slight hill. Dur is a small village built of mud with a small amount of cultivation and gardens; the road up to here is good and level. Course during the day north-west.
4	KOKAH . . (KUKH ?)	23½	107¼	Road leads over a valley. At 12 miles the road branches; the left hand one is taken which follows the bed of a stream for half-an-hour. Road good. Kokah is situated in a large well-watered and cultivated valley with high mountains all round containing many villages; Newrn, Safalzen, Govget, Zerangun, Seravir, Rawat-i-Malik, Gulpaigan and Asferongon. Course during the day west by north.
5	KHOMAI . 6,800'.	27¾	135	The road leads through a valley. At 3½ miles pass through cultivation of cotton and castor, and gardens. At 10 miles pass over the top of a hill on which there is an old ruined fort and spring. At 22 miles the road passes over a range of hills, gradually descending to the village of Khomai, and is good and broad all the way. Khomai is a large village with a good deal of cultivation and many gardens. Course during day west by north.

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No. 35A.

Isfahan *to* Burujird *viâ Dehak, Kokah and Sultanabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	Gili . . 7,110'.	25¾	160¾	Leave Khomai through a small valley and undulating ground. Road good. At 13 miles small village of Wergeh, stream and cultivation. Just before reaching Gili the road passes through rather steep inclines and winds a little between hills. This is the only difficult part of the road since leaving Isfahan, but good enough for any caravan to pass over. Just at the end of the pass there is a newly built square building. Springs and streams running close to here. Before descending to this valley a large salt lake comes in view, called Teramis; it lies in the same valley as Sultanabad. Here commences the carpet weaving district. Zegler's and Hotz's have looms here. Course during day north-west.
7	Sultanabad . 6,160'.	18¼	179	At 8½ miles reach summit of a ridge of hills overlooking the valley of Teramis with three villages and a lake on it. The road is good and broad all the way. Course west by north. Sultanabad is situated at the foot of the mountains on the opposite side of the valley; it is a medium town, the trade of which is chiefly carpets. The streets are all at right angles to each other with a ditch running down the centre. The bazars did not seem to be well stocked with goods, but fruit appeared abundant.
8	Tula (Tola) .	22¾	183½	The road passes between the mountains along a stream. During the fore part of the day several villages were passed, of which Kararuel and Nama Kuh were the principal, situated along the stream. Good cultivation and gardens. At 14¼ miles village of Marun. After passing out from between the hills, a large valley, surrounded by high mountains, comes in view. It was profusely cultivated with cotton and castor. At 19 miles a 9-arch bridge in good repair over a large stream flowing north. The plain is well watered and dotted with villages. Before reaching Tula a village called Forra is passed. Road good and broad all the way. Course west by south. Tula is a small village situated immediately at the foot of a high mountain. A fairly good caravansarai. Cotton, castor, and hemp cultivation. Water in abundance.
9	Serinja . .	22¾	206¼	Road along the side of the mountains for some distance, undulating but good. At 10¾ miles village of Harun, and 1¾ further on, the summit of a ridge of hills is reached. At 14⅓ miles village of Saliun. At 18⅓ miles village of Khoskader. At 19¼ miles the summit of a hill is reached, which looks down in a deep valley dotted with villages and cultivation. The road good over slate formation. Course south-west. Serinja village consists of about 50 mud houses on the side of a hill near the summit. Apparently a great deal of barley and wheat grown here.
10	Burujird . 5,420'.	13¾	220	Road over sandstone hills very winding and undulating, steep descents in places, but good and broad all the way. Burujird is situated about the centre of a valley, which is well watered by a stream called the Burujird river. There are several large caravansarais in the town, also a well built one immediately outside near the wall of the town. Bazars fairly stocked.

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No. 35B.

MALAKABAD *to* BURUJIRD, * (*alternative route*).

Authority—McLACHLAN, 1892.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	ZARNUN . .	16	160¼	Descend the Gardana-i-Sib, pass through villages of Ali Muhammad, Deh-i-Nao, Jaas-i-ab, Aliabad-Kasamabad, Gorji. No proper road. Only paths which cross each other so often that it is difficult to follow the right one. Zarnun contains 100 houses. Revenue 210 *tomans*. No regular caravansarais, but commodious stables. Travellers can procure accommodation amongst the Armenians. Water good.
9	BAHRAMABAD . 5,200′.	20	180¼	Take the road to Darband, which bends gradually to the right and over the hills until Kela Kela is seen, then descend to the plain. Bahramabad is a wretched place with 20 to 30 houses. Revenue 240 *tomans*. Water scarce. This is the boundary between the Mahal-i-Bakhtiar and the Mahal-i-Sillakhor.
10	IMAMZADA VALION.	16	196¼	Road good throughout to Burujird, and available for wheeled traffic. This is a Holy Shrine. The adjoining village, called Valion, contains 30 to 50 houses and pays 220 *tomans* as taxes. Good water.
11	BURUJIRD .	12	208¼	

Major Sawyer, who travelled from Burujird to Isfahan in August 1890, passed north of Malakabad as follows :—Bahramabad to Darband 10 miles, Ali Gudar 16 miles, Chaman-i-Sultan 16 miles. Track good all the way. He says that the Silakhur plain (Burujird to Bahramabad) is avoided as much as possible in the summer months, as, owing to the moisture and sand, it is a hot-bed of mosquitoes and sand-flies.

* *Vide* alternative route No. 35, stages 8 to 10.

No. 36.

ISFAHAN *to* BUSHAHR, *viâ Kuhgehlu Hills, Behbahan and Bandar Dilam.*

Authority,—BELL.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAGH-I-WAHASH (VASH).	17	17	Through gardens and cultivation along the valley of the Zaindarud. At 10 miles cross the river at Wargun by a bridge, 150 yards long and 12 wide. Then along the left bank through luxuriant cultivation, passing villages of Garmsir, Khairabad, Jafrai, and Karuwai. Bagh-i-Wahash is a village of about 600 persons.

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No. 36.

ISFAHAN *to* BUSHAHR, *viâ Kuhgehlu Hills, Behbahan and Bandar Dilam.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	BAGH-I-WAJARUN	19	36	Over an uncultivated stony plain for 3 or 4 miles; then over the Gardan-i-Ris or Gao-i-Pisar, the last hundred feet being very difficult. The summit is 5,800′ above the sea. This range separates the districts of Upper and Lower Zanjun. Road descends gently to valley of Zaindarud. Pass Bawash-i-Khali, Bagun Challeh, Nangarun, Malikabad, etc. The river, which is here about 60 yards wide and 8 feet deep, is crossed by a ferry. The village of Bagh-i-Wajarun on the other side (right bank) contains about 300 houses. Much cultivated around. In flood the river here is about 700 yards broad.
3	DEH-I-KURD . 5,800′.	24	60	Leave the valley of the Zainda rud and ascend gently to the Gardan-i-Rukh, passing Kala Alloibi. The ascent of the Gardan is steep and strewn with boulders. The descent somewhat better. Traverse an elevated narrow valley, from which a road goes off half left to Kahv-i-Rukh and Ardal. The road, which is now good, at the 18th mile descends into a well cultivated valley, which it follows to Deh-i-Kurd, a large village of 2,000 houses in the Chahard Mahal. From here there is a road to Shustar *viâ* Kala Bazuft—See route 39 below.
4	KHAREGI . 6,000′.	20	80	Down a cultivated valley, passing villages of Charak, Ahmadabad, Taganak, Sirak, and Shamsabad. At 16 miles pass through the Tang-i-Kharegi, 300 yards wide; then by a bridge 200′ long across a river and into Kharegi, a small village 11 *farsakhs* from Chaghakhur, the Bakhtiari capital.
5	ARDAL* . 5,985′.	22	102	Cross the river by a rough bridge of logs and boulders. The road now leaves the stream. At 4 miles Shalamzar village, after which ascend to the Gardan-i-Zara 2,600′ above Shalamzar. The ascent is steep and the descent narrow. The rest of the road is comparatively easy. Ardal is a small village in which the Bakhtiari Chief dwells during the month of May. From Ardal there are roads to Shustar *viâ* Mal Amir and Bazuft (*vide* Route No. 38A). The latter passes over greater elevations and is more difficult, but it avoids the passage of the Karun.
6	TALIBAK .	22	124	Back along the road traversed on the previous stage for about 9 miles; then S. of the Albolaki lake to Chighakhur, the Bakhtiari capital, which is 19 *farsakhs* from Isfahan by the direct road (4 stages). In fact the route followed above would only be taken if it were an object to go to Ardal. The direct route to Behbahan is by Chighakhur. Passing Sanchi, Talibak is 7 miles beyond Chighakhur. Talibak is a poor village in a well cultivated valley.
7	MARDJIGAN . (MUCHEGAN ?) 7,350′.	22	146	Up a steep incline by a zigzag and then down into a valley fronting the Kuh-i-Sabz. Over undulating open ground, and then through a very narrow ravine to the Maidan-i-Gandaman, a fine grassy plain about 6 miles wide. At the 17th mile ford a stream 20′ wide flowing out of the Tang-i-Wastagun, a narrow gorge on the right. Mardjigan is a small Lur village.
8	ALI or KHANA MIRZA. 6,300′.	26	172	The road gradually ascends by a somewhat steep and stony tract to 8,520′ above sea. It then descends and enters a narrow ravine about 30′ wide. After a mile or two of this, ascend up the right side of the ravine; then descend into the side pasture land of the Chashma Sain Ali. Water plentiful. A mile beyond descend by a steep incline to the Gird-i-Bisher valley, down which is a good path on the left bank of the stream which waters it, and over 150′ above it.

* Also see Route No. 38 and No. 38A, pages 197 and 199 for alternative routes as far as this point. The distance [illegible] about 75 miles.

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No. 36.

ISFAHAN *to* BUSHAHR, *viâ Kuhgehlu Hills, Behbahan and Bandar Dilam.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				The valley is about a mile wide. Cross a ridge by a steep path to avoid the Tang-i-Dusabil, the gorge through which the stream flows, and cross a stream which joins the former one by a bridge 220′ long and 12′ wide, known as the Pul-i-Kharabust (elevation 5,900′). The path now ascends in a westerly direction ; the road is a good one, 12′ wide, but very steep in places. The hills become steep and rocky ; the valley, narrow and deep. At 23 miles descend into a valley and march up it ; then over a saddle and into a basin 15 miles long. The descent is short, but steep and rocky ; the pasture here is poor, as also the village of Ali. From Ali there is a tolerably easy road to Shustar through Lurdigan.
9	BASAKI . . 7,850′.	24	196	Ascend gently, passing the villages of Mulla and Afghan on the right. At 7 miles cross the Gardan-i-Durman (7,056′). The neck is 400 yards wide and grassy. Descend gently, passing Falat, 2 miles distant, to the right. Leave the valley at 12 miles and ascend the hills on east by a large steep incline, summit 7,900′ ; then over an undulating, well watered country into a grassy valley, 1 mile wide. At 19 miles ascend a deep and stony ravine, traverse a grassy plateau and descend to an encamping ground below the Kuh-i-Basaki (7,850′). Distance to Falat, 2 *farsakhs ;* to Simarun, 6 *farsakhs.* From Falat a road goes to Shiraz, eight stages or 160 miles. From here there is a direct road to Isfahan *viâ* Nakneh, Takoun, and Kumishah, which is said to be good. Also one *viâ* Simarun. In either case three stages to Kumishah.
10	KINA ... 7,200′.	24	220	Descend a grassy valley leading to the Kuh-i-Dinar. At 8 or 9 miles pass village of Rudabad ; 2 miles beyond ford a small stream ; and then the Malburr river, 150′ wide and 3′ deep, very dangerous ford. Up to a ravine Siwar. At 16 miles reach the cultivated plateau and village of Numdagun. Soon after commence the ascent ; the summit 8,400′ is reached at 22 miles. Descend to Kina.
11	SISAKHT ... 7,900′.	24	244	Descend the Kina valley for 1½ miles and enter the Tang-i-Khafr, a narrow, steep and stony ravine. Khafr is a small village at the head of a deep valley under the Kuh-i-Dinar. A good mule road leads from here to Shiraz. From here there is a direct foot-path over the Gardan-i-Shinakh to Sisakht ; but mules must follow that described below, which winds gradually up the hill-side, which is shaly. The steepest part is just below the Gardan-i-Bazurg, the highest point on the road over the Kuh-i-Dinar, 10,880′. The descent is steep and stony along the right side of a ravine. Sisakht is a reed village belonging to the Kuhgehlu.
12	KHURA . . 7,890′.	25	269	Down the well-wooded Tang-i-Khakalun, parallel to the Dina hill ; then over an undulating pasture valley, 1 mile broad. At 7 miles reach Nurah ; then descend to the Ab-i-Deruhun (5,870′). Ford where the river runs in three channels. Up stream and ford another branch 200′ wide. These two arms form the Ab-i-Kharum. At 13 miles small village of Alibaz. Then over hill and dale, the under-features of the Kuh-i-Dinar, for about 10 miles, when enter the undulating valley which leads to Khura. The whole of this day's march may be considered easy. Khura is a Kuhgehlu encampment.
13	SADAT . . 7,200′.	18	287	Out of the valley and over a ridge by a steep and difficult path into another valley ; at 7 miles Chinar, a walled enclosure in well watered and cultivated valley. Then up the Tang-i-Bunderah by a steep path and into the cultivated valley of Dast-i-Rokht. At 13 miles commence the

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No. 36.

ISFAHAN *to* BUSHAHR, *viâ Kuhgehlu Hills, Behbahan and Bandar Dilam.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				ascent of the Gardan-i-Chashma Duzar, the summit of which is 9,570′. Descend the other side by a very steep and slippery path. Sadat is a half ruined village in a fertile, and well watered valley.
14	SAFAR-I-AB . 4,120′.	22	309	Over hill and dale to the Gardan-i-Mulla (8,350), the descent from which is steep and difficult. The path now (*viz.*, at 10 miles) runs under the Dalberangh hill, descends a narrow ravine, and crosses a neck (5,970′). Some attempts at road-making have been made about here, but the most difficult places have been left untouched. Descend into the Tang-i-Nali by a rocky staircase almost impassable for even mules. Descend the Tang-i-Nali. This gorge is narrow and deep, its bed covered with huge boulders, and the track is very difficult. Reach at 22 miles the cultivated valley of Safar-i-Ab with its small village. This stage is the most difficult on the whole road from Isfahan.
15	DEH DASHT . 2,850′.	23	332	By gentle gradients into and along the valley. At 6 miles cross a shallow stream; pass a cemetery, and over stony hill-sides to the Tang-i-Nakhuda (God-forsaken ravine). It is about 70 yards wide, with precipitous cliffs 300′ high. Its beds strewn with boulders. The path crosses the stream down it a dozen times. After 4 or 5 miles emerge from the pass, and traverse a comparatively open country and ascend the Kala Pili valley, passing several masonry ruins. Kala Pili is a small masonry fort. Over a grassy plain to Imamzada Dastgird, a small ruined town, and at 23 miles reach Deh Dasht, a ruined town of some size.
16	AB-I-RUMARUN . 1,400′.	20	352	Descend the gently sloping plain by a fair but narrow path, over swampy ground in places. At 8 miles the country becomes rocky and hilly, the road bad, especially at the Gatz Darwaza, a rocky staircase. Slippery ascents and descents all the way to the Rumarun or Kurdistan river, which is here about 70 yards wide with a swift current. Banks low and well wooded. Good pasture.
17	BEHBAHAN . 1,300′.	15	367	Descend the valley on its left bank, at 4 miles enter the Tekab pass, the river being from 50 to 100 feet below. The road is very slippery and rocky. At its S. end is a fountain. At 8 miles enter Behbahan plain. The road becomes broad and good. At 11 miles pass village Mansuirah.
18	ZAITUN OR CHAM	24	391	The road, 30′ broad, with a hard surface, traverses the plain in a S. direction. At 3rd mile country becomes undulating. At 8½ miles pass an Imamzadah and a well of good water. The road now winds among low, barren hills. At 17th mile descend by a very narrow, difficult path into the plain. Then winding through low undulations, emerge into the valley of the Zaitun or Hindian river. The valley has a pleasing appearance, being dotted with villages and palm trees. The village itself is surrounded by well irrigated land. Population 300.
19	BANDAR DILAM .	24	415	Ford the river about 3 miles up stream S. W. of Sardasht village. It here flows in three channels over a bed of boulders. Width 600 yards, deepest part 3½′. At 3rd mile from the ford enter low hills; path generally good, but some difficult inclines. At 14th mile emerge from the hills and enter a plain stretching to the sea. At 16th mile ruined village of Daubai; water brackish. At 22nd mile Thanub, a small walled enclosure with well. Then over a muddy flat to Bandar Dilam, a seaport village of 200 inhabitants.
25	BUSHAHR .	124	539	*Vide* Route No. 21, stages Nos. 1—6.

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No. 37.

Isfahan *to* Shiraz, *by Post Road.*

Authority.—Wells, Curzon, Bailward, etc., etc.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Mayar . .	30	30	Leaving the Armenian suburb of Julfa, the road passes over a barren plain, sloping down towards the town from the hills known as Kuh-i-Sufa. Thence across a low, undulating range of stony hills into a valley containing several villages, and said to be swampy in spring. At 8 miles there are a post-house and caravansarai at Marg, both small mud buildings with an *abambar* of good rain-water. Curzon makes this distance 13 miles, and the total from Isfahan to Mayar, 32 miles. About a mile further on the road passes through a small range of precipitous hills, entering at 11 miles the pass known as the Kotal-i-Urchin. The hills here are generally precipitous, with the exception of the range at right angles to the road, which almost closes the mouth of the pass, and is easily accessible by infantry or mule guns. The road through the pass is rather steep, the rock in places, as implied in the name Urchin, being cut into steps. It would not be impossible to drag guns over it, but I heard there is a better road known as the Camel Road, avoiding the pass. A watch-tower and *abambar* of good water at the top of the pass are reached at 13 miles. The road thence descends through a valley from 300 to 500 yards broad, with steep, and often precipitous hills on each side. From about 16 miles the valley widens to from 5 to 7 miles broad, and is open and flat for the rest of the march, narrowing again to about 1 mile towards Mayar, at 30 miles. This village is an irregular polygon, surrounded by high walls with loop-holed towers, now in ruins (Curzon), and is situated among gardens and cultivation, immediately under the steep, rocky range to the left of the valley. There is a small post-house outside the village, with a good well and a large masonry caravansarai, in dilapidated condition. Many of the houses are in ruins. Water plentiful; supplies limited.
2	Kumeshah (Telegraph station).	20	50	Leaving Mayar, the road crosses a wide, barren plain, surrounded by hills, to a small caravansarai called Atyab Shah, where water is brought in *kanats*. From here to camp there is a sprinkling of villages. The last 2 miles are over rough ground, and two bridged *nalas* are passed. Kumeshah is a considerable walled town with good water from *kanats*. Several small caravansarais and a telegraph station, situated a quarter of a mile from a precipitous range of hills to the left of the valley. Supplies of all kinds procurable. Alternative routes to Shiraz *viâ* Asupas, and Simarun are given in No. 37 A and No. 37B below.
3	Maksudbegi .	16	66	General direction S. by E. Leaving Kumeshah by S. gate, the road passes through gardens, etc., and then over a wide cultivated valley to Kishara, a walled village, with a *chaparkhana* in cultivated country. Maksudbegi, after which this *chaparkhana* is named, is a walled village-like fort, quarter of a mile further on, and close under the precipitous hills on the left of the valley. Good crops of wheat and barley are grown here, and the villages are all supplied with water by *kanats*, and have each a few plough-bullocks.
4	Yazdikhast . 6,800′.	24	90	General direction S. by E. Road good and level. Beyond Maksudbegi the country is cultivated for 3 miles, beyond which, at 12 miles, is Aminabad, a deserted village with a masonry caravansarai built by Shah Abbas, fast falling into ruins. This is the last village in Irak, and the road at a short distance beyond it enters the province of Fars. The ground thence undulates slightly towards the Yazdikhast *nala*, and the road descends the precipitous bank of the latter by a gentle slope close to a mosque. The bottom of the *nala* is 300 yards broad, flat and carefully cultivated. There is good water in the stream, a caravansarai close to the right bank, and a *chaparkhana*, or post-house, on the left bank at the end of the tongue of land on which the village is situated. The latter occupies the whole of the top

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No. 37.

Isfahan *to* Shiraz, *by Post Road.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

of an abrupt block of conglomerate in the valley of the river, 300 yards long, and connected with the left bank by a bridge. The main street is a small tunnel-like road built over with houses. There was formerly another entrance at the far end of the rock, but the latter has broken away, leaving a drop of 70 feet. No water in the village. The road crosses the *nala* by a causeway, and ascends the right bank at the caravansarai. The ascent is rather steep through blocks of conglomerate surrounded by limestone.

The only entrance to the village is by means of bridge of rafters thrown across the ravine at the S. W. extremity of the village. This bridge is removable and communication with the village can thereby be cut off.

5	Shulgistan . 6,900′.	24	114	Direction S. E. by E. Road crosses a barren plain with a range of high hills about 10 miles to right. No villages or water before Shulgistan.

A compact village, surrounded by stone walls and buttresses, which are generally overtopped by the upper storeys of the houses. A post-house outside the village with good water from *kanats*. Supplies scarce.

Markham writes: "The village is small and surrounded by a high mud wall. The villagers own large flocks of sheep and goats." The same authority makes this stage 20 miles only, but Curzon agrees with that given in the column of distances.

6	Abadeh* (Telegraph station). 6,100′.	21	135	General direction S. E. Road crosses a similar plain to that on last march. At 15 miles there is a *kanat*, said to contain good water, and at 16 miles a canal 20 yards from the road,

with good water, near ruined village of Husenabad. Shortly beyond this cultivation commences, and continues all the way to camp. From 18 miles road passes walled gardens of Abadeh; the latter is a strong fort, with high brick walls with two tiers of loop-holes, and flanked by well-built *burj*. It is in form a parallelogram about 350 by 50 yards with two gates connected by a wide street. Part of the houses are inside this fort, which, with the post-house and another walled enclosure, form three sides of a square, the fourth being filled by the unwalled village. There is another large-walled village, Karimabad, 1 mile E. Encamp in plain, near gardens to W. of road. Water on march from streams and aqueducts, at Abadeh plentiful from numerous water-courses. Supplies of all kinds procurable.

Curzon and Markham describe the village as surrounded by a high mud wall, outside which are the telegraph office, sarai and *chaparkhana*.

From here a difficult track leads over the mountains S. W. *viâ* Eklid and rejoins the post road a few miles N. of Murghab (stage 10 below).

7	Surmek . . 6,100′.	16	151	General direction S. E. Road level and good the whole way, rather winding for first 10 miles; soil gravelly. From Abadeh a cultivated valley is traversed, in which, under the hill

on the left at 3 miles, is the village of Husenabad, similar to that of Karimabad, with gardens. At 5 miles there is a stony, walled village, called Yakubabad, on the road, and a few miles further is Aminabad, a brick-walled enclosure, with buttresses and extensive gardens. At 12 miles stony hillocks begin on the right, and cultivation beyond this is confined to the left of the road, where villages and gardens are almost continuous to Surmek. The latter is a large village, with post-house built with high walls rather out of repair, in the shape of a parallelogram; each face has four round towers connected by curtains of about 50 yards. A weakly-walled suburb outside the main wall on the S. side contains a few houses. The cultivation of the village extends to the hills which are about half a mile distant to the N., a wide, stony plain on the right of the road bounding it to the S. Encamp in plain. No water on march, at Surmek plentiful and good from *kanats*. Supplies scarce.

From here, a much-frequented caravan route diverges to Yazd *viâ* Abarguh *vide* Route 58.

* For road from Abadeh to Kazarun (on the Bashahr-Shiraz road), see route No. 37C, page 195.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 37.

Isfahan *to* Shiraz, *by Post Road.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	Khan-i-Kora .	24	175	General direction S. E. and S. S. E. Road good over gravelly soil, by easy undulations. The gardens of Surmak and Faizabad follow the road for a mile to where it enters the hills and passes along a narrow level valley. The hills near the road are steep, rocky ridges running parallel to the road, and separated from each other by narrow valleys smaller than that traversed by the road. The valley gradually widens, and at 10 miles passes a small fort 1½ miles to the right of the road; said to have plenty of water and to be inhabited by Arabs. The hills are inhabited by Bakhtiaris, Kashkai and other Iliats. Beyond this, the valley is 5 miles broad, barren and stony, and several dry water-courses are passed with rather steep ascents and descents. No water when I passed, but stone collected at the bottoms to improve crossing. Good spring water at the Khan-i-Kora caravansarai, which is a large hexagonal masonry building with sides of 55 feet and small towers at the angles. There is also a mud post-house. Country wild, undulating, and barren. Encamp in plain close by. No supplies. No water on march. Markham makes this stage 26 and Curzon makes it 24 miles. At 16 miles deviation from the track, following the line of telegraph poles to the E., saves a detour.
9	Deh Bid (Telegraph station), 7,500′.	18	193	Direction S. W. by S. After the first mile the road ascends steadily to the top of a range of round, barren hills reached at 5 miles, and then crossing a barren moorland descends to Deh Bid. A telegraph office and post-house, but no village. The country is undulating with plenty of good spring water, and a good deal of land cultivated by nomad Iliats, who all talk Turki, and have large flocks of sheep and goats. The whole of this road, with a little labour, would be fit for wheels. Encamp near post-house, on bank of a clear stream. A very cold place in winter, and never hot, even in summer. Firewood is very scarce and is brought from a distance on mules, etc.
10	Murghab . 6,250′.	28	221	General direction S. S. E. Road traverses similar low ranges of barren hills, passing at 9 miles a spring in which the supply of water is said to be uncertain. At 15⅓ miles it crosses a small bridge over a brook, and at 16 miles a more considerable stream (Polwar river, which flows into the Band Amir or Kur river at the Pul-i-khan about 25 miles from Shiraz on this route), into which the former runs, by a broad masonry bridge of five arches. On the right bank of this stream there is the large masonry caravansarai of Khana Kargam, somewhat ruined. Passing this on the left, the road ascends some round-topped hills by rather a steep gradient, and descending slightly thence, goes up the bed of a *nala* to the top of another range. This ascent is at first long and gradual, but steep towards the top. It might, however, easily be made fit for wheels. From this hill the road descends into a flat-bottomed dry river bed, in which at 21 miles there is a well containing water at which caravans often halt. At this point the road climbs the hill to the right, a steep ascent, and descends the latter through rocky *nala* which, although rough, might be made practicable for wheels. The descent hence to camp is almost all the way stony and rough. At 26 miles a fine stream is suddenly produced by a spring on the left of the road, which runs with great force, and waters the villages of Kadirabad and Murghab. Both these are large rich villages, the latter having a post-house built against the edge of a dry, flat plateau running out into the valley; the latter is swampy. The best ground to encamp is above the village.
11	Kovamabad . 5,800′.	28	249	General direction S. by W. The road for 1 mile crossed a profusely irrigated plain, and thence crossing a low range reached the village of Deh-i-Nao at 1½ miles; about 50 flat-topped mud houses in a small cultivated valley irrigated by a stream. The road follows this stream

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No. 37.

Isfahan *to* Shiraz, *by Post Road.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

through another valley, and at 5 miles enters the wide cultivated plain in which is the fine sarcophagus known as Masjid-Madar-i-Suliman, said by Mussulmans to be the tomb of Solomon's mother, and by Xenophon, that of Cyrus the Great. The village, called after the tomb, which is passed at 5½ miles, consists of 50 or 60 flat-roofed huts surrounded by tents. The inhabitants are Iliats, Turks and Arabs mixed, who own large herds of cattle, and engage a good deal in cultivation. They have a bad reputation as thieves. Beyond this, the road enters a remarkable pass between precipitous hills, through which flows a small stream, a tributary of the Polwar, towards Kovamabad. The water is good, knee-deep, with a swift current after two nights' rain at the end of October. The road at first follows the bed of the stream, crossing it several times; bottom good; and after 1 mile runs along the right bank. The hills on both sides are precipitous limestone cliffs. Those on the right are tremendously high, except in few places where they are lower and might possibly be occupied by an enemy. The top of the cliffs on the left is too far off and too high to be so occupied. There is an alternative narrow path for the first mile cut out of the cliffs on the right bank. At 10 miles the ravine opens out on the right bank, and the road runs over a level valley 1,000 yards wide. At 11 miles precipitous hills again approach on the right bank, and for 100 yards the road is again narrow and rocky. Thence an open plain on the right bank to 12½ miles, stretching away for 2 miles to the right. The hills round this valley are not precipitous, and are covered with a thin jungle of thorn trees. At 12½ miles there is a third rocky passage for 100 yards between the river and the hills. Here, and at 11 miles, it would be difficult to make an artillery road without blasting to a small extent. Beyond this the road and river run through the rough valley covered with a thin jungle of thorn trees, and bounded to the right at 1,000 yards by a lower range of hills. *Kanats* along the right of the road from about 12½ miles take water to Amirabad and Kovamabad. At 16 miles the valley opens up left and right, and the road passes over a richly cultivated plain, more than a mile broad, between bold rocky ranges, near the base of which there are colonies of Bakhtiaris in huts. Gardens and poplar trees follow the course of a canal up the middle of the valley, near which the road to Kovamabad, at 18 miles, is heavy with mud after rain. Kovamabad is a large walled village 500 yards square, with big round buttresses of brick and a gateway at the S. end. It is situated at a mile from the end of the valley, and although only about 80 houses are inhabited, possesses a considerable number of cattle. There is a post-house outside the village.

12	Saidan* . . 5,500'.	15	264	General direction S.W. The road runs through the same valley for 1 mile, and then along the right bank of the Polwar through a gorge to the left between high precipitous hills. At 8 miles it

crosses the river by a masonry bridge of five arches. Roadway broad and steep, beside which there is a ford just passable for infantry after rain in November. After passing the river, the road, which up to this point is frequently heavy with mud, passes along a fine level valley, 1,000 yards wide, with precipitous limestone hills on each side. Part of the water of the abovementioned river is diverted along this valley, and being joined by other springs, forms a considerable stream. The valley runs about E., is well cultivated throughout, and is about 1 mile wide, with precipitous hills to the right. At 6 miles the large unwalled village of Savand is passed, built on the slope of the high rocky hills on the left side of the road. There are about 200 houses with flat roofs, inhabited by Lurs. There is a telegraph station at Savand †; and from here the more direct route to Shiraz runs S. leaving Saidan to the E. and making Puza (16 miles from Savand) the halting place; here is a *chaparkhana* on the banks of the Murghab stream, but no supplies. From Puza to Zargun, the next stage, is 20 miles. But this short cut from Savand to Puza can only be used when the river is low. At 8 miles a road on the left comes from the old village of Savand, now in ruins, and is said to cross the hills to Kovamabad, but to be steep, stony, and unfit for laden mules. At 10 miles there is a small village of Lurs, called Rashtoba,

* Saidan is now never used even as a Caravan stage. People halt at Kenara opposite to Persepolis (Preece, 1896).

† For roads from Savand to Arsinjan, *vide* Appendices 2 and 3.

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No. 37.

ISFAHAN *to* SHIRAZ, *by Post Road.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

on the bank of the river on the right of the road, the inhabitants of which are said to be thieves. Thence the main road crosses the stream at a small tower-like windmill, and the road to Saidan, keeping at the foot of the hills on the left of the valley, passes through the village of Saidan to the post-house. This is an unwalled village, inhabited by Lurs and Shirazis, consisting of about 100 houses of mud brick, many of them two-storeyed, with flat mud roofs. It is built close under the rocky mountains on the N. side of a cultivated valley, 1½ miles broad, in which there are several villages in sight, and large herds of cattle and goats. The walled gardens of the village run along the foot of the hills for some distance to the east.

13	ZARGHUN . . 5,400′.	28	292	General direction S. W. The road from the post-house takes a short cut back towards the main road across the valley, passing over several deep and muddy irrigation channels, roughly

bridged with poles and reeds, and just before joining the latter, crosses the river, which runs sharply, more than knee-deep, over a pebbly bed; water about 18 feet broad. It thence goes through a graveyard with a few trees, and passing a large walled deserted village on the left, and the village of Hajiabad, under the hills, on the right, follows a flat irrigated valley with the river on the left, and the hills on the right. At 8 miles the road again crosses the river, which is here a small stream, muddy bottom, knee-deep, slow current, and banks high, except at the ford; and after passing some sculptured rocks on the left, enters the Persepolis plain or plain of Marvdasht. Takht-i-Jamshid (Persepolis) is about 2 miles off the road to the left. Here the route given below as No. 37 B. *viâ* Simarun to Isfahan branches off from Puza post-house. At 11 miles the road passes the large village of Khusht, and there are several other villages in sight with a good deal of cultivation. The whole of the Persepolis plain is watered by *kanats*, and both it and the road are heavy with mud after rain. At 20 miles the Bandamir river is crossed by a masonry bridge with 3 high arches. The river runs strongly at the bridge, though it is elsewhere slow and deep, about 45 feet broad, with mud banks 10 feet above the level of the water. Eight miles further down stream, the river is crossed by a great dam on which stands a bridge of 13 arches, built about A.D. 970, from which the river has been named Band-Amir (Curzon). It is generally unfordable, and the water fairly good. The road from the river, after crossing a barren plain for 6 miles, enters another cultivated tract of country, and passing under some high hills on the left of the valley, reaches the town of Zargun. The latter is a long straggling place of 2,000 houses, mostly one-storeyed, with flat roofs, built close up to a chain of barren, rocky mountains on the eastern margin of a low plain, full of gardens and cultivation. The main street is narrow and filthy, with a number of shops scattered through it, forming a bazaar said to be well supplied. There is a post-house at the N. end of the town, and two mud enclosures in the main street, serving the purpose of caravansarais. The best camping ground would be S. W. of the town. The water-supply is from wells.

14	SHIRAZ (Telegraph station). 5,200′.	20	312	General direction W. S. W., then S. W. by W. The road to Shiraz crosses for a short distance the swampy valley to the W. of the town by a low viaduct and a series of small culverts, and goes

thence over a barren stony country, passing a *kanat* containing water, at a *karawánkhana*. Beyond this it passes over several ranges of rounded stony hills, through which the gradients are easy, and the track broad and stony, and crossing an uncultivated valley, reaches the Bajgah caravansarai at 11 miles, a masonry building, with a tank supplied with good running water. From Bajgah there is a steep, stony ascent, difficult for wheels for half a mile, beyond which the road descends gradually to 17 miles, and enters the pass known as the Tang-i-Allah Akbar. By this it descends gradually through gently sloping hills. The latter, where the pass opens into the valley at 18 miles, rise into high crags on each side of the road, through which there is a magnificent view of the city and valley. The road keeps to the

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No. 37.

ISFAHAN *to* SHIRAZ, *by Post Road.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

right-hand side of the gorge, and after leaving it, passes for the last 2 miles across the valley of Shiraz, through gardens with fine cypresses. Just outside the city a wide stony river bed, which has seldom any water in it, and is said never to be formidable, is crossed by a long stone bridge, and the road enters the Isfahan gate, after passing through the village or suburb of Deh-i-Buzurg. At 1½ miles to the E. of the pass, near the tomb of the Sadi, another valley, connected with the town by a road, enters the hills. The route of this valley turns the Allah-Akbar pass, joining the road through the latter at about 6 miles from the valley. It is said to be a tolerable road. Good encamping ground on the stony plain near the streams flowing down from the city from the hills on the N.

No. 37A.

ISFAHAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Asupas.*

Authority.—WEBB; BAILWARD.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
2	KUMESHAH .	...	50	See above, page 187.
3	TALKUN . .	17	67	Road at starting between two ranges of hills, those on left being close to it and those on right 3 or 4 miles distant. After 6 miles, road diverges from range on left. At 7½ miles cross a rivulet (hills on right, 2 miles distant) and at 8 miles a smaller one. At 9 miles pass a village and thence continue to 11 miles through a fine plain (hills on left about 8 or 9 miles distant). At 11 miles cross a small eminence. The last part of the road is good, with mountains on the left.
4	TARGHAN .	19	86	The road is on the whole tolerably good, but here and there the ground is uneven. At starting, it leads across a plain, passing at 7 miles a village on right and another at 9 miles on left (hills on left about 1½ miles; those on right from 9 to 10). Beyond this the road enters a ravine, whence into another plain, over which it continues for the last 5 miles to stage.
5	ASPARJAN .	24	110	The road is generally over uneven and stony ground. At 2 miles, hills on both sides. At 2½ miles cross a rivulet. At 4 miles another rivulet, and at 14 cross a third and pass a ruined village. After the first 2 or 3 miles there are mountains on the right, their distance varying from 1½ to 3 furlongs.
6	KISHLAK .	32	142	Just after leaving the stage, cross a ravine. At 2 miles hills on both sides; those on right near the road, those on left half a mile distant. The road now crosses a rivulet (the hills on right about 1 mile distant) and enters a plain, over which it continues for 14 miles; thence for 1 mile over low hills, and finally for 13 miles a ravine with a rivulet running through it. The road on this stage is throughout tolerably good.

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No. 37A.

ISFAHAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Asupas.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
7	SHAMSARAN .	19	161	Continue along the banks of the same ravine on which there is a fort and village, crossing it at 4½ miles. At 6 miles cross a small rivulet, which runs through a ravine. At 12½ cross another small rivulet. At 13 miles pass a village on the left. The hills on the left are here 3 to 4 miles distant; those on the right 2 miles. The road goes for last 5 miles through a valley, the hills on the right closing in.
8	KUSHK-I-ZARD . 8,000′.	18	179	Continue down the same valley, crossing the stream which flows in it at 7 or 8 miles. Road then follows stream for 5 or 6 miles, when it re-crosses it by a bridge. Beyond this it keeps constantly in the same valley. The road is stony for the first 2 or 3 miles, and then becomes very good.
9	ASUPAS* . 7,100′.	18½	197½	The road at starting runs down one side of a valley; the mountains on the right being about 1 to 2 furlongs distant: those on the left 2 to 3 miles. It then goes through a plain with hills on both sides, three-quarters of a mile distant, reaching its extremity at about 16 miles. It then crosses a rivulet, and after winding along the foot of low hills for 1½ miles more, crosses a range of mountains three-quarters of a mile broad, and immediately after reaches Asupas. The passage of the mountains presents no difficulties.
10	UJAN . .	15	212½	The road is very good, through a fine valley 10 miles broad, the hills on the left being from 1½ to 2 miles from the road.
11	MAYIN . . 5,450′.	16	228½	Road at starting over a plain, with mountains on both sides. At 6 or 7 miles ascends and descends a range. At 8 miles passes through village of Imamzada Ismail. Beyond this, the road crosses a rivulet and proceeds for the last 7 miles to stage through a defile bounded by high mountains. The road is tolerably good as far as the foot of the mountain range; beyond that rather rugged and stony. Mayin village of 500 inhabitants; extensive gardens and orchards.
12	HASHIMABAD .	10	283½	Cross Mayin river by a ford. Last 5 miles down Kur river. Direction S. E.
13	PUZA . . 5,400′.	21	259½	At 4 miles pass, but do not cross, stone bridge over river Kur to south of road. Road then through hilly country, at 9 miles Kholtabad, at 15 miles Zanjawar. Cross river Polvar at 18 miles by a good stone bridge. Here a canal leaves the river, which is dammed by a weir. Then across cultivated plain, rice fields to the west.
14	ZARGHUN .	20	279½	*Vide* main route above, stages 12 to 14.
15	SHIRAZ . .	20	299½	

* Asupas to Isfahan *viâ* Simarun, page 194.
Abadeh to Kazran *viâ* Asupas, page 195.

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No. 37B.

Shiraz *to* Isfahan, *viâ Asupas and Simarun.*

Authority.—Bailward.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	Asupas . .	...	102	See No. 37A, stages 15 to 19.
6	Sedeh . . 7,110′.	18	120	From this point the route diverges from that described in Route No. 37A, and takes a more westerly course, crossing the above route at 198 mile of this route and rejoining it at Kumishah, one stage from Isfahan. Leaving Asupas, proceed across a stony plain, passing Hajiabad at 8 miles; water from springs in the rocks N. of village, flowing W. S. W. across the bare stony plain. At Sedeh, good springs and much cultivation.
7	Kuh-i-Khusru Shirin.	16	136	Direction N. by W. over Gardan-i-Eklidi; at 2 miles cross which and descend, and cross another ridge at 4½ miles, from which descend into grassy valley, and at 8½ miles nomad camp; and descend gradually to springs of Shah Nishin and more nomad encampments. At 16 miles halt near large village; very fine springs, forming a good stream passing W. of village in S. W. direction.
8	Hanna . .	30	166	Ascend valley, skirting foot of the high rocky hills to E. and N. Direction of route N. W. by N., and at 9 miles enter low hills and cross them, descending down small valley, passing springs at 11 miles and entering wide, grassy valley at 17 miles. At 19 miles more springs. Up to this the direction followed has been about N. N. W., and at 24 miles road turns due N. and crosses a short but steep *kotal;* the top which is reached at 25 miles. Hence descend a grassy valley, N. N. W. to Hanna, a large village on the banks of a considerable stream and surrounded by cultivation.
9	Simarun . .	17	183	Direction N. E. by N. At 2 miles a low *kotal,* thence across a grassy basin N. W. by W. At 4 miles descend into a wide valley; at 7 miles a stream running S. E. with cultivation on its banks; direction here N. by W. At 11 miles down steep descent from plateau into a wide plain sloping gently to N. and E. Proceed across this plain. At 15 miles cross a deep *nala* bed, and ascend gradually to Simarun, at the foot of a range of rocky hills; 1,500 inhabitants, large orchards, and extensive barley cultivation.
10	Kuru . .	29	212	Ascend through Simarun by steep, rocky ascent to about 700′ above the plain at 3 miles. Proceed N. across an undulating moorland. At 8 miles the road *viâ* Targhem to Kumishah (*vide* stage 6 above) is crossed and left to the W. of the route now followed. At 11 miles reach the end of plateau and commence descent round the spurs of a lofty mountain range, Dhul Gari or Alijak; and crossing a small stream running W. proceed across a wide valley, till at 17 miles undulating country is entered; numerous springs of water. At 21 miles descend into valley by steep slope and follow it down to camp. At Kuru are 150 houses, 600 inhabitants, and extensive cultivation; vineyards and orchards.
11	Kumeshah .	24	236	Proceed down valley, N. N. E., for 3 miles, then enter broad stony plain and turn N. till from 18 miles a series of villages are passed extending as far as Kumeshah.
12	Mayar . .	20	256	*Vide* No. 37, stages 1 and 2.
13	Isfahan . .	30	286	

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No. 37B.

Shiraz *to* Isfahan, *viâ Asupas and Simarun.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Broadly speaking the above route may be considered fit for wheels throughout; improvements required at: (i) the stony kotal in stage 5;* (ii) the Gardan-i-Eklidi in stage 7; (iii) Kotal of Hanna in stage 8. *N.B.*—These two might be avoided by a detour to the W.; (iv) the ascent from Simarun in stage 10,—this is the worst bit of all; (v) descent into valley of Kuru, about 8 miles S. W. of village. In summer this route would be a cool one, as it seldom runs below 5,000′, but in winter snow probably blocks the passes.

No. 37C.

Abadeh *to* Kazarun or Kazran, *viâ Kashgai and Lur Country.*

Authority.—Vaughan, 1891.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Eklid . . 7,713′.	20¾	20¾	Starting from Abadeh (Main route, stage 6) over an open gravel plain; reach Chunar at 11 miles. One or two forts and extensive gardens, and plentiful water-supply. Ascend gently through some low hills, crossing an easy pass at 15¾ miles whence Eklid is sighted. After easy descent enter cultivation at 17½ miles and pass a fortified village at 18¾. Eklid is a large town of 3,000 inhabitants, situated in a fertile valley. Supplies and fire-wood procurable, water plentiful.
2	Aliabad . . 8,020′.	20	40¾	Road good throughout, but difficult for guns at 8¾ miles, where a pass is crossed at 8,300′, with a steep descent. Several springs of fresh water passed. The pass referred to above is blocked by snow in the winter. Halt near a small mud fort situated on a vast grazing plain, frequented by herds of horses, cattle, etc. Water plentiful from stream; firewood scarce.
3	Asupas . . 7,100′.	15½	56¼	Road good for all arms throughout. Start across the plain, which is marshy in some places. At 8½ miles small fort of Abarik; at 12 miles join a road coming direct from Isfahan (*vide* Route 37A., stage 9). Ascend between low hills and at 12¼ cross a low open pass with steep gradients, and descend between steep rocky hills. At 13 miles leave the direct road to Maigun (next stage), and turn W. descending gently to Asupas. A small mud fort surrounded by some 20 houses, on a mound with pools and marshy ground at its base. Supplies and forage plentiful. Wood, water and grazing abundant. A regiment of Persian infantry quartered here.
4	Maigun . . 7,460′.	9½	65¾	Road good and passable for all arms. Follow the Shiraz road (Route 38 A.) for 1 mile, then turn S. across a plain on which are several dangerous swamps. A square mud fort with 50 inhabitants; water and grazing; no supplies.

* See stage 11, page 193.

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No. 37C.

ABADEH *to* KAZARUN or KAZRAN, *viâ Kashgai and Lur Country.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	KHAN-I-MUR . 5,986′.	18	83¾	Ascend a steep and stony zigzag to the summit of a pass at 3½ miles, elevation 7,800′, and descend by a steep and stony track, partly down bed of a stream. This pass is unfit for guns throughout. At 5 miles, having reached the plain, the road divides, the branch to the left leads to Bakun, while this route keeps more to the W. over an open grassy plain. To the S. the valley is bounded by the Kuh Dashtak, on the further side of which is a large and strongly situated town of same name. At 9⅓ miles cross a low ridge into another valley. At 11¼ miles enter narrow valley, Durrah-i-Duzdan; road difficult owing to boulders. At 13 miles reach open level hill top, Gardana-gil-i-Simukh, covered with trees and grass; elevation 8,000′. Descend gently down ravine, unfit for guns, cross a spur and commence steep zigzag descent into Kur valley, road bad, gradient 15°. At 15¼ miles reach slope at foot of hills and proceed over stony ground; joining a road which leads to Shiraz, follow it down the valley, which is highly cultivated and contains numerous villages, to Khan-i-Mur, a town of 150 or 200 houses; supplies of all sorts procurable.
6	TALKUN (KUAN ?) 7,260′.	14¾	99⅓	By a mountain track, unfit for guns, passing through the Tang-i-Shul defile from 6½ to 11 miles, in which are several villages, called Shul, much cultivation in the bed of the valley and vines grown on the slopes above. Camping ground limited; water and supplies plentiful.
7	ARDAKAN . . 7,510′.	11¼	109¾	Road unfit for guns; only fit for infantry in single file. Cross the Yuzgin Gardana at 3¼ miles; very difficult for laden animals; elevation 8,200′; at 4¾ miles reach source of Shaspi river; elevation 7,800′. Ascend to 9,000′ and cross another pass and commence steep stony descent into Ardakan valley. Pace slow. A town in a narrow valley at foot of Kuh Guerr; 500 houses; supplies of all sorts; forage, water and firewood.
8	RUDIYAN . . 5,400′.	18	127¾	Unfit for guns. Along the Ardakan stream passing Bergun at 5 miles, to 8 miles, where crossing a low hillock, reach the Shaspi river; cross by small masonry bridge, 8′ roadway and paved; proceed over open cultivated plain; pass Bakoum at 10 miles; steep descent to river Shaspi at 14¼ miles; ford at 16½ miles, swift broad stream, 50′ wide and 18 deep, whence ascend from river which at 17½ miles enters precipitous gorge and falls 800′ in next 1½ mile of its course. After steep descent, cross river by a ricketty wooden bridge and halt at small village in a narrow valley. The Shaspi river is, as a rule, unfordable.
9	DEH BAWA . 6,300′.	15¾	143½	Good mountain track, but not fit for guns. Follow down stream for 8 miles, ascend up a small stream to Deh Bawa; supplies scanty, wood and water plentiful.
10	GUL ZARDEH or BONRU MAIDAN.	11	154½	A mountainous road, quite unfit for guns. At 5 miles cross a pass, 8,500′. At 9¼ miles reach the valley, which is very rich in grass, wood and water. Camp near a Kashgai encampment.
11	DOSIRAN . .	16½	171	Start by stony road; a steep ascent from 5 miles to Gudar-i-Tabar Khana at 6 miles, and steep descent from top; impracticable for laden animals at present; could be improved by blasting; at 12

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No. 37C.

ABADEH *to* KAZARUN or KAZRAN, *viâ Kashgai and Lur Country.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				miles enter forest, and pass good stream of water; bad road onwards. Halt at small village; scanty supplies; good water.
12	NODAN . .	7¼	178¼	Bad road. Cross a ravine at 1¼ mile by a bridge partly natural and partly artificial. At 2½ miles a difficult defile; at 4 miles road improves; over grassy slopes with oak trees in parts; halt, at Nodan; 20 or 30 houses and a fort; some supplies; fresh water from spring above the village.
13	SHAHPUR . . 2,750′.	12¾	191	Good road and fit for guns except from 3 miles to 4 miles, where it crosses swampy ground and rice cultivation. Ford the Shahpur river twice in 5th mile. Through the Tang-i-Chikun pass at 5 miles. At 10¾ miles pass ancient Shahpur fort and cross the river by a ford; swift stream 20 yards by 2′ 6″, gravel bed. Proceed down left bank of stream and camp near ruins of Shahpur; several camps of Lurs near; a few supplies, but fuel and water plentiful.
14	KAZARUN . . 2,850′.	13	204	Over an open plain, by the most direct route. *N.B.*—Captain Vaughan marched down the Shahpur river till he reached the Bushire-Shiraz Post Road at a point 11 miles from Kazarun and 8 miles from Kamarij. For continuation to Kazarun, *vide* Route No. 23, stage 6, mile 8.

No. 38.

ISFAHAN *to* SHUSTAR, *viâ Ardal and Shalil.*

Authority.—MACKENZIE; PREECE, April 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	ILLAHABAD . 6,250′.	27	27	Proceed from Julfa in a S. W. direction through cultivation. At Pul-i-Wargun cross Zaindarud river by good stone bridge. At 5 miles from bridge, slight and easy ascent up Gardan-i-Gopiell over spur. Thence no water or vegetation for 10 miles, when above river is again met in district of Upper Lenjan. Follows its course through cultivation of Pul-i-Kala village, when cross by stone bridge. After this the road leaves Zaindarud. Supplies abundant; water. Road throughout practicable for carriages.
2	SIRAK . . 6,700′.	27	54	The road ascends at once to Gardan-i-Rukh, 7,750 feet; thence by easy, gradual descent to Sirak. Road practicable throughout. Supplies; water; village. Three roads from here to Ardal. No. 1 by Sulagu and Chaghakhur as below, No. 2 by Gardan Zara, and No. 3 by Tang Darkash Varkash.
3	GUHARU . . 7,050′.	17	71	The road is level, over fine alluvial soil, which is heavy after rain. Pass round base of Kuh-i-Jumbah to the left, whence springs drain to the Karun river. At 14 miles gradual and easy

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No. 38.

ISFAHAN *to* SHUSTAR, *via Ardal and Shalil.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	ascent up Gardan-i-Pasaondeh (7,150′), whence descent short and steep. Road good and practicable for carriages. Village; water; supplies.			
4	ARDAL* . . 6,350′.	14	85	In one hour pass village of Chaghakhor, whence road good to the Gardan-i-Chalarzuna (8,350′) where the ascent is difficult, and would require improvement to make it practicable for carriages. On the Ardal side the hill is steep and precipitous, but the road goes by easy gradient along sides and is here practicable. The road is soft after rain. Village; water; supplies. Also see Route No. 36 for alternative route up to this point.
5	DOPULAN . . 5,900′.	9	94	The road passes over good but undulating ground for 4 miles, when reach Kotal Gul Mirza, where there is a steep descent of 1,000′ to 5,350′ to a fine stream, feeder of Karun river. The road then follows the course of this through a very narrow valley with high precipitous mountains on either side. Road passable for mules, but requires making for carriages, especially on Kotal Gul Mirza. Village; water; no supplies.
6	SHALIL . . 6,725′.	17	111	The road crosses bridge at Dopulan, and immediately after another, over a feeder of the Karun and proceeds due W. for 2½ miles along a good road to a small village on the river at the foot of a steep hill. This march is very arduous from constant ascents and descents, but the road is good. The ascents are—(1) ascent to 6,450′, descent, 5,050′; (2) ascent, 7,350′, descent to 6,050′; (3) ascent to 6,650′, descent, 5,050′; (4) ascent to 6,950′, descent to 5,550′. At 7½ hours village of Sakhun is passed, which would make a better halting place. Village; water; few supplies.
7	DEHDIZ 5,150′.	14	125	Road descends sharply to a small stream, about 6′ wide and a foot deep. At 6 miles arrive immediately above the Pul-i-Amarat, by which the Bazuft or Rudbar river is crossed. The river flows down a narrow gorge between very steep slopes. The old bridge was destroyed by a landslip and the river is now crossed by a wooden bridge of about 20′ span. The approaches from each side are difficult and dangerous, steps in places having been cut in the rock which is smooth and slippery. It is usual to blindfold and lead each mule over. In flood time the water often mounts sufficiently high to carry the bridge away, but as wood is plentiful it is easily repaired. This road is only used in the earlier months of the year, later on the river is fordable lower down and thus this bridge and the pass beyond it are avoided. The ascent on other side is very bad; for ⅔ of the way, about 100 feet, steps have been cut in the rock, in other places the road leads across the bare rock and is slippery and dangerous. At the top of this slope is a spring called the Chashma-i-Mawarid, and immediately beyond it a ruined castle. The summit of the pass is reached 2½ hours later. Altitude 5,900′. From here the road which is good and broad descends by an easy gradient for about 1,750′, the last few hundred feet being steep. From here the ford of the stream, above referred to, is seen, and the two roads join soon after. The road now rises by a steep ascent to the Cheft-i-Dehdiz (altitude 6,450′) and is bad in places. The road now descends by an easy gradient to the village of Dehdiz, the last 300′ being steeper. There are 2 villages, one on the hillside and the other about ½ a mile away in the valley. 200 houses, 1,000 inhabitants. Grain and provender abundant. From here to Shustar, see below, page 202.

* For Ardal to Kala Bazuft, *vide* route 38B, page 204.

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No. 38A.

ISFAHAN *to* SHUSTAR, *viâ Ardal and Hilisat.*

Authority.—WELLS, November 1881; BARING; PREECE, April 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	PUL-I-WARGUN. 5,400′.	10	10	General direction S. W. Leaving Isfahan, follow a road to the right of the Takht-i-Rusta to a point where it crosses the Zaindarud river at the village of Pul-i-Wargun. Level road, through a rich country, crossing numerous watercourses. The Pul-i-Wargun bridge is of brick, with stone piers, rising somewhat towards the left bank. The clay banks are low, the river forming here a wide trench, which in flood time shews a good expanse of water. Near the bridge is a mill.
2	CHIRMINI (CHARMI?)	25½	35½	General direction S. W. by S. for 10 miles, then S. W. The road lay through rice-fields. We had perpetually to cross irrigation channels of water led from the Zaindarud. Villages were plentiful. Ten miles from Pul-i-Wargun, we left the rice grounds and commenced the ascent of an easy slope; passed a village Bagh-i-Wahash, so named from an old enclosed hunting ground of Shah Abbas, remains of the walls of which are still to be seen. Two miles of slope, and we enter the small pass named Gardan-i-Gao-i-pisar, at the entrance to which is a hut used as a custom-house, from it a road goes north to Najafabad, which is distant 12 miles. Gao-i-pisar is so called from marks on the hills supposed to resemble a cow. Five miles from the pass by a gentle slope, we again reach the river, which has made a great bend. It is here flowing E. to W., whilst at Pul-i-Wargun it was N. W. to S. E., the Gao-i-pisar range had to be thus turned. It divides Upper Lenjan from Lower Lenjan. Unlike Lower Lenjan, where the rice-fields are of wide extent, the upper is a valley of 300 yards in width with high banks. All beyond these banks is desert; between them are rich well cultivated rice-fields. Villages are very thickly scattered along the banks. The contrast from the desert above to this fertile strip was very striking. The villages contain numbers of pigeon towers like gigantic pepper boxes; they are cylindrical and tall. At Pul-i-Kala the road crosses the rapid river which is everywhere fordable, but the water-courses leading to rice-fields are difficult to pass. The bridge consists of 8 arches, one of which has fallen in and is replaced by a most ricketty arrangement of piles. The right bank is worse even than the left. From this point a slight ascent brings you to the village of Chirmini, where we halted. The road is good throughout and supplies plentiful. Chirmini consists of about 100 houses, with a few trees about it.
3	KAHV-I-RUKH. 6,900′.	17	52½	General direction W. by S. for 9 miles, then S. by W. From Chirmini we began to ascend the slopes of the hills which bound the right bank of the Zaindarud; some gardens are passed—altitude 6,150 feet—and the village of Liahabid, where a steep zigzag commences, quite impassable for guns, as it nears the top of the *kotal* named Tang-i-Rukh. This pass over the hills is known as the Gardan-i-Rukh. The ascent took us three-quarters of an hour. Altitude, 7,723′. The view from the top is over desert and rough, hummocky ground to the N. and N. E., the stream of the Zaindarud being scarcely visible. The descent on the S. W. is easy, and 8 miles further on is the village of Kahv-i-Rukh, the first of the district of Chahar Mahal, and under the jurisdiction of the Ilkhani, or Chief of the Bakhtiaris. Supplies plentiful, except firewood. 2 good *kanats*. Population 300. Road rough throughout, with a bad *kotal*.
4	SHALAMZAR. 6,700′.	25	77½	The Chahar Mahal country through which the road now passes is very like portions of the Peshin. There seems to be plenty of water, villages are numerous and large, and the plain is all under

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No. 38A.

Isfahan *to* Shustar, *vid Ardal and Hilisat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Inter-mediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

cultivation. We counted six large villages and two small ones. Our road lay along an extensive plain extending for many miles to the N., but closed by high hills to the S. E. At W. extremity of plain is the village of Takun, situated in a small well-cultivated basin. The road, so far, is level and good.

Leaving Takun the road turns S. E. down a gradually narrowing valley bounded on the E. by sandhills, and on the W. by the mountain of Jahan Bin, a fine mass of rock. At 12 miles Shamsabad, a small walled village; the valley is here occupied by a stream, and in this neighbourhood is one of the most elevated of the sources of the Karun river.

The stream at Shamsabad is 10′ broad and 3′ deep at ordinary times. At 15 miles the defile known as Tang-i-Karji, shortly afterwards the river is crossed by a fair brick and stone bridge, about 40′ long. The road then follows the right bank of the river. The whole of this defile is dominated by the precipitous cliff of Jahan-Bin. At 18½ miles the thriving village of Karaji. The valley opens out below the village of Karaji, where there is a rough brick and stone bridge by which the road returns to the left bank, and skirting the hills for a few miles, having left the stream, a sharp ridge of rock, some 300 feet in elevation, has to be crossed before the valley and the village of Shalamzar are reached. This ridge could be turned. There is a stream flowing past Shalamzar which joins the one from Shamsabad and they combine; they flow N. W. for a short distance before piercing the mountains surrounding the plateau of Ardal. Preece makes this stage only 21 miles. He avoided the Gardan-i-Zara by travelling from Shalamzar to Dopulan *vid* Nangun. *Vide* end of this route No. 38C.

5	Ardal* ... 5,985′.	19½	97	General direction S. for 5 miles, then S. W. Leaving Shalamzar we went straight to the mountains to the S. and crossed the Gardan-i-Zara, a rough and very steep track, only passable for mules, and blocked even for them in winter. The descent on the S. side is not difficult, and two small lakes are seen on the left. One lake is named Albolaki, and a stream from it waters the villages of Nagun, where the Ilkhani has a house. From near this lake the road follows the direction of the ridge it has crossed, and the steep way is between that ridge and one of the short hills that runs parallel to it. The open plateau of Ardal is thus reached by a stiff descent. The configuration of the ground is very remarkable. To the S. E. is a mighty mountain, the Kuh-i-Kala, with perpetual snow, having, I believe, an elevation of 12,000′ or 14,000′. Between it and a considerable range (the Kuh-i-Sabz) is the Tang-i-Siah. From S. E. to N. W. flows the second tributary, that the Karun gains on its left bank. To the S. W. is the mighty mass of mount Garreh, which must be over 14,000′ in height. Between this last and Kuh-i-Sabz the Karun escapes from the valley of Ardal through the *tang* or gorge of Dopulan. Turning one's back to Tang-i-Siah and looking N. W., one sees the valley of the Karun proper with the mountains of Zarda, which are said to be higher than either Garreh or Kala mountains. Looking N. is the comparatively insignificant range crossed by the Gardan-i-Zara, and through it the river from Shamsabad and Chahar Mahal is seen to break, which joins the Karun here in the plain of Ardal.

* There is a pass *vid* Gehri to Chaghakhur which mules and men find no difficulty in crossing at all seasons of the year. From Chaghakhur (the Ilkhanis hot weather quarters) the stages to Isfahan are as follows: Alijan 5 *farsakhs*, Komeshli 4 *farsakhs*, Avamil 6 *farsakhs*, Isfahan 4 *farsakhs*. This is said to be passable at all seasons and to be a good mule track.

Chaghakhur to Ardal as follows: Track over level plain for 1½ miles, then up the Gardan-i-Chaghakhur, rise of 200′ to level of Silligun Valley. Track quite level and good through this valley. End of the western lake reached at 5 miles. Thence ravine bearing south is followed over rocky, but fairly level, track. Cross ravine from right bank to left, ascend for 100 yards over the Nangun *kotal* 8,000′, at 7 miles. Nangun just below, track dropping into it with many zig-zags. Thence across very lofty spurs to Ardal. Distance 17 miles (approximate). Sawyer, May 1890.

From Ardal there is a road to Shustar and Dizful *vid* Bazuft. It is the same distance to the plains by it as by the one we follow, but far more difficult in winter, owing to the elevation it crosses; in fact it is said to be impassable at that season. Bakhtiari nomads doubtless follow it in their migration; but this, I think, is because it leads more directly to the green plains near Dizful, and that by it no passage of the Karun is required, as it keeps to the N. W. of the river. *Vide* Nos. 39 and 55.

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No. 38A.

Isfahan *to* Shustar, *viâ Ardal and Hilisat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

The Karun at Ardal goes by the name of the Kuh-i-Rang river. Doubtless, however, this name of Kuh-i-Rang is the origin of the name Karun. At Ardal, Raza Kali Khan, the second-in-command, so to speak, of the Bakhtiaris, has his head-quarters.

The plateau of Ardal is devoid of trees, though the lower spurs of the Kuh-i-Sabz are covered with oaks. The level part of the plateau showed marks of cultivation, but now of course was deserted, as all the Iliats had marched south for the winter. The huts clustered under the hills looked dismal and deserted. The snowfall here in winter is described as tremendous.

Baring says the road across the Gardan-i-Zara is the shortest from the Khariji valley to Ardal, but is never likely to have any commercial importance, as in winter it is closed. Ardal he describes as a miserable Bakhtiari village with one good house.

6	Dopulan 4,900′.	7	104	General direction S. Crossing the plateau of Ardal to the S. descend into the deep cut gorge of the Tang-i-Siah river which flows at a depth of 1,000′ below. The plateau lies between perpendicular cliffs of fine limestone and conglomerate. At the foot of the cliffs and wherever there is holding ground, oaks, ash trees, and pistachios are plentiful.

The mules come rather to grief over the descent. After meandering for some two miles at the bottom of the gorge, reach the picturesquely situated village of Dopulan on the left of the river.

The road is certainly a very bad one, especially at the descent to the river. Dopulan is a miserable village with no supplies except firewood. 100 houses, 400 inhabitants, 1,200 sheep. Just below Dopulan the river of the Tang-i-Siah falls into the Kuh-i-Rang river, forming, as before stated, the second tributary on its left bank. The former is spanned by a wicker bridge, the latter by one of brick lately built by the Ilkhani, at the point where the river emerges from a deep gloomy gorge. The bridge is narrow but serviceable, and spans the stream in one large and one small arch, length, say, 20 yards.

7	Hilisat. Camp on left bank of Stream. 4,850′.	19	123	General direction S. for 14 miles, then S. E. Leaving Dopulan cross first the very shaky wicker bridge over the Siah river, and then the brick bridge, over the Karun river and ascend the side of a N. W. spur of the Gara mountain. Road is rough in places though as a rule good, and leads through thickish oak forest with a steady ascent to an elevation of 7,850′, where cross the watershed, a saddleback between the Gara and Arman mountains, and descend by a steep track to some cultivated ground. The forest here is of oaks, 40 feet high, and one and a half yards girth. Altitude, 6,350′. From the patch of cultivation the descent is through a narrow gorge, with precipitous sides, which could easily be turned into a nasty obstacle to an enemy. The road is rocky and goes downwards, but only to again rise steeply to 6,600′ and again descend to 6,400′, when it once more rises to 6,750′; then crossing the saddle of a spur from the Arman mountain, it descends into a gorge which leads down into the valley of the Hilisat stream which we followed. There are 3 roads from Dopulan westwards: one high along the upper slopes of the hills, only used in summer, a middle road, and a lower or winter road which follows the river along the hills immediately above it. This latter is much the longer and is said to be the more difficult. Preece took 1½ hours by the middle road. Hilisat is a fair village but the people are poor and no supplies are obtainable.

The road is certainly very rough and the frequent up and downs very trying. No supplies obtainable except rice.

8	Rudbar. Camp on bank of River. 3,080′.	15	138	General direction W. by S. The road immediately crosses the stream (15 yards wide, deep with rapid current) by a wicker bridge and then ascends a steep spur of the mighty Gara (Girreh),

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No. 38A.

Isfahan *to* Shustar, *viâ Ardal and Hilisat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	altitude 6,900′. Its southern slope is then descended to the valley of the Rudbar stream. The top of this offshoot was of rolling country covered with fine oaks. The road good and open. The springs here were brackish. The view looking S. and W. was very fine. On the left the Karun, deep down in precipitous gorges; here and there are seen tributaries coming into it from the W. from the Kashgai country, which country showed more open vales than that we were in. Far away N. W. is a snow-capped mountain, which it seems must be the Kuh-i-Dinar of the Kashgais. Looking S. the Kuh-i-Mangasht, with its long ridge, snow-capped and rugged, shows as yet no way out for us to the plains. On the right is Gara with its massive head frowning on the Rudbar, which flows along its southern base. A few miles farther and we are on the top of the almost precipitous cliff that forms the left bank of the Rudbar. The descent into the Rudbar valley was abominable; nothing but mules and carefully led Persian horses could accomplish it without accident. It is quite as bad as the Kamanj *kotal* on the Bushire road, but fully twice as long. A road here would indeed be difficult, and for wheel traffic impossible. It remains to be seen whether such a road could be made further up the Rudbar at Shalil, where there is said to be a bridge. The Rudbar was easily fordable, 150 yards in width and 2½′ deep; it is a rapid and picturesque stream. We encamped on its banks. Preece marched from Hilisat to Shalil. After crossing the above-mentioned spur of the Garas the road descended gently through oak forests to Shalil.			
9	Deh Diz . 5,150′.	12	150	General direction W. The road up is simply terrible, it is rough, steep, and slippery. The Shalil road* must be better than the one we traversed, as Mr. Mackenzie, who followed it, writes thus:— "Shalil to Deh Diz, altitude about 5,150′, easy and gradual descent to a main feeder of the Karun at about 3,250′; crossed by a wicker bridge across a fissure in the rocks; dangerous crossing for animals; old bridge above in ruins; thence ascend to 3,850′." Evidently the route *viâ* Shalil is the beaten track and is much better than the one *viâ* Rudbar. On the high ground the road is good and descends by an easy gradient of 1,000′ to Deh Diz. At Deh Diz there is an old fort roughly built of unhewn stone with mortar. Around are nomad huts and a few houses of poor people; a large open upland is in front of the village dotted, as usual, with oaks and patches of cultivation. The village contains about a hundred houses.
10	God-i-Balutak 2,960′.	10½	160½	General direction W. Easy road the whole way. From Deh Diz descend steadily down a water-course to the banks of the Karun, through wooded country. At 4 miles pass the village of Kala Sard, about 100 houses. About 2 miles further the Stream of Rekal. Thence continual descent to the God-i-Balutak, a deserted village being passed on the way. The road not bad for mules. The river here was deep and flowing, say, 5 miles an hour, and at this season it is 40 yards in width. Its bank showed marks of a rise of 10′ or 12′ during spring floods when the width would be 60 yards. Men and goods cross on inflated skin rafts, animals are swum across. This situation of God-i-Balutak is admirably adapted for a flying bridge, and there is nothing to prevent the working of such a bridge if a good stout boat were built for the purpose. Laden mules could then make the passage in a few minutes. The left bank requires a road made to the water's edge, as it is precipitous for a height of 50′. A bridge is being built about 20 miles lower down. Supplies scarce, except water and firewood.
11	Mal Amir† . 3,930′.	24	184½	General direction W. by N. The road rises gently from the river bank and is good; it makes for a gorge, and passes through it, following a valley between the S. E. end of the Mangasht

* *Vide* page 198.

† Preece travelled due west from Mal Amir making the following stages: Mal-Saidi (village ¾ mile from Imamzada of Shah Reuben) 14 miles, Gurgir 24 miles. Total 38 miles. He describes the road however as very bad indeed.

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No. 38A.

ISFAHAN *to* SHUSTAR, *viâ Ardal and Hilisat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Inter-mediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

range and an outlying spur of that mountain. The Karun river is here left for good. The road soon descends again and is rough for 4 miles to where it enters a water-course. The course is little better than a cleft at an altitude of 3,000′. Some way up this gorge a side gulch is followed to the left and a curious old paved way, the Rah-i-Sultani, leads to the open plain above. Then a very difficult piece of road is encountered, as a descent has to be made over the face of a limestone hill rounded in form and to all appearance smooth until reached, when the terrible rifts and rubble stones that break up its surface prove to form one of the worst bits of road yet encountered. A way would have to be built up this face, and for wheel traffic this would cost a large sum of money. There is no avoiding this hill nor any of the gorges. The Malamir plain once reached, all is easy to the "teppe." Altitude of plain 2,930′. It is overgrown with camel-thorn, but is cultivated in the centre and at its western end, where it is irrigated. The village consists of a group of reed huts on an eminence. 600 inhabitants. Supplies plentiful.

12	KALA-I-TUL 3,542′.	15½	200	General direction S. by E. At Malamir one is fairly out of the mountains, though there is still some hilly country to encounter, yet it is all of one description, *viz.*, gypsum and marl, or "gatch-match," as the Persians say. Quitting Malamir plain at its S. E. corner, by a valley with many tall reeds scattered about, turn sharp to the S. of the valley between rocky hills, but for which rocky hills and the absence of a stream down it, it would be like an English park. Tall grass, now somewhat dry, surrounds the stately oaks which are dotted here and there. The road emerges from this valley on to a barren stony plain, in the centre of which is seen a barrow or "teppe" crowned by the fort of Kala-i-Tul. This is the stronghold of a certain Mirza Aga Khan, who looks on the Ilkhani as his suzerain, though he is more or less independent of that Chief. This Khan's subjects on the left bank of the Karun are called Chaharlang, and were formerly at deadly feud with the Haft-Lang, or those who dwell on the right bank; but the Ilkhani has altered all this. From the N. at a distance the fort of Kala-i-Tul is like Quetta, but from the S. side it looked like an unfinished church. It could not be taken without artillery if held by resolute men. It would hold a garrison of 3,000, and has a well inside the ramparts. The door is well protected by flanking fire and from direct attack—a remarkable thing in Persia. Mirza Aga Khan is repairing this fort, which is built in two tiers, that to the N. being the lower. The road may be called good, and supplies are tolerably plentiful; but there is no water along this stage.
13	SARANA or RUD-I-ZARD or SAR-ASIA. 2,430′.	13	213	General direction S. Leaving the fort, go S. W. over the barren plain; cross a low spur, descend into another portion of the plain still with no signs of cultivation. On the far side one poor small village of Bagh-i-Malik, where there is rice cultivation on the banks of a stream, and the wild myrtle clumps look fresh and handsome. Leave the ruins of Man-Zanik on left, and following the course of the Ab-i-Zard and crossing it, go through a pass in some low *gatch* (gypsum) hills, and then S. for 3 *farsakhs* over a vile road to Sar-Asia or Rud-i-Zard. Just before reaching this Iliat village, recross the Ab-i-Zard. It is here 20′ wide and 3′ deep and turns several mills. There are some patches of rice cultivation on its banks. Supplies scarce.
14	GURGIR or GULGIN. 1,480′.	20	233	General direction N. W. There is a slight rise through the low hills of roughish *gatch*. To the S. the country is a hummocky mass of gypsum hills. Cross the upper courses of several streams draining down from the watershed of the Kuh-i-Asmari, which from Gurgir extends to Rud-i-Zard, though it is only near the former place that the hill gains the elevation which

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No. 38A.

ISFAHAN *to* SHUSTAR, *vid Ardal and Hilisat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				makes it a landmark all over the southern country. The streams are sluggish, with deep pools cut out of the gypsum beds. Fish 14 inches long. The road not bad to the highest point, but beyond this to Gurgir it is stony and terribly rough. Gurgir is a wretched place in an open patch amongst the *gatch* hills and at the foot of the bare Kuh-i-Asmari; the people are Sayads, and consequently of course inhospitable. The crops here and there look quite insufficient to support the population. 80 houses, 320 inhabitants.
15	SHAKAR AB* .	14	247	General direction N. W. Cross a sulphurous stream, which, apparently coming from the direction of Malamir, passes at the N. E. of Gurgir. Despite the nauseous taste of the water, rice-fields flourish on its banks, which we follow to Tambih.
				A small stream of fresh water falls into the sulphurous river, and there is some cultivated ground about Tambih, after leaving which no cultivation till Shustar. The road recrosses the sulphur river and turns due S. for 2 miles; then quitting the neighbourhood of the river, E. by S., goes through gypsum hills for the remainder of the day's march, descending by a very bad zigzag into a broad open valley, through which a tributary of the Karun flows. This is also brackish, but some just drinkable water is reached at a spot named Shakarab—"sweet water." The water is only just drinkable and tastes of naphtha.
16	SHUSTAR 410′. .	30	277	General direction N. W. A good level road the whole way. It first goes down the open vale bounded on the N. by the plateau of gypsum, crossed in the previous march, and on the S. by a ridge of sandstone, which running E. and W. divides this valley from the plain of Ram-Hormuz. Every now and then the road crosses the brackish stream, and the junction of the Gurgir stream is seen to the N. E. There are ruins showing that this valley was formerly peopled. The spring water still brackish and barely drinkable. Amongst these hills were well built masonry retaining walls, evidently intended either for the storage of water or to terrace the hill-side. The earth at present is level with the tops of the retaining walls, which show skill and labour far in advance of those of the present inhabitants, who now entirely neglect their country.

No. 38B.

ARDAL *to* KALA BAZUFT.

Authority.—SAWYER, June 1890.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	ALI KUH . 6,500′. .	9	9	The track good, but up and down, across large flat spurs, separated by deep water-courses with shelving sides. Hamlet of Rustami passed halfway, a well-to-do village, ¼ mile from the Karun. On a commanding site on the right bank are the remains of an old castle in the shape of

* Preece appears to have taken a route more to the south of this. His stages from Gurgir were as follows: Bailwand (crossing the Lahwari stream at 10 miles and again near the end of the stage and passing the village of Rahdur just before the second crossing), 27 miles, Shustar (again crossing the Lahwari at 4 miles) 21 miles. Total, 48 miles.

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No. 38B.

ARDAL *to* KALA BAZUFT.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

walls of hewn stone about 3 to 4 feet high. Close to it is the large spring of "Sardab" (cold stream), which, gushing out of the rock ¼ mile off, pours as a foaming torrent straight into the Karun just below the remains of a large and ancient stone bridge. This would indicate the importance of the road over the Gurab pass in former times. A temporary structure of wood near Rustami answers its purpose now. At 7⅓ miles pass hamlet of Shahzada; thence into Ali Kuh, at this time a city of the dead. All the inhabitants have disappeared, partly for want of water, partly as Ilyats. The Deh Nishin portion of the inhabitants encamp near a magnificent spring 2 miles up the spurs, where a fine clump of chenars affords a grateful shelter during the fierce summer heat of midday. Ali Kuh has an Imamzada.

2	CAMP under the TAWA DUAB range. 6,600′.	10	19	Track continues over flat spurs and deep ravines to Ali Kuh bridge 3⅓ miles. Road along right bank of the Duab, after its junction with the Karun. Camp at 10 miles by a rivulet gushing out of a perpendicular mass of the range known as Tawa Duab.

To reach places higher up the valley or towards the north-west, the track up the Duab must be taken on the Loisi, turned by the Gardan-i-Lewa from Sirpir or Dastak.

3	CHERRI . . 7,450′.	11	30	Track follows the right bank over spurs and through ravines of less fall, but in parts stony, though without losing its character as an excellent mule road. At 5 miles the valley, till now (its cultivable part) not more than half a mile wide, opens out gradually to about 1 mile, where the "two streams" form a junction in a pretty flat, well-cultivated valley (6,800′) known as Zamanak or Dastali, belonging to the Gandali tribe of the Bakhtiarwands, Haji Zaki being the well known chief. On the left bank of the "other" stream is seen another severe rift, the Tang-i-Kufia, through which wends a small stream allowing room for a mule track leading from the "Duab" valley over the Gardan-Gil-i-Surkh (*i.e.*, Red earth), close to a very red-looking hill top to Birigun and onwards. Through the rift is seen a cultivated upland valley, Mish Mal-i-Kuh. Another cultivated habitation high up the Kuh-i-Kaisru is known as Esbauer.

The track continues up the right bank of the Duab to its source, which is at the foot of the pass over the Cherri range; but this track is stony, and is only used by those wishing to proceed to the cultivated plots and tree plantations in this long valley near the water's edge known as Dez Darun, in the centre of which, out of the foot of the still snow-clad Kuh-i-Milli (or Esbione), gushes another of those ready-made magnificent streams, adding much to the volume of the river into which they boisterously fall.

The through route (that taken to the Gardan-i-Cherri and Bazuft), fords the stream Duab at the 8th mile, and leads up a spur (the Gandawa) from the Cherri range, and, hugging it for 3 miles, re-crosses the Duab near its source at the 11th mile. The banks here are green, and with trees form an acceptable camping ground known as Cherri. The ascent of the main pass commences a few yards off. In this basin are the ruins of an old village, said to be very ancient.

4	CAMP by a mill .	9½	39½	One hour to the Gardan-i-Cherri; 9,200′. Descent, or southern approach to the pass, is not as good as the northern one. The foot of the pass may be said to be at Mowarz, a camping site with water at 8 miles (5,800′). Last 5 miles through a fairly dense oak forest. One and half miles from Mowarz reach a mill on a mountain torrent. Here main track along the Bazuft valley is reached.

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No. 38B.

Ardal *to* Kala Bazuft.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	Kala Bazuft .	8½	48	At 1½ miles ford the Ab-i-Nasi. Slightly saline from a salt formation and lake high in the hills. Near the salt lake are said to be the remains of worked-out silver mines. At 5½ miles rise 200′ to a small park-like piece of valley known as Mahurshal, in the centre of which is a mound with the remains of an old guard-house. Here a detour was made to catch some Lurs, who had robbed one of our party last night. At ten miles ford the Bazuft opposite the fort which is a square serai fort in ruins on the right bank on a level plain 5,350′, about 20 feet higher than the stream.

Passes into the Bazuft valley from the Upper Garmsirs.	Ft.
1. The Barra Murda pass or Gandum Kal, elevation . .	7,050
2. The Gurab pass, elevation	8,650
3. The Cherri pass „	9,200
4. The Gilleshah „	11,700
5. The Pambekal „	11,400
6. The Tez Barikal „	10,000

No. 38C.

Shalamzar *to* Dopulan.

Authority.—Preece, April 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Nangun (Naghun.) 6,850′.	23	23	Road S. E. following the banks of the stream, which is about 8′ broad by 1½′ deep. The valley is here some 3 miles broad and is well cultivated. At 5 miles the village of Ghair-rud. 500 houses, 2,000 inhabitants, 2,000 sheep, 100 cows. From here the road bears south towards a break in the hills, which it enters by the Tang-i-Ghairrud; 2½ miles further the road debouches into a basin in the hills about 4 miles long by ½ a mile wide. Then over some low hills whence the Chighakhor plain comes in view. The road does not descend to the plain, but runs west along the slopes of the hills, reaching the spring of Chighakhor at 13 miles. From here the road ascends a short pass and then keeps along the slopes of the hills to the left. At 15 miles a small lake, called Ab-i-Bolak on the right. The road follows the left bank of a stream, the overflow of this lake, the road from the Gardan-i-Zara running along the other side of the stream and the road to Ardal bearing S. W. along the hill side. After following a rocky but fairly level track a small defile is reached, along the bottom of which the river flows; one mile further on a very steep slope is ascended. The village of Nangun now comes in view and is reached by a long zigzag of easy gradients, dropping some 600 feet. 300 houses, 1,200 inhabitants, 2 springs of water.

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No. 38C.

Shalamzar *to* Dopulan.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	Dopulan 4,850′.	14?	37?	Road leads down the slope of the plateau for about a mile, then over broken ground to the Ab-i-Sabz, which is crossed by a bridge about 25 feet long, constructed of timbers laid on two piers of stone. River about 20 feet broad and 4 feet deep, current very rapid. Near the bridge is the village of Chehar Takht (altitude 5,700′). After crossing the river a short sharp ascent and then more broken or rolling ground. The head of the pass reached at 9 miles. The gradient of the first third of the descent to Dopulan was easy, the road being wide and winding along the hill side, the next third became bad, steep, narrow and stony, running down a *gully* between two spurs of the hill. During the last third the *gully* opens out and the road again becomes wide and good with an easy gradient. The village of Dopulan was reached in an hour and ten minutes from the top, the descent being 1,400 feet.

No. 39.

Isfahan to Shustar, *viâ Kala Bazuft.*

Authority.—W. D. McSwiney, May 1891; Mackenzie; Bell.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Bagh-i-Wahash	17	...	See Route No. 36, stages 1-3.
2	Bagh-i-Wajarun	19	36	
3	Deh Kurd	24	60	
4	Mizay	16	76	Over level ground.
5	Beragun	16	92	Over undulating hills.
6	Do-Ab	16	108	A small village.
7	Bazuft*	16	124	A small village.
8	Mauri	19	143	For 7⅓ miles along course of a small stream to Gala-i-Kachuz, a small place inhabited by Mauri tribesmen; road very good. At 13½ miles Hazar Cham, a small spring and some grazing, at an elevation of 6,750′. Thence a steep descent to Mauri valley; no supplies; water from stream.

* For road from Kala Bazuft to Khuramabad, *vide* end of this route, and for road from Kala Bazuft to Ardal, *vide* page 204.

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No. 39.

Isfahan *to* Shustar, *viâ Kala Bazuf.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
9	Susan . .	5⅓	148⅓	By a rough track through a "Tangi," down which a stream flows, not fit for riding for about 2¼ miles, thence comparatively level ground. A fertile and well irrigated valley; village of 40 to 50 stone houses; water plentiful; also fuel and grazing.
10	Shallar or Shimbar river.	8	156½	Start westwards along undulating valley. After crossing Kuh-i-Fetch hill (4,350′) turn S. W., and descend into Shallar valley by steep stony track, gradient 9°. Camp on bank of river. No village or supplies, but water, fuel and grazing abundant and good.
11	Dasht-i-Gul .	10	166½	Cross river by a dangerous ford, 20 yards wide, 4′ deep, pebbly bed, high water mark 8′. A foot bridge of branches near the ford. Proceed down right bank southwards to 2 miles, where track turns S. W. and gets very difficult, descending a gradient of 7° over slippery stones into a deep ravine to 3 miles. Thence ascend by an ancient well-paved zigzag road, 15′ broad, gradient 4° to top of Kuh-i-Bisht-i-panj Istadah (3,400′). Descend by zigzag road to valley and thence over undulating ground to camp. No village or supplies. Water and fuel scarce and the former brackish.
12	Mushgari .	12	178⅓	Very difficult, over hilly country and through a defile where track follows bed of stream. Iliyat camp. No supplies; water and fuel scarce.
13	Chittar (ruins)	19	197½	Start W. over undulating plain with several small villages for about 3 miles. From 4 miles the track becomes stony as it descends into a valley at foot of Kuh-i-Landar. Pass fort and village to Kala Ziarat, of 150 houses. Remainder of journey up and down over hills of *gatch*. Halt on bank of Chulbar river at ruins of Chittar Fort and mounds. No supplies; fuel scarce; water good and abundant.
14	Chaman-i-Yogha. 850′.	14½	212	Start northwards along valley then over hilly broken country. At 1½ miles reach a large plain and pass Tumbal village at a mile to left. At 6 miles descend into large valley and cross a river, (name unknown) by a ford, 40 yards by 3′, stream swift, bed of gravel. At 7½ miles turn up a ravine to Lali plain. Turn westwards towards Karun valley and passing over difficult and broken ground descend by a steep gradient towards the Karun and follow it down to camp. No supplies; fuel scarce; water good and plentiful.
15	Shustar . . 410′.	22	234	Westwards along edge of hills on right bank of Karun. Cross a tributary at 4⅓ miles by steep gradient. At 7 miles Karun valley widens, and narrows again to pass through a defile to emerge on Gotwand plain. Pass Gotwand village at 10 miles and follow the right bank of Karun down to Shustar.

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No. 39A.

KALA BAZUFT *to* KHURAMABAD.

Authority—SAWYER, June 1890.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CAMP near top of CHERRI Pass.	14 (approximate)	14	*Vide* Ardal to Kala Bazuft above.
2	CAMP in the SHAMESIRI Valley. 7,560′.	8¼	22¼	Reach the *kotal* (9,200′) in a quarter of an hour. Some 50′ below the pass on north side, the track bifurcates. The one to Ali Kuh on the right leading straight down to the Cherri camping ground; the other, the one now taken, turning to the left, and following the general direction of the Cherri hills. It reaches one of the head springs of the stream (the Duab), rising in this basin at 8,000′ at the second mile from the pass over a track, which, though well aligned, is very stony, causing slow going for anything but mules. From this stream the track rises over a spur from the main range, and then descends into a long narrow valley, the Lah Gunjawah, containing a small stream of the same name running over bright blood-red porphyry stones. Another spur is reached at the 7th mile, from which the whole of the Shamesiri valley (2 miles by 3) is overlooked. The stream of that name passes through it, and the Tang-i-Kufia into the Duab. The track from this *kotal* descends to the bed of stream, which is forded. Then through flat valley. The Kuh-i-Gillas forms the northern boundary. Camp at 8¼ miles near a beautiful spring. The Gil-i-Surkh pass is seen leading into the next valley, Dirigun.
3	CHANDAR . 8,010′.	10	32¼	Up the Shamesiri valley reaching the Gardan-i-Barbarun, 8,670,′ at 3 miles along a good track all the way up. Then a descent, also very fair, into Karun valley, the foot of the pass 7,700′, being at 6 miles, and opening on flat spurs, which continue to within a short distance of the river-bed, which at 7th mile is forded in the main channels through 3½ feet of water for 400 yards from bank to bank. Track then up left bank. Camp under poplars at 10th mile, known as Chandar.
4	THE ZARIN Valley (Camp).	11	43¼	Track rises to a spur (18,800′) of the Zarrao range. Hence main track turns to the right and moves round the range, up and down some deep ravines. At 9th mile a flat col known as Gal-i-Gushgak (8,880′). The dale now entered forms part of the flat area known as Shorabs. The track leading into the Zarin valley is taken, and turning still to the right, going nearly east, is entered at the 10th mile. The valley is crossed and camp made at 8,200′. At the 11th mile the main track to Mijdak is left, which for many miles is seen running parallel to and at the foot of the Zarrao range. (This valley is inhabited by the Bahdarwand and Galla tribes. A very low col separates it from the Tap-i-Chirakhun valley, which is the last of the Ilyat valleys.) Towards the Cahar Mahals, Baba Haidar is only 3 *farsakhs* from this camp.
5	CAMP at southern mouth of TANG-I-GEZI.	9	52¼	The track crosses the stream, a foot deep, 20′ wide, and reaches a low col at the 1st mile. Thence it enters the valley of the Nalish Kanun, a stream rising in the Zarrao range between the Zarin and the Tap-i-Chirakhun valley. It forms one of the sources of the Zaindarud, which it joins before entering the Tang-i-Gezi. Track follows valley to join here (at 6th mile); then fords across the Zaindarud, 80 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The main track through the Tang-i-Gezi is here struck and followed along the left bank or northern side to its southern mouth for 3 miles. The "tangi" is a wide gorge three miles long and passable on either bank (it takes its name from *gez*, tamarisk, not *ghazi*), and separates

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No. 39A.

KALA BAZUFT *to* KHURAMABAD.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				the Gurgunaki range from the Zanga range. The ends of this range forming the "tangi" on either side have sloping spurs, over which about 300 feet above the river-bed goes the main track on the left bank. The peaks are about 1,000 feet above the road, and fully command the entrances and approaches.
				The country is as usual treeless and shrubless, but with excellent pasturage. Midway in the "tangi" a spur projects almost across it, which would form a suitable place for a tactical barrier. The Zaindarud on emerging from the "tangi" leaves the Bakhtiari country of mud hills, separates at first Faraidan from the Chahar Mahals, and then slowly winds its way through the lower Mahallat towards Isfahan.
				The village Lidigan is in Chahar Mahal, and Chihl Chashma (forty springs) is in Faraidan.
6	(Camp near the) CHASHMA-I-DIMA. 7,610′.	12¼ (approximate.)	64½	Leaving camp took a track leading over the Gurgunaki range back to the Bakhtiari country. It was a very good and easy track, though the col figured 9,350′ taking two hours to reach from Camp. The Gurgunaki range is very broad-topped, and has many small upland valleys in which Ilyat camps are scattered about. For, though hot, the neighbourhood affords excellent grazing all the summer through. From the Gardan-i-Gurgunaki moved along an excellent track due south for two hours, about 6 miles. Half-way crossed the Gurba valley and stream, 7,550′; then followed up the Zaindarud valley, and camped near the Chasma-i-Dima, one of the main sources of the Zaindarud. Ilyats abundant, also fodder and firewood.
				From here an excellent track over low mud hills, crosses the Ab-i-Chamandar, and enters the Shorab valley skirting its western edge, moves up a ravine parallel to the Kar Karun range and over a col, Chelgird, 8,750′ into the Karun upper valley. Just before entering the ravine leading to the col is the Imamzada Agha-i-Sahib.
7	GARDAN (or GAL-I-GAV.)	13½	78	Ascend by the Gardan or Gal-i-Gav (the cow pass) by an excellent mule track up the stream coming from the Kuh-i-Rang. After 1½ miles enter the spurs of this mountain at a prettily watered spot with flour mills called Safir Diwa, an excellent camping-ground. Another such long open space, affording a good camping ground, is passed at the 3rd or 4th mile by name Chaman Sheekh Ali Khan, having a good spring known as Chashma-i-Gulchin. After this, rise gradually over the Kuh-i-Rang spurs as they spread to the south. At the 7th mile enter a valley, where the main track from the Pambekal Pass, now in full view, joins. At the 8th mile, after crossing another spur, descend into the Lah Zard (green valley), 9,200′, with nice encamping space and plenty of water. This was once a fertile spot judging from the long aqueducts cut into the side of the large spurs.
				At the 9th mile another space known as Agha Murad (9,500′). At the 10th mile the track leads over another high spur (9,800′), and then descends into an open valley, Juh-i-Jar, well dotted over by Ilyat encampments. The track now rises perceptibly, though never without being easy, stoneless, and excellent in dry weather, for 3½ more miles to the col known as Gardan (or Gal-i-Gav) at an altitude of 10,150′. Fodder scarce, but fuel and water plentiful.
8	CHILHASH .	10	88	Track leads down the valley to west. It is an excellent mule track, passing over the cross spurs of the large spur from the head of the Kuh-i-Rang. At 4 miles a steepish, but quite good enough bit, leads into the valley of the Chilhash, which torrent coming from the Kuh-i-Rang is reached at the 6th mile (7,800′). Two miles further down the stream from this point

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No. 39A.

Kala Bazuft *to* Khuramabad.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

is the imamzada and village of Pir Sar Sahid,* prettily situated in a *niche* of the Kuh Rita.

From here took the main track used by the Ilyats, passing along the crest of the Rissa hill, 8,500′. Leaving the hamlet of Birgun in a deep valley on the left at the 8th (10th ?) mile, reached camp at the foot of the large spur from the Kuh-i-Rang, and on the stream Chilhash, at the 10th (12th ?) mile. No supplies but an Ilyat encampment close by.

9	Chashma Sirdum. 7,000′.	12	100	Track ascends the col close to camp known as the Birigun *kotal*, and then descends into a long ravine with torrent for 3½ miles by a zigzag road to where another ravine with torrent is joined at a

place replete with trees, affording grateful dark shade from overhanging rock and waterfall known as Sirpul (6,800′). Half a mile further the thickly wooded Darra Rasia from the Kuh-i-Rang is entered, and the track taken up the valley on either side of a rushing stream for 3 miles to another favourite camping ground (7,500′) at the foot of the ascent to come.

This ascent over the mighty spur from the Gartak peak of the Kuh-i-Rang is steep in parts, but has an excellent mule track, and offers no difficulties to being ridden up on horseback the whole way. Though only half a mile in horizontal projection, the ascent took ½ an hour and the top registered 9,200′. The descent is less steep, and the track passes over several minor spurs from the main spur, the intervening ravines having springs of excellent water at the 12th mile. After 5 hours' march, camp was found in one of the lesser ravines, where excellent fodder, water and fuel were at hand.

10	Pul-i-Gaukun . 6,800′.	10 (approximate).	110	Continue along the main track over the main portion of the Gantak spur. 1½ hour's climb to top of pass which is 9,680′. Steep in parts, but stoneless. Descent into the Gaukan valley steep, track con-

tinues down stream for a short way, and ascends a slippery piece of chalk hill side. On reaching the top, main track bifurcates, one to north-east up a *kotal* to the Gurganaki range, thence to Kalasur, the other goes down the valley to the Pul-i-Gaukun, and then ascends the col between the Fardun and the Shahun hill tops. Camp at 1½ miles from the bridge. The Gaukun stream flows at right angles to all the large Kuh-i-Rang spurs, and at this place has somewhat receding cultivated banks for 2 miles. This open space is known as Gaukun. The stream enters this space through a narrow *Tangi*, and leaves it 2 miles further down through another one, narrow with perpendicular sides, up to 2,000′ high.

11	Gardan-i-Kamarun. 9,500′.	7	117	Up the valley between the Shahun and Fardun ranges. The track ascends a spur of the Shahun, which is separated from the Fardun hill by a narrow deep gorge, through which flows the

Kamarun stream into the Gaukun. At 1½ miles the col of this spur is reached, and a

* Sawyer gives the following two routes from Sar Sahid to Dizful but without distances. (from native information :—

1st Route taken by Iliats.

1	Sal-i-Kutah,	Imamzada and village.
2	Zarg,	village.
3	Rustak	do.
4	Leb or Jam Jamah	village.
5	Rezziah	do.
6	Tembi,	Camping ground.
7	Mowaz	do.
8	Selliti	do.
9	Sar-i-Bagh	do.
10	Darra-Dara,	Camp.
11	Bela	do.
12	Sar-Mala	do.
13	Pai-Mala	do.
14	Chah Metina	do.
15	Mian Dezan	do.
16	Sari-i-Dasht	do.
17	Dizful	do.

2nd Route taken by a Sowar.

1	Sal-i-Kutah,	Imamzada and village.	
2	Zarg,	village.	
3	Rustak	do.	
4	Leb	do.	
5	Pir Ali.	do.	
6	Shula	do.	Here the Gaukun joins,
7	Kaorkan	do.	the Biaba.
8	Pez	do.	
9	Dara Kaor	do.	
10	Sar Dasht	do.	
11	Morbeeringi	do.	
12	Dizful	do.	

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No. 39A.

KALA BAZUFT *to* KHURAMABAD.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				slight descent is made into a fertile, well watered upland valley, 5 miles long, having the hamlet of Kamarun on a streamlet prettily situated about half-way. At the 7th mile from the Gaukun a col is reached (Gardan-i-Kamarun). Here camp was made. A capital mule track, stoneless, and still within a few feet of the top, over smooth spurs well covered with vegetation, enables the Shahun peak to be reached with ease riding on horseback. The central peak is 12,900 feet, a few feet higher than the Kuh-i-Rang, and from it the two highest peaks of the Zarda Kuh are estimated as between 13,000 and 14,000 feet; the last named figure is certainly not reached.
12	MASIR MOGOI . 8,100′.	12	129	Continue down the Mogoi valley westwards, known as the Pashandegan or Samistan valley from two hamlets of that name situated in it. At the 3rd mile from the col a streamlet is struck which flows through a narrow, but highly cultivated valley with both banks enshrouded in bushes, the path follows it down for 5 miles, when another stream is crossed, flowing from the Shahun range through the higher valley and hamlet of Samistan. At the 9th mile the hamlet of Pashandegan is reached. Hence the stream takes a more southerly course, hemmed in by precipitous banks. From here, passing through the hamlet of Samistan, a mule track leads over the high range by the Chukashan pass into the Faraidan lowlands beyond. The main track now leaves the valley and hamlet of Pashandegan (7,700′), and at once ascends a spur by a zigzag smooth path for a height of 1,500 feet. From a knoll close to this col (9,200′) a good view is had of the country to the south. Hence the track passes the hamlet and cultivated area of Home, and, after going over another spur from the main range, descends into the Masir Magoi valley. Village of Masir surrounded with cultivation.
13	GOWAH . . 6,500′.	12	141	Track up the valley, along a stream, till a col is reached at the 3rd mile shewing 8,800′. Hence the track descends into another straight valley closely hemmed in on the south by a range sharply faced, and to the north by the well-cultivated spurs of the Miligun range, the continuation in the same alignment of the Shahun range. Following an excellent track, passing now through corn-fields, now along the bank of a stream shaded by pollard and elm, the village of Tursa is passed at the 5th mile, that of Sarkala at the 6th, Dehnao on the left bank at the 8th, and the village and cross valley of Gowah at the 12th mile. Gowah Tangi is impassable for mules, but a foot-path exists. Stream 6,400′.
14	KALA HUMA* .	13	154	The track after crossing the stream by a wooden bridge at once ascends, steeply but easily, for 1,800′. The main track goes on in the same general direction to the Zaugie country, but a good road leads off to Kala Huma, about 2 miles further on. The shorter mule track was taken leading over the range. The track is an excellent, easy zigzag for 1,400′. The *kotal* and a peak close to it (9,650′) afford a full view of the surrounding country. The track descends easily for 800′ and then moves along the foot of the range, leading over a low spur at 9th mile (8,400′), and then makes straight for Kala Huma across the plain. At the 10th mile the village Racha and at the 11th the village Hawa, conspicuous on a slight elevation, are passed, and at the 12th mile a stream is forded, and the ascent made to Kala Huma.

* Kala Huma to Dizful (from native information): Makedi 4 *farsakhs*, Absafed 3 *farsakhs*, Sagala passing Hasak village 4 *farsakhs*, Shal-i-Siah (valley Muhammad Husain) 4 *farsakhs*, Bard-i-Zakhm (valley Mumdal) 3 *farsakhs*, Chaonao 3 *farsakhs*, Pul-i-Shirak 3 *farsakhs*, Tembi (Keinu) 4 *farsakhs*, Bard-i Sir 4 *farsakhs*, Dibagh 5 *farsakhs*, Belu 3 *farsakhs*, Bard-i-Asiab 3 *farsakhs*, Mala 4 *farsakhs*, Tang-i-Diz 5 *farsakhs*. Snow lies on this preceding stage in winter, Chah Matineh 3 *farsakhs*, Mian Dizan 4 *farsakhs*, Sardasht Chiragh Ali Khan's place 3 *farsakhs*, Dizful 7 *farsakhs*. These *farsakhs* probably represent 2 miles each; as from ala Huma to Makadi, which is 8 miles, is given as 4 *farsakhs*.

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No. 39A.

Kala Bazuft *to* Khuramabad.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	Kala Huma is the capital of the Mogoi tribe. The Kala is a mud sarai surrounded by mud and stone houses. It is situated at the foot of a large spur from the Talanda hill, and is visible from all parts of the open valley. Numerous springs in the neighbourhood and good grazing. Armenian villages scattered about here.			
15	Makkadi* (Makhedi ?)	8	162	From Huma are two good tracks, one a few miles shorter over a col; the other following the watercourse through a *tangi* in a chain of low hills. The latter track chosen. An excellent dry weather one over stoneless mud spurs.
	At 3 miles passed the remains of a village burnt down in a raid. At the 5th mile the Iwaz Tangi (6,900′) is entered, and the track changes to the left bank of the stream (the Ab-i-Garmak,). The defile, about 100 yards broad and bounded by steep mud hills (400′ to 500′), is 2 miles long. At the southern end, on a conspicuous crag, the abrupt end of a spur, are the remains of a castle or stone building of ancient date known as Kala-i-Dukhtar. It is in a commanding position, and in former days might have been made impregnable. At its foot, 800′ below, runs the stream, here joined by another watercourse from the west, named Darrah Shikaft. These two streams make the Wanawi for a few miles, which when joined by the Ab-i-Safed, 2 miles lower down, becomes the Kakulistan, and when joined by the Gaukun and Gawa at Basnawi, the Ab-i-Diz.			
	The track now descends into the Makkadi (7,600′) valley, the first Zallaki possession encountered. Makkadi, 8 miles from Huma, is a small village prettily situated near a spring possessing an ancient *imamzada*, and surrounded by waving cornfields. Thence the track descends more than a thousand feet to the bed of the Kakulistan (6,300′), which stream, now 20 yards wide and 3½ feet deep, has cut for itself a channel through mud hills and rocky ranges regardless of natural formations, and forms an important physical feature of this country. Owing to the low altitude of its bed and immediate vicinity, and its narrow defiles here and there, it is discarded as a habitat, and possesses no track along its course. The high, flat, broad mud spurs alongside form the cultivable portions on which the Illyats from neighbouring villages reside. After crossing to the right bank, the track to Sangkala moves up a high spur at once, and makes for a col on the Kali Kuh range.			
16	Arjanak . . 7,100′.	14 (approximate).	176	The Isawand summer headquarters. A clump of stone and mud shanties, exceedingly poor, situated at the foot of an abrupt cliff and surrounded by groups of trees. The *Diz* consists of half-a-dozen semi-artificial caves with breast high loopholed rubble walls. One cave contains a perennial spring. Close above Arjanak is a small lake 100 yards by 50.
17	Gal-i-Badash .	12	188	Up this ravine by a good path, which soon ascends into one of the large spurs of the Kalakuh. After 12 miles along a good horse and mule track the Gal-i-Badash is reached. Camp at spring about 300′ below the col.
18	Camp on Marg by spring. 8,500′.	10	198	*Retracing track to the main valley*, follow it up for 10 miles, along an excellent track. Track follows bed of the Maor-i-Zarun stream which is 20′ wide and 2′ deep. Enter the Haziwand territory.

* An excellent track to Basnawi and the winter residence and capital of the Zallaki tribe. Distance, 10 miles 5,000′.

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No. 39A.

Kala Bazuft *to* Khuramabad.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
19	Lake "Irene" (Trene ?) 8,050′.	10	208	Up the Maor-i-Zarun valley. At 7 miles near the site of an ancient village Sorpilla, a divide (8,880′) in the middle of this large valley, watercourse now flows west. Well wooded with ancient willow and plum trees. At 10th mile lake Irene deeply set in surrounding banks. About 3 miles long and 1 wide. At the western end, close to the outflow, is an excellent camping ground.
20	Camp on Pambekal col * overlooking Sarawan, 8,400′.	15	223	Down valley for 3 miles passing near the lake distinct traces of recent volcano. At 2 miles a frothy torrent springing out of hill side. Between 3rd and 5th miles gradually ascend to the col. Pambekal camp by two good springs.
21	Camp on left bank of Habwar Stream, 5,150′.	8 (approximate)	231	Track descends steeply for 4,100′ in zigzags over stony track : in 3 places a little stiff but quite passable and safe, baggage animals and horses made journey without accidents of any kind. Track follows Habwar (Holiwar) stream for 1½ miles from foot of descent, then crosses to left bank.
22	Khanabad .	8 (approximate).	239	Ascend the hill range to the south by a good track, which, crossing the spur, descends along a ravine to Khanabad, a mud fort. A mile from here, up a ravine, is a good spring and camping ground. The track the whole way through an Oak forest, good throughout and would require very little to make it an excellent mule track.
23	Shah-i-Badar .	11 (approximate.)	250	Track down the Khairabad stream for 3⅓ miles. Track good, but wants clearing of trees. Then follow main stream to the Pal-i-Hara, a wicker and wood bridge over a chasm. The passage of this bridge is not difficult but requires careful supervision as the approaches are not of the best. From here the track proceeds up the Shahbadar valley, through oak forest, hampering somewhat the speed of pack animals but otherwise good. At 4 miles from the bridge, cross over near a mill to the left bank, and ascend for ½ mile to a spring and deserted village of Shahbadur. Proceed for 3 miles to summer encampment of these villagers.
24	Mamil . . 6,100′.	11½	261½	Track continues up the Shahbadur valley to its head, and is good, but requires clearing of undergrowth and branches for general use. The forest still abounds, but the trees (ilex) become smaller and smaller as the valley is ascended. At 5 miles (6,000′) the track reaches Sar-i-Tangi, and moves out of the hills on either side into quite a different kind of country, which is now more of undulating low hills between shallow grassy valleys. Trees only remain in a stunted form near the hill tops. The stream which was followed till now changes its name to Zal-i-Ab, and the valley thus named is the first possession of the Sagwands met with. The track moves up the Zal-i-Ab for 3 miles, and then ascends for one mile to a low spur *kotal* (6,700′), the watershed between the Ab-i-Burujird and the Khuramabad basin. Thence it descends gently for 2½ miles to the village and imamzada of Mamil.
25	Khuramabad . 4,200′.	22½	284	Follow the new excellent track to Khuramabad, 22⅓ miles down the valley, the stream of which is the head water of the Azna stream, which at 3 miles from Mamil changes direction at right angles to the south through a *tangi*, 3 miles long. On emerging from this *tangi* the track becomes almost a cart road and leads straight north-west, 4 miles further a low watershed is passed, and a small valley descended, in which at 7 miles further, the Rahband stream is crossed, and the high road from Burujird struck.

Form here the Isfahan-Burujird road could be struck by a march of about 18 miles to Bahramabad.

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No. 40.

ISFAHAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Zainda Rud River.**

Authority.—VAUGHAN, May 1891; PREECE, October 1892.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	KHARGH 5,270′.	15	15	Cross to right bank and proceed down stream, direction S. E. At 4½ miles cross to left bank, by single arched bridge, passable by guns, near village of Shahristanak. At 7 miles village of Kerdabad, and at 8 miles Kharaskan. At 14 miles ascend through some low hills and descend to Khargh. Road good and passable to all arms throughout. A small village of 20 houses close to and on left bank of river. Water and supplies of all sorts plentiful.
2	BISIYAN 5,330′.	12	27	Over a level and much irrigated plain. Road good but difficult for guns owing to numerous deep and narrow irrigation ditches. At 6 miles village of Husainabad, 1 mile to right. At 8½, 9, and 11½ miles respectively, the villages of Fasarun, Kimiar and Jaliun.
3	SHAH TAL (SHATUR) 5,400′.	14¼	41¼	Road good, but intersected by small ditches. At 3½ miles a ruined village. At 4½ village of Marchi. The Turks bring their camels here to graze in winter months. At 6½ miles small village, Seitch. At 7¾ miles small village of Madekuk. At 10¾ miles small village of Surkan. Shah Tal is a large town of 300 houses. Supplies procurable, water plentiful, firewood scarce.
4	GURTUN 5,150′.	17	58¼	Road good and passable to all arms. At 3 miles cross river which had scarcely any water in it (October), the bed about 12 feet below level of surrounding country and 15 yards wide. Road then across descent. At 8, 12 and 14 miles villages of Ajiya, Kafran and Farfahan. Thence over open sandy tract; at 12 miles touch left bank of river Zainda Rud. At 16 miles cross a canal. Gurtun is a town of 100 houses, with high mud walls 200 yards square, with round towers at the corners and two on each face in addition, on the left bank of Zainda Rud. Entrance by gateway in the face furthest from river. At this point the river is 60 yards wide and flows at 3 miles an hour. Above the turn, a ferry, consisting of a raft of inflated skins; and below is a good, gravel bed and easy approaches, 4′ 3″ of water (May 11th), 80 yards long, running diagonally down stream. A few supplies are procurable here; firewood is scarce.
5	GAUKANA (GAVKHANA).	17¾	76	Road good and passable to all arms. At 1½ miles small village of Ashkeran. Varzina on right bank, at 5¾ miles, a large town amidst cultivation; good bridge across river opposite the town. Good camping grounds near the road on left bank opposite the town. At 8¾ pass ruined village of Diz on right bank. Course of river begins to wind about considerably between steep 12′ to 14′ banks, lined with tamarisk bushes; a chain of sandhills about ½ mile distant from right bank. No village or supplies. Firewood plentiful and water from river, which is here very swift, broad and deep.
6	KHARGOSHI 6,343′.	24¾	100¾	Road good except first mile or so, where it crosses a *kavir* drained by several ditches. At 1½ miles a small reservoir or *abambar* called Goad with a chamber for travellers. At 7¼ miles the Gan-kana or Great Salt Lake into which the Zainda Rud empties itself is about 1½ miles to S. Over *kavir* to 12 miles, whence ascend gradually. At 21¾ miles a brackish spring with water sufficient for 100 camels. At camp, is a large but rather dilapidated sarai, water rather brackish from small spring; no trees or cultivation; no supplies, a little firewood from hills near. Lat. 32° 12′ 32″.

* For road *vid* Bambiz and the main Kashan–Yazd route, *see* No. 49A.

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No. 40.

ISFAHAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Zainda Rud River.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
7	NADOSHAN (NODUSHAN) 6,670′.	24¼	125	Good road, gradually ascending over gravel up valley between low ranges of hills. At 8 miles a few huts, some cultivation, trees; water from *kanat* flowing 1¼ miles per hour (2′ per second); elevation 6,920′. From here descend gradually towards Kuh Surrukh, an isolated hill in advance of the Yazd range, for 1½ miles then ascend gradually alongside a dry water-course. At 3½ miles a road branches off, bearing 66° to Surrukh, village of 100 houses, on reverse slope of hill of that name. At 9 miles begin to descend gradually, and at 14¼ cross a broad, shallow, dry water-course and begin to ascend a rocky ridge, 400′ high, crossing which descend to Nadoshan. A town of 300 houses on either side of dry gravelly water-course. Water in abundance from *kanats*; some shops and supplies; cool bracing climate. *N.B.*—Preece did not pass through Khargoshi. His stages after Gaukana were: Yaghmish 17½ miles, Salv 15 miles, Nadoshan 19 miles. He makes the distance from Isfahan to Nadoshan 137¾ miles.
8	NASIRABAD . 7,710′.	28¾	153¾	Good road; ascend gently over gravel through grazing country. At 12¼ miles Chashma Shama Kuh, two small stone rivetted wells of good water 5′ from surface, the upper containing 2′ and the lower 6′ of water. Good camping ground. Elevation 8,350′. At 19¼ miles Chashma Khost, a small fresh water stream. Ascend gradually to Sar-i-gudari Khost at 21¼ miles, elevation 8,700′, impracticable for 6 weeks from end of January on account of heavy snow. Descend to Nasirabad, a town of 200 houses in Kohistan district of Yazd. Trees, gardens, cultivation; water plentiful; supplies of all sorts.
9	TAFT . . 5,050′.	19½	173¼	Road good and passable to all arms; gradual descent all the way down a valley. Pass through the fertile valley of Aliabad, crossed with numerous villages, gardens, etc. At 11 miles join the road from Abarguh (*vide* Route 58, stage 11, mile 9), and crossing a slight eminence descend again. At 14 miles pass a huge isolated rock on the right of road. At 14¾ reach Korasha, a flourishing town of about 200 houses. Water, cultivation and trees. Elevation 6,120′. Pass through the town. At 17¾ pass a dark ravine in the Shir Kuh on the right, up which a road runs to Deh Bala between towering cliffs. Round the Taft hill to the left and emerge into a more open valley and the cultivation of Taft. A large town of 1,000 houses, with a mixed population of Muhammadans and Parsis; a large bazaar; water and supplies plentiful.
10	YAZD . . 4,020′.	13	186¼	*Vide* Route 58, last stage, page 304.

No. 40A.

ISFAHAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Kupha.*

Authority.—SMITH.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GULNABAD .	14	14	The road from Isfahan to Yazd consists of three natural divisions:—1st, 50 miles or nearly so, in an easterly direction, over the flat plain of Isfahan; 2nd, 30 miles in the same direction

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No. 40A.

Isfahan *to* Yazd, *viâ Kupha.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				over hilly ground, the continuation evidently of the great range of hills that passes by Kum, Kashan, Kuhrud, and Natanz; and 3rd, 120 miles in a south-easterly direction over an offshoot of the great plain of Khorasan. Coming from Tehran to Yazd by Isfahan, one is consequently obliged to cross the Kuhrud range twice, first at Kuhrud itself, where the hills are high and rocky, and frequently impassable from snow in winter; and secondly, 50 miles to the eastward of Isfahan, where they are much lower and less precipitous; whereas the direct road from Tehran, by Kashan and Nain, is over one continuous plain. Starting from Julfa, we rode nearly 4 miles along the southern or right bank of the Zaindarud, which we crossed by the lowest of the five fine bridges of Isfahan. Thence our road passed over 7 or 8 miles of a well cultivated district irrigated from the river, and containing several villages surrounded by trees and pigeon towers. From the fields and gardens we gradually ascended above the level of the irrigation in the direction of a prominent peak at the northern end of an isolated hill, which we afterwards passed close to our right. This peak is nearly east of Julfa, and is distinctly seen from Isfahan. From this point we again descended to an extensive plain on the level of the irrigation, in which was situated, some 4 miles off, the village of Gulnabad.
2	Sagzi . . 5,010′.	15	29	The road is over a perfectly flat desert plain with large patches of white salt excrescence on the surface. On the northern horizon are the hills in prolongation of the Kuhrud range, and on the southern, beyond the Zaindarud, the lofty range containing the well defined peak of Kala-i-Kazi. Sagzi is a considerable fortified village, with a good caravansarai outside the wall.
3	Kupha (Telegraph Station). 5,810′.	21	50	The road, which is very good, passes over a bare flat desert, with a slight gradual rise towards Kupha. Ten miles from Sagzi, on the road-side we passed a small *haoz* or tank of rain-water and another 6 miles further on. The caravansarai at Kupha is one of the finest in Persia.
4	Laghirak .	30	80	From Kupha the road ascends by a gentle slope to the foot of the range, to the left of the road which we have been gradually approaching since we left Isfahan. Six miles from Kupha we saw a few houses close to the road on our right and a village about a mile off to our left. Within 4 miles of the entrance to the hills, and about 11 miles from Kupha, we passed the larger half-ruined village of Mashkinun; a mile and-a-half to the S. by W. a small domed tomb called Imamzada Kasim. Close to the foot of the hills, 3 or 4 miles to our left, we saw a number of cultivated places and small villages. At the point where our road entered the hills (4 miles from Mashkinun), we passed the village of Tudasht, whence we wound along a valley deeply covered with snow and containing many small villages; among others Sadikabad 2 miles, and Paperauna, 5 miles, from Tudasht. When passing the crest we observed some 12 or 15 miles to our right, an extensive sheet of water, which doubtless was the lake surrounded by marshes, in which the waters of the Zaindarud are dispersed and lost. At Tudasht the road leaves the line of telegraph which follows a more northerly course to Nain, where it bends S. E. and the road joins it again near Naogumbaz, stage 6 below.
5	Bambiz . .	16	96	From Laghirak the road descends, winding along between the hills until it emerges at their foot on a glacis slope facing the eastward, on which some 4 miles from the last of the hills, is situated the large village of Bambiz, at which we halted. In the valleys between the hills we passed a good many villages each provided with a small tower. Podar, the largest of these villages, situated about 7 miles from Laghirak, has a good sized square fort. Most of the villages, we were told, are the property of inhabitants of Nain. The last of the hills which we passed, before debouching on the plain, are of dark colour and fantastic form. One of

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No. 40A.

Isfahan *to* Yazd, *viâ Kupha*.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				them, by the side of the road, 4 miles from Bambiz, is a sugar-loaf-shaped peak, seen as a clear landmark from a great distance on the Yazd road. Bambiz is a village of perhaps 80 or 100 houses in the open plain, with no trees or gardens and but very little cultivation. No caravansarai. At 2 miles in this stage a road branches off N. E. to Nain, 18¼ miles distant. It is good and passable for all arms, passing village of Himatabad at 6 miles from bifurcation (Vaughan and Burton). Nain and Bambiz are both on the main Kashan-Yazd route.
6	Nao Gumbaz. 4,230′.	12	108	The road descends very gradually the whole way over the slope from the foot of the hills. At Naogumbaz we joined the direct post-road from Tehran to Yazd, *viâ* Kashan. There is a good caravansarai of Shah Abbas, a post-house and a walled enclosure, but no village. The water is salt, and there is almost no cultivation.
7	Akda or Agdu 3,890′.	26	134	Road over 12 miles of flat gravelly desert to a newly built tank of rain-water. After halting for breakfast, we continued our journey over a very similar country, passing 4 miles from the tank the new caravansarai of Chah Nao, and 7 miles further the village of Shahrabad, about 3 miles from Akda, where we halted for the night. The road is over a flat desert the whole way, until within a few miles of Akda, where the ground is much cut up with water courses and *kanats*. Akda is a small walled town of somewhat picturesque appearance, provided with a good post-house and a new caravansarai and telegraph office.
8	Maibut . . 3,630′.	31	165	Four miles from Akda we pass on our left the village of Shamsabad, containing some 20 or 30 houses; and 3 miles further on a small tank, where a road branched off to our left. Two miles from the tank another road leads, at an acute angle, to the right. Twelve miles from Akda we arrived at the ruined caravansarai and deserted post-house of Chafta. The road from Naogumbaz to Chafta is over an extensive plain, with the Akda range about 8 or 10 miles to the right, and high hills, some 20 miles, to the left. For the first 6 miles from Chafta the road is level as before, and then crosses some undulating ground, with prominent low hills to the right, which stand isolated in the middle of the plain. Some 9 miles from Chafta, a road branches acutely to the left, leading in the direction of the small town of Bafru, about 4 or 5 miles from Maibut. From the point of bifurcation the road is flat and good until within 4 miles of Maibut, whence it goes over ground much broken and cut up with old *kanats*. At this part of the road the soil is well cultivated, and there are numerous gardens. About a mile from the post-house we passed an old castellated-looking village on our right, called Bideh.
9	Himatabad . 3,740′.	16	181	Nearly the whole of the distance to-day the road lay through villages and cultivation. For the first 4 miles, as on the other side of Maibut, the ground is very uneven, both naturally and artificially. Emerging from the broken ground, we passed a large village marked by a cypress tree, about 2 miles to our left; 4 miles from Himatabad we passed on both sides of the road, the ruins of what must have been an extensive town, and beyond it, on our left, the large modern village of Shamsabad.
10	Yazd . . 4,020′.	20	201	The first part of the way was along a heavy sandy road, among low sandy hills; then came a little cultivation at the village of Ashkizar, and then sand again up to within 5 or 6 miles of Yazd, where we passed the village of Tifl Omar, and soon after a large village on our left, with a crenelated castle. Thence to the town we crossed a hard dry plain.

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No. 41.

JALK *to* REGAN, *viâ Gusht and Kwash (Washt).*

Authority.—JENNINGS, February 1885; SYKES and BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894.
(*Partly from native information.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Total.	Remarks.
1	SINUKAN . . 4,150′.	12	12	} *Vide* No. 36-C., page 172.
2	NAHU (NAUK) .	14	26	
3	KUD . .	18	44	
4	GUSHT . . 4,650′.	17	61	
5	AF-I-AFGHAN .	14	75	The road for the whole way runs up the Simesh plain, the river-bed being on the left; up to mile 6 the plain is stony; from mile 6 to mile 14 the plain is less stony, and the soil is clay, the latter being partially covered with small stones.

At Af-i-Afghan is the head of the Simesh river, and here is the watershed dividing the Simesh drainage system, flowing S. E., *viâ* Dizak and Kuhak, and the head of the Guzzu *nala* (called here Gad Pusht) flowing N. W., and eventually due N. *viâ* Guzzu, whence it changes its name to the Talab river and flows N. E. and E. to the Mashkid river.

The Simesh river is called the Mashkid river at, and after it passes, Dizak, until it disappears in the desert. At Af-i-Afghan, Sarhad proper begins.

The plain here between the Sianeh Kuh (latter here called Mur Pish) and the Miana Kuh is about 3 miles wide; water abundant, but somewhat brackish; it comes from springs and flows into a natural tank; grass and wood are in plenty down the Simesh river-bed, also grazing abundant; no village or cultivation here. Road all the way excellent and available for guns. General direction W. N. W.

6	BUZIN . .	15	90	The road runs over an open plain, part of the Sarhad plateau, the descent being very gentle to Buzin at mile 15; here water exists in the Gad Pusht *nala* and is good and said to be always plentiful; grass and wood also; grazing abundant; no village or cultivation. General direction W. N. W.
7	BARAF . .	12	102	At mile 4 a road branches off to the left and goes *viâ* the Rindigan *nala*, the Karwanda river, Damin and Pahura to Bampur, said to be barely practicable for laden animals. At mile 6½ a road branches off to the right to Guzzu, running over an open plain. At mile 8⅛ the road crosses the Gad Pusht *nala*, here dry, and a gentle ascent begins, which continues until Barab, at mile 12, is reached. Up to mile 8⅝ the road descended gradually; road excellent the whole way, running over an open plain of clay and small stones, and available for guns. Here good and sweet water in plenty from a *karez*, grazing and wood abundant; no grass in immediate vicinity; no village or cultivation here. General direction W. N. W.
8	KWASH or WASHT.*	20	122	The road ascends gently for 4 miles over an open plain, alternately stony and clay; from mile 4 to mile 10 the road descends gently over a clay plain; here is a well with perennial sweet water, called Chah-i-Banki; grass exists here sufficient for, say, 2 cavalry regiments, but not abundant; wood and grazing plentiful.

* For road from Kwash to Shandak, *see* route No. 41 B., page 221.

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No. 41.

JALK *to* REGAN, *viâ Gusht and Kwash.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
				Up to mile 12 the road continues to descend; here the drainage from front, rear, and left flows to the right to Guzzu *nala*; a gentle ascent, which continues to Washt, now commences.
9	GARDURKI .	14	136	Over plain under Panj Angusht by Chah Gabi *hamun*. No village or supplies. Water from spring; fuel.
10	HEHMUKI .	13	149	Over plain for part of the way and then along *nala* between Sorabur Kuh and Hehmuki Kuh; stony going. No village or supplies; water from spring, fuel and camel-grazing.
11	JAURI . .	15	164	Along the Jauri *nala*; rough going, water from spring in *nala*.
12	SINGUT . .	13	177	Along *nala* between the Jauri and Siah Band. Rough going. No supplies. Water from springs.
13	SHURAF† . .	12	189	Along *nala* for most of the way, and then over the stony plain under skirts of Siah Band; rough going. Water good from 3 wells.
14	BASMAN village 3,120′.	23	212	The direction averaged 240 degrees across the plain. At 9 miles an almost imperceptible watershed 3,592′ dividing the drainage caught by the Basman *hamun*, from that flowing S. towards the Bampur river. The track grew rougher and rougher as we made our way closer to the Pansara range. At 16 miles we turned up a *nala*. At 21½ miles we take a cut across a plateau which separates two *nalas*, and at 23 miles we descend to Basman village which is situated on a hot stream at the bottom of a valley. Supplies obtainable in fair abundance.
15	ANGERA . .	23	235	Road skirts range for first 12 miles, and then swings round W. to well in the desert; water good.
16	CHAH GAZ, 4,835′.	19	254	Road across desert to stage, with bad water.
17	RAMKHAN .	20	274	Desert road to low hills. The well of bad water lies under Kuh-i-Ramkhan.
18	REGAN . .	16	290	Desert road to Gegan. Thence by Jennings' route to Regan. (No. 3, page 10.)

No. 41A.

GUSHT (Stage 4) *to* KWASH (Stage 8). *Alternative route.*

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, January 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Total.	REMARKS.
5	KAOGANAB spring 4,485′.	13½	74½	Along the Simesh Valley by the main road. Good water in a spring, but that in the stream brackish. Fuel and forage in plenty.

† For road from Shuraf to Waraj (valley of Kuh-i-Chahel Tan), *see* route No. 41C., page 222.

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No. 41A.

GUSHT *to* KWASH (WASHT). *Alternative Route.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	MUZEN . . 4,380'.	14	88½	Road between 2 hills for a mile, and then enters an open valley about 8 miles broad. This march over an open level road. A well of good water at Muzen, and fuel and forage in plenty.
7	HUSH well . 4,360'.	17	105½	First 4 miles along a big stream, then for 4 miles more over open ground, crossing a low hill at 10 miles, then over an open plain. Water in well brackish and fuel scarce, but forage plentiful.
8	KWASH or WASHT 4,370'.	10	115½	Along a level road through an open richly cultivated valley. At 5 miles is Mirabad, a village of 3 houses, and at 6½ miles Aliabad, a village of 5 or 6 houses. Washt is a large fortified village of about 150 families of the Damni tribe. There is a fort here manned by 20 men under a Persian Sarhang or Major, under the Sartip of Bampur. Good water here in springs. Fuel and forage in plenty, but no supplies.

No. 41B.

SHANDAK *to* KWASH (WASHT).

Authority.—JENNINGS, 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHASHMA-I-KUH-I-REKI.	13	13	The road runs over the Sarhad plateau. Unlimited grass of best description *en route;* also *tagaz* trees and grazing. The halting place is at the northern slopes of the Kuh-i-Reki and Gwar Kúh. Here are two springs and plenty of good water. Grass, wood, and grazing unlimited. General direction of road S.E. by E., available for all arms.
2	CHETA DUR .	18	31	The road runs over the Sarhad plateau due E., along the base of the northern slope of the Kuh-i-Reki for 5 miles; then turns E.S.E. to the halting place. At the 7th mile we cross the watershed, separating the Sarhad from the Bam-Narmashir drainage system. Drainage from the N. and W. flowing into the Bam-Narmashir *hamun*, while that from the E. runs to the Sarhad *hamun*.

NOTE.—St. John calls these *hamuns* kavírs, but I never heard the term used either by Afghans, Sarhadis, Baluchis, Persians or Kurds, neither did Duffadar Sardar Khan. Here, also, the road from Bampur *viâ* Jauri and Nazil to Sistan crosses our track. It is said to be as good as the one I came by. At mile 11 water is found 12 feet from the surface, and the road runs through grass, trees, and camel grazing, and is available for all arms. At the halting-place is plentiful water in the river bed, also several springs close by. Grass, wood, and grazing plenty.

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No. 41B.

Shandak to Kwash (Washt).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	Rud-i-Hinar .	8	39	The road runs due E. over the same plateau, crossing numerous *nalas* (some with plentiful water), all flowing to the Sarhad *hamun*, which latter is 6 or 7 miles to the S. of, and parallel to, our route. Along the route, and at the halting-place, grass, wood, and grazing abundant; and at the halting-place abundant water in *nala* bed, latter flowing from Kirpas Kuh. The route from the Kospa cultivation and *karezes*, latter situated some 11 miles to the N.-W. here runs through the halting-place and thence S. *vid* Rindigan to Bampur. The route is available for guns.
4	Washt or Kwash	16	55	For the first 4 miles the road runs due E. over the same plateau; then it crosses a *kotal*, separating the S.-E. end of the Kirpas Kuh from the N.-W. end of the Panj Angusht Kuh. This *kotal* could be made available for guns in a day with, say, a working party of 100 men, as the soil is soft. At the *kotal* is plenty of good spring water. From the foot of this *kotal* three big *karezes* flow to Washt. From mile 8 to Washt at mile 16 the direction of the road is E S.E. Grass, wood, and grazing plentiful *en route*; but in the immediate neighbourhood of Washt all are somewhat scarce. At the *kotal* alluded to we cross the watershed, dividing the Sarhad *hamun* drainage system from that flowing to the Gazu river; and thence to the Mashkid. Road available for guns with the proviso mentioned. For details of Washt, see Route 41A. Note.—From Jauri (No. 41), the same author gives the following stages to Washt, 45 miles, from local information. General direction 105° between the Chahna Shai and Hehmukki hills. (1) Hehmukki, (2) Garduki, (3) Washt, three stages of 15 miles each; grass, wood, grazing, etc., plentiful *en route*. Stages approximate, but total distance is correct.

No. 41C.

Waraj (*Valley of Kuh-i-Chahel Tan*) to Shuraf (Stage 13).

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				This road is impassable for wheels, and is, for all practicable purposes, a desert, as there is no population anywhere in the vicinity except a few nomads. There is, however, a fair supply of water and plenty of camel grazing.
1	Ghur-i-Talkab 5,526′.	12½	12½	At Koshab the road branches off to Basman. At 5 miles we got into a valley running a little to the S. of W. At 9 miles, Chah Zelan, a well of fair water and a tamarisk grove. On the S. side, above the valley, an old fort in shapeless ruins; shortly afterwards we quit the hills and emerge upon a huge boulder-strewn plain, cut up by gigantic water-courses, whose general direction was S. W. Camp near a slightly bitter pool in a river bed called Ghur-i-Talkab.
2	Camp to the N. of Kuh-i-Gwarkuh 4,562′.	15	27½	Leaving the bitter pools with readiness, we steered S. W. across a terribly stony plain. At this point we come upon the Gelangaur plain. Our point was the corner of Gwarkuh, whilst behind

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No. 41C.

WARAJ (*Valley of Kuh-i-Chahel-Tan*) *to* SHURAF.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				us was Kuh-i-Khoja, and due S. Kirbas Kuh, all mentioned by Captain Jennings. At 4½ miles the Washt—Narmshir road crosses us almost at right angles; at 8 miles drinkable water in a little tamarisk grove; at 11 miles Chah Sattak, a well of good water, with which we loaded our camels. We then entered what they locally term the "Taghur-i-Gwarkuh," "Taghur" being the Sarhaddi name for land temporarily inundated during rains. Camp under Gwarkuh.
3	Camp to the S. of KAL MAZAR. 4,403′.	18	45½	Beautiful travelling between the stunted tamarisk bushes until, at 4½ miles, we cross a wide shallow *nala*, and turning the corner of Kuh-i-Gwarkuh, the magnificent peak of Basman stands out apparently quite close. At 10½ miles water at Chah Kutch. Kal Mazar is a *hamun*. Skirting the *hamun* for some 2 miles we again ascend, crossing innumerable channels draining into the *hamun*, and halt near a dry river bed.
4	SHURAF 3,492′. Height of road nearest to *hamun*, 3,450.′	16	61½	We ascended to 1¾ miles, crossing numerous *nalas*, some of which held pools of water. At 1¾ miles is the watershed 4,500′ between the Kal Mazar drainage area and the area drained by the *hamun* to the N. E. of Kuh-i-Basman; there then followed a sharp short descent, and we landed in the *nala* followed by Sardar Khan of Jennings' party; in his journey from Jauri Band to Shuraf this *nala* held excellent water. Continuing on at a bearing of 325 degrees, up a very narrow and rugged path, we reach another watershed 4,600′ at 3 miles. The road thenceforward lay down a rugged *nala*, which gradually widened, until at 7 miles, a tamarisk grove is reached, at the junction with another *nala*. The main *nala* bore 320 degrees, and we followed it down for another mile and then went at a bearing of 235 degrees for another mile, quitting the main *nala* which runs into the Basman *hamun*, which we keep to the S. of. At 9⅓ miles we swing round nearly due S., keeping an average bearing of 190 degrees for 4 miles, and passing through low black hills, with glimpses of the great plain beyond. At 13⅓ miles we at length emerge upon the great plain, and, hugging the western side of the range, proceed S. to Shuraf; a tamarisk grove with two or three wells of fair water.

No. 42.

JASK *to* BAM.

Authority.—FLOYER, 1876, and GOLDSMID.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GEIGEN or GANGAN.	23	23	*Vide* No. 15, Stage 10, page 58.
2	TANG-I-DUHL (DOHAL)	11	34	Leave main road, between Jask and Bandar Abbas *viâ* Minab, up the tortuous rocky bed of a river through the Tang-i-Duhl pass (15′ wide), which, after rain, is a roaring watercourse.

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No. 42.

JASK *to* BAM.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	MARIK . .	10 ?	44	Still through rocky hills.
4	SHARIFI river.	15 ?	59	Emerge from the hills and cross a salt mud plain. The Sharifi is here a muddy stream in a broad well-treed valley.
5	CAMP on SHARIFI river	15 ?	74	Up the Sharifi river for a short way ; then across a shingly plain ; again strike the Sharifi, which is here nearly a mile wide between high perpendicular banks. Camp 3 miles higher up.
6	DAZAKA PASS .	20 ?	94	A very long trying march up water-courses and through rocky ground.

From the northern end of the Dazaka pass, a road branches off to Aughuran, the capital of Bashakard, 2 days' march or about 35 miles from the Dazaka pass. Aughuran is a massive half-ruined fort at the confluence of two rivers.

7	CAMP on bank of SHARIFI.	15 ?	109	By a desperately hilly road. Two hours' march brings one to a picturesque valley, along which for an hour or so ; then over two or three terrific hills and into the broad well-wooded valley of the Sharifi.
8	BARAHING HILL	15 ?	124	Up rocky water-courses, among endless barren hills, to the foot of the Barahing.
9	BAN KERAM .	15	139	Over a very stony road to the broad and fertile valley of the Gaz Shirai, near which there is some dense jungle and many acres of fertile soil.
10	HUSEN KHAN	14	153	Over rocky but fairly open country, the hills getting lower and lower and the valleys wider. Camp in the broad Dar Pahan valley near small mud village.

Follow the river to the wooded plain of Zamin Mulla, almost the most westerly village of Bashakard. This place is on the direct road between Minab and Bashakard. There is a more direct route to it from Ban Keram than that followed above.

11	TELLING . . 120'.	20	173	Over a smooth plain in a N. W. direction ; part[s] of it well treed ; cross the Sindrik river, and about 4 miles further on reach the fertile fields of Telling. Camp among trees. A branch road leads from here to Minab.
12	SARNAI or SURNAY. 596'.	15	188	Course nearly E. After some hours reach a narrow defile commanded by ruined fortifications. The defile is through a perpendicular wall of rock 100 yards thick and about 100 feet high, and has been cut by a stream, whose bed is here about 150 yards wide. Some little distance beyond is the Seruken river, where the land is of the richest character and beyond are the date plantations of Surnay. Very fertile valley. From here to Minab 24 miles *viâ* Rain (10 miles) across two Gazuki *kotals*, not practicable for guns. A branch route is reported as following the course of the river and turning the *kotals* and practicable for guns.—(*Jennings*) *vide Route No. 56, stage 11 et seq.*

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No. 42.

JASK *to* BAM.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
13	JAGIN . .	12	200	After 6 or 7 miles the valley spens out to a width of 12 miles, and is well wooded and fairly cultivated. Another hour's march brings one to a large rainpool, near which camel fodder is plentiful. Beyond is Jagin, a village of 40 houses. On the right are the lofty hills of Bashakard. From Jagin a road, described by Jennings as used by Persian wheeled artillery, branches off down left bank of river to Minab (26 miles approximately), passing Direnti at 13 miles.—(*Jennings*) *vide Route* 56, *stage* 10.
14	MANUJAN 960'. .	20	220	Over sand, shingle, and boulders for 5 hours, where the plain narrows to a valley, 2 miles wide, which finally becomes a narrow cleft through rocks. The descent on the other side is very bad and narrow, but at the bottom is a magnificent plain with water, date groves, and cultivation. The wheat is very fine.
15	BARGAH . .	20 ?	240	Past the fort and through cultivation ; at the end of the march enter a small range of shingly mounds. Camp among the date groves of Bargah near a running stream.
16	KHANU 1,580'. .	20	260	Cross a low ridge, the Ab-Washur ; then pass the Garaki hills, and about 8 or 9 miles beyond strike a low-lying shingly plain, which cross to Khanu, a ruined fort and large village at the confluence of three fertile valleys.
21	BAM 3,480'. .	126	386	*Vide* No. 12, page 42.

There is another route from Khanu to Bam *viâ* Regan which, though much longer, has perhaps the advantage of avoiding the hills, and in this way is good for heavily-laden camels, (*vide* Routes No. 8-B, No. 8 stages 9 to 8, No. 56 stages 5 to 1, No. 3 stages 9 to 12).

No. 42A.

RAMISHK *to* MANUJAN.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GWANCHAN .	11	11	Desert stage on river. The route from Gwanchan quits the Ramishk-Marz route.
2	KHUR . .	16	27	Desert stage across rough hills to river, on which Kangaru is situated.

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No. 42A.

RAMISHK *to* MANUJAN.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances, in miles. Intermediate.	Distances, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	TAKADAR . .	10	37	Road level to stage in the waterless desert.
4	KALAT MALIK	20	57	Road level, passing Chah Zardar at 10 miles, where there is a well of sweet water, as also at Kalat Malik.
5	DO CHAHIAN .	25	82	Excellent road, passing a well at Dar Kishtig (13 miles). A well at Do Chahian.
6	CHAH REZA .	23	105	March across the same plain, passing the well of Chah Ramadan at 11 miles.
7	TAMKAMBERI .	23	128	At 12 miles, well of Tamgeran. The road still lies across the level plain.
8	ISPEDKAMBIL .	25	153	At 12 miles the stage of Kahnishan, on the banks of a river, and near a mountain range. Ispedkambil is a desert stage.
9	MANUJAN .	15	168	Fair road to large fort of Manujan, which is the head of one of the three districts of Rudbar. This road takes a wide detour, as the mountains are impassable for camels.

No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

Authority.—H. MASSY and A. MEDLEY, June 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance in miles. Intermediate.	Distance in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	KOIK (QUEK)	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	Road sandy, bends round towards west with shore of west Bay and forms almost a semicircle from telegraph office to Old Jask. During 4th and 5th miles road crosses four shallow muddy tidal estuaries. Dangerous going for camels. At 5 miles, road passes through succession of undulating sand hills covered with camel thorn and small tamarisk bushes until, at 8 miles, Old Jask is reached, a village of about 100 huts of palm stalks and matting with an old ruined fort. A little cultivation; 300 head of cattle. No supplies. Water from two small wells, under fort to east, muddy but sweet. Wells 5′ diameter, 8′ deep with 6″ to 12″ water. Mosquitoes troublesome. From Old Jask road runs north-east across sandy plain covered with camel thorn and shrubs for 4 miles where Koik *nala* is reached, now dry, about 200 yards broad. Direction south-west. Banks 40′ high. Clumps of tamarisks in bed. Descend left bank of *nala* for 200 yards. Then up bed for 1,000 yards on bearing of 43°. Koik consists of a few miserable huts of tamarisk branches. No supplies. No cultivation. A few flocks of goats and sheep. Fairly good camel grazing. Water scanty,

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *via Aughuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				from shallow wells under right bank of *nala*. Wells 5′ deep, 3′ broad, with 6″ water, which is good and sweet. Time taken 4½ hours.
2	CAMP in bed of CHAWANG (JAWING) river.	15	27¾	About 300 yards from Koik road turns northwards, and at 2 miles slopes up left bank for 700 yards. Very difficult for camels. Rocky steps. At 2½ miles reach large plateau 1 mile long, ½ mile broad. Road bifurcates. To right for footmen and laden mules. To left for camels. In fork rises solitary rock 400′ high called Gatmalaka. Roads again meet 500 yards beyond hill. Half-a-mile further on, road covered with boulders and cut up by rain channels. After 6th mile road comparatively level till Tojai is reached at 9th mile. No dwelling places, cultivation, supplies or camel grazing. Small spring under rock 200 yards to west of camp 8′ broad, 6′ deep, 4″ of water. After 1 mile in west direction cold weather *kafila* ground is reached, and the *kafila* road is struck running almost due north and south. At 11½ miles cross a small *kotal* descending into the Kululu *nala*. On north side of *nala* is a most difficult and rocky ascent barely practicable for camels rising some 200′ and forming the Charpak *kotal*. From this the general direction of road is north-west. Road over clay hills cut up by water courses, full of boulders and rocks. The road now becomes more level; a path branches off 320° to the Sharifi river by Girishkin. Then zigzags for ½ mile north-east, ½ mile east and ½ mile north-east. At 13¼ miles the road drops into Kolombari *nala* and runs due east in *nala* bed, and following an easterly course arrives in bed of Chawang river. No inhabitants, or supplies. Fair camel-grazing. Water scarce and brackish, obtained by digging shallow excavations in sand of river bed. Bed of river 100 to 150 yards wide. Rocky cliffs 80′ high. In rainy season, owing to floods, *kafilas* have occasionally to halt one week here. Time taken 7¼ hours.
3	BUDING .	12	39¾	General bearing of road north-east, 39°. Rises steadily for 3 miles up to Mangora pass through stony and confined country. The pass is about 1,500′ high and ¼ mile long. Deep gorges running north-east and north-west towards Jagin River. Road then drops down into Waruf *nala* in north-east direction for ½ mile. Then east for ½ mile, finally leaving Waruf and following north-east direction until it strikes Shawaz *nala* and with it emerges into broad valley of the Jagin river, which is 60 yards broad and 2′ to 2′ 6″ deep. Signs of recent floods. Sloping stony banks. Rate of current 3 miles an hour. Said to be unfordable in rainy season for a week at a time. Camp on north bank. No supplies. Camel grazing to north-west. Water good and sweet. Time taken 5 hours.
4	CAMP in jungle .	9¾	49½	Northerly course across plain covered with tamarisk bushes. Enter low hills at 1 mile. Road plunges into labyrinth of *nalas* for 3¾ miles in north-north-west direction, gradually rising towards Tarian *kotal*. Slight descent for ¼ mile and then emerge on to stony plateau. Clumps of long dry grass. At 5½ miles reach Mahriki river running north-north-east. Very steep and high banks. Now dry. Then into another labyrinth of *nalas* and hills, road almost due east for 2 miles and north-east for ¼ mile. At 7¾ miles enter large *nala* running north-east. Road in bed of *nala* for 2 miles. No water here, nor between this and Kamsholak. Time taken 3 hours, 20 minutes.
5	CAMP SHAN 2,500′ .	13	62½	Road runs north-east by east for 2 miles up same *nala*, gradually rising towards the Sar-i-Sham pass through the Reman range and twice crossing river bed. The Sar-i-Sham pass is about one mile long. Hills about 2,500′ to east of pass, 1,400′ or 1,500′, on west side. Road falls rapidly

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *vid Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				for another mile through lower hills. Road passes for ½ mile through stony tributary river bed, now dry, which joins Jagin flowing east to west at Kamsholak which is reached at 4½ miles, river bed about ¾ mile broad, uneven and paved with boulders. Water in main channel slightly less than at Buding but still muddy. Water sweet and good. Road, crossing Jagin river, runs north-north-east towards a range of low undulating hills, which it enters at 5½ miles, and follows beds of various intricate *nalas*. Drainage chiefly north-east to south-west, ¾ miles further the road leaves hills, which become scattered, and becomes easier. At 7½ miles emerge on to a kind of plateau with a very deep *nala* on right hand. Ground cut up by water channels. At 10½ miles descend into above-mentioned *nala*, and rise gradually by zigzags towards the Pirao Pass over the Aphen-i-Band Range. Up a *nala* with small pools of water at intervals until a good tank of fresh water, supplied from some small springs, is reached. Camp in small date grove. Water plentiful and sweet.
6	BAM-KALANG . 1,680'.	8	70½	Direction of road towards Pass, first half north-west, and second half north-east by east. Steep ascent. Ground rocky and covered with boulders. Top of Pass at 1¼ miles. Good wide road which improves after leaving the rocky bed of the torrent on the north side of the pass. The rocky formations almost disappear and are replaced by wave-shaped shaly hills and the average elevation is greater than the country on the south side. At 5 miles the road begins to descend again and becomes rocky and rough. General direction north. Emerge from the hills at 5½ miles and come upon the Shah Bawag river, running north-west to south-east, very little water but clear and sweet. Banks steep and rocky. Bed about 200 yards wide. Good camping ground here, but no shelter or habitations. The road is almost level from here and runs along river bank. Cross the river at 6 miles and come upon ruins of old fort 300 × 200 yards. From here this road runs north and parallel to river. Time taken, 3 hours 55 minutes. Camp at Bam-Kalang. Groves of tamarisks.
7	CAMP in river bed.	9	79½	Leave Shah Bawag river flowing eastwards and proceed in a general north direction up sandy *nala*, through a labyrinth of rocky hills. About 1 mile from camp is a small spring of good water. Road zigzags with rapid ascent, and at 4½ miles begins to descend towards the Anghuran river among rocky hills, and, rounding to almost east, reaches the river. At 7 miles the road joins the river and runs under right bank, zigzagging and twisting among the rocks and boulders in a north direction. Halt in river bed. The water now consists of a succession of muddy pools. But river bed is 250 to 300 yards broad and shows signs of carrying a very large volume of water in rainy seasons. Time taken 3 hours 40 minutes.
8	CAMP at ANGHURAN.	11	90½	Road along bed of Anghuran river in north direction, sometimes leaving the bank for short distances to cut off corners, etc. At 2 miles the road leaves river bed and follows course of a tributary *nala* north-north-east for ½ mile, then leaves *nala* and goes north through low clayey hills. At 3½ miles again arrive in river bed, which runs north-east. Along the banks are signs of old nomad encampments and decayed *kibitkas*. After crossing some low hills the river bed is again struck and followed in a north-east direction to 5th mile. General direction now north-west crossing and re-crossing several times. Along banks are remains of brick villages, signs of better times. At 6 miles the river Darosar joins the Anghuran from the north, and is said to flow from the Band-i-Marz. At 8½ miles the road leaves the river by a path up the right bank, passing through more old ruins, but ½ a mile further it descends again into river bed which is very rough and uneven. At 9¾ miles the river and road change direction towards the north. A few fields and signs of cultivation, and a few mat huts here and there, the chief group of which is Shahr Shah. At 10½ miles a path goes

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				up a *nala* north-east and is said to go to Tichak. Half-a-mile further the road strikes the junction of the Anghuran and Pahtik rivers where Anghuran is situated. Time taken, 5 hours 20 minutes.
9	SIRHUR . .	9	99½	North-east up Anghuran river, leaving the fort on the left. At 1¾ miles leave river bed by path up right bank and descend over a *kotal* into a large *nala* and thence into river bed again. At 4 miles date grove of Ashkan, two or three huts. River narrows here and is walled up for cultivation on both sides. At 6¼ miles leave river bed to right and cross over *kotal* to left. Kand-i-Aphen (180°) visible from top of *kotal*. At 7½ miles descend to large grove of trees and bed of Kalakh river. Sirhur is a village of 12 palm huts. Good perennial supply of water in *nala*. No supplies. Time taken 4 hours 35 minutes.
10	PATARKUN .	14	113½	Over hills north-east of village to base of a peculiar-shaped hill called Kalakh Kuh, and thence round it north, west and east, eventually resuming original course of north-east, gradually rising. Cross small *kotal* from which Band-i-Marz is visible at 350°. Then march parallel to river Ganderi, descending it. Leave river going east and turn up to *kotal*. At 5 miles road crosses river Tizar (good flow of water, rocky bed flowing south-east) and continues east over another *kotal* and then rises through low rocky hills, difficult for camels. At 6 miles down into and across river Parchand flowing south-east. Course north-east by east. At 6½ miles abreast of Kuh Bunsard on left and across level grassy meadow. At 8 miles reach and cross river Jagin flowing south. High steep banks; 200 yards broad. Rocky. Good supply of sweet water; 400 yards from crossing place river takes a bend from west. Junction of Parichan and Jagin rivers at corner of head. Road onwards to Kuh Nashki 353°. At 8½ miles up small torrent to top of pass and then down into small grassy plain. Rocky hill Gorawi facing us. Cross Band-i-Gorawi over Kand-i-Jakhesh. At 12 miles small plateau of Jakhesh. No proper camping ground. A little grazing for camels only. Water from stream. From here road proceeds north up large *nala* between hills gradually rising to top of a Pass and end of *nala*. Band-i-Marz facing us. Move on down steady slope in grassy *nala* to Patarkun, a flourishing village of about 20 huts. No supplies except a few dates. Some grape vines. A few cattle and goats. Good camping for small force. Water supply very scanty in bed of small sandy *nala* in which grow masses of strongly scented wild mint. Time taken 7 hours 22 minutes.
11	CAMP in river bed.	9	122½	Followed bed of Patarkun *nala* in a generally north-north-east direction for some miles. Sometimes in it and sometimes alongside it, the road being rough and stony. At 3 miles road begins to change direction to north-north-west approaching the Boheng pass, over Band-i-Marz range and dodges in and out of a labyrinth of *nalas* which drain the southern slopes of the range. Shortly afterwards leave *nalas* and begin steep ascent leading to pass north-north-east. Road extremely difficult for camels. At 4⅓ miles reach near side of level top of Boheng pass. Road then turns towards northwest. Height 4,500′. Road descending south side of pass is most dangerous for laden camels, being nothing but a rocky path. At 6 miles road becomes less steep and dangerous and crosses small streams, said to be the source of the river Pushtar. Then turns north-west crossing small *nala* with pools of good water here and there. At 8 miles drop into bed of small stream and follow its course. At 9 miles small open space with tamarisk trees, good water and long reed grass. Time taken, 3 hours 40 minutes.
12	GASHMIRAN .	14	136½	After descending the river bed in an easterly direction for a short way, the road turns towards the north crossing various stony *nalas* and some of the lower eastern spurs of the Band-i-Marz range.

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JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				At 1½ miles road passes small village of Pushtar half mile to left, a path going to Pushtar and Shakaon. Road then descends rapidly towards Pushtar river with high hills south of Sckunkan. At 3 miles road runs along right bank of Pushtar crossing a large tributary *nala*. Summer road follows bed, dropping suddenly. Winter track along left bank. Pushtar river channel is here about 100 yards broad. Rocky bed Steep low banks. Water good and plentiful. Date groves along banks. Small patches of Indian corn watered from channel on both sides. Road still along right bank of river, turns north-east and shortly afterwards north, and at 6 miles reaches Sekunkan. There is a fall of some 500 feet between the last camp and Sekunkan, but the road offers no difficulties for laden camels. Village of Sekunkan consists of 50 palm huts distributed along river bank on either side in groups of five or six huts. Plentiful water supply. No supplies except a few dates. Best camping ground behind huts on right bank of river. For ½ a mile the road now takes a north-western direction up a dry side *nala* after leaving the Pushtar river. This portion is very narrow, only room for a laden camel to pass. Road now rises until a *kotal* is passed. Then gradually falls and a plain is reached through which flows a small stream which the road crosses at 7¼ miles. Road then follows dry tributary in north-north-west direction for ½ mile, dips over small ridge, then crossing spur at confluence of two large dry *nalas*. Hence in north direction passing a few small streams with patches of cultivation until at 10¾ miles river Marich is reached. Water-supply abundant. Considerable amount of cultivation along either bank with large groves of palm trees. At 11 miles a small stream flows in from west and yet another a little further on. The road then leaves river bed and ascends the left bank abruptly. Difficult bit for camels through small defile with sharp stones and boulders, where road enters and winds through rocky hills for ½ mile until, at 13½ miles, confines of Gashmiran are reached. Cultivation begins here and road passes large date plantations. Old ruined fort of Gashmiran perched on a conical hill on the left and a slight rise after crossing the Gashmiran stream brings Gashmiran in sight. A large village of palm huts. Supplies scanty except dates About 200 cattle, 500 sheep and goats Water-supply said to be usually good and plentiful, but this year owing to drought, drinking water obtained from shallow wells in river bed. Water muddy but sweet Good camping ground. Time taken, 4 hours 50 minutes.
13	KUHTAK . .	11	147½	Road leaves in south-east direction following right bank of the Gashmiran *nala* (now dry) for ½ mile when after a slight rise it crosses a small stony plateau with *nalas* on either side. Then descends into the bed but almost immediately leaves it at 1 mile from the village and ascends the left bank still following the course of the *nala*. At 3 miles valley becomes very narrow and the hills on either side higher as the river passes through a small range of volcanic rocks. At 4½ miles road descends into a large *nala* and follows its bed in a north-west direction for a short way. Then ascending the right bank and passing between two high rocky hills (bad going for camels) proceeds on bearing 340° for ½ mile. At 5 miles road becomes level and takes north-east direction through narrow gravelly valley. At 6 miles valley begins to open out. Group of palm trees in a hollow on left of road and soon reach the Dasht-i-Bijni; a large stony plain 8 miles long by 2 broad. At 7½ miles reach Tangva, a halting place. Two springs of water (upper brackish, lower sweet) about ½ mile off road to south-east. Excellent camping ground with good supply of water in the winter season. A shorter path from Gashmiran over the hills joins the road here. The road then turns slightly westwards and enters a large plain covered with tamarisk trees, *kahur* and dwarf palms. At 9 miles direction changes to north-east through thick tamarisk jungle. Village of Kuhtak consists of a few palm and tamarisk huts. Water from four wells. Two upper ones slightly brackish. Two lower ones very brackish. Excellent camel grazing. No supplies. Plenty of milk. Good camping ground for large force. Time taken, 5 hours 5 minutes.

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu, and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
14	NAO RUDBAR .	10	157½	Road crosses gravelly plain on bearing of 265°. About 1 mile to north a mass of *kahur* and tamarisk trees extending towards the Jaz Morian Lake and forming the Kahu-i-Lut jungle, a well-known camel grazing ground. At 2 miles road turns north-east and passes summer grazing village called Chah Singab inhabited by shepherds from Bashakerd and Shahri. Three small wells of sweet water. No supplies. At 3rd mile cross river Diraband, a small stream flowing in a deep and rocky bed. Water now in large pool very brackish. Low rocky hills at intervals. At 4 miles direction changes to 310° and here a path goes in north-east direction to the grazing village of Chah Husain about 2 miles off. Valley widens out. At 5 miles nothing apparently in the shape of hills between the road and the Jaz Morian except a few isolated high black rocks. Low range of hills on left. At 6 miles road changes direction to 325° and descends gently towards Paspin river. At 6¼ miles a beautiful clear and cool stream called Haoz-i-Paspin flowing north-east in pebbly bed towards Jaz Morian. Low hills on left close at hand. Ground to east becomes slightly undulating and cut up by *nalas*. At 6½ miles road rises slightly and crosses small plateau. At 7⅓ miles reach a small spring about 100 yards to the right of the road, the source of the Chakarak river which shortly afterwards turns to north-east towards Jaz Morian. Here a path runs north-west to Paspin village, one mile off. At 7¾ miles a path from south-west from Bawark and Zindask and running north-east to Paimi and Burjak. At 8¾ miles road finally leaves all hills and emerges on to vast open plain of Rudbar. At 10 miles arrive at Nao Rudbar. A few small huts. One brackish well. Time taken, 4 hours 40 minutes.
15	KHAN-I-ALI .	15	172½	Start north across open plain of Rudbar, which is apparently about 7 miles wide between hills on either side. Gravelly plain covered with low jungle. At ¾ miles cross the Bampur road running to south-east, ground falling slightly to the east. At 2½ miles pass through quantities of dwarf palms for ¾ mile, then cross on gravelly bed of Mimgast *nala*. At 5¾ miles clump of date trees to left. At 7 miles *kanat*. Water coming from village of Kahn-i-Mirza, ¾ miles to south-west. Water in *kanat* warm but good, slightly brackish. Road north-north-east along *kanat* which loses itself shortly afterwards among fields. Cultivation here and there on both sides of road. Indian corn and bajra. A road to Kalat-i-Ganj turns off north-west; to Kashit south-west; to Pakorah north-east, and a little further on another road north-east to Burjak. Well 600 yards to east of road. Water brackish. At 10 miles grass ends and road crosses dry shallow bed of water-course. At 12 miles ruined old mud fort, the Kala-i-Kontak to left of road. Shortly afterwards road enters range of low volcanic hills running north-west to south-east and zigzags through them in a generally northern direction. At 8 miles a large date grove in hollow valley between low hills; road then turns west into Khan-i-Ali, a large village of about 80 huts, extensive palm groves and considerable cultivation. Plentiful supply of good water from *kanat*. Time taken, 4 hours 10 minutes. A few camels available. Supplies scanty.
16	DARBAGH .	13	185½	Direction north-west towards opening in hills over continuation of plain passing through thick tamarisk jungle. At 3 miles small collection of huts in clearing. Iskunbil plant everywhere (good for camels). Turn northwards. At 4 miles path enters tamarisk jungle; 9 or 10 huts on left of road. Well in jungle. Water slightly brackish. At 6 miles small village of Payab containing a few huts and two wells. Water good. A few cattle, sheep and goats. Tamarisk jungle ceases. From here road turns north-west towards corner of valley and crosses open flat plain, grassy and stony with one or two trees. Low hills begin to close in on left. Dasht Gird Kuh range behind, running parallel to route and west of it. At 12¾ miles large deep *nala* with palm trees. The

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				road winds through the bed up to encampment at Darbagh. A few huts; large date grove; water good from spring. No supplies. Time taken, 4 hours.
17	GILMA or GILAWI.	12	197½	Road proceeds in north-western direction leaving large *nala* running parallel on left. Over small *kotal* between two sand-hills in middle of plain. Soil gravelly. Surface of ground shiny like glass. Road to Gwaj runs west. Small low hills in front of Surakh Allah Kuh range running parallel to route on right. Down into big (80 yards) wide (30 feet) deep *nala* running north to south-east, *i.e.*, towards Jaz Morian. At 5 miles two villages in large date grove on left bank of Mutadi *nala*. Water good from springs, in between low volcanic rocks on right and Kuh Dasht Gird on left. At 12 miles end of Dasht-Gird Kuh. Date grove and village of Gilma or Gilawi containing only a few huts. Flat open space, *nala* running down each side of road. No supplies. Time taken, 3 hours 50 minutes.
18	KAHUGAN .	15	212½	Road proceeds north through a narrow valley between volcanic hills, here and there crossing stony *nalas* and drainage channels. Drainage to north-east. At 3 miles emerge from hills. Country opens up on right and a view is obtained towards Jaz Morian and the desert. Pass a few huts in a palm grove. At 4 miles reach Darpatkun which consists of a few palm huts along bank of large *nala*. Water good over gravelly bed. From here road ascends sloping side of a tributary *nala* and emerges on to plain. Drainage west to east. At 5 miles descend into bed of deep *nala* for a short way. Then up again and over undulating stony country. Road going good. High peak of Sanima to left. Low hills cease and road emerges into great stony plain undulating and much cut up by *nalas*. Thick *kahur* jungle. At 15 miles small hamlet of Kahugan consisting of six huts in small clump of palms. A small supply of good water from a *karez*. A little cultivation. No supplies. Time taken, 3 hours 15 minutes.
19	KHANU* . . 1580′	10	222½	Start west across open plain intersected by *nalas*. Drainage to east towards large gap, evidently Jaz Morian. Kuh Isfandaka to north, some distance off. Quite open to east and north-east. Hills along left. Mound of stones on left marking boundary between Rudbar and Khanu. Shallow gradually sloping *nalas* all running north-east to Jaz Morian. Tamarisk jungle, date trees and cultivation profuse on both sides of road.
				At 10 miles reach Khanu, the chief village of a district, and containnig a population of 1,000—2,000 people. Supplies sufficient for large force available. Important as being at the junction of so many different *kafila* routes. Time taken, 2 hours 5 minutes.
20	CHAH SALIM .	7½	230	Path goes in a westerly direction over the wide open cultivated plain at the back of Khanu and up the valley between Kuh Garik and Kuh Kalmard. Tamarisk jungle, date trees and cultivation profuse on both sides of road, sand-hills in front. Road practicable for all arms. At 4 miles path going off half-left in direction of Barras river. Site of old *kanat*. At 7 miles a path turns off, half-right towards Chah Salim, from main path. Chah Salim is a small temporary village for grazing sheep, goats and camels; 250 sheep and goats. One well containing good water, 6 feet in circumference, 33 feet deep. Time taken, 2 hours 15 minutes.

* Stages from Khanu to Gushk Bala, by hill track impracticable for camels, proceeding due north from Khanu, (from native information): Zarchin 3 *farsakhs*, Mahruya 4 *farsakhs*, Dawashor 4 *farsakhs*, Soghun 5 *farsakhs*, Gushk 5 *farsakhs*. Stages from Khanu to the Sarbizan or Dalford Pass, over the Jamal Bariz, leading into Sardu, (from native information): 1 Sargurach, 2 Balug, 3 Daulatabad, 4 Darai, 4 Sammali, 5 Kamesab, 6 Gaujabad. 7 Dehnan, 3 Kuhguh. 9 Gasali, 10 Abgarm, 11 Hukird, 12 Karimabad, 13 Rahkird, 14 Darmazar. 15 Dalford. 16 Sarbizan. First stage hilly, bad going for camels, remainder fairly flat and good going for camels.

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
21	KHARGUH .	7½	237½	South-south-east to resume former road from Khanu and then turn west. Kuh Manujan visible through gap to left. Kuh Garik about 2 miles distant to south. "*Salum*" and "*dahak*" plants; good grazing for camels profuse. Road rising; ground sloping towards south is towards foot of Kuh Garik "*kahur*" and "*iskunbil*" jungle (good for camels). Well containing water rather brackish. Soil getting gravelly and salty. At 4 miles Chah Mured, well with trough all round, but water very brackish. One hundred sheep, 50 goats, 2 or 3 wells along here but water all brackish. Wells same dimensions as Chah Salim. Passed several groves on both sides of the road. West or right side of valley gets gradually barer as the road rises. At 7½ miles path leaves road for ravine in hills where a few date trees and spring of good water called Kharguh. Round walls, 2′ high, enclosing graves of different families. Small mountain path in northerly direction goes to Ziarat-i-Murad. Time taken, 2 hours.
22	GULASHKARD river.	16	253½	Path goes west along foot of Kal Marzkuh. At 2 miles cross *nala* coming from Ziarat-i-Murad. Kuh Kalmarz turns round north-west from here. At 6⅓ miles main road from which path turned off to Chah Salim joins in from south-west and both turn west into open plain. Kuh Naoburan and Kuh Ruigan to south-west. Kuh Mazagard to north-west. Plain between Khanu and Naoburan called Dasht-i-Chah Regan. At 9 miles emerge from hills at foot of Kalmarz Kuh on to open plain of Chah Chirka covered with white salty looking stones and intersected by *nalas*. Quite bare and no grazing for animals. At 11 miles crossed 3 big *nalas*, sides 12 feet deep and 30 feet wide, after which path goes absolutely straight. Small path comes in on left from Kasdi. Ground gets more undulating as it nears Gulashkard. Clumps of trees dotted about. Drainage appears to be to the west. At 16 miles reach banks of Gulashkard river, 50 yards wide, containing water, good but rather muddy, banks rather steep (6′). Encamp here. *N.B.*—No water the whole way from Kharguh to Gulashkard river. Time taken, 6 hours 15 minutes.
23	SHAHDURMAH (Chahdurman)	6	259⅓	Start across river in direction of Gulashkard village. River also heads round in same direction, 150 yards wide, and water 3 inches deep. At ¾ miles small mud forest on left bank and commencement of Gulashkard village which lines both banks of the river and is a big well-to-do village containing 50 huts built of reed, growing wheat, Indian corn and containing supplies in the shape of 400 sheep and goats and 200 cattle, enough for large force. Date trees, cultivation and green grass along both banks of the river, also higher up willow and orange trees, pomegranate, oleander, dauk and tamarisk. Two water-mills. Road to Darrashar follows the bed of the river up, volume of water gradually increasing as we ascend. *N.B.*—No camels, but 200 donkeys and a few horses procurable in Gulashkard. At 1¾ miles end of Gulashkard village. Leave one branch of river going up north-east to Darrashar and follow the other going north-west for a short way, and after several twists and turns, of which the general direction is north, at 6 miles, reach Shahdurmah. Largest village on east bank of river. Road from Gulashkard to Shahdurmah is practicable for camels but barely so for guns. Shahdurmah village contains 50 reed huts with log foundations, 300 men, 10 cows, 80 cattle, 100 donkeys, 1 water-mill, wheat, barley, maize, rice, and dal. Same headman as last village. Darrashar is also under him. Time taken, 2 hours 35 minutes.
24	MARDAN .	19	278½	Re-cross Gulashkard river ½ mile from camp, width 100 yards, banks 3′ and sloping in a northerly direction across open stony plain with high hills on right which appear to run north-west to

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

south-east. At 8 miles commencement of Tang i-Mardan pass, 50 yards wide at this point, hills on either side 600'—1,000' high; up the stony bed of a river which gradually gets narrower while hills on either side become higher. At 12 miles found small pool of rather muddy water under a rock on left of road. Tamarisk trees all along the bed of the *nala*. At 15 miles path on left of pass going off west which at a distance of 3 miles is said to reach a village called Normand containing a few huts and date grove. Mardan: large date grove and encampment of Iliats 50 huts, 600 men, 30 cattle, walnuts, pomegranate and fig trees. Small stream of running water from spring above, 3' wide and 9" deep, clear and good. Green grass along banks of small stream. Camping ground for small force on large green meadow in centre of grove. From this place a path turns off up a ravine north-east to Kahmekan (or Zahmekan) 6 miles off, and is said to be practicable for camels. Headman of this place lives at Soghun. Time taken, 8 hours 30 minutes.

25	SARGAZ . .	10	288½	Start up pass again in a westerly direction. Hills on either side, which have increased to a height of 1,000 feet, now begin to get smaller. Hills quite bare. Tamarisk and *kahur* along bed of *nala*.

At 2½ miles small clumps of date trees and 2 huts, ½ mile to right of road, on small plateau called Bankardi, spring of good water. At 3½ miles date grove, water and small village called Abad. Open space and long valley up to right of road. Tufts of grass on surrounding hills. Defile gradually widening.

Date trees marking beginning of Ashu. Up small path to left and along parallel to date groves. Cluster of huts on plateau to west. At 5 miles village of Ashu. Water good and flowing. Fields cultivated with arzan and kangani. Few supplies. Figs ripe and good. Met loads of sweet-scented myrtle coming from Sekhuran. Leave Ashu for north-west up the narrow bed of stream, 30 yards wide. High cliffs on right 500 feet high. Stream gradually widens and water flows more rapidly. Reeds, mint jungle and date trees all along banks of stream. At 6½ miles date trees end. Reeds thick. Kangani (millet) fields. Foot-path goes off to left in direction of Soghun. At 7 miles along bank of stream. Tufts of "*trat*" and "*pashmug*" (camels). Through reed jungle, at end of which Tangi Mardan proper ends as *nala* begins to widen. At 10 miles huts, date and fig trees of Sargaz; no supplies. Time taken, 4 hours 20 minutes.

26	SURKHAN .	7	295½	Start west. High hills forming defile turn outwards, leaving broad valley with big wavy undulations. At 3 miles abrupt descent from a sort of plateau through gap in hills into quite flat

open plain of Soghun, intersected by *kanats*. This plain is almost entirely surrounded by high hills, the only big opening being on the west side towards Fars. Soil of plain good. Water brought in *kanats* from Siahkoh, 3 or 4 villages lining the west side of the valley. Splendid grazing for camels and goats all over the plain, but no grass. Immense camping-ground for large force. Supplies for 1,000 men. Donkeys available for transport, but no camels. Across the Dasht-i-Soghun and past an old mud fort in middle of plain, 4 towers, and ditch, walls 4' thick, to western side of Soghun plain which is almost bare of vegetation. Soghun is the name of the whole district contained by this plain which is 7 miles long and 5 broad. At 7 miles village of Surkhan which lies on western side. Time taken, 2 hours 30 minutes.

27	MURT-O-JEDU (Camp)	10	305½	Start north-north-west across stony plain (stones white and flat) in direction of Gilkhan *kotal*. At 4 miles long road to Gushk goes off to left and winds round foot of Siahkoh. Said to be practic-

able for all arms Another foot path to Gushk turns off to right of our road in direction of Jirband *kotal* said to be practicable for men only. At 5 miles leave plain for Gilkhan

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				kotal. Path steep and difficult for camels, well marked, but stony. At 7½ miles end of Gilkhan *kotal*, road descends into *nala*. Small reed jungle on right of road. At 10 miles grove of fig trees. Small spring of good water, very little grazing for camels. No supplies. Pomegranates and blackberries. No proper camping place.
28	SAFED KHANA	14	319½	Start west in direction of Shamilan *kotal* across spurs of Siahkuh. At 1 mile top of Shamilan *kotal* from which view of Dasht-i-Urzu to the south. Dasht-i-Urzu said to be 16 *farsakhs* long by 8 *farsakhs* broad. At 1½ miles descend into *nala*. Road crosses spurs jutting out from south-west slopes of Siah Kuh, crossing deep *nalas*. At 5 miles willow, oleander, and reed jungle in *nala* running south-west. At 9½ miles spring 10 yards square on right of road, good water. Small patches of cultivation on left of road. After long and tedious crossing of *nalas*, between spurs gently sloping down from the north-eastern slopes of Siah Kuh, reached village on Safed Khana, half of which is on each side of *kotal* over Koh Safed Khana. A scattered village containing about 20 huts with orchard enclosed by stone wall and thorn fence; figs and pomegranate; two springs of good water, one on each side of *kotal*. No good camping ground. Time taken, 6 hours 15 minutes.
29	GUSHK PAYIN	12	331½	Start in south-west direction, road following foot of hill on west side of valley along *nala* which turns right round and runs back towards Dasht-i-Urzu. At ½ mile over a spur and down into the valley turning gradually round to north again round the foot of another spur. Big stony *nala* containing tamarisk and *kahur* on left; low spurs on right. At 1½ miles path on left to Dehnan, said to be 2 miles off. High hills of Kuh Gilan on left. Road ascending *nala*. Kuh Turanj opposite. Big tamarisk. *Nala* comes in on right. At 5 miles one hut in fig grove called Chah Jawang; 800 yards off up small *nala* containing water. At 5½ miles road leaves *nala* and ascends spur and shortly after returns to *nala* which has wound round spur. Village of Gushk Payin or Lower Gushk consists of only a few huts with an orchard containing apples, figs, pomegranates, walnuts, etc. Time taken, 5 hours 15 minutes.
30	CHASHMA	12½	344	Follow stream up east of Kuh Gushk Payin. At ½ mile road ascends spur. Deep valley on right and *nala* running north to south. Stream on left comes down from Gushk Bala or Upper Gushk to Gushk Payin and is called the "Chil." At 1½ miles cross the Chil stream. Chenar trees of Gushk Bala seen in distance; road descends. At 5 miles square ruined mud fort of Gushk, 8 towers facing south-west and flanking the road. Wall divides upper and lower portions, running across the centre. Open valley on right, 2 miles wide, on the right of which low hills in front with Koh Turanj at back. Path off to left going to Shishal village. Fairly open valley on left. Bushes of sweet-scented myrtle lining the road. At 6 miles Gushk Bala*, a large village and garden with chenar, grape and pomegranate trees. Mud walls all round village, with date leaves on top. At corners mud huts thatched with date leaves. Three hundred yards to south of Gushk large village and garden of Churang. These villages contain few supplies in the shape of sheep and goats. No transport. Leaving Gushk Bala, descend into valley, road going between Koh Turanj on right and Kuh Gushk on left, following "Chil" stream. At 9 miles cross stream and pass temporary village of Nurabad consisting of only a few huts, 400 sheep and goats. Walls of huts built of reed matting, pent house roof of blankets and sticks. From Gushk to this place wild almond trees everywhere. Whole valley covered with tufts of hill grass; ground rising. Old disused *kanat* on right of road (Huseinabad to Nurabad).

* For hill track from Khanu to Gushk Bala stages from Gushk Payin to Khafkoh by branch route (from native information). Turanj 1 *farsakh* Shadian 1 *farsakh*, Khafkoh 2 *farsakhs*, Stages from Gushk Payin to Khush Kuh (from native information): Zohrav 3 *farsakhs*, Mahanu 2 *farsakhs*, Khush Kuh 1 *farsakh*.

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				At 10 miles spring of good water, source of new *kanat*. Road from Turanj to Khaf Kuh, visible 2 miles distant, passing cluster of villages (Shadian) at foot of Kuh Turanj on right of road. At 11 miles a small dam to catch water from spring above. At 12½ miles six springs of good water, a little beyond which temporary village of Chashma, 20 huts, reed walls, blanket roofs, 400 sheep and goats. These people, together with inhabitants of Nurabad go in cold weather to Huseinabad, two *farsakhs* west. Time taken, 4 hours 40 minutes.
31	KHAF KUH .	10	354½	Start north towards big dip in Jamal Bariz range, which is visible a little further on. At 1½ miles, gap between end of Kuh Gushk and Kuh Haji, through which east portion of Kuh Mihrak visible, running at right angles to the other two, *i.e.*, east and west. At 3 miles, high spur of Kuh Haji, jutting out to east crossed by Gudar-i-Khaf Kuh. This is evidently a watershed line, as the drainage, which up to here has been down south-wards towards the Dasht-i-Urzu, now changes to north-east and north-west, *i.e.*, towards Halil Rud. Gudar-i-Khaf Kuh impracticable for guns. Difficult even for mules and donkeys. At 8 miles, a few huts, garden and orchard of Tir Kaman surrounded by mud wall. Spring of good water 50 yards to south-west of village. Valley widens out, hills standing back some distance. Khaf Kuh said to have been a large thriving village three years ago, but has been visited by locusts each year which have destroyed everything, and the people have consequently dispersed. Only 3 huts left. Time taken, 3 hours 50 minutes.
32	DARPAN . .	8½	362½	Leave Khaf Kuh and start south-east back over part of yesterday's road through gap in Kuh Khaf Koh. At 2 miles same open valley as yesterday across which Kuh Turanj, Kuh Haji, Kuh Sandu and Kuh Mihrak visible close on right. On left Kuh Sina-i-Laki. Old dried up *kanat* along left of road. At 3 miles road meets and crosses same *nala* as it crossed yesterday. Soil sandy. Road descending all the time. At 4⅓ miles spring, from which water issues and joins Narat stream, running parallel to road. At 6 miles path off to left to village Giluzardi, only containing a few huts. A small stream, called Darpan, comes down into the Narat from a break in hills on left and leaves village of Giluzardi visible ½ mile off. Darpan consists of a few huts, a few flocks, good grazing, and good water from Narat stream. Two or three ranges of hills, some high, some low, visible between this and the Jamal Bariz, evidently the hills which are drained by the Rivers Khara and Halil Rud. Time taken, 2 hours 50 minutes.
33	SHASPICH ...	16	378½	Round at back of low hills in front and up a *nala*, leaving Darpan. At 5 miles meet big *kafila* road, 18 feet broad, going to Bezinjan from Isfandaka and follow it up north-west. At 9 miles leave *kafila* road going off to left and go N. N. E. Shaspich is a big village divided into two separate parts, on plateau sloping up in the direction of Rahbur. Two big orchards containing poplar, pear, and mulberry trees walled in. Profuse cultivation, mostly millet. Two miles from one end of one ½ village to the other, and ½ mile between each. Firewood from almond trees in village. Water excellent from river Shaspich which has steep banks, and is 100 yards wide. Winter houses of village built of stone and mud thatched at top. Any number of sheep and goats for whom good grazing. No good grazing for camels. Donkeys and a few bullocks available. River Shaspich flowing south-east joins the Halil Rud 10 *farsakhs* lower down. Small ruined square mud fort with tower at each corner. Time taken, 8 hours 20 minutes.
34	RAHBUR . . 7,620′.	16	394½	Start south along Shaspich river which we cross shortly afterwards. Wild almond trees everywhere. At 3½ miles road descends into Ibrahima-

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No. of stage	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				bad-Ruhbar valley, former village visible about 10 miles off. Small path from Kashkan village comes in here. At 4⅓ miles cross stream Kashkan. One spring of good water here, another in Kashkan village 2⅓ miles off. Good grass grazing for animals. At 6⅓ miles small orchard of Dana-i-Anjil, shortly after which road turns N. N. E. again. At 9⅓ miles small spring of good water. Road here crosses couple of deep valleys. At 10 miles a few huts and a *bagh* called Sedawi. At 10⅓ miles village and *bagh* of Langar, a few huts, a few sheep and goats. Two springs of good water. A road from Ibrahimabad and Sardu joins here on the left. Close by is a small square brick-built *ziarat* 15 yards square. At 11 miles a few huts and bagh of Shastu. A little further on a path goes off to Ibrahimabad and another to Mahruya village. At 13⅓ miles cross Rahbur stream flowing south-west. Water good and plentiful. The large *bagh* and town of Rahbur looks like an English park. Any number of animals available for transport, donkeys, cows and a few horses. Wheat, barley and millet. Twelve merchants in the place. A *katkhuda* and *mirza*. Time taken, 6 hours 10 minutes.
35	CAMP on river HANZA.	16	410⅓	Start east over level plateau on which Rahbur stands; excellent going for all animals. Half mile from Rahbur pass two springs of good water, then drop down to river valley. At 3⅓ miles cross small stream of Rudah, 200 yards wide. Water good and clear, but stream shallow. Village "Hanjan" about ½ mile on right belonging to Rahbur. At 4 miles small bagh and a few huts of Tawiku on right bank of stream; a few donkeys available. Road goes up bed of stream a little way. At 4⅓ miles up on to plateau again. The whole of this plateau is a wide open plain, almost flat, one mile from foot of Kuh Jowaran on left and 10 miles wide on right of road. At 5 miles *kanat* from spring at Dehnan. Pass village Yaghuna 300 yards off. At 5⅓ miles cross several *kanats* going in direction of Ibrahimabad. Pass two small streams and a few walnut trees called Khatunabad. Road descends. At 6 miles road enters hills. Drainage towards Halil Rud, *i.e.*, north-east to south-west. At 7½ miles cross deep river-bed containing a little water flowing in direction of Halil Rud. Path to left from Baghshah. At 8 miles Kahu-i-Malik, a good-sized *bagh*, with a few stone-built huts and a *kanat* with good water. Road north-east and fairly level for short stretch. At 10⅓ miles road descends suddenly into deep broad ravine or river valley about 1,000 feet, steep, winding, and difficult, barely practicable for camels in small numbers. The watershed line running east and west from Gudar-i-Khaf Kuh can be seen distinctly from here, a well-marked ridge running straight across from Kuh Turanj to Kuh Haji. At 11⅓ miles bottom of valley, a rocky stream, Kil, with steep perpendicular banks 50 feet high, containing deep pools and plenty of good water. The other side of valley still steeper, higher and very difficult for any animal. At 12 miles up on to plateau again on far side of River Kil, soil gravelly, ground sloping slightly to south. At 12½ miles village of Zarbanu consisting of a few huts. *Kahkum* and *kusk* plants all round, good grazing for sheep, goats, camels, etc. At 13 miles descent of 500 ft. to river Zarbanu, following S. E. small mountain stream of good clear water, not so wide as Kil, nor descent so difficult. Ascent, 600 ft., very difficult. At 14⅓ miles path off right to Kangiri. Saw 200 sheep and goats from there grazing here. At 15 miles over very difficult and steep ground and spurs and across many small streams. At 16 miles cross stream Hanza. Camping ground on opposite bank for 2 battalions. Small amount of cultivation. Village of Hanza over the other side of small *kotal* to south-east. Firewood, almond and "awurs" trees not good but will burn. Time taken, 7 hours 40 minutes.
36	MAZAR-I-SARDU	12	422⅓	Start up along stream Gil-i-Gazir with high hills called Isfarch Kuh on left and low hills on right. Gil-i-Gazir is rocky mountain stream with steep, high banks. Plenty of small flat camping grounds the whole way along this river bank as far as village. Road has become regular mountain path and lies between hills 800 ft. high on either side. At 3 miles cross Gil-i-Gazir stream.

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Inter-mediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Steep ascent on further side. A small dam of branches built in narrower part of stream 100 yds. up, turns water off to water channels for fields. Small patches of cultivation all along the banks which gradually get lower and flatter as they near the next village. Path on right to Gil-i-Gazir village ½ mile off on left bank of stream. At 4 miles reach Isfarch, a small village with low hills round, almost forming flat valley in which extensive cultivation, wheat, millet, barley, melons. *Bagh* containing apples, pears, almonds, walnut, etc., water good and plentiful from small rocky stream. Cows, donkeys, sheep and goats. Road has become merely a hill track, being very bad in places and only negotiated by camels with the greatest difficulty. At 5 miles leave Isfarch and cross stream along banks of which good green grass excellent for grazing. After crossing and recrossing the same stream several times the road finally leaves it and ascends. Hillsides on either side are spurs from Hanza and Barasman Kuh and are clothed with tufts of hill grass. At 7½ miles up right bank of same stream and past a few gipsy huts called Sechashma with an orchard and a little cultivation about on the left bank. A few cows and donkeys. Good grazing. Road rises gradually from here with stream between low hills on either side. Hills get gradually lower and valley widens. At 9 miles a few huts called Didbaz in wide open plain forming camping ground for large force. Excellent green grass all about but no fuel. A few donkeys, sheep, goats, and cows. Fairly extensive cultivation, wheat, barley, millet, dal, etc. Ground slopes very gradually up from Didbaz to the top of Sardu pass which is reached at 10 miles, and which forms broad undulating plateau about 2 miles wide with hills on either side. Kuh Sardu visible on right about 2 miles off. Top of Sarbizan pass visible from here in a south-east direction. At 11 miles passed a tank supplying a *kanat* running north. Large grain field on the left of road. Drainage is now to the east towards *nala* on the left. At 11½ miles small village and *bagh* about 200 yds. on right of road which runs parallel to a *kanat* which was crossed ½ an hour ago, two or three wells about here. Extensive cultivation all along to the left of road. Mazar is one of the principal places in Sardu, though not very big. Chiefly important on account of a *ziarat* to which pilgrims come. Supplies only sufficient for a small force to be got actually in the place, through plenty of other small villages close by. A few donkeys, sheep and goats. Water, good and plentiful from *kanat*. Time taken, 5 hours 25 minutes.

37	CAMP on river GURUCH.	12⅔	435	Start north-west across open *maidan* bounded by low hills on either side. Ground undulating, extensive cultivation and several villages. At 3 miles stream Darra-i-Darrah (containing good water) comes in on left and is crossed a little further on flowing north-east. Path to right from village of Jilga-i-Sardu. A few conical huts with stone foundations here. At 4 miles a steep ascent. Stumps of asafœtida plant scattered about, called in Persia *angoza*. Down steep descent on the other side. At 4½ miles path comes in from a caravansarai on left and another goes off to Darra-i-Kahur village. At 5 miles road ascends and descends several small *kotals* and crosses several *nalas*, all running towards south-east till top of Gudar-i-Khemuki is reached; ascent easy. From here Kuh Hazar, Kuh Huneza and Kuh Sardu visible. At 7 miles cross river Darraturshi flowing south-east; small stream containing little water, village of Darraturshi ¼ mile off on right bank. At 9 miles over one or two small *kotals* and down one or two *nalas*; rather difficult going for donkeys and camels. At 10½ miles path on left from Guruch village 4 miles off. At 12⅔ miles cross river Guruch, 30 yards wide, steepish banks, water good and plentiful flowing north-east. Small flat camping ground on left bank for few men only. Path to left from Gashugan ¾ mile off. Time taken, 6 hours 15 minutes.
38	RAYIN . . 7,140′.	16	451	Start north along the Guruch. Road ascends. At 2 miles reach top of Gudar-i-Gashugan, fairly steep ascent though not difficult, and down the other side and up again. Path on left from Gashugan village. At 3 miles another *kotal* of same description as last, called Gudar-i-Gehu. At 4½ miles reach wide low bed of river Gehu with small stream of water flowing south-east.

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No. 43.

JASK *to* KARMAN, *vid Anghuran, Marz, Khan-i-Ali, Khanu and Rayin.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
	A few huts on far (right) bank forming village of Gehu. 2 miles off river Guruch meets and falls into Gehu. River Gilawi, to the east of Sardu, said to be the principal river into which they all eventually fall. Water in river good. Camping ground on either bank for small force, a little fuel available. Leave river Gehu flowing south-east and start up a dry *nala* with low hills on either side, valley gradually narrows to 200 yards. At 4½ miles reach small tank supplying *kanat* with good water. Path off to left from village of Guzu on banks of Gehu river. Small burial ground on right. Kuh Hazar visible in front running north-west to south-east. Road ascends. Tufts of *darman* plant but nothing else. At 6 miles path off to left from Karyab-ul-Arah. At 6½ miles hills begin to lie back and valley widens. At 7 miles limit of Sardu and beginning of Rayin territory. Reach top of Shura *kotal* and descend the other side. At 8 miles path off ½ right to village of Narat containing few huts and a *kanat*; water said to be good. After this valley narrows again. Road ascending. At 10 miles hills on right fall away and disclose open plain of Rayin. Down into open plain of Rayin, at edge of which spring of good water under a solitary tree. Cross plain and reach big town of Rayin.		
41	KARMAN .	55	506	*Vide* No. 1, stages 4 to 6.

No. 43A.

MARZ *to* ANGHURAN.

Authority.—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	DARANAR	10	10	Hamlet of 10 houses. Dates and a small amount of cultivation. Supplies scant. Water from well; fuel obtainable. Road over hills.
2	KIR MIZ SHAH .	11	21	Hamlet on river; 12 houses. Small amount of cultivation; dates. Supplies scant; fuel and water abundant. Road through hill; fair track.
3	BIRK KHAUN .	12	33	Hamlet of 15 houses on the same river as above. Dates and a small amount of cultivation. Supplies scant. Water and fuel abundant. Road through hills and along river bed.
4	KORA CHUN .	10	43	Hamlet of 20 houses on same river as Anghuran. Dates and small amount of cultivation. Supplies in moderate amounts procurable. Fuel and good water *en route*.
5	ANGHURAN .	12	55	Large village and fort. Chief town of Bashakird district. Cultivation and dates. All supplies procurable, etc. *Maliyat*, 1,080 *tomans*. Villages in district: Darkun Pathak, Kahkan, Jag, Asfund, Amhan, Shah Wak.

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No. 43B.

RAMISHK *to* MARZ.

Authority—SYKES and BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GWANCHAN .	11	11	Down Beharug river to Gwanchan, desert stage on river S. of Ziarat. Brazier-Creagh makes the stage at Ziarat, which he describes as a village of 100 houses, with cultivation, dates and 4 *karezes*. Supplies, fuel and water obtainable.
2	KANGARU .	14	25	Level road to hamlet on *kanat*, which is occasionally visited. Brazier Creagh writes: Village on river Chah Hun coming from hill of the same name. Cultivation, dates and 4 *karezes*. Large flocks of sheep and goats. Supplies, etc., procurable.
3	CHAH HAK .	15	40	Road through low hills to Chah Hak, a desert stage, on a river flowing N.
4	PATARKUN .	16	56	Long hilly march to Patarkun, a date grove, on another river which flows N. Brazier-Creagh writes: A village of 40 houses. Cultivation and dates. Moderate amount of supplies procurable.
5	MARZ . .	16	72	Hilly march crossing a watershed to Marz, a big village, 100 houses, with a fort, situated on a river flowing N., which unites with the Patarkun river. Cultivation, dates and fruit gardens. All supplies procurable. Water abundant.

No. 43C.

SHAHABAD, *in the Rudbar District*, *to* MARZ.

Authority—BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Shahabad is a large and important village on the Rudbar plain, two stages east from Khanu. It is a halting place (where supplies can be got) on several regular *kafila* routes, *viz.*, Bandar Abbas to Regan and Bam *viâ* Jennings' route; Bandar Abbas to Jaruft and Dusari, Jask to Regan and Bam *viâ* Anghuran and Marz; Ramishk to Regan and Bam. Supplies, forage, grain, etc., can be obtained; good grazing for flocks and camels, water from *kanats*. Considerable cultivation all round.

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No. 43C.

SHAHABAD, *in the Rudbar District, to* MARZ.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	TUMBAT . .	14	14	Road over alluvial sandy soil and cultivated grounds, good going. Several hamlets passed. Village of 50 houses on banks of Halil *rud*; cultivation; supplies in small quantities. Water, fuel, and grazing abundant. *Maliyat*, 30 *tomans*.
2	THAH MAI .	18	32	Road across desert to the well of Thah Mai. No village or supplies. Water suspicious from shallow wells. *Masaks* should be carried.
3	PIMAJ . .	16	48	Road over desert, gradual ascent; latter half rough going. A hamlet on Sari *rud*. Supplies scant.
4	MARZ . .	15	63	Road over rough stony going, through Bashakerd hills. Marz is a village of 100 houses, with cultivation and dates. *Maliyat*, 400 *tomans*. Supplies in fair quantities procurable; water abundant and good, from hill streams. Following villages are in the district: Hiti, Dinki Dukhan, Lar, Daripahan, Daranar, Tunk Shikub, Sar-i-Nai.

No. 43D.

SHAHABAD *to* RAMISHK.

Authority—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	DEH-I-NAO .	16	16	Level road passing numerous hamlets to Deh-i-Nao, a village near the Halil Rud.
2	Stage in RIG MATTI.	18	34	The road crosses the river, and crosses the district of Rig or Reak Matti to halting place in the desert.
3	SAHURLUN .	32	66	Road across desert, passing at 12 miles the well of Kahor Gurgi.
4	KANGARU . .	20	86	Road reaches Kangaru, a village situated on a *kanat* at 20 miles.
5	RAMISHK . .	27	113	At 14 miles the hamlet of Gwanchan, which is situated on a *kanat*; thence a steady rise to the village of Ramishk.

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No. 44.

KARMAN *to* NASIRABAD (SISTAN), *viâ Khabis and Neh.*

Authority.—GALINDO, January and February 1887.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DARAKHT ANJAN (ANGUN)	21	21	First 4½ miles cross plain to N. of city. Then enter hilly country. At 13¾ miles village of Ghurial to left. Steady ascent to top of ridge, reached at 15½ miles. Then descent to Darakht Anjan. Road good for pack animals all the way. Large groups of homesteads with much cultivation. Water plentiful from streams; supplies plentiful.
2	FAIZABAD	25	46	Road down rocky bed to 8½ miles. Then cross a steep *kotal* into another similar river bed. A second very trying pass is crossed between 15th and 20th miles, barely passable by camels. Then down gentle slope to Faizabad. Small village, few supplies, water good and plentiful from streams.
3	KHABIS 1,800′.	10	56	Road good over plain, with gentle down grade. Khabis is a flourishing village with a good *caravansarai* and one or two shops. Supplies plentiful, water plentiful. Dates and oranges abundant.

Sykes, who travelled from Khabis to Karman in June 1893, describes an alternative route between the two places, to the North of that given above. Total distance only 56 miles. From Khabis :

1	DEHRUD 7,210′.	23	23	A difficult road for laden animals, but capable of improvement by blasting. At 16 miles pass through the gorge Khar Shikan—very narrow and blocked by a huge rock. From about 10 miles to end of stage, route follows bed of stream. At Dehrud is a ruined fort, small village and few supplies.
2	ANARISTAN 6,500′.	13	36	Continue ascent of stream for 1½ miles, to top of pass, elevation 7,200′. Thence descend Deh-i-Nao at 4 miles, a small hamlet. At 5 miles reach Tejen, a hamlet with good water, but few supplies ; elevation 6,600′. At 6 miles, the road forks—one branch continuing North-West to Naiband, the other South-West to Karman. Following the latter, road gets very steep and gradually ascends to summit of Godar-i-Khoshab, elevation 7,800′, the hills on either side rise to 9,000′ or 10,000′. After slight descent of some 400′, road keeps along level, direction west. At 8½ miles pass a brackish spring and then descend to the plain at 10 miles. At 13 miles reach small village Anaristan in middle of a very extensive plain ; several other small villages near. Excellent water-supply and plenty of provisions.
3	KARMAN 5,680′	20	56	South-South-West across plain. At ½ mile cross a good stream. At 2½ miles limit of plain is reached and ascent to Godar-i-Galgazut commences. Summit 6,600′ at 5½ miles. Thence gradual descent to plain of Karman at 14½ miles. Cross bare sandy plain to Saidi village at 17 miles. Baghistan at 18½, and orchards of Karman at 19 miles. Large centre of trade ; English, Russian, French, Austrian and Dutch manufactures of various sorts procurable in extensive bazars.

Continuing the original route from Khabis :—

4	DEH-I-SAIF	9½	65½	Level road over plain. At 5 miles village of Aliabad to right. At 7½ miles Latabad to left. Deh-i-Saif, small walled village. Supplies procurable ; water plentiful from spring.

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No. 44.

KARMAN *to* NASIRABAD (SISTAN), *viâ Khabis and Neh.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles, Intermediate.	Distance, in miles, Total.	Remarks.
5	GUDAR-I-BARUT or SHOR RUD . 1,160′.	28	93½	Road level over desert. At 3 miles cross a stream of slightly brackish water. *Masaks* should be finally replenished here, and loads of firewood completed. Camp on banks of Shor Rud, water intensely salt. No fuel or vegetation of any description.
6	KALGOSHA (KALGOS). 1,260′.	26¾	120¼	Cross *kavir*, extremely bad travelling. Last 15 miles level road over sand and gravel; no water; no vegetation.
7	PUSHTA-I-JAGHVIR. 2,350′.	24½	144¾	Level road over sand and gravel. No water. No vegetation.
8	PUSHTA-I-PANJ FARSAKH. 3,180′.	24½	169¼	Road as last stage. No water or vegetation.
9	DEH-I-SALM . 2,850′.	22½	191¾	Road as last stage. Low easy *kotal* at 16 miles. No water or vegetation till Deh-i-Salm, which is a small village among date plantations. Supplies obtainable in moderation. Brackish water from a *kanat*. Haoz near village sometimes contains rain water.
10	GALU CHAHAK . 3,540′.	10½	202¼	Good level road all the way. Two wells of good water. Uninhabited.
11	CHAH-I-TURK . (CHAH-I-MULLAH HASAN). 3,730′.	17¼	219½	Good road over level gravel till a low rocky range is crossed. *Kotal* easy for animals, but too narrow for wheels. Then 9 miles of good road over level gravel to stage. Two wells of good water. No habitations.
12	NEH . . 3,700′.	19	238½	First 11 miles over level ground, gravel, sand and clay. Then low *kotal* in clay ridge, last 7 miles over level plain.
	The remaining stages are on the authority of Lovett and Macgregor.			
13	ALIABAD . .	17½	256	The road is good, crossing one easy pass. At 7 miles pass well of Khumik. At halting-place is a village with water and supplies.
14	BANDAN . . 2,452′.	21	277	The road is through and over two hills and for two *farsakhs* down a river-bed with hills on both sides. This is a village with supplies, but brackish water.
15	SHAND . .	27	304	Road quite level over waste and sand. Water from river-bed, but no supplies.
16	NASIRABAD . (NASRATABAD).	17⅓	321⅓	The road is quite good over dry bed of lake. A town (MacGregor), *vide* Route 10. H. D. Napier gives the following description of road from Bandan (stage 14 above) to Nasratabad or Nasirabad.

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No. 44.

KARMAN *to* NASIRABAD (SISTAN), *viâ Khabis and Neh.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
15	BARING .	31	451½	At 3¼ miles cross river, sloping banks 8′ high, bed 30′ wide. At 6 miles enter undulating country with scrub jungle, but no good camel-grazing. At 6½ miles cross the river, and again at 9¼ miles. At 12 miles pass between ranges of hills from 4 to 6 miles distant on either hand. At 15⅓ miles a stone and mortar reservoir in need of repair; camel-grazing improving. At 23½ miles sight the Hamun—a lake with low mounds to west of it and a bed of reeds along its south margin. At 31 miles reach a small camping-ground, raised about 4′ above level of surrounding country, with a sloping gravelly beach between it and the lake, the water of which is 1 mile distant (Dec. 3rd, 1892), and is considered rather low. All this country is liable to inundation; no habitations; water-supply from the lake.
16	NASIRABAD (NASRATABAD).	24¾	476¼	Start over mud bed which would be sticky in a wet season, turning due south to Kuh-i-Khwaja. At 4 miles turn eastwards and at 8 miles enter a bed of reeds with parallel track worn through by pack animals. At 20 miles pass Afzalabad, a village of 50 houses, and from here get on to a higher level out of reach of inundation.

No. 45.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak*

Authority.—POTTINGER, WELLS, PREECE, November 1892.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAGHIN . .	14½	14½	*Vide* No. 47, page 255.
2	ROBAT . .	16	30½	
3	KALA-I-AGHA .	63	93½	The road is over a bare, hard, gravelly plain interspersed with jungle. At 20th mile pass small fort of Kabutar Khana. After 56th mile enter an extensive well-cultivated plain between the mountains, which here approach. Abundance of water.
4	PA KALA . .	40	133½	The first half is over a plain, and the last among or over mountains. The road is excessively bad, but there is plenty of water on it.

The village of Pa Kala is built almost at the extreme northern end of the valley, which is about 4 miles long by ½ a mile broad. There are 3 *kanats* and also water-supply from river. Preece reached here *viâ* Bahramabad, and makes the distance from there 41 miles. Total from Karman, 107½ miles.

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No. 45.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	STREAM near MIMAND.	10	143½	The road, after leaving the village, crosses a small stream and ascends the valley through cultivated ground for a short distance, then turns into the hills west-south-west and, after twisting about in a small gorge between two spurs of the Pa Kala hills, leads up to a steep rocky pass called Godar Gilab, the top of which is reached at 3 miles. Thence a fairly good road leads west by an easy decline, winding round the spurs of the hills, which are well clothed with almond and terebenth trees. Leave the hills at 5 miles, Gilab being about 6 miles to the south. At 10 miles a fine mountain stream, with orchards and fields on each side of it, belonging to Mimand. Mimand is seen in a gorge of the hills, about 3 miles to the north-east, gardens lining the stream the whole way to it.
6	SHAHR-I-BABAK or ABUBAKR. 6,090′.	22	165½	Crossing the stream, the road leads over rough and strong ground, passing several small streams, all flowing into the first one. At 4 miles leave the hills altogether, then across and down the hill slope direct for Shahr-i-Babak. The plain covered with scrub, terebenth trees and thorns. At 7 miles a cistern containing good water; this was said to be on the camel track from Sirjan to Yazd. Directly afterwards a deep river bed is passed, with a little water in it, and thence across the plain. The road is good the whole way, particularly in the plain, where it is hard and flat. Shahr-i-Babak consists of a conglomeration of three villages, all more or less in ruins. There is a small covered bazar and a tumbled-down caravansarai.
7	ROBAT-I-SAYAD . 6,200′.	12	186½	The road is level and good over a plain. At 3 miles a small stream. At 17 miles the road divides, that to the right going to Manzilabad. Robat-i-Sayad is a fairly compact prosperous village of 170 houses. The water here is rather brackish and not plentiful.
8	TAJABAD (HERAT-I-KHARAH).* 5,885′.	25	211½	Village of Husainabad at 1 mile, Firozabad at 2 miles, Manzilabad at 3½ miles, Nasratabad at 4 miles and Kanun at 5 miles. Then out on a sort of swamp with tamarisk trees dotted about. At 8 miles some mounds with trees and a spring known as Feda. This neighbourhood has a most evil reputation for thieves. At 10 miles a small but very salt stream running from north to south. At 13 miles pass the bed of another salt stream. At 17 miles the road bifurcates, that to the right leading to Fathabad. Tajabad is the chief village of the district of Herat-i-Kharah. This village and district are situated on the eastern slopes of the outlying spurs of the Fars hills. Tajabad is a large and prosperous village with 500 houses. Water plentiful.
9	KHONSAR . (KHUNSAR).	19	230½	The road leads south-south-west. At 3½ miles the road to Niriz branches off to the south. At 7 miles a pass leads over some low hills, then across a small plain. At 11 miles hills are again reached, and crossed by a short but very abrupt little pass called Logangir. Then due west across a plain. At 16 miles another small pass called Godar-i-Khonsar, then the Khonsar plain, the whole of which is under cultivation. Khonsar consists of a large number of huts congregated round a *kala* or fort. Apparently a prosperous village with good population.
10	KALA of ALIABAD.	12½	242½	Pass over the hills at the back of Khonsar, and at 3 miles come down to the banks of a stream, which runs along the northern side of a deep narrow valley, passing round the western end of

* The road from Lingah to Yazd (*viâ* Lar, Darab and Niriz) is here crossed, *vide* No. 53, stage 22, page 244.

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No. 45.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak.*

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				the village of Khonsar and watering the whole of that valley. At the end of the valley, 5 miles, reach the Kala of Borasjun. Leaving this on the left and crossing some low hills, reach the valley of Sarchian at 7 miles. At 9 miles pass the Kala of Nas Band, Kasimabad on the right, in a bay of the Roshan Kuh. At 11 miles the village of Bebilun; this was also in a bay of the same hills, which are here very steep and well-wooded. The *kala* of Aliabad is quite new and contains a number of rooms and open spaces, where are pitched black tents.
11	KHAWAJA JAMALI or KAWAM ALI.	14½	257	Road south-west, heading for the hills. Village of Ziarat at 1½ miles, river of Bebilun at 2 miles, and the village of that name at 3 miles. Road now leads west along the slopes of the Roshan Kuh. These hills are so called because they are said to give out a glow on a clear dark night. At 4 miles village of Shah Abdul Kazim is passed on the right, among low hills. The hills here are covered with a jungle of almond and thorn and are somewhat precipitous. At 5 miles reach the outer slopes of the Safed Kuh. Road continues due west. At 9 miles the pass called Godar-i-Safed. The road then descends and comes out on a small plain, after which it follows the side of the Safed Kuh, winding up-and-down and in-and-out of the trees. The plain of Arsinjan is seen to the north in the openings of the hills. At 10½ miles the pass of Godar-i-Safed Khawaja Jamali. The road now trends to south. The pass runs between the spurs of the Safed Kuh and the Kuh-i-Khan. At 12 miles the road bends south-east, making direct for the village of Khawaja Jamali, which lies in a valley on the southern slopes of the Roshan Kuh, joining the lake. Nearly opposite this point the lake is very narrow, and up to the first rains was to be crossed on foot. At 14 miles an *imamzada*. Water from a copious spring, which bursts from the hill-side close to the *imamzada*. Khwaja Jamali contains 1,000 houses.
12	TASHT . .	14	271	At 3 miles join the road which comes from Sarchian through the pass. At 4 miles the pass of Godar-i-Abadeh. At 5 miles get out into the plain, a gentle slope down to the side of the lake; at 6 miles pass a series of mills worked by water from a spring. Pass Abadeh Bala on the left of the road which now runs nearly due west, parallel to the lake which is about ½ a mile off. The ground is covered with long coarse grass and is boggy in places. Tasht is a cluster of reed huts on the shore of the lake.
13	KALAT KHAWR	23	294	After leaving Tasht, the road, still keeping the same bearing, enters the hill, and is somewhat rough and very up-and-down. At 4 miles the Gardana Kuchizun, thence very bad going in-and-out of hills and along beds of streams, till at 12 miles a small plain is reached, at the end of which is the seemingly prosperous village of Gumun. Thence a somewhat rough road through the hills to the Gardana Chab Abbas Ali at 16 miles. Thence the road, still continuing through the hills, leads into a sort of canon and comes out in the Jamalabad plain. Kalat Khawr contains 100 houses and is nearly at the end of the plain of Arsinjan, where it joins the plain of Marvdasht; many walled villages to be seen to the east. Water from a spring.
14	KADAMGAH .	13½	307½	Road very bad after rain. At 1½ miles and 2 miles, respectively, the villages of Rafiabad and Husainabad, both on right of road. At 3 miles and 3½ miles Kamalabad and Salahabad under the hills to the left. At 4½ miles the village of Jamalabad. From this point there is another road to Persepolis, by a valley to the right coming out at Sidun, which used to be a station on the main post road; it is practically level and easy going the whole way. At 5½ miles Jelalabad on right. At 7½ miles Kumri on left, and Norer on right, the former being

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No. 45.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak.*

No. of stage.	Name of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				uninhabited. Now pass in succession villages of Ali Agha Sayad, Chah and Aliabad. At 10 miles a 2-arched brick bridge across the river Kusuk. During the whole of this march the plain is a mass of cultivation and much intersected by water-courses. Kadamgah is a platform cut out of the natural rock, and has two easy flights of steps leading up to it. In front is a pool of deliciously cool clear water.
15	PERSEPOLIS (TAKHT-I-JAMSHID.)	20	327½	Across a small plain for 3 miles, then an easy pass over a spur of the hills. Then down into the Marvdasht proper, hugging the hills, in the bays of which, wherever there was a spring near, was a wattle and dab village or block tent encampment. At 11⅓ miles the village of Kala Sayad Ali Naki. At 16⅔ miles the village of Chatak, where there is cultivation and sweet water. From here, skirting limestone hills, some Sarsanian sepulchres are passed, cut in the face of the rock 15 feet above the level of the plain.
16	ZARGHUN	20	347½	*Vide* No. 37, Isfahan to Shiraz.
17	SHIRAZ	20	367½	

No. 45A.

BAHRAMABAD *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Deh Shuturun, Abubakr, Kharan and Baonat.*

Authority.—GILL, SYKES, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	ORAF 6,250′.	12	12	*Vide* Route 47, stage 4, page 257.
2	GOD AHMAR 7,200′.	15	27	
3	KADIJ	11½	38½	Crossing spurs of range of hills which lies to the east of road, at 6 miles cross a fine stream and ascend to Godar-i-Gozdun (7,600′), at 7 miles descend to 8 miles, Kedungo, a hamlet, and again ascend and cross the Godar-i-Kadij at 10½ miles, descending to Kadij in valley below.
4	DEH SHUTURUN 6,300′.	24	62½	Descend a valley, which, after widening gradually, closes in at 3 miles. At 7 miles turn north-east and then over undulating country, afterwards turning due west over a wide plain. At 11 miles Chah Khur with good water. Thence onwards through rich pasturage to Deh Shuturun, a collection of villages.
5	KALA KASIM	22	84½	At 8 miles Deh Ali Naki, a small village with good water. At 11 miles Hasara, 2 miles to left. At 12 miles quit the main Abubakr road, and turn almost due west. At 13 miles Deh Zanudiu, a large village. Proceed through a very fertile district with numerous villages on either hand, having Abubakr (or Shahr-i-Babak) to the north.

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No. 45A.

BAHRAMABAD *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Deh Shuturun Abubakr, Kharan and Baonat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	ROBAT . . 6,200′.	20	104½	Over level country. At 8 miles a road to Niriz *viâ* Chah Nain branches off to left. Road absolutely level over barren country. (*Vide* Route No. 52, stage 23.)
7	TAJABAD (HERAT-I-KHARAH.) 5,885′.	24	128½	(*Vide* Main route No. 45, stage 8 above).
8	ARAVIBJUN or HARA WAJUN. 5,740′.	20	148½	*Vide* Route No. 53, stages 23-4.
9	MONGE or MUNJ 6,400′.	19	167½	Ascend to a gravelly plateau, with hills to south. At 6 miles detached hills to north, called Khurus Tapa. At 14 miles commence gradual ascent between low hills to elevation 6,650′ at 15 miles.

Thence descend to Monge, a large village with two forts.

N.B.—From here Sykes describes a route to Dehbid (on the Shiraz-Isfahan Post Road, *vide* Route No. 37, stage 9) which runs as follows:—

1. *Shidan, 10 miles*, up a valley with numerous villages and very fertile.
2. *Sirin, 7 miles;* road as above. This is the chief village in Baonat.
3. *Jab-i-Safed, 8 miles.* Pass Gyon, a large village.
4. *Dehbid, 23 miles.* Through cultivation for 20 miles.

Total—48 miles.

From Sirin (stage 3 above) a road to Masad-i-Madar-i-Suliman *viâ* Sema Khan, 12 miles, total 28 miles, also exists.

And from Sirin to Abarguh (Route No. 58, stage 8) as follows:—

1. *Band-i-Shiraz, 19 miles*, over hills.
2. *Haruni, 27 miles*, At 15 miles Chah Geru with good water. Haruni is a large village.
3. *Abarguh, 18 miles, total 64 miles.*

Passed several villages, notably Isfandarabad at 3 miles, and Mehrabas at 12 miles, both large.

10	TANG-I-MUR . 7,700′.	10	177½	Gradual ascent; direction south-south-west. Enter hills at 3 miles. Pass abandoned copper mines, called Gohar. Camp near good stream.
11	MAZYAN . . 7,200′.	8½	186	Up a broad valley, cross an easy pass at 4 miles, 8,200′, and descend easily to Mazyan, a large village on Mawas river.
12	BAGH-I-SIAH . 7000′.	23	209	Up valley close to river bank and through cultivated ground. At 4 miles turn south. At 5 miles a grove of trees and cemetery. Road gets steeper and stony. At 9 miles reach top of pass, 8,600′.

To the north high limestone mountains, 1,100′, are visible. Descend gradually. At 12 miles a road to Arsinjan branches off of which Sykes gives following notes from a native:—

1. *Chah Jabal, 16 miles.* Road gradually descending and passing Tang-i-Jawar Khan, a fort, 6 miles. Good water at camp.
2. *Arsinjan, 20 miles.* Through a hot, waterless country.

Total, 36 miles.

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No. 45A.

BAHRAMABAD *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Deh Shuturun, Abubakr, Kharan and Baonat.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				At 13 miles pass cultivation. Ascend out of valley at 16 miles and enter more open country. At 17 miles cross a stream. At 19⅓ miles a road to Sirin (*vide* stage 9, note above). Bagh-i-Siah has 100 houses, elevation 7,600′. From here another road to Arsinjan branches off *viâ* Paneru, 18 miles, Arsinjan, 9 miles. Total, 27 miles. (For Arsinjan, *vide* stage 5 of Route No. 46A.)
13	MASHAD-I-MURGHAB. 5,250′.	17	226	A great grazing district all round Bagh-i-Siah. At 2 miles Kala Burj, two forts and cultivation. At 3 miles cross a deep dry *nala*. (At 5 miles road to Dehbid, Route 37, stage 9, 29 miles distant from this point, passing Abbasabad at 17 miles.) Over gentle undulations, at 12 miles a steep descent of 100′, and at 12½ reach plain of Polvar river. At 16 miles cross two branches of Polvar river and at 17 miles, crossing a low hill, strike the Shiraz-Isfahan Post Road at Mashad-i-Murghab.
				The district of Baonat, through which the last few stages of above passed, is of great fertility and good climate (Sykes).
14	KOVAMABAD .	28	254	*Vide* Route No. 37, stages 11—14.
15	SAIDAN . .	15	269	
16	ZARGHUN . .	28	297	
17	SHIRAZ . .	20	317	

No. 46.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Saidabad and Niriz.*

Authority.—ABBOTT, LOVETT, WELLS, April 1881.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	AKBARABAD .	13⅓	13⅓	*Vide* Route No. 17, Bandar Abbas to Karman, stages 16 to 11.
2	MASHISH . .	25½	39	
3	KHUN-I-SURKH .	30¾	69¾	
4	SADATABAD .	29	98¾	
5	SAIDABAD .	16	114¾	
6	KHAIRABAD .	20	134¾	From Saidabad we started with fine frosty weather on a bearing of 255°, and presently passed some ruined villages destroyed. At 3⅔ miles we reached the village of Deh Nao Bala,

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No. 46.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *vid Saidabad and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

and 3 miles beyond that of Deh Nai Paian; 8 miles brought us to a nearly uninhabited village. The plain was generally very barren, and gradually resolved itself into salt desert. At 10½ miles we reached the edge of the *kavir*. We proceeded by a hard, smooth path worn in the otherwise soft, rotten soil; in rainy weather the *kavir* becomes impassable and the whole tract a mere morass or bog. As we advanced, the path for a while lay through a deep layer of loose salt, and then the loose salt gave place to a sheet of the same substance, hard and highly crystallised, and not yielding to the tread of a horse, though at first only one or two inches in thickness; beneath it was brine, mud, and water. Poles or stumps of trees placed at intervals guided us on our way; but presently we lost all traces of a path, and travelled over one wide expanse or field of salt, on which the horses' tread left no impression, and which resembled the surface of a frozen sea. The length, as reported, is, from north to south, 6 *farsakhs* or 24 miles; but to the south-east it spreads out into a very wide expanse. Its breadth at the part where we crossed was about 6 miles. After getting again upon the hard plain, at the 20th mile, quitting the main road, we struck across the country in a direction of 310°, after closely approaching the hills. At the 21st mile we reached another hill-road, and presently afterwards, leaving it, turned towards the small fort and village of Khairabad, where we alighted at the end of the 27th mile, having been obliged to travel about 5 miles out of our way to reach an inhabited spot (Abbott). A small village of 6 families with a fort. Water from *kanat;* cultivation near village. Pass Tarabad *en route*, and generally traverse cultivated country with numerous villages (Lovett.)

N.B.—In this and most succeeding stages the distances are those given by Lovett; those given by Abbott are clearly under-estimated.

7	BESHNA . . 5,730′.	43	177¾	Proceeding on a bearing of 220° and crossing a broad recess of the plain, we entered the mountains. At the 6th mile two roads occurred, one leading direct to Katru, and the other on a bearing of 260°, by which we proceeded through a broad valley, more or less clothed with bushes and the *henneh* tree. At 17½ miles, having reached the head of the valley, we found a deep well of good water, this being the first water we had met with since the morning. Here we entered the territory of Fars, and proceeded by a gentle descent still through a valley shallower than the preceding one. Gradually we got into a more open country by continued descents, and at 28½ miles we alighted at the small village of Beshna, possessing some towers of refuge. The distance is 9 *farsakhs* (Abbott). Passing small village of Dasht (30 huts) at 23 miles; brackish water from well and no fodder. Thence stony, but fair road through low hills to Beshna; a square fort with towers at corners; 30 houses and a garden. Water from stream and wells. (Lovett.)
8	KATRU . . 5,200′.	22¼	200	We proceeded on a bearing of 280° down a valley watered by a salt stream. At the 3rd mile proceeded on a bearing of 210° over a plain of great length, north and south; the mountains on the western side forming a vast amphitheatre, the convexity of which points about south-west. The plain more or less studded with low bushes, but in part salt and sterile. At 15⅝ miles we alighted at Katru, beyond which we could not proceed that day, there being no inhabited place for many *farsakhs* on our way beyond it (Abbott). Forty houses; water from *kanats*. (Lovett.)
9	NIRIZ . . 5,685′.	39	239	From Katru we proceeded on a bearing of 260° and 275°, the plain clothed with the gum tragacanth plant. At the second mile we entered a deep and wide ravine through the mountains, and proceeded by a gradual ascent in direction 275°. This pass abounds with bushes and the *henneh* and wild almond trees. The 6th mile brought us to the top of the pass, from whence we proceeded by a gentle descent over an open tract between hills, the country still clothed with

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No. 46.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Saidabad and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

tufts and bushes. At 12⅔ miles we descended through a narrow, tortuous valley, by a very rough road and considerable slope, towards the end of which occurred some plantations of pomegranate, walnut, and other trees, nourished by a streamlet of very clear water. At 15¼ miles ascended again a quarter of a mile, when we came in sight of the Lake of Niriz, or Khir, stretching nearly north-west and south-east apparently, though only a part of it was visible. We descended by a bad and rather steep road, on a general bearing of 270°, reaching the bottom of the pass at the commencement of the 17th mile, and then proceeding along the plain over very rough ground; at the 19th mile alighted at a circular pond. We reached Niriz at the end of 21⅓ miles of difficult road. From Niriz to Irij across the mountains is a distance of 4 *farsakhs* or 12 miles. Though this place is on the high road between Shiraz and Karman, such is the limited nature of the traffic between the two places, that we had not encountered a single caravan in all the distance between Sirjan and Niriz (Abbott). Road good beyond pass; water procurable half-way; at eastern extremity of pass, two forts of Deshan. Niriz is a large town, 3,500 houses; water from *kanats*; supplies of all kinds. (Lovett.)

10	KHIR . .	24	263	From Niriz we proceeded over an uncultivated plain, passing at 4⅓ miles the village of Khojah Ahmad, situated 1 mile off to our right, at the foot of a lonely rock. At the 5th mile the village of Kala Nu bore due north 10 miles distant; that of Rustak, 350°, 2 miles off; and Kala Skur, N. 5° E., 3 miles distant. We were then travelling parallel with mountains some miles off to the south; 6⅔ miles brought us close to some rocks rising from the plain, and here was a considerable tract under cultivation, belonging to the abovenamed villages, and small encampments of Ilyats. At 9⅓ miles occurred the small fort of Ai Yovan, unoccupied, but surrounded by black tents. From hence the eastern extremity of the lake bore N. 30° E., but the water then reached only to N. 10° E., it being low at this season. A high range of mountains called the Kuh Khojah Malli, 30 to 36 miles off, bore from Ai Yovan between the points 335° and 350°. The 16th mile brought us close to the water. Thence the road led parallel and close to the lake for some distance, a range of mountains on our left running in a line with it about 1 mile distant. At 22 miles the village Mubarikabad. The lake now about 1⅓ miles distant but hidden by some high rocks. At the 23rd mile the ruined mud village Kala Serai, surrounded by cultivated land. Thence, 305° direct to Khir. Lovett followed a more southerly and circuitous route apparently *viâ* Nafargan and gives distance as 39 miles. A sweet spring here.

In the neighbourhood of Khir there is a considerable amount of cultivation of wheat and opium, and some good gardens of fruit trees are scattered over the plain, which here juts out into the lake in the form of a promontory.

11	KHANA-I-KHET or KHANA-I-KIRD.*	19	282	Quitting Khir, continued westward, near the mountains on our left, and parallel to the lake on the other hand. The 4th mile brought us to the foot of the former, when we proceeded on a bearing of 300°, and reached a spring of tepid water at the 6th mile. The *henneh* tree, *ghez*, and wild almond abound in this part. At the 12th mile the shore took a bend northward. Hitherto from Khir the water had appeared to be from 2 to 3 miles across; subsequently it became much diminished in width, but apparently less shallow. Water from a stream brackish but drinkable; no supplies except firewood. This march and the next are excellent for wheeled traffic. Khana i-Kird consists of a tower, a ruined caravansarai, and a well 2 miles from the margin of the lake.
12	KERAMA .	18	300	A gentle ascent over a hard stony road to Galugah, where there is nothing but a deep pond of muddy water. At about 10 miles a brackish stream is crossed by a small bridge called Pul-i-Talkh or

* See also No. 60A, stages 5 to 9, for remainder of road to Shiraz.

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No. 46.

KARMAN *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Saidabad and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

bitter bridge. This spot is said to be a resort of robbers. Hallalabad, a caravansarai built of mud, is reached a little further on. The road now leaves the lake and gradually ascends to Kerama. Abbott made the distance from Khir to Kerama 47 miles and Lovett 44 miles.

Kerama is perched on a slight eminence with gardens below, in which are almond and fig trees. It is watered by a good stream, which above the village turns the mill. The village goes shares in the water-supply with another named Sijilabad which is about 2 miles nearer the lake. All supplies at Kerama plentiful. The villagers, a stalwart race of independent-looking fellows.

Ouseley, travelling from Darab (*vide* Route No. 60, stage 8, and Route No. 60A.) to Shiraz, joined the above route at Khir (stage 10) and followed it as far as stage 11, mile 33, where he took a more northerly course and, following up the Band-Amir river, joined the post road between Shiraz and Isfahan at Zargun or Zirgan (*vide* Route 37, stage 13), and entered Shiraz by that route. His route is given in full below, *vide* Route 60A.

13	KHAIRABAD .	17	317	Over undulating barren land in a north-westerly direction. The road in this and the next march is fit for wheeled traffic, and up to Shiraz for guns. Khairabad is a fortified village; provisions and fodder plentiful; firewood scarce.
14	BADEH . .	19	336	The Kulbar district is now left and that of Shiraz entered; the first 4 miles over the plain of Marvdasht, which is dotted with fortified villages along the course of the Band-i-Amir river, and looked green and fertile in spring. Pass the village of Kushk-i-Mulla and leave those of Daria and Dodeh to the south at about 7 miles At 10 miles village of Dariam. Road becomes gentle ascent Irrigation wells at about 13 miles. Badeh is about 2 miles off the main road nestling in the hills.
15	SHIRAZ . . 5,200'.	13	349	At 3 miles cross the watershed dividing the basins of the Shiraz and Niriz lakes, then steep and stony desert.

No. 46A.

NIRIZ *to* SAVAND, *on Shiraz Isfahan post road, viâ Arsinjan.*

Authority.—E. A. W. STOTHERD, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DO DASHTAK (DU DASHTAKH).	21½	21½	Leaving Niriz very good road. Direction north-west over plain. Pass a *bourkah* at 1½ miles, and a little further on some wells. Country up to about here cultivated. At 3¼ miles line of *kanats* reached running west to lake. Country level and barren. At 4¾ miles stream of good water and *kanats*. At 5½ miles track crosses another stream, with willows along banks, draining into lake Niriz. Village of Rozak at 6¼ miles. About 150 mud huts here, and small square fort. Moderate supplies

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No. 46A.

NIRIZ *to* SAVAND, *viâ Arsinjan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

of all sorts and a stream of good water. The direct road passes a little east of this village, and continues on over a perfectly level plain, covered here and there with saline deposit. A well at 8 miles with a small supply of water. At 9 miles a small ridge running east and west. Road crosses it and descends into a broad valley on the other side, the bed of lake Niriz being visible about one-and-a-half miles to west. A road branches off to north-east at 11½ miles, and goes over the higher ground. This is preferable in rainy weather, when the lake is full, and lower road apt to be impassable. Lower road ascends at 14½ miles and crosses another outlying spur, and on the top of this reaches a small spring. Scanty supply of water. Descending again from here, track passes close along the edge of the lake. Another smaller spur crossed at 16 miles. Some conspicuous white peaks visible to east. Track continues north-west over some low ground by the lake. At 17¾ miles the road rounds the end of another ridge and turns north. Road passes a small well at 19¾ miles about one mile from the lake edge. Water here very scanty and bad, not to be depended on. Leaving here, road crosses level open valley, covered with patches of scrub jungle. Small mud fort of Do Dashtak contains about 30 houses. Inhabitants camp close by in hot season. Moderate amount of cultivation and supplies,—wheat, barley, and chopped straw. A good stream of water.

2	KUSHKAK. .	21¼	42¾	Track leads at first over level ground, with frequent patches of saline deposit, not to be recommended here for field guns, as it is very sticky in places, and in rainy weather probably

under water from overflow of lake. Road passes some small outlying hills at 5 miles, and crosses steep and stony ridge impassable for field guns. Descends into an extensive open valley stretching away up to village of Kushkak, visible in the far distance. A peculiar isolated white peak between this point and the village makes a good landmark, as the road passes close under it. Road up this valley very good and easy marching. Troops could move on broad front anywhere along here. White peak abovementioned is reached at 11 miles. Road continues good and country unchanged in character. Rate of marching would be fast. Two wells passed at 15 miles about ¾ mile off to east. Some very sticky ground is then reached. This is a kind of arm of the lake, and even in the hot season water lies in places about it, and a quantity of saline deposit. In the wet season it would be necessary to make a long detour to east to avoid it. Firm ground again at 16⅓ miles. Road good and presents no obstacles. Country level and open. Small mud fort of Kushkak inhabited by about 70 families of the Lashani tribe, who live in the fort or tents around it. Supplies very poor. A few flocks of sheep and goats. Good stream of water. The road to Khawam Ali branches off here.

3	ABADEH . .	11¾	54½	The road to Shiraz and to main caravan route leads along the edge of the lake. Crosses a stream of excellent water at 1 mile near an old line of *kanats*, and from here is quite

easy, though a little stony in places. On one side is the lake, and on other a long ridge of hills. Track crosses a lower part of this, at 10¾ miles, and descends into a green valley by the lake edge, and reaches the fort and camp of Abadeh, which is the headquarters of the Lashani tribe. About 200 tents here. Valley is fertile and supplies good. Large flocks of sheep and goats and numerous cattle and horses. The Kalantar of the tribe resides here. A very healthy location and excellent camping ground.

4	HUSAINABAD .	26⅔	81	Passing village of Abadeh and fort, road at first leads along edge of lake, and is good. Still bearing west, ascends a steep ridge, at 2½ miles, passing over this, but still keeping to high ground.

Reaches village of Tasht, at 3½ miles, small and ruined. (Wells made the distances to this

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No. 46A.

NIRIZ *to* SAVAND, *viâ Arsinjan*.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				point as follows: camp on plain of Dasht-i-Khak 19 miles, Kushkak 27 miles, Tasht 18 miles. Total, 64 miles). Inhabitants (Lashanis) live in tents lower down by the edge of lake. Very good stream here, and a garden with domed tomb. Leaving here track becomes very rough, narrow and stony. Impassable for guns. It crosses three very steep ridges. Rate of march slow. High range of hills on north and a long high ridge on the south make it a defile throughout. Between second and third ridges a small spring of good water reached on left side of road. Top of last ridge is reached at 12½ miles. From here road descends towards edge of lake again. Fairly easy gradient and very few stones. At 16½ miles crosses stream of fresh water flowing into lake, and then leads over level ground on the lake shore. Still keeping west, re-enters the hills at 18½ miles. Ascends by an easy slope, and crosses some high ground. Track here narrow, only room for one loaded mule at a time. Begins to descend gradually at 20¾ miles. No obstacles here. Marching fairly easy right on down to valley. Huseinabad is one of a cluster of small walled villages, which are dotted all along this valley, each having an average population of about 100 inhabitants. In a good year supplies of all sorts obtainable, but for some years past swarms of locusts have done great damage to the crops. There is a good water-supply and plenty of good camping ground. Abundance of firewood on the neighbouring hills.
5	ARSINJAN . .	5½	86½	Leaving here road to Arsinjan takes a northerly direction, and is easy marching. Bends to north-west at 1½ miles round a range of hills. Passes through a cultivated tract of country. Arsinjan is a large town with 4,000 inhabitants with a good large *bazar*. Houses are of mud. There are three public baths.
6	BUKUN . .	14	100½	Leaving Arsinjan, road continues north-west, threading a series of extensive gardens. Leave gardens behind, and proceed on up a broad open valley rising with a very gentle slope. A stream of good water flows on the right side of road. Patches of cultivation at first, and then the whole valley is dotted with stunted trees and thorn bushes. Water mill passed at 2 miles. Road good and easy. Another water mill at 2½ miles. Road here branches, rejoining further on near top of ridge. Continuous slight upward gradient. Track reaches its highest point at 8 miles, and begins to descend towards a broad valley dotted with numerous villages. Road to Cyrus' tomb *viâ* Kamin here branches off. Continuing on and taking a more westerly direction, Bukun road crosses the valley. Good, but stony. Road to Saidan branches off to south-west at 13¼ miles. Villages of Kamin and Aliabad visible in the far distance to north. Village of Bukun fair-sized, affording supplies of all sorts, though for some years past swarms of locusts have caused a great deal of loss to the inhabitants. The whole of this valley is well inhabited and supplied.
7	SAVAND . .	10¾	111¾	Leaving Bukun, an easy road proceeds along the level valley in west direction. Small mud fort of Daulatabad passed at 2 miles. Continuing on, another small fort passed at 5¾ miles, and villages of Kasarabad and Akbarabad visible in the far distance to north. Small stream of fresh water crossed at 7½ miles. Road here commences to rise, and is a little rough and broken in places. A *caravansarai* seen on the far side of a large stream which flows just north of track. This *caravansarai* is on the main caravan route, and the poles of the telegraph line can now be distinguished. Close by the south side of road is a high range of hills. Road is quite easy here, and continues the same till it joins the telegraph line and main route at a six-arch masonry bridge about two miles from Savand telegraph office.

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No. 46A.

NIRIZ *to* SAVAND, *viâ Arsinjan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Notes on routes from Niriz to Abarguh.

The post and people travelling from Niriz to Abarguh go straight to Dehbid, and thence strike across to Abarguh. It is no doubt quite possible to proceed by a more direct road travelling from village to village. But the information about this is very vague and conflicting, and I was prevented by the state of the country from following out the exploration of it on this route.

Route from Niriz to Dehbid according to native information:—

1.	To Do Dashtak	6	farsakhs.
2.	„ Kushkak	6	„
3.	„ Khawam Ali or Khawajamali (pronounced Khojamali)	3	„
4.	„ Charah	3	„
5.	„ Bagh-i-Siah	5	„
6.	„ Abasabad	6	„
7.	„ Dehbid	6	„
	Total	35	

A second route from Niriz is one of Captain Vaughan's as far as Herat-i-Kharah; thence to Baonat, from which they say it is possible to strike due north, though no reliable information was obtainable.

No. 47.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Bahramabad.**

Authority.—GILL, January 1881; PREECE, November 1892.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAGHIN 5,610′.	14½	14½	At 4½ miles a well; a little beyond this point the road to Akbarabad branches off to the left. At 5⅓ miles the village of Satabad lay ¼ mile to the right of the road. The road now approaches the mountains on the right and rises over the very slight undulations that extend from its base. The road now bends round slightly to the east. At 11⅓ miles the village of Akbarabad lies about 2 miles to the left, and soon after Baghin can be seen. The road then bends a little towards the west. At 13¼ miles cultivation begins. Up to this point, the road from the well has been over sand, heavy in some places. There is a caravansarai a little to the right of the road, and just beyond is an irrigation stream. At 14½ miles Chapar Khana or Baghin. At Baghin the water is brackish. Supplies are plentiful, and there are 250 to 300 inhabitants and extensive cultivation all round.
2	ROBAT 5,310′.	16	30½	Over a plain, mountains on left, distant some 10 or 12 miles, and on the right about 1 or 2 miles distant. At 6⅓ miles pass the village of Saadi on the left. It appeared to be 1 or 2 miles distant. The road is good all the way to Robat, which was reached at 16 miles. (Smith also

(*Vide* note to this route, appendix No. 1, authority Sykes, March 1895.)

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No. 47.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Bahramabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

estimates this at 16 miles.) The caravansarai here is new and very good, with summer rooms (*balakhana*) on the roof. Some people live here permanently, and provide supplies to travellers. The water is from wells and is very good. The village is small.

3	KABUTAR KHANA 5,460′.	13	43½	The road over mud and somewhat slippery. (Smith calls it a hard, light-colored, sounding soil; but it was probably dry or frosty weather when he passed.) There is a considerable amount of

cultivation around Robat, extending some distance along both sides of the road. Leaving Robat the road is about in the centre of the plain, which is about 10 or 12 miles wide, bounded by mountains. The road continued over soft mud without variation. At 6½ miles a tank (*abambar*) for the collection of rain water was reached. These tanks are some 7′ or 8′ deep, lined with brick; they are about 20′ long and 12′ broad, but of course vary considerably; they are covered with solid brick-work and an arched roof. They have drains underground running into them by which they are filled.

There were no people here. At this point hard gravelly ground begins immediately; the road very slightly ascending the glacis-like end of a spur from the south. This continues up to Kabutar Khana, where there is again cultivation. In these plains there is never a tree of any kind except in the gardens round the villages, and from Karman to this place the plain is utterly bare.

At Kabutar Khana there is a new caravansarai, good post-house, a very small village, and some cultivation. There is also here a grave with a broken-down tower or pillar, which is visible to the naked eye from the caravansarai of Robat on a bearing 283°.

4	BAHRAMABAD* . 5,090′.	23	66⅔	From Kabutar Khana over a hard plain, where the road was excellent. At 9 miles arrive at another tank or *abambar*. This is supplied by *kanats*. Some people live here, but there are no

houses, no cultivation, no shelter, except under the roof of the tank, and no supplies of any kind. The road is still over the bare and desert plain and now about the centre of it. It is 10 or 12 miles wide, bounded as usual by bare mountains. At 12 miles pass some old choked-up *kanat* wells; hence the road winds slightly instead of the undeviating straight line followed hitherto.

At 14 miles Nasaria village, about 2 miles to the left. At this point there is a long line of *kanats*. Soon after the plain is covered with a good growth of camel-thorn, good feeding for camels or donkeys. In places, too, the road is over very heavy sand.

At 18 miles the village of Abdulabad lies on the road. Here there is much cultivation of wheat, cotton, etc. Also a good irrigation stream of excellent water supplied by *kanats*, and a poor caravansarai, while many villages can be seen in every direction. Hence the cultivation is continuous to Bahramabad and there are large flocks of sheep and cattle.

There are 3 or 4 caravansarais at Bahramabad and a large bazar. The place contains some 10,000 people. The water is excellent and plentiful, supplied by *kanats*.

From Bahramabad, Captain Gill also gives two routes on the authority of a camel-driver, to Saidabad, Route No. 17, (Bandar Abbas to Karman), Stage 11. The shorter but less used route being—

1. Chah-Khurmat or Chah Khilisa	...	18 miles.	
2. Chashma-Shorab	...	6 „	—24 miles.
3. Khana Gusu	...	12 „	—36 „
4. Zedabad ...	...	12 „	—48 „
5. Saidabad ...	...	12 „	—60 „

* For roads from Bahramabad to Akbarabad and Zarand, *see* pages 263, 264.

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No. 47.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *vid Bahramabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	But the above distance must be understated by about 12 or 15 miles at the least. This route appears to be easy, but crosses some mountains (Stage 3) where snow falls. The other route is as follows, and is given more in detail as the first three stages (to Pariz) were traversed by Sykes in 1893 :—			
1	ORAF 6,250′.	12	12	Gradually ascending a vast plain, from 5,200 to 6,250′. Small village. Good water.
2	GOD AHMAR 7,200′.	15	27	Ascend gradually for 5 miles to Ulagheheh, a hamlet with cultivation and good water. Thence gradual descent to God Ahmar. Forty houses ; good water-supply.
3	PARIZ 7,550′.	22	49	Crossing the Godarsulakh, 8,600′—sometimes impassable in winter—at 14 miles, and Godar Gazdum 7,600′ at 7 miles.
4	SAIDABAD 5,370′.	21	70	Over a plain.
	Continuing the original route.			
5	KHUSH-KUH 4,820′.	22½	89	Over a cultivated plain; road at first nearly west. At 2 miles a road goes up to the left to the mountains. The main road still continues to approach the mountains on the south. At 3 miles the cultivation ends. Here are vast numbers of *kanat* wells. The road over a plain, sometimes sandy, sometimes gravelly, the mountains on the right some 8 or 10 miles distant. The road gradually bends more northerly. At 6 miles an irrigation stream and cultivation begins, which extends all round the villages of Mahdiabad and Kudratabad. At 7 miles a *zakhdan* (reservoir for ice) is close to the road. From here Mahdiabad lies ¼ mile to the right and Kudratabad ¼ mile to the left. At 7⅔ miles Dahnabad and at 8⅔ miles Hurmuzabad. At this place there is water. (Smith also mentions Husainabad near here.) Beyond the village there is no cultivation. The road in many places over heavy sand. The plain is covered with a good deal of camel-thorn. At 14⅔ miles Dafah, a village with walls and towers, lies a mile to the left. Hence over the same plain, the road turning a little more northerly. At 15 miles an *abambar*. Here there was a good amount of water; but without buckets animals cannot be watered. From here on the left or south the plain stretches about 4 miles to the base of high and bare mountains ; and on the right or north it extends some 8 to 12 miles. Altitude, 4,545′. The road still over the same plain, going for a mile beside an irrigation stream. Here the plain bears a growth of scrubby and very small tamarisk, now quite brown. At 18½ miles are a few ruins and a walled enclosure, once a garden, now abandoned. At 20 miles walled gardens with water and cultivation ; some cotton, of which there is a good deal grown between Bahramabad and Khush-kuh. At 22½ miles arrive at Khush-kuh. The road the whole way level ; no perceptible rise or fall, though the barometer shows a slight descent. The village of Khush-kuh is small, but there is a good extent of gardens and cultivation. There is a good caravansarai, a fort, and the usual *chapar-khana*. Khush-kuh lies close to the mountains on the S., the plain being bounded on the N. E. by mountains some miles distant.
6	BAYAZ 4,820′.	16½	105½	On the same plain. At 1½ miles a village. At 4½ miles a large village lies a mile to the right. The road continues over the same flat plain bounded on both sides by steep, bare, and craggy

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No. 47.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Bahramabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				hills. At 12 miles Shahamabad lies 1½ miles to the right. At 16½ arrive at the post-house at Bayaz. Here there is a caravansarai, a new post-house, and a small village ; good water from stream. On the west the plain is bounded by a low ridge 2 or 3 miles distant ; behind this is a higher range of snowy hills. To the east of the plain there is a long low ridge behind which again are higher hills without snow.
7	ANAR* . . 4,600′.	16	121½	The road is at first somewhat stony, but afterwards it is over clay, hard and good. At 12 miles pass the village of Daulatabad, a most poverty-stricken place in appearance. At Anar is a caravansarai, post-house and mosque. The water is good from *kanat*.
8	SHIMS (SHAMS) . 4,950′.	20½	142	Over a flat desert, with absolutely no growth of any kind upon it, and no water. Road at first a little stony. On the right a low ridge bounds the plain for the whole distance. On the left there are higher mountains. Not a blade of grass along the whole of this road. The ground is rather broken as Shims is approached. Shims lies close to the northern base of a black hill seen from Khush-kuh. Here there is nothing but the post-house and a half-ruined caravansarai ; no cultivation ; and only a little very salt water.
9	KARMANSHAHAN 4,910′.	15½	157½	The road now skirts the black hill on the left, gently ascending towards the right edge of a red-colored mountain seen from Khush-kuh. At 7½ miles the road runs between low hills, with the red mountain seen from Khush kuh close on the left. At 10½ miles the road again enters the plain, having crossed over the end of a spur from the mountains on the south. From Anar to Karmanshahan there is no cultivation, but from Shims the plain is covered with tufts. There is no village here ; no cultivation. Besides the post-house there is a new caravansarai by the side of an old and ruined one ; there is also a telegraph office, water bad. Karmanshahan lies close to the hills on the west and from it mountains and hills are seen in every direction. To the north-east the plain slopes gently downwards to the village of Baiazdarun, 3 or 4 miles distant. Beyond that village there is again a gently-ascending plain to the mountains, a mile or two further, that bound it on that side.
10	ZAIN-UD-DIN . 4,960′.	14½	172	The road at first skirts the foot of the hills on the left. To the right the ground slopes down very gently towards some *kavir*, some 2 or 3 miles distant ; beyond this it again slopes gently upwards towards a low ridge at no great distance. On the right there is a rugged hill which the road skirts. The road is over a plain, where there are no signs of cultivation, and no habitations until the ruined caravansarai and ruined post-house at Zain-ud-din are reached. The plain bears a growth of tufts and camel-thorn. There are *kanats* visible at the bottom of the plain.
				At 6½ miles, the plain is divided by a ridge on the right that begins here. The road is still close to the hills on the left.
				At 14½ miles arrive at Zain-ud-din. The ridge on the right comes to an end here. The road from Karmanshahan is in some places rather stony, but it is level and good. There is no cultivation and no water on the road. At Zain-ud-din itself there is no cultivation. The

* For road from Anar to Shahr i-Babak, *see* end of this Route, page 260.

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No. 47.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Bahramabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				scanty supply of water is salt. There are no houses and no inhabitants. The caravansarai is little better than a ruin. The post-house is now no longer used, and is in ruins. No one lives here now, and no supplies of any kind can be obtained.
11	SAR-I-YAZD . 4,600'.	16¾	188¾	At this point the plain slopes some 10 or 15 miles downwards to the right, and is bounded by mountains. This plain has a good growth of camel-thorn, etc. There is no water between the salt water at Zain-ud-din and Sar-i-Yazd. From Zain-ud-din the road skirts a low ridge on the left, behind which are some high mountains rugged and bare with snow on them. From Anar onwards there are no signs of cultivation, except at Baiazdarun, till 7 miles beyond Zain-ud-din. At 6 miles the road ascends to the summit of a low ridge, which is just high enough to give a view of Sar-i-Yazd. At 7 miles there are some habitations ¾ mile to the left. They are occupied by some wild mountain people called Shums. At 8 miles on the left there is a fort and garden, with more dwellings of the Shum people, who are pastoral in their habits, selling milk and wool. Sar-i-Yazd signifies the boundary of the Yazd district. From a little distance this has the appearance of a large and important place, but a closer inspection shows that three-fourths of what appear to be houses are but heaps of mud, and that the town is a miserably poor place. There is a good caravansarai, and the water is sweet.
12	YAZD . . 4,020'.	22	210¾	Over a desert plain about 2 or 3 miles from the mountains on the left. Those on the right being invisible, as the air was full of dust haze, but the plain seems to extend some 10 or 12 miles in that direction. Just outside Sar-i-Yazd there were some abandoned fields with a low wall on the western side, which had been built to prevent the sand drifting over the fields. There were also long lines of *kanats* which, however, do not now bring sufficient water for cultivation. At 5¾ miles the small village of Takiabad lies half a mile to the right. At 8¾ miles a dry tank lies a little to the left of the road.
				At 13¼ miles the large village of Muhammadabad with caravansarai and post-house. Here is much cultivation and many mulberry trees. Water-melons and opium are much cultivated. On the road we had seen but one solitary camel carrying chopped straw to Yazd. But at this latter place everything suddenly changed. Here is the junction of the roads to Shiraz-Saidabad and Karman. Here was plenty of good sweet water, and immediately beyond the village cultivation begins. The roads were suddenly peopled with men and animals coming and going. At 14¾ miles a good irrigation stream of sweet water. At 22 miles arrive at the Governor's house at Yazd, which is a large enclosure or fort.
				From Sar-i-Yazd to Yazd there continues cultivation the whole way. Amongst other things potatoes are grown. Smith estimates the distance to Muhammadabad at 16, to Yazd at 26 miles, and the total distance from Karman to Yazd at 237½. Khanikoff made the total distance 196 miles only.

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No. 47A.

ABUBAKR OR SHAHR-I-BABAK *to* ANAR.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894. (*From native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	KADIK 7,310′.	19	19	Only hamlets on the way with a poor water-supply. Kadik is written Nadik on the map, but Kadik was its universal spelling when I asked to have it written. Very few supplies are procurable.
2	JAVAZIN 7,190′.	13	32	Road north-north-west; Javazin, a hamlet with some 20 houses.
3	ANAR† 4,600′.	29	61	Very rough road with scarcity of water to village, on the Karman-Yazd road.

No. 48.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Zarand and Bafk.*

Authority.—SYKES, 1893.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	AFARABAD 5,520′.	15	15	This route forms almost as good a Karman—Yazd communication as the telegraph line route, *viâ* Bahramabad, with which it is closely connected during its whole length. The road from the west side of Karman follows the city wall to the north side, then strikes off with a bearing of 357 degrees. At 3 miles, Deh Saidi, and Fathiabad, to east of road. The soil here is very saline, and must be almost impassable in wet weather. At 4½ miles Akbarabad, Cherkabad and Ikhtiarabad, three villages to the west one behind the other, the desert for nearly 2 miles, cultivation being again reached with Suleimanabad and Husenabad, two villages to the west of the track. Shortly after low hills, and then, at 9 miles Sufeabad, near the road to the west, while Sharekhabad is far away under the hills. At 10 miles, Ahmadabad, and at 12½ miles, Zangiabad, a large thriving village. At 13 miles Khalikabad to west, at 14 miles Kahnu (3 miles to the north-east), and, finally, at 15 miles, Afarabad, another large village. Supplies everywhere in profusion, road dead level.
2	ALIABAD 5,311′.	25	38	A march, with villages in sight the whole way. At 3 miles, Abbasabad, a ruined fort. At 4¼ miles, Sar-i-Asia, on the Mashad road, is visible some 8 miles east. At 5 miles, Deh Ziyah, some 3 or 4 miles east. At 6 miles, Chah Darud, under the eastern range. At 8 miles we pass through low hills with Deh Husein at 8¼ miles and Deh Kahnu at 10 miles. At 10⅓ miles, Rahimabad. Here the road hugs the hills to the west as the route across the plain is very boggy in wet weather. At 19 miles, Jenatabad; from thence to Aliabad there was no track.
3	ZARAND* 5,102′.	8½	46½	A very short march, which was fortunate, as everything was wet through. The cultivation was almost continuous, and there was plenty of water. At 1½ miles, Deh Dahu, some way off to

† For road from Bafk to Anar, *see* end of next route, No. 48F.

* For roads from Zarand to Bahramabad, Rawar, and Kuhbanan, *see* end of this Route No. 48A, B, C.

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Routes in Persia, Section I. Route No. 47-B.

From Kerman to Bahramabad (*vid* Khinaman).

Authority and date:—P. M. Sykes.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	*Note.*—This route previously unexplored is alternative and supplementary to section I, No. 47. The distance given in the above route as 66½ miles only, has been underestimated.
1	Badamu ... (about 6,500 feet).	21	21	Leaving Kerman by the Sultani, (*i.e.*, the north-western) gate, the road runs due west through the cultivation round the city. At 7½ miles the district of Kavir is entered at the newly founded village of Huseinabad. At 10 miles Ikhtiarabad and other villages are passed, on the right. Fathabad has a fine house and garden. The road here turns more towards the north and begins to ascend. Ab-i-Murad (medicinal springs) is visible to the north, at the entrance to the hills. At 13½ miles the road enters the range, and passes two small hamlets. Badamu lies close under high hills and about a mile off the direct road. It contains 40 houses and is in the district of Khinaman.
2	Bibi Heiat ... (about 6,000 feet).	15	36	The track passes through a hamlet of which the water-supply failed in October 1900. At 6½ miles is the hamlet Chashma Gaz. Four miles to the south-west lies the elevated village of Buj. There are many villages and hamlets on this range, which are shown on the map. The shrine of Bibi Heiat, the sister of Imam Reza, is accessible to ladies only. The village is small but contains a caravanserai and a fine water tank.
3	Khinaman ... (about 5,800 feet).	12	48	The route skirts the hills and at 2½ miles, passes the hamlet Dogun. From here the road ascends till the water parting is reached at 6 miles. The drainage on the south flows into the Lalazar river. The road now runs to the south-west, and with a fine peak (Kuh-i-Girdu) in view, 14 miles to the north-west, descends into a stony valley.

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ROUTES IN PERSIA SECTION I. ROUTE No. 47-B.—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Name of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	
				From 8½ miles to the end of the stage, hamlets are frequently passed. At 11 miles there is a fine old fort overlooking a deep ravine.
				Kakh which adjoins Khinaman has a semi-hereditary governor, but Gulu Salar is a more important village, and lies two miles lower down the valley.
4	Water Tank ... (in the desert)	20	68	The track descends past Kala-i-Dukhtar through a gorge and, at 2 miles, reaches Gulu Rud. From here to the river bed (which is generally dry) at 12 miles, the stage is over desert. At 15 miles the bed of the Lalazar river (which is also usually dry) is reached. Sandy desert continues to the end of the stage, where the water-supply is scanty and bad. There are no inhabitants.
5	Bahramabad... (about 5,090 feet).	13	81	The track continues across desert until at 7 miles the outskirts of the Rafsinjan Oasis is reached at Fathabad. Here the Nuk-Bafk road crosses the track. Nuk is a populous district. From Fathabad to the end of the stage there are numerous villages.

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No. 48.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Zarand and Bafk.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				east. To the west Bahramabad, Fathiabad, and Babad, near the track. At 5¼ miles, Tajabad sloping away on the east. At 6⅔ miles, Ibrahimabad and Do Aghai, to the west and east of the track respectively. At 8⅔ miles we camped about 1 mile south of Zarand, which is a large village with some 4,000 inhabitants, of whom many are miserably poor. There is a small bazaar, but with nothing in it.
4	AKBARABAD 5,063'.	12	58⅓	After leaving camp, we passed through the outskirts of Zarand, reaching the houses at 1 mile. The bazars and lanes of mud houses continued for some 600 yards towards the north and at 1⅓ miles we emerged on the other side. To the west of the track, Hashtabad and Rihan, followed by Ismailabad, Nusratabad, and Jelilan, as also Gusk and Tangal to the east. At 4⅓ miles, Sulimanabad, and Nahimabad, followed at 7½ miles by Jellalabad. Shortly after this beautifully fertile stretch ceased, a barren, sandy desert taking its place; but at 12 miles we again reached cultivation at Akbarabad, a small village owned by Mahomed Sadik, a merchant of Karman. Supplies all through this district abound.
5	SANG* 4,733'.	13½	72	Another very fertile strip with continuous cultivation. At ¼ mile, Naoshabad, Heshabad, and Kalikabad, some little distance to the south. At 1¼ miles, the large village of Yazdanabad, with an arched bazar, felt and carpet-making occupying some of the inhabitants, as also dyeing; 5 miles, Fathiabad, the end of the splendid zone of crops. At 12 miles, and again at 12⅔ miles, we crossed salt streams flowing to the north-west which united a few miles below, finally arriving at Sang after a 13⅓-mile march. It consists of some 30 houses and gardens; close by is Deh No, of similar size. A fair amount of supplies. There is a route to Bahramabad down the plain between the ranges.
6	KHUDABAD 4,468'.	14⅓	86⅓	This road is supposed to be dangerous, and probably is for a small unarmed party, as the large stretches of desert afford marauders every possible facility. We pass Deh No, of similar size to Sang, at ¾ mile, and at 1⅓ miles the track from Ansich, which is to the south of the range, joins in. I may here mention that there is a large plain to the south dividing the two ranges, the westerly range running north-west. At 6 miles the salt river is near the track. At 6¾ miles we pass a haoz of sweet water; thence perfectly level travelling until at 12 miles we pass a garden, reaching Kala Fathabad at 13¼ miles. We passed through the deserted villages of Siriz and Khojabad, finally halting at Khudabad. Drinking water, for man and beast, is got from tanks. Supplies are abundant. From here a desert track runs to Mashad *viâ* Tabas.
7	HAOZ-I-DAK 4,740'.	18⅓	105	Passed Muru almost at once. Here the Tabas road branches off. At 2 miles the direct desert route to Bafk branches off; it passes to the south of the low range, the main road passing to the north. At 6 miles we cross the salt stream, and, gradually ascending, at 8 miles, we cross the northern branch. Along it is a tamarisk grove, with a little grazing, while nearer the hill is Asuman, a spring of sweet water. Bending round the hill we can see Fathabad to the north-east on the Tabas road, and with a slight but steady ascent over the barren steppe, we at length reach Haoz-i-Dak, a tank of sweet water with a tiny sarai.

* For road from Sang t wards Anar, *see* end of this Route, No. 48E.

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No. 48.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Zarand and Bafk.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	CAMP in desert . 4,118'.	20	125	At 2¼ miles the watershed (4,851') is at length reached. The track thence makes due north for what appears to be merely a perpendicular hill. However, upon reaching 9½ miles, we cross a deep *nala* and see a mud shrine, and upon turning a sharp corner of the rock find ourselves at the bottom of a carefully-tilled valley. Following the narrow track up the valley, which is soon walked across, at 10 miles we reach the village of Khudran, built between cliffs of limestone, whose loose boulders seem to form a perpetual menace to its existence. The village rises tier upon tier, and above it all is a magnificent *chenar* tree. This is the first village in Yazd. Retracing our steps, we proceed once more to the middle of the plain, camping in the desert at 20 miles. Of course, for troops the march would be 18½ miles, as only a party would visit the village. The stream comes down to the main road. At the camping place no water, etc., so either Khudran or Haoz Dimar should be made the stage.
9	BAFK* . 3,167'.	18	143	A continued descent. At 5¾ miles we reach the end of the range, and rounding it see Haoz Dimar, a tank with fresh water, the last on the road to Bafk. Soon after leaving we come into sand, and see the town of Bafk far below, but it is not until 18 miles that we actually reach the outskirts of the town, camping on the *kanat* with the sweetest water. We were told that six out of the 26 *kanats* were quite salt, while the others are not too sweet. There are plenty of supplies, which are not, however, cheap. Branch tracks to Tabas and to Anar (two routes).
10	HAOZ-I-TABAR-KUH 3,224'.	24½	167½	The track lay through Bafk, which seemed like a city of the dead, so few people appeared. Clearing the town at 1½ miles we again come upon a stretch of sand with guiding pillars. To the north of the road, Bakalabad and Dasht Akun. Gradually descending, at 6¼ miles, we cross for the last time the salt stream (2,932') so often mentioned. It is here dignified by the name of Rudkhana Aishlumi, and, with its companion *kavir*, can be seen stretching far away to the north where the ground must be very low indeed; during the rains it forms a very serious obstacle to traffic. After crossing this *kavir* the road again ascends, passing a ruin, Chau Sarai, at 11 miles, and reaching Khan-i-Panj at 13½ mile. Here we find two tanks of bad water. Pressing on we passed through broken country said to be the favourite spot for brigands to pounce on caravans. At 18¾ miles Haoz-i-Abdul Malik, a tank in course of construction, and, at 24½ miles, Haoz-i-Tabarkuh, a tank of sweet water, which we all enjoyed.
11	PHARAJ or FAHRAJ 3,915'.	26½	194	Road up a river bed with low cliffs to the south. At 10 miles Chah Kavar, a sarai with running-water. Thence, with the snow peaks, in full view, which bound the Yazd plain to the south, we steadily ascend until, at 16 miles, we cross the watershed, (4,320'). Just below Haoz-i-Gulu, another tank with sweet water; from it we can look down upon the distant city of Yazd, lying in the middle of a mountain-girdled plain. Descending an arid slope, composed of hard, black gravel, we pass Sirizu, Herifta, and Takkiabad, under the hills to the south. Finally, at 26½ miles, we reach Pharaj or Fahraj (the same word as Pahraj in Baluchi) and camp on a *kanat* near the little village. A fair amount of supplies obtainable.

* For road from Bafk to Anar, *see* end of this Route No. 48F.

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No. 48.

KARMAN *to* YAZD, *viâ Zarand and Bafk.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
12	YAZD . . 4,020'.	15	209	At three-quarters of a mile a ruin to north of road, and the villages of Muhammadabad, Deh No, Rahimatabad to the west; at 4½ miles Khitk, a hamlet on the road; at 9¼ miles Haoz-i-Haji Husen—a tank of good water; thenceforward howling desert up to the gates of Yazd, the villages of Kasimabad and Abshahi being some 2 miles to the south. The prophecy that Yazd will be overthrown by sand seems quite probable of realization, as there is loose sand for some distance inside the gates. The bank is about a mile from the east gate.

No. 48A.

ZARAND *to* BAHRAMABAD.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GORGUK . .	18	18	At 9 miles the hamlet of Chao, on the plain. At 18 miles the large village of Gorguk, east of Khairabad, some 6 or 7 miles.
2	DAWARAN .	9	27	Very difficult pass, which is only just practicable for camels. Dawaran is a fair-sized village in the hills.
3	BAHRAMABAD .	15	42	Road descends on to the Rafsingan plain, passing the village of Zainabad on the way. Bahramabad is on the main road from Bandar Abbas to Yazd, and also from Karman to Yazd.

No. 48B.

ZARAND *to* RAWAR.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DEH AHANGIR .	14	14	Level road across the plain to hamlet at 14 miles.
2	TIHRUN . .	16	30	At 6 miles, the district of Kohistan commences at the hamlet of Dasht-i-Khak. The Rawar range, which at Zarand was called the Kuh-i-Shah Hormuz, is crossed, and a descent made to hamlet of Tihrun.
3	RAWAR . . 3,830'.	19	49	Road descends and joins the Rawar-Karman road at 10 miles.

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No. 48C.

ZARAND *to* KUHBANAN.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	REZU . .	14	14	Road to hills, and then across a pass. Rezu is in the district of Zarand.
2	GAWA . .	14	28	Hilly road to Gawa, the first village in Kuhbanan; thence 3 or 4 miles on to Kuhbanan. From Zarand there is a donkey track to Abid with numerous hamlets on the way.

No. 48D.

AKBARABAD *to* BAHRAMABAD.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	FAHABAD . .	13	13	Road across plain to hamlet of Fahabad, which consists of two huts and a tiny strip of cultivation, lying close under the hills.
2	JELLALABAD .	13	26	Road through the hills with a very easy pass, reaching village of Jellalabad in the district of Nuk, at 13 miles.
3	BAHRAMABAD .	12	38	Easy road with slight descent to village of Bahramabad.

No. 48E.

SANG *towards* ANAR.

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SHAHABAD .	13	13	Level road towards the hills, reaching the large village of Shahabad at 13 miles. It is stated that Shahabad has 200 houses, and 1,200 inhabitants.
2	DAULATABAD .	9	22	Good road to village of Daulatabad, at 9 miles.
3	BAHRAMAN .	17	39	Easy road to Bahraman, a village of 300 houses.

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No. 48F.

BAFK *to* ANAR.

Authority.—SYKES, 1893, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	NAO	13	13	At 9 miles Haoz-i-Hafiz, a tank of salt water, and at 13 miles the small village of Nao.
2	DEH KHWAJAH	18	31	Hilly road to village of Deh Khwajah.
3	ANAR	15	46	Road level and good.
There is a desert route, which is rather shorter :—				
1	HAOZ-I-HAFIZ	9	9	Sandy waste to tank of salt water at 9 miles.
2	CHAH ABDULLAH	16	25	Desert road to well of sweet water at 16 miles.
3	ANAR	16	41	Road level and good.

No. 49.

KEJ (KECH) *to* BARING, *viâ Paskuh, Kwash* (*Washt*) *and Ladis.*

Authority.—SYKES, 1894, (*partly from native information*). SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, January 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	KUCHA BOLIDA	25	25	A rough march to a stage on an affluent of the Bolida river ; no supplies.
2	NIHING	18	43	Road rises for 10 miles to a pass, then descends to a stage on the Nihing river.
3	KONDIR	27	70	Long and weary march, constant ascents and descents, stage on Mashkid river ; no supplies.
4	HIDUGE* 3,700′.	16	86	Very hilly track, a village with a date grove. Level road across a plain.
5	SIB† 3,650′.	16	102	Road across the level Sib plain. At 3½ miles Pogi, a large village, and at 5½ miles, Khan Malik, while at 6½ miles, Khan Karm Shah.
6	SHERWAN 3,810′.	19	121	Both these villages are of fair size. Sherwan is a big village and is watered by the Gerisht river. All these villages are in Suran, which is the name of a district, and not of a single village, as the map would indicate.
7	PASKUH‡ 3,920′.	18	139	The road gradually ascends the whole way, keeping close to the Gerisht river. At 18 miles, the important village of Paskuh. It is a large village, Roads here meet from Rindigan, Kwash or Washt, Gusht, Sib, and Magas.
8	DARINCHAH 4,075′.	14½	153½	Crossing three or four *kanats*, which intersect the road, we marched up the right bank of the river, although at some little distance from it. There were pools of water, but very salt to the taste ; at 8 miles a spring of fresh water, Sir-i-Sorag. Here a wide *nala* ran north-east with several well-beaten tracks ; also, near the spring, was a little cultivation. Thence

* For road from Morti to Hiduge Fort, *see* end of route 49A. page 268.
† ,, ,, ,, Magas to Sib and from Sib to Gusht, *see* end of route 49B., 49C., page 269. The latter contains further details of stages 6 and 7.
‡ For roads from Paskuh to Magas and Dizak, *see* page 270.

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No. 49.

KEJ *to* BARING, *viâ Paskuh, Kwash (Washt) and Ladis.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				forward among low hills, to another wide plain. Camp by a mud hole, from which only salt water can be drawn.
9	ROBAT . . 4,223′.	19	172½	Gradual rise continues. At 8 miles, Kuh-i-Razzak, a high scarped hill to the west while eastwards there were masses of low hills running up to the foot of the great range, here called Geranchin. At the end of Kuh-i-Razzak is a spring to the west of the track, called Abdozan, at 9¾ miles. Still ascending, we reach plateau where the drainage runs from east to west and it is not until 12¼ miles that we reach the watershed (4,600′), which is also the boundary of Sarhad. Just below the watershed is Chah Mustapa, a well containing fair water. Thence a gentle descent, passing at 15 miles a track which goes to Chah Gwashkul; at 19 miles a disused *kanat*, with some stinking water. Camp on soft *shur* ground which would become a bog in wet weather.
10	KWASH* or WASHT. 4,480′.	16	158½	A very gradual descent, passing the ruined Robat at three-quarters of a mile. At 6½ miles, we skirt the Kuh-i-Kalhor, under which is a well of sweet water. After rounding Kalhor, we began to ascend. At 10⅔ miles, Nasrabad, a *kanat* and village, reconstructed lately. At 11½ miles a ruin, where there had been a fort, and from here to Kwash there is cultivation interspersed with ruins everywhere. At 14⅓ miles, the ruins of ancient Kwash. At 16 miles Kwash, the fort of which we had seen for the last 8 or 9 miles. Kwash is the centre of road from Bampur, Bam (*viâ* Pansara), Sistan, Gusht, and Magas. Water is from a hot stream, temperature 70°, which is, however, apparently quite good for drinking.
11	RODGAZ . . 4,825′.	13⅓	202	Cross low pass at 3⅓ miles. Cross a stream at 7½ miles, and another small stream at 9⅓ miles. Cross low range at 11 miles. A spring of good water here. Forage scarce, but fuel may be gathered in small quantities.
12	SANGUN (SANGO) Camp 5,300′.	13½	215½	March along the eastern base of the Kuh-i-Taftan, over broken ground, crossing several water-courses and ravines. Kolko spring at 6¾ miles. Cross the Kotai river (with running water) at 8 miles. Ruins of Sango fort, 1 mile to east of camping ground. Good water from a spring and also from streams of melted snow flowing down the Taftan hill. Fuel and forage found in plenty.
13	SIAH Jungle 4,825′.	14	229½	March along a stream skirting the north-east base of Kuh-i-Taftan. Cross low range at 8 miles; reach Ladimha spring at 10 miles (altitude 6,120′): then cross over low hills to Siah Jungle, over a fairly good road. A spring of good water here and fuel and forage may be had in plenty. A few fields of wheat and barley here.
14	LADIS . . 3,700′.	11½	241	Road follows a stream. Ladis is a ruined fort. Four small hamlets in neighbourhood inhabited by families of the Reki tribe. Good water from a spring, and fuel and forage in plenty. Ladis is on high road between Jalk and Sistan.
15	MIRZAWA. . 2,570′.	11	252	This march eastwards along the Dizak river through a valley about 10 miles broad. Mirzawa is an old ruined fort. Good water from a running stream, and sufficient fuel and forage along the banks. At 8 miles distance, and south-east of Mirzawa, is a salt pan yielding a large supply of good salt.

* For road from Kwash to Kuh-i-Chahel Tan (Kuh-i-Taftan), see route No. 49F, page 271.

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No. 49.

KEJ *to* BARING, *viâ Paskuh, Kwash (Washt) and Ladis.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
16	MOHAMMAD KHAN'S well. 3,450′.	21	273	March north-west along same valley, which varies in width from 10 to 13 miles. Good water in the well and plenty of fuel and forage round-about.
17	GUANAN . 4,000′.	18	291	March up same valley. At 5 miles, and 1 mile to east, pass Bug spring. No water at Guanan, but fuel and forage in plenty.
18	DAZDAP KAREZ. 4,260′.	12	303	Cross low range (altitude 4,370′) at 4½ miles. At 11 miles, pass a well of bad water. Dazdap Karez in middle of an open circular plain about 10 miles in diameter. Good water in plenty, also fuel and forage. A few fields of wheat and barley. This is on the high road between Washt and Sistan.
19	SHAMIDAR. . 4,270′.	15¼	318¼	Cross the Shahra Rud at 4¼ miles. Passing over some low hills (altitude 4,700′) reach Tang-i-Main Bazar at 11 miles (altitude 4,370′). At 13 miles cross the Shamidar pass (altitude 4,825′). Spring of good water at Shamidar, but fuel and forage very scarce.
20	MAKAI. . . 2,600′.	13½	331¾	Follow a stream and cross a watershed (altitude 3,930′) at 4 miles. Then follow another stream along the western base of the Malik-Siah-Kuh, a peak forming the trijunction of the Persian, Afghan, and Baluchistan boundaries. At 10 miles, reach Ziarat-i-Malik Siah; at 11¾ miles, Chah-i-Diwan well. At Makai is a spring of brackish water. There is a spring of good water and plenty of fuel and forage at Madan, 2 miles north-east of Makai.
21	DARMAN. . . 2,700′.	17	348¾	Reach Hurmuk at 4 miles, crossing 2 low hills *en route*; this is a spring in a river bed, in a narrow defile, altitude 2,470′. Skirt foot of hills for next 5 miles, leaving an open plain to the east. Then pass over low hills till reach Loariab at 13 miles. A few wheat and barley fields here. Then cross a low watershed to Darman. A well of good water and fuel and forage here.
22	JAURICHAH .	16	364¾	Three miles over low hills to Belochab, where there is a spring of good water and fuel and forage in plenty. At 7 miles, reach two little fortresses called Nadari Kalat, then pass over low hills to Jaurichah, where there is a well of good water and plenty of fuel and forage.
23	NAWAR Camp 2,110′.	11½	376¼	Proceed northwards over low hills till cross Turshap river at 4½ miles. Turshap well is 10 miles south-west from here, and is on the high road between Narmashir and Sistan (altitude 3,220′), Turshap pass is 4 miles further west (altitude 4,150′). Proceeding north-east over a low range, camped in a dry tank or *nawar*. No water.
24	ALLAHDAD . 1,600′.	18	394¼	Cross open plain till, at 9 miles, strike the western bank of the Hamun-i-Helmand (3½ miles north-east from here is Gajija fort in ruins). At 14 miles, cross the Chil-i-Shelag

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No. 49.

KEJ *to* BARING, *viâ Paskuh, Kwash (Washt) and Ladis.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				(altitude 1,630′) which, 10 miles further south-east, joins the Shelag river near Ramrod. Well of good water at Allahdad with plenty of fuel and forage. Two miles south of the well is a prominent *tump* or hillock, about 50′ high. A very conspicuous landmark, owing to the open and level nature of the surrounding country.
25	REGAWAK . 1,600′.	8½	402¾	Over an open plain. Good water in a well in abundance, but fuel and forage scarce. Three miles south-east is Kundar fort in ruins, and 6 miles east is Uzder fort also in ruins. This part of the country is inhabited by Sistanis. Necessary to take water for next two marches.
26	SURM SIAH .	22	428¾	Marched over the *Hamun* on the western bank of a large river coming down by Neh. No water on this march, but fuel and forage plentiful.
27	CAMP in the LUT.	16	444¾	First 13 miles along western bank of the Hamun. Then into the open Lut.
28	BARING . .	12	456¾	Continuing over open Lut cross Bandan river at 7 miles. Baring is a well of brackish water situated on the high road between Nasirabad and Birjand. Three miles north-east of Baring is the south-west corner of a large sheet of water, part of the Hamun-i-Helmand, about 25 miles by 45 miles in extent, on which are a few boats of very rough but strong build. For continuation to Birjand see Route 186, Section III.

No. 49A.

MORTI *to* HIDUGE (HODICH) FORT.

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, K.B., December 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GAZIO-SINANI Spring. 3,480′.	12½	12½	Over open undulating ground. Water at the spring good, but fuel and forage scarce.
2	TABARGAON Spring. 3,840′.	11¾	24¼	A rugged and rough road over low hills. A few fields of wheat and barley were here cultivated. Good water was had from a flowing stream, also forage and fuel in plenty.
3	HIDUGE Fort (HODICH). 3,700′.	19½	43¾	At 16 miles reach the Undu spring of good water, with date palms and a few fields of wheat and barley. At 18 miles Chakwashi, a spring similar to Undu. Hiduge, a large village of about 300 houses of the Rind tribe. The road of last two marches was rough and bad for camels, but fairly good formules and donkeys. A limited quantity of supplies may be had here.

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No. 49B.

MAGAS *to* SIB.

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, K.B., December 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHAHOKAN 4,060′.	15	15	At 5 miles leave Khansor 1 mile to south (right hand). This is a village of about 100 houses, on the Mashkel rud with a spring of good water; a few fields of barley and wheat and several date palms. At 7 miles leave Kushan, a village of about 10 houses, 1 mile to north. At 12 miles a pass (altitude 4,260′), after descending cross a stream and reach Chahokan. Spring of good water here and sufficient fuel, but not much forage.
2	SIB 3,650′.	12	27	A rough but practicable road, cross 2 streams *en route*. Sib, a large town of about 1,500 Gichki families. All necessary supplies obtainable; a spring of slightly brackish water and a well of bad, almost undrinkable, water are here. Several fields of wheat and barley and several fine date groves.

No. 49C.

SIB *to* GUSHT.

Authority.—SHEKH MOHI-UD-DIN, January 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SHERWAN* 3,810′	19½	19½	At 3 miles Khan Mir one of the 7 hamlets comprising Sohran, a *khoja* merchant, or *bania*, from Karachi here, from whom supplies can be obtained. Good water from springs. Fuel and forage plentiful. Much cultivation and many date groves. Thence along the Rohtak river over open ground. At 10 miles, and 3 miles to the north-east, pass Gadeo a spring of good water near a date grove. At 14 miles, and ¾ mile to north, is Gonpusht spring and grove. Sherwan village of about 100 houses. A spring of good water; supplies can be had in small quantities, as also fuel and forage.
2	PASKUH 3,920′.	18½	38	Continue along Rohtak river. The valley is 10 to 12 miles broad and extends about 25 miles to the north-west. Paskuh, a village of about 200 Gamshazai families. Supplies may be had in small quantities. A fresh spring in bed of river furnishes water, but fuel and forage scarce.
3	SIAH KALWI 4,060′.	8	46	March over open ground for 4 miles and then cross a low range. Siah Kalwi, a well of sweet water in the bed of a watercourse. Fuel and forage may be gathered here in abundance.

* For this and the next stage, *see* also stages 6 and 7 of the main route, page 265.

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No. 49C.

Sib *to* Gusht.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	Camp on Simesh river.	22	68	Ascend for 17 miles along a watercourse to the Kafsh Pass, then descend by a good road. Water was found in a pool in the bed of the river, with plenty of fuel and forage.
5	Gusht . . 4,650′.	6	74	March over open ground, gradually ascending to Gusht fort and village containing about 200 families of the Gamshazai tribe and on the high road between Jalk and Washt. No supplies here, but good water is obtained from a spring and sufficient forage may be collected, but no fuel. About ½ mile to the east is a pan of good clean salt.

No. 49D.

Magas *to* Paskuh.

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kalan Kaur . 3,900′.	16½	16½	A gentle rise towards the Kuh-i-Birk ; Shuturan Sharok, Kauran, and Nagg, all visible to the E. At 3½ miles we pass between the Kuh-i-Birk and the low Sharok hills. Passing the end of the latter range, we reach the main valley, with the hamlet of Kashan to the E. At 8 miles, continuing up, we suddenly see Kuh-i-Chehel Tan (Kuh-i-Taftan) bearing 357 degrees. Thenceforward, rougher and rougher travelling until, at 16½ miles, a filthy pool of water is reached. This is Kalan Kaur.
2	Paskuh* . . 3,920′. Height of watershed, 3,980′.	14	30½	Track still up the Kalan Kaur. At 2 miles Chashma-i-Pir, a beautiful spring, where we ought to have camped the previous night ; at 3 miles another and a smaller spring ; 4½ miles, Kaur Kand, a tiny spring, used as a halting place for the Paskuh-Rindigan road, which crosses the Kuh-i Birk just above ; at 7 miles low hills on both sides ; at 8¼ miles, Kuh-i-Apatan (above Sib) bears 109 degrees. We then passed a very low and almost imperceptible watershed, which divides the Kalan Kaur drainage from that of the Paskuh river, generally called the Kaur-i-Gerisht. Continuing across this plain, at 14 miles, Paskuh is reached. It is a large village with 150 houses, 800 inhabitants, three ironworkers, and two carpenters, and belongs to Mahomed Khan of Sib, who is now Governor of Dizak. Roads here meet from Rindigan, Kwash, Gusht, Sib, and Magas. The people said that they paid no taxes until about a year ago.

*For Dizak to Paskuh, *see* next page, No. 49E.

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No. 49E.

Dizak *to* Paskuh.

Authority.—Sykes, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Stage on Saurandar river.	17	17	Road runs up the Saurandar river, a tributary of the Simish river. At 17 miles a stage exists in river bed.
2	Gwadar.	18	35	A very hilly march with a pass at 6 miles. At 18 miles the hamlet of Gwadar situated on a spring. It is in the district of Sib.
3	Paskuh . .	19	54	First half of the march very hilly. The end is level, and across the plain to village of Paskuh (*vide* Main Route, stage 2 above).

No. 49F.

Kwash (Washt) *to* Kuh-i-Chahel Tan (Kuh-i-Taftan).

Authority.—Sykes and Brazier-Creagh, 1894.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Nimdeh . . 4,960′.	10½	10½	An almost level track, N.-N.-W., skirting the Kuh i-Espetak. At 6½ miles a track branches east to Chah Sam, some 3 miles distant; to the west of the road Chah Manshan, about 2 miles off; both of these wells form the watering-place of three or four flocks apiece. The track at 10½ miles runs parallel with a *nala*. This stage quite waterless.
2	Waraj . . 6,552′.	18	28½	The road approached the Kuh-i-Chahel Tan rather obliquely. At 4 miles and to the end of the march it was very rough and stony. At 9 miles a shrine and a cemetery with the inevitable name of Murtaza Ali. Under Kuh-i-Chahel Tan, which here bore 52°, was a little hamlet, consisting of a few trees and two huts, called Geruk. We soon afterwards came close to a huge boulder-strewn watercourse, which drains the Chahel Tan main range. At 13½ miles a splendid stream of water. We then pass through what was, until lately, a well-cultivated terrace-land, now deserted, and at 16¼ miles reach Koshab, a good-sized village, containing several fruit gardens, some of the trees being of great antiquity. At 18 miles, Waraj, a small hamlet.
3	Kuh-i-Chahel tan (Kuh-i-Taftan). 12,859′.	25	43½	The track is fit for ponies the whole way up to Band-i-Gelu. At ¾ mile a ruined fort (Kala Tamandan) on the left bank of the river, and on the right bank an oval cave hollowed out in the rock some 10 feet above the ground. At 2¼ miles Tozer, a wide piece of terrace-land, with

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No. 49F.

KWASH *to* KUH-I-CHAHEL TAN (KUH-I-TAFTAN).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

some very old pear trees. At 4⅓ miles Jamchin, another patch of cultivation, and at 6⅔ miles Band-i-Gelu, which is a narrow fissure, but the only means of getting above. When the "Band" was successfully negotiated we found ourselves in a *nala* called Talkab, from the fact that the water is poisoned by the sulphur. After ascending the *nala* for some distance we rose up the side of a huge hill and then down again to spring of Ab-i-Kwash; (khosh – sweet—is pronounced kwash, whence the name of the village), where we found excellent water. The remainder of the climb was only difficult owing to its steepness and to the bitter cold and rarified air. The volcano has two holes close together. The main summit is of considerable extent, and is ridged towards the north, in which direction it extends some 400 yards.

No. 50.

KUHAK *to* ISFANDAK.

Authority.—WAHAB, February 1896.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	NAUJAG . .	9	9	Road west-south-west over open plain, passing Pir Shah Imam, a well-known *ziarat* at about 2 miles, some distance to left of road. At 5 miles it approaches the bank of the Mashkel river, here running stream, and thence leads westward among very low hills to Naujag; water from spring in bed of *nala*; grass, camel-grazing, and firewood obtainable. No village.
2	MASHKEL river.	10	19	Road runs west, over level ground with occasional very low hills on either side, again meeting the Mashkhel river bank at about 9 miles; camp in river-bed a mile further on. Good water from pool in Mashkel bed, probably rain water, as the Mashkel stream is very brackish. The village of Kunarbast is about 4 miles north.
3	ISFANDAK . 3,580'.	9	28	Road still west leaves river-bed soon after camp and crosses open maidan west-north-west to Isfandak. An alternative road runs parallel to the above, and some 3 miles to the north, passing several small date groves and springs; halts might be made at Bunap, 10 miles, or Kunarbast 16. This road is much more difficult for camels, as there are numerous deep ravines to be crossed.

From Kuhak a foot-path leads across the Siahan range by the Mashodi pass to Jalk in 3 marches—Pir Hadrangi 14 miles, Jaudar 15 miles, Jalk 24 miles, the last 20 over an open plain.

N.B.—This route should run from Kuhak to Bampur, but the necessary information has not yet been received.

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No. 51.

LAR *to* KARMAN, *viâ Saidabad.*

Authority.—STACK.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	For routes to Lar from sea-coast, *vide* Route No. 20 (from Bushahr and from Bandar Abbas) and Route 53 (from Lingah).			
1	KAHNA . .	30	30	For 12 miles eastward down the Lar plain which is 4 miles wide, stony and barren, between low mountains, black and impregnated with salt. At 12 miles reach Tanguni, a small caravansarai, here the Furg and Hormuz roads diverge, the former turns north; follow it and enter the basin of a salt river. Kahna is a small village fort among date groves.
2	SHAHGHAIB .	26	56	North-west for 4 miles to turn the limestone hills to the north of Kahna; then enter a narrow valley full of ravines and bitter streams, which follow for 10 miles; then a couple of miles among low spurs, and over a small plateau, down into a wilderness of salt to the domed shrine of Shahghaib.
3	FADUMI . . 2,250′.	34	90	Descend to a salt lake, cross the stream that flows from its lower end, and make for the black mountain range. Leave this on the left, wind among low spurs down to a stream of clear water, cross this to a small green plain, leaving the fields and houses of Chahnar, along a winding road among ravines and stony knolls; then gradually ascending, cross a saddle-back and descend a long sloping grassy plain, and cross a dry river-bed; then 4 miles over broken ground to Fadumi, a small village among the date groves of the Nurz plain.
4	FURG . . 3,000′.	12	102	There are 2 roads from here to Furg, one being up the defile of the Furg river (for description of which *vide* Route 52, stage 12) and that followed here. Through Nurz village round the eastern end of the range known as Kala-i-Shah Nur-i-Din, over a low ridge among stony hills and across the Furg plain, well-watered and dotted with date groves and villages. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and is about 400 yards square.
5	CHAGAUN. .	19	121	Over the Sukhtak Mountain by the Tang-i-Abdu, a difficult defile, ending in a steep and dangerous climb, quite impracticable for laden animals. Water from the springs on the way up. Then among rounded heights and shelving valleys to a nomad encamping ground, Chagaun.
6	DEHISTAN .	19	140	Down the northern face of the mountains, by a long sloping plateau to a small brackish river which waters 3 villages, Birakun, Dehnu, and Kushnabad. Then on 2 miles to Dehistan, a village among date groves.
7	KABA . .	19	159	Down the Dehistan gorge with its small stream, cross the ridge on the left, and enter the irrigated plain of Behnu. Up a gorge north of Behnu, pass a small village fort, and reach the miserable hamlet of Kaba.
8	NAUKAN . . (NAOKAND.)	38	197	Over the plain to Bagha and on to the Kuh Palangi; cross this ridge and wind through broken country on the other side; beyond is a vast flat bare plain, which has to be crossed. Naukan is merely a spot where nomads pitch their tents.

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No. 51.

LAR *to* KARMAN, *viâ Saidabad.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
9	ABBASABAD 2,560′ .	19	216	Across the plain. At 14 miles a stream of fresh water. At 19 Abbasabad, the first village in the Sirjan district, in a well irrigated fertile plain.
10	SAIDABAD . .	21¼	237¼	
11	SADATABAD .	16	253¼	
12	KHAN-I-SURKH .	29	282¼	
13	MASHISH . .	30¾	313	*Vide* Route No. 17, stage 10, mile 30¾ to end.
14	AKBARABAD .	25½	338½	
15	KARMAN . .	13½	352	

No. 52.

LINGAH *to* YAZD.

Authority.—VAUGHAN, December 1887 to March 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHAMPEH .	20½	20½	At 8½ miles reach Ali Galumi; no supplies, but water good from well; road fit for all arms. Thence for 3 miles over low swampy ground which can be avoided by a detour of 1½ miles to E., and at 14½ miles reach village of Meirakum, population 200; wheat and firewood and other supplies in small quantities; good and abundant water-supply from numerous wells, 60′ deep; good road onwards, fit for all arms throughout, partly through cultivated country. Champeh is a small village; numerous date groves; few supplies; water from rain-tanks; supplies might be collected from neighbourhood sufficient for one native infantry regiment for one day. Time taken to Ali Galumi 3½ hours, to Champeh 5 hours. Total, 8½ hours.
2	DIN . . 1,400′.	21¾	42¼	Ascend gradually, crossing several ravines; road quite unfit for field guns; only passable by mules with great care; after a steep rugged ascent reach summit of ridge at 6½ miles. Elevation, 1,960′. Thence descend stony pathway, and at 8¼ miles reach Sarai Kuh-i-Champeh. A small *sarai* and a few huts. Water from large tank, circular in shape. Diameter 40′, depth 33′, only a few inches of water in it (December, 1887). Inhabitants none, camp for two battalions; firewood procurable; road only fit for small bodies of cavalry, for infantry and mountain batteries. Proceed by difficult road descending to bed of salt river at 11¾ miles and follow its course for about 2 miles, crossing it several times. This part of the road

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No. 52.

Lingah *to* Yazd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				would be very difficult, perhaps impracticable in flood season. At 14 miles pass small *sarai*, Tang Kuh, ¼ mile to left of road. Cross several *nalas* and follow bed of one from 16⅓ miles to 18½ miles. Ascend gradually and pass a *sarai* at 19⅓ miles. Then descend and traverse broken ground for 1¼ miles, a steep ascent to *sarai* of Din, which is situated in open ground. Camp for two battalions. No supplies; water from tank and pools in ravine below. Time taken, to *sarai* Kuh-i-Champeh 3 hours 25 minutes, to Din 6 hours. Total, 9 hours 25 minutes.
3	Kukhird .	17	59¼	Follow left bank of ravine, with a perpendicular ridge on left of road, to 1¼ mile. Then descend among *nalas* and stony hillocks. At 2⅓ miles a small *sarai* and tank; broad, hard, stony track; at 3 miles commence ascent by rocky pathway up a ravine. At 5¼ miles, summit of low ridge, gradient 8°, elevation 1,850′. Descend to Chahbourkah. At 6 miles, gradient 3°, small *sarai*, three ruined tanks and a fourth in good repair. Road stony through low hills. At 8¾ miles, smooth gravelly track down bed of *nala*. At 9¼ miles steep descent, 23° gradient, into deep ravine with perpendicular cliffs and hard sandy bed. At 10¼ miles steep descent by 3-feet pathway, and proceed along another ravine, with firm gravelly bed and steep sides. (From 10¾ miles a road to Bandar Abbas *viâ* Khamir (*vide* stage 3 of Route No. 20-A.) branches off, the following stages of which are given on the authority of a mule-driver. From this point to Birka Shekh Yusuf, 8¼ miles; Bini Amur 9¾; Deho 9¾; Dashgun 9¾ miles; Bandar Hassan 9¾ miles; Khamir 9¾ miles. Thence to Bandar Abbas, *viâ* Route No. 20-A, 38½ miles, total 95½ miles, crossing two ridges *en route*). Hence down a ravine in which flows a salt water stream, and at 11¼ miles reach bed of Maherun river, flowing E.; water salt, river bed 60 yards wide; S. bank easy and sloping, N. bank 30′ high and steep. Without crossing, the road follows up right (S.) bank of river to 12 miles, when cross and ascend steep gravel bank. At 12¼ miles arrive at *sarai* of Maherun, no supplies, spacious but stony camping ground; water from tank. Road up to this point impassable for wheeled artillery or large bodies of cavalry. Elevation about 1,250′. Leaving Maherun, proceed across stony plain, and after passing a tank of good water at 13¾ miles, enter the cultivated ground which extends as far as Kukhird at 14⅓ miles, and proceed amongst date trees and cultivation as far as that place. Road good and fit for all arms. A small village of some 200 inhabitants; a little barley grown; no supplies; water good from wells and *kanat*. Time taken, to Maherun 5 hours 40 minutes, to Kukhird 1½ hours. Total 7 hours 10 minutes.
4	Bastak* 1,560′. .	9¾	69	Start by a level but stony road, pass cultivated ground on left of road, and at 2¼ miles pass Harang, village of 30 houses; numerous wells; after crossing level plain, covered with tufts of grass, at 3¾ miles cross a stony *nala* and ascend gradually; at 4¾ miles another *nala* with steep banks of gravel and boulders. At 5¼ miles the road from Charak Anchorge *viâ* Jena (the latter being 12¼ miles distant and visible from this point) joins in—*vide* below. On the left of the road is the small *sarai* of Utari, elevation 1,410′; on the right, near a water-course, is a large tank of excellent water. Onwards, over stony ground, ascending gradually and crossing several *nalas* with difficult banks; ascend a rocky winding path, unfit for guns, and cross a ridge or saddle, and at 7¾ miles come into sight of Bastak. Descend by a steep pathway cut out of hillside to level plain. Road passable for all arms except between 6 miles and 8 miles where it is unfit for guns. Bastak is unwalled; 600 houses, and 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; situated in a small plain, 4 miles from E. to W., 3 miles N. to S. A small fort on hills 2 miles to S. No traders here; supplies scanty; water plentiful from wells 20′ to 30′ deep in gravelly soil. Inhabitants mostly Sunni Mahomedans and very friendly towards the British. Time taken, 5 hours.

* For road from Lingah to Bastak *viâ* Charak, *see* end of this route, page 279.

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No. 52.

Lingah *to* Yazd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	Mullah Wardi 1,025′.	14¼	83¼	Ascend valley towards hills; at 1⅓ miles enter a broad stony ravine; at 3½ miles pass a small *sarai* and *bourkah*; at 6 miles reach top of pass, elevation 2,450′; road up to this very stony and steep in places, and quite unfit for guns. At this point is a small *sarai* with walled enclosure commanding the road, and used as an outpost by the Khan of Bastak. It is a very strong position and not easily turned by a force attacking from the north. Route now descends by steep zigzag for ½ mile; thence more gradual but stony descent; at 8½ miles a *bourkah* full of good water (December 27th, 1887) and road to Lar branches to the left (N. W.); continue down valley, which opens out into plain at 9¾ miles; a few scattered trees; stony soil. At 13 miles cross salt stream flowing E. Easy sandy banks, water 2 feet deep, 15 to 20 yards wide, fordable at all seasons. Road onwards over level ground, reaching Mullah Wardi, a small hamlet of 7 houses at 14¼ miles. No supplies, water from a well, scarce; large date tree groves. Road good except from 3⅓ to 6½ miles, when it is unfit for guns. Time taken, 6 hours.
6	Tuderu . 1,030′.	8¼	91½	Good road over level ground, gravelly soil. At 5¾ miles reach Dehun village, 100 inhabitants; no supplies to speak of. Country on either side of road open and fit for all arms. Tuderu, a small village of 60 inhabitants, on border of Bastak district; supplies and transport are scarce; water procured from wells and tanks. There is a short route from here to Lingah (S. S. E.) *viâ* Birkah Lowa village. Road good, passable to all arms and ground to either flank suitable to their movements. Time taken, 3 hours 28 minutes.
7	Geshun . 1,450′.	11¾	103¼	Ascend gradually for 7⅓ miles to watershed separating Lar and Bastak districts, elevation 1,700′. Thence descend by bad road through desolate mountainous country to Geshun. No village or supplies; a few palm trees and a spring of brackish water. Drinking water from 3 *bourkahs*. Road indifferent and pace very slow. Time taken, 5¾ hours.
8	Hormuz . 1,795′.	12	115¼	Over level stony ground crossing numerous *nalas*, one at 2¾ miles, impassable for guns. At 6 miles enter the broad bed of Dundil river, water salt, bed ½ mile wide, and impassable in rains. At 8¼ miles leave river and enter low hills. From 9¼ miles gradual descent over open ground to Hormuz. Road generally indifferent and unfit for guns. Hormuz is a small village with ruined wall, about 50 yards square, in the centre of a plain. There is a defensible tower in the middle, which commands all approaches. Supplies are very scarce. Time taken, 5 hours 40 minutes.

Note.—Hormuz is more easily approached from the sea coast starting from Bandar Abbas than by the above route from Lingah. For description of route between Hormuz and Bandar Abbas, *vide* route No. 20, Bushahr to Bandar Abbas, stages 25 to 30.

9	Amba Kalori . 2,100′.	24¼	139⅓	Good road running over an open plain. Ground hard and stony. At 5¾ miles road leaving plain passes through low hills. At 6⅓ miles descend gently over stony ground, skirting the hills on the left. At 7⅓ and 8⅓ miles cross *nalas*. Road still good runs over broken clayey ground. At 9¼ miles it descends into and runs along a dry river bed. Road hard but stony. Then up out of river. At 10¼ miles cross small fresh water stream, whose banks are covered with grass. Flow N. E. Right bank 20′ perpendicular, soil soft. Left bank low and sloping gently. Vaughan halted at 11¼ miles. At 13 miles ascend and cross a flat-topped hill and descend into rocky ravine, crossing which another ascent is made, and at 14½ miles reach summit of

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No. 52.

LINGAH *to* YAZD.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				rocky ridge, 2,250′, when extensive view over desolate plain in front is obtained. Descend by winding road, and after crossing a low-lying tract of clay soil, liable to inundation, cross a salt stream, 70 yards wide flowing south-east at 18¾ miles. Road very trying. At halting place is a tank 12′×16′ containing 4′ of water; a little open ground here. Time taken, first 11¼ miles 5½ hours, remainder 5 hours 40 minutes. Total 11 hours 10 minutes.
10	KALA BIKNI . 2,000′.	10¾	150¼	Fairly easy road over and among low hills. At 8¼ miles a steep rocky descent of 13°. Small village of 30 houses; ruined fort; no supplies; water from wells and springs. Time taken, 4½ hours.
11	CAMP at a spring	15	165¼	Road generally very bad. A small spring of water at 11½ miles. At 12¼, after a difficult ascent over rocks, descend by a bad road for short distance and ascend bed of *nala*—very difficult indeed. After following the edge of a precipice, descend easily to spring. Time taken, 5 hours 47 minutes.
12	FADUMI . 2,250′.	13¾	179	For 7 miles unfit for guns—crossing a ridge 3,750′ high at 4¼ miles and descending to plain at 7 miles. Pass a newly built (1887) square mud enclosure to east of road at 11 miles. Thence over cultivated ground, crossing several fresh water streams, and passing several date groves to Fadumi. This is a group of three villages, Narz, Kalatu, and Fadumi. Population 1,000, about 300 fighting men. Supplies of all sorts in small quantities; water plentiful from springs and streams. Good and plentiful grazing. Time taken, 5 hours 5 minutes.
13	FURG . . 3,000′.	10½	189½	Good road, passable to all arms. Cross the Shur river at 3⅜ miles, 30 yards wide and 3′ deep, bed of gravel and boulders. At 4 miles pass junction Shur river and Furg river and proceed up the left bank of the latter. The water of Shur river is salt; that of the Furg river is fresh and full of fish. At 5¼ miles cross to right bank of Furg river and at 7 miles cross back again. At all these crossings, ramps are required, and the road requires embanking from 3⅜ miles to 4 miles. Furg is a dilapidated town with a wall and towers in bad repair; no ditch. Population 100 to 150, but could hold 1,000 people. Firewood is plentiful; wheat and barley grown, but not stored. A few shops and water-mills; 500 bullocks, 100 donkeys, 3,000 sheep, 6,000 goats; water plentiful; caravans from Bandar Abbas to Darab (*vide* Route No. 60), Jahrum and Lar pass through Furg, but the route from Lingah now described is scarcely used, if at all. The population are mostly armed; arms are purchasable at Darab. Time taken, 4¼ hours.
14	KASILTERA SHUN 4,320′.	12¾	202¼	Road over mountains very bad and dangerous for laden animals; cross a range 4,320′ high and descend to camp, Water plentiful from stream. Time taken, 4¾ hours.
15	ROSAK . . 5,458′.	14	216¼	For first 4 miles impassable for guns, remainder fair. At 4¾ miles a spring of fresh water. At 6¼ cross a ridge of 5,385′ elevation. Rosak consists of two small nomad encampments of about 100 tents and 200 men; water plentiful from wells; firewood plentiful, but no supplies; donkeys 250, sheep 2,000, goats 4,000. Time taken, 6 hours 20 minutes.
16	GULU KUH . 5,510′.	13	229¼	Road fair and passable to all arms, except at mile 8. At 1¼ miles cross a fresh water stream 12 yards wide, 18″ deep. At 6 miles pass Chah Kundar, a small fort containing a few houses.

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No. 52.

Lingah *to* Yazd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				At 8 miles cross a ridge, 5,895′. At 12⅔ miles road to Sarjun branches off N.-E. This place also is a nomad encampment of 180 men ; water from wells to S.-W. of camp ; no supplies ; grazing procurable. Time taken, 5 hours 10 minutes.
17	Tal Halal . 5,200′.	22¼	251½	Road good and fit for all arms except at 9 miles, when it crosses the Tang-i-Sang Atush *kotal* 6,360′. The village is fortified by a mud wall about 100 yards square, flanked by round towers; it consists of 40 houses and 200 people ; water-supply from a *kanat* ; in the middle of an open plain. Time taken, about 9 hours.
18	Wazira . . 5,350′.	12	262½	Road good and fit for all arms ; through a more fertile country affording good grazing for numerous sheep and goats and a few cattle. A mud fort 20 yards square, with towers at corners and in centre, in dilapidated condition ; 50 inhabitants ; water from a small stream. Time taken, 4½ hours.
19	Katru . . 5,200′.	16¼	278¾	Road good and fit for all arms. At 10½ miles pass through wide belt of tamarisk jungle extending 1 mile on either hand. At 15 miles pass ruined village to W., and for remainder of stage, pass through cultivation to Katru. An unwalled town surrounded by large gardens of pomegranates ; water plentiful from a stream, and firewood from neighbouring hills. Time taken, 7 hours.
20	Beshna . . 5,750′.	22	300¾	Road across desert and then along bank of stream through tamarisk jungle. A four-towered fort and garden, 30 houses, water from stream and wells.—(Lovett). For route from here to Karman, 7 stages, 161 miles, *Vide* Route No. 46 Karman to Shiraz.
21	Chah Alam . 5,350′.	22	322¾	Road good for all arms. At 7 miles, a road to Niris (S.-W.) branches off. No village ; only a stone rivetted well just large enough to let a bucket down ; brackish water 10′ from surface. Firewood plentiful. Time taken, 7⅔ hours.
22	Chah Nain .	12¼	335	Road level and good for all arms. At 8 miles pass Chah Kalu similar to well at last stage, but water fresh. A small camp of six huts, a few sheep and goats and donkeys ; water from well to E. of camp. Time taken, 4 hours 20 minutes.
23	Robat . . 5,200′.	14	349	Road good and passable for all arms, except from miles 11 to 12, where it crosses the *kavir* and is heavy going. At ¾ mile cross road running to Shahr-i-babak (about 20 miles N.-E.). A ruined village of 150 people, 50 camels, 70 donkeys, 6 horses, 30 cows, 1,000 sheep, 500 goats ; water brackish. Time taken, 5 hours.
24	Charbagh . 6,700′.	14¾	363¾	Road passable to all arms. At 10¾ miles plentiful supply of fresh water from springs. Thence over soft sandy open plain ascending gradually to Charbagh ; a ruined fort, a few huts and gardens ; occupied during hot season by people of Robat. Time taken, 5¼ hours.
25	Khavre . 7,510′.	27½	391¼	Road difficult for guns from mile 11⅓ to 22⅓. A well at 6 miles with small supply of good water. Khavre has 70 houses and small dilapidated fort ; it stands on a low mound on a small plain ; water plentiful from *kanats* ; supplies scanty, firewood plentiful. Time taken, 8⅓ hours.

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No. 52.

Lingah *to* Yazd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
26	Merao . .	5½	396¾	Road good and fit for all arms. A ruined fort occupied by about 12 people with a few cows, sheep, and goats. Water plentiful from stream. Time taken, 2 hours 15 minutes.
27	Camp in desert . 6,050′.	20¼	417	Road good, passable to all arms. No water; firewood plentiful. At 18¾ miles a road branches N.-W. to Chah Mil, where water is procurable (*vide* stage 28, Route 53), distance 13 miles. At 20¼ miles camp at foot of Kuh-i-Dukaru. Time taken, 7½ hours.
28	Kalweh (Kalwand ?) 5,410′.	31¼	448¼	Road good and passable for all arms, but waterless as in preceding stage, making upwards of 50 miles without water. Kalweh is a small fort commanded from the S. at 400 yards by low range of hills. Water from a *kanat*, a very scanty supply; no supplies. Time taken, 11¾ hours.
29	Husainabad . 5,100′.	8	456¼	Over an open stony plain, on which are several caravansarais visible to E. of road; good and passable to all arms. Halt at garden and house, the property of a merchant of Yazd. Water from small stream (6′×2″, flowing 3 miles per hour) which fills a tank. Time taken, 3 hours 15 minutes.
30	Muhammadabad 4,170′.	21	477¼	Road good and fit for all arms. At 6¾ miles, pass a tank (¼ mile E. of Mehriz) 14′×14′ and holding 5′ of water. This might be preferred as camping ground to Husenabad (last stage). Leave Sar-i-Yazd (*vide* Route No. 47, Stage 11) to 4½ miles E. At 10¼ miles pass large caravansarai, 80 yards square, and flanked by round towers at corners. Water plentiful from *kanats;* Muhammadabad is a flourishing and populous town, well supplied with water. Time taken, 7¾ hours.
31	Yazd . . 4,020′.	8¾	486	Road good and fit for all arms. For details, *vide* Route No. 47 from Karman to Yazd. As Yazd is essentially a trade emporium situated in the midst of a barren plain, and draws its supplies from Shiraz and Isfahan, special arrangements would be necessary for any large force occupying the place. Water good and plentiful from some 70 *kanats*. Telegraph and post offices in communication with Shiraz and Karman. Camels 15,000 and mules and asses equivalent to 35,000 camels. Good camping grounds at several points of road travelled in last stage of this route. For further details of Yazd, *vide Gazetteer*, and *Report of a Journey through Persia*, 1887-88, by Lieutenant Vaughan, from which above route is taken.

No. 52A.

Lingah *to* Bastak, *viâ Charak*.

Authority.—Vaughan, April 1890.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Bostana .	15	15	Leaving Lingah follow the sea coast, direction W., over stony ground. At 2 miles trend inland. At 5½ miles pass village of Shinas in date groves to left of road. At 9 miles, pass through a hamlet

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No. 52A.

LINGAH *to* BASTAK, *viâ Charak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				and strike the seashore again, passing numerous date groves and wells of fresh water. Road good and passable for all arms, the latter part being over hard sea sand at low tide. Bostana is a small fishing village of 300 inhabitants—mostly Arabs—a few date trees and a little cultivation. Water from wells and tanks.
2	MUGHU* . .	11	26	Road good and passable for all arms, rather heavy at mile 3½, close to and within sound of the sea throughout. A small fishing town, with mud fort, about 500 inhabitants. For description of anchorage, etc., *vide Persian Gulf Pilot.* Numerous date groves, excellent grazing and a little cultivation. Water from about 12 wells, in clay soil, about 15′ deep. About 15 boats here, the largest being 40 tons burthen.
	N.B.—A more direct route from Lingah, keeping more inland, also exists, but it leads over very broken ground and is not good.			
3	CHARAK . .	20¼	46¾	Road good and fit for all arms. Tanks at 5, 8, 9¾, 10¾ miles; at 11 miles a well of good water, 15′ from surface. At 14 miles and 15 miles cross salt water creeks, good firm bottoms; at 19 miles another creek, 300 yards wide, impassable at high tide and after heavy rain. Charak is a small mud town of 400 inhabitants. The Governor or Shekh lives in a small mud fort. About 30 boats here of from 5 to 40 tons. Water is procurable from wells, about 15′ deep, and from tanks. For details of anchorage *vide Persian Gulf Pilot.*
4	SHAHIR .	14¾	61	Pass out of the town and below the fort, over sand and clay, liable to inundation. At 3¼ miles skirt base of Jabal Hamar on left, with a stream, bed 100 yards wide, and small stream of salt water on the right. At 4¼ miles low hills on right; at 4¾ miles road runs over solid rock for half a mile, then crosses a broad shallow *nala* ¼ mile wide, with bed of sand and gravel. In flood there would be about 7′ water in stream. Proceed with steep hills to the E. and gradual slopes to W., passing a tank at 5¾ miles; valley gradually widens till at 7¼ miles it is full ½ mile wide, and a tank of good water is reached. At 8 miles cross stream again and follow up right bank through the hills to the E., alluded to above. After crossing the stream three times, water 2′ to 3′, firm bed, proceed over uneven ground to a tank at 8¾ miles. Thence over a grassy plain with scanty cultivation and date groves to Shahir. Road good and fit for all arms. A small mud fort in an open plain; about 50 inhabitants; three wells, 25′ deep; also three tanks, 19′ in diameter and holding 6′ of water (April 1888).
5	JENA . . 1,306′.	15	76	Ascend gradually over open plain. At 2 miles very stony, and pass two villages on right, Murag and Armakh, the latter 10 miles distant. At 2½ miles a tank of fresh water; steep descent into bed of watercourse and ascend between steep crumbling banks. From here the road is quite unfit for wheels. After crossing and re-crossing the stream and winding up-and-down and in-and-out among hillocks, at 5¾ miles reach a small open space, 70 yards square with salt stream running across it, a stone hut and two circular tanks, 15′ diameter, containing 10′ of fresh water. This is a good halting-place. Proceed upstream and pass through the Tagh or natural arch through which stream runs, at 7¼ miles. At 8 miles road very bad and liable to landslips from hill on left. At 10 miles a tank is passed, at 10¾ a watershed, elevation 1,500′, is reached and descent begins, and continues to 12 miles amongst low hills and broken ground. At 12½ reach a tank, 19′ in diameter and full of good water

* For road from Mughu Bay to Shiraz *viâ* Lar and Jahrum, *vide* No. 54, page 286.

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No. 52A.

Lingah *to* Bastak, *viâ Charak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

(in April). Thence over level cultivated ground, stretching some 3½ miles to W. and crossing a *nala* 20 yards wide and 20′ deep, impassable after heavy rain, reach the town of Jena (pronounced Jenna). Road unfit for guns, and difficult for infantry, who would have to move in single file in many places. At Jena are about 800 houses and 2,000 to 3,000 people; E. and W. extensive cultivation, date groves to N.; donkeys 2,000; supplies of corn, barley, dates, and chopped straw (*bhusa*), sheep and goats; water plentiful from wells and tanks.

6	Bastak . 1,570′.	16¾	92¾	Good road over level plain, passing numerous wells and tanks. At ¾ mile cross bed of stream, 30 yards wide and very stony, and proceed across level plain, covered with grass and bushes and

date groves in which are numerous wells. At 2¾ miles reach right bank of salt water river Maherun (here called R. Jena)—impassable owing to rain (April 19th). Crossing effected about 1 mile up stream. Proceed over grassy plain. At 7 miles and 8¾ miles pass tanks of water, and at 11¼ miles a tank and small sarai, and at 12¼ miles join the road from Lingah described above (at 4¾ miles in the 4th stage), following which Bastak is reached at 16¾ miles.

No. 53.

Lingah *to* Yazd, *viâ Lar, Darab and Niriz.*

Authority.—Vaughan, April 1890.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Champeh .	20½	...	*Vide* Route No. 52, Lingah to Yazd by same authority.
2	Din .	21¾	42¼	
3	Khukird .	17	59¼	
4	Bastak .	9¾	69	
5	Fathura . 1,799′.	15½	84½	At 3 and 4 miles pass tanks of water; road very stony, and ascending gradually till at 4¾ summit of pass is reached. Elevation 2,238′. Descend by steep zigzag and proceed down narrow valley

bounded by inaccessible hills, gradually widening out. At 7 miles a circular tank, and roads to Lar and Furg diverge. Road improves as it crosses plain up to 10½ miles where it again becomes stony. Rate of marching very slow throughout and the pass very difficult for guns. A village of 60 houses; dates and wheat grown; water plentiful from wells and springs; supplies scanty except firewood. Time taken, 4¾ hours.

6	Anwi . 1,826′.	7¾	92¼	Descend over open stony ground to open grassy plain at 1 mile. Cross dry stony watercourse at 3 miles and 3¾ miles. At 4 miles a tank of good water. Ascend gradually over plain and then

descend gently; at 7 miles skirt bank of salt stream and through groves of palms to Anwi. Road good throughout. A small town of 500 inhabitants; a mud fort; about 100 acres of wheat and ½ square mile of date groves; water good and plentiful from 24 wells of 16′ to 20′ depth. Time taken, 2⅓ hours.

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No. 53.

LINGAH *to* YAZD, *viâ Lar, Darab and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
7	HORMUZ 2,700′.	17¾	110	Road good and passable to all arms except from 4¼ miles to 5¼ miles. Over open ground with hills on each side which gradually converge till the defile is entered at 4½ miles, and is impracticable for laden animals for ¾ mile. (*N.B.*—Captain Vaughan's baggage made a detour and turned this pass, taking an extra hour to do so, but he does not give any details of its route.) Gentle descent to narrow rocky path which leads to the plain at 5¾ miles. Extensive cultivation dependent upon rainfall. Water in tanks at 7 miles and 8½ miles. At 10 miles Zorawan, village of 100 houses and extensive date and wheat cultivation is passed 2 miles to W. For the last 1½ miles ascend gradually a gentle grassy slope to Hormuz, a small town of 200 inhabitants. Water plentiful; a few cattle and flocks. Time taken, 6 hours 44 minutes. This is a different place to the Hormuz mentioned in stage 8 of the last route, which is some 40 miles due east.
8	NIMAR (Caravansarai) 2,725′.	14	124	Road generally indifferent and stony. Unfit for guns from 8¾ to 11½ miles. At 1½ miles cross a narrow stony water-course bed. At 2½ miles descend into a ravine with a salt stream in it flowing west. This stream is crossed 8 times as it winds in and out amongst the low hills. Good grazing. At 8¼ miles leave the salt stream and proceed gently upwards by a very narrow winding track. At 10½ miles the Gardana Charbut, a patch of open ground with a water tank on it, forming the watershed. Thence descend to a grassy plain. Time taken, 4 hours. Nimar consists of a small caravansarai on an open place. Water from one tank. A road leads from here to the town of Kharamosta said to be 2 *farsakhs* distant.
9	LAR* 2,975′.	13½	137½	Road fair, except at 7½ miles where it is unfit for guns. Ascend gently over sloping ground thrown out by the hills on the left, which rise gently upwards; those on the right are much higher and rise abruptly. A little grass and a few prickly trees about; road stony in places. At 3¾ miles, after skirting the foot of the hills on the right, the route leads gently down into a small hollow, containing about 50 acres of wheat cultivation, and at 4½ miles passes a small caravansarai and a *haoz*. Then up a stony water-course for a few yards, and over a small bit of open ground still ascending, and at 7 miles cross the watershed. Elevation, 3,345 feet. On down a dry and stony water-course about 8 feet broad, between low and sloping hills. Pace 1½ miles an hour. At 7½ miles pass through a cutting 100 yards long, with steep gravel banks 16′ high and 6′ apart. The actual roadway only a narrow foot-path, the bottom being choked up with fallen debris. Then by a good hard road over level ground along a dry water-course, 100 yards broad between hills 170′ to 200′ high. At 10 miles pass some huts, a well and a tank, and proceed over the open Lar plain covered with wheat cultivation to a distance of 3 or 4 miles on the left. Time taken, 4 hours—for description of Lar *vide* No. 20, stage 22.
10	DAHKUH 3,618′.	17½	155	Route unfit for guns; cross a difficult pass at 10¼ miles, the remainder being fair and without any obstacles. A village of 40 houses; water from wells 50′ deep, some of which are brackish. Wheat, barley and dates grown; a few sheep and goats.
11	CAMP 3,965′.	18¼	173¼	Road impassable for guns. Good up to 8¼ miles where it enters stony water-course for ¾ miles, after which it is fair to 14½ miles where it enters broken ground and low hills up to 16 miles,

* A road from Mughu to Lar, parallel to that described above, but more to the west of it, is given in the next route.

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No. 53.

LINGAH *to* YAZD, *viâ Lar, Darab and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				remainder good. Camp near two ruined tanks, one of which is dry and the other holds indifferent water. Surrounding country open and covered with luxuriant shrubs and grass.
12	YAZD-I-KHAST . 3,875′.	15	188¼	Road practicable but unsuitable for guns, otherwise good. Enter low hills at 2 miles and leave them at 8¾ miles to enter Yazd-i-Khast plain. At 11¼ miles, considerable wheat cultivation on either hand. Camp at a large circular tank near which nomads encamp during May and move about this plain throughout year—they muster some 300 fighting men and own some 30 horses, 1,000 donkeys, 3,000 sheep, 4,000 goats. Several similar tanks exist on the plain to which nomads move according to water-supply.
13	KUSU . .	19¼	207½	Road indifferent and unfit for guns. At 5¼ miles after bad ascent reach a *kotal*, 4,200′ and after steep descent reach Hajiabad at 7⅓ miles. A village of 300 inhabitants; extensive wheat crops and date groves; good grazing and firewood; water from 16 wells about 20′ deep in sand and gravel—some of which are brackish. A road from here to Jahrun (to W.) four stages; elevation 3,658′. Road gradually ascends among low hills to 16 miles where a height of 3,900′ is reached and gentle descent begins, and at 17 miles enter plain occupied by Baharlu tribe whose Khan resides at Kusu, a square mud fort surrounded by trees and cultivation. The tribe numbers 5,000 and musters 500 armed horsemen. Water from streams plentiful.
14	DARAB . . 4,043′.	16½	224	At 2¼ miles reach Rud-i-Ax-i-Rustam river flowing eastward in bed 70 yards wide and much overgrown by rushes; no ford here and no boats; crossed by an arched masonry causeway, over which the water flows when stream rises. North bank completely commands approaches from S. After crossing the road, at once commence ascent of ridge which forms watershed between this and Darab plain, which is crossed at 2¾ miles, elevation 4,156′, and steep descent commences, and the plain is reached at 4 miles. At 5 miles, after passing through fertile, well-watered land the village of Bizab is reached. Surrounded by poppy fields, and at 5½ miles a water-mill with a high round tower on left bank of Rud-i-Ax-i-Rustam. Cross river, 15′ wide by shallow ford 30 yards broad and 13″ deep with swift stream, or by bridge of 9 arches, parapets 1′, roadway 7′, very ill-constructed and approached from N. bank by two ramps at right angles to direction of bridge. In flood, the roadway is under water. Bizab village contains wood sufficient for bridging materials. Proceed over a fertile and well watered plain, passing numerous ruins, and through the city of Darab to the Governor's house which is at the foot of the hills to the N. Darab is unwalled, has 6,000 inhabitants, and 110 shops in central bazaar; supplies abundant; camping grounds good in the neighbourhood. *Vide* stage 8 of Route 60, Shiraz to Bandar Abbas.
15	CHASHMA BALISTA 7,827′.	7	231	Road indifferent and unfit for guns. A small fresh water spring.
16	CHASHMA DEIMAH 6,483′.	16⅓	247½	Road bad from 1—3 miles and 14—15 miles; unfit for guns; no water on the way. Camp at small spring, sufficient to supply 40 animals and 10 or 15 men.
17	CHAH SHUR . 6,441′.	10	257⅓	Road good except at 3¾ miles where it crosses a low rocky ridge, unfit for guns. At 4¾ miles two dry water-courses join (down which at ⅓ mile from road a copious stream of the purest water rises—the course of this stream lies between two perpendicular walls of rock 700′ high). Remainder of road easy. Camp at a spring in open ground at foot of hills.

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No. 53.

LINGAH *to* YAZD, *viâ Lar, Darab and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
18	NIRIZ . . 5,684′.	13¼	270¾	Good road, fit for all arms throughout. At 7¾ miles, the road reaches bank of fresh water stream and follows it to 11 miles. At 12¾ miles enter poppy cultivation, which extends close up to city. Halt at large caravansarai. The city is unwalled, and has some 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants.
19	A WELL . . 7,500′.	19	289¾	Road good and fit for all arms, except between 16 miles and 16¼, which could be made fit for guns in one or two days. At 16¾ miles cross elevation of 7,600′. Camp at small rivetted well, just large enough to admit a bucket; water at 15′ from surface, 6′ deep, firewood procurable.
20	DOWAN . . 7,260′.	8¾	298½	Road good and fit for all arms. Water at 2¼ miles from Chashma-i-ab-i-sir, a spring by side of road; and again from stream at 3½ miles. Camp at small fortified village of 100 inhabitants; water good and plentiful; no supplies.
21	CHAK HAK . 6,295′.	19¼	317¾	Road good and fit for all arms. At 15¾ miles well, with plentiful supply of water; no supplies. From here follow a line of *kanats* and passing a village and square mud fort ¾ mile distant to E., at 18¾ miles halt at Chak Hak. Water good and plentiful from two streams; fuel very scarce; poppy, wheat and barley cultivation extending 2 square miles; 20 cows, 300 sheep, 900 goats.
22	HERAT-I-KHARAH or TAJABAD* 5,884.	15¾	333½	Road good and fit for all arms. Ascend gradually for 3¼ miles on to a plateau, after traversing which over sand and gravel for 3 miles commence gradual descent. At 8 miles, cross dry *nala* stony bed 70 yards wide, liable to floods after heavy rain. At 13 miles pass the extreme E. point of Kuh Safed hills and at 13¼ miles branch road to S. W. leads to Yazd *viâ* Kadamgah; the latter some 3 miles distant, is visible, surrounded by trees. At 15 miles, cultivation and copious stream, which is crossed near a water-mill at 15¼ miles, and halt at a garden outside the town. Herat-i-Kharah contains 300 houses and is surrounded by numerous hamlets; total population about 1,700; opium, fruits, wheat and barley are grown in abundance; firewood and water plentiful; 600 sheep, 1,000 goats, 300 donkeys and some camels.
23	AB ALI or SARGHEIN . . 5,700′.	9½	343	Passing outside Herat-i-Kharah through gardens and poppy fields, cross the Rudkhana stream at 1 mile, 14′ broad and 2′ deep with swift current but always passable, and continue through cultivation for 3½ miles. Then over desert of sand and enter *kavir* at 4½ miles. At 8 miles ascend gradually from *kavir* by gravelly slope to small village, surrounded by a high mud wall and containing only some 12 inhabitants; water from a fair spring in a clump of mulberry trees outside. Road good.
24	HARA WAJUN or ARAVIRJUN. 5,750′.	10½	353½	Road good throughout. Over and along edge of extensive *kavir* for 6¼ miles, then ascend gently to gravelly soil and cross a stream of fresh water at 7½ miles, which fills a pond to E. of road and

* The road from Karman to Shiraz (*viâ* Abubakr or Shahr-i-Babak) is here crossed, *vide* No. 45, stage 8, page 245.

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No. 53.

LINGAH *to* YAZD, *viâ Lar, Darab and Niriz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				is surrounded by trees. At 8¾ miles cross another fresh water stream and leave *kavir* about 5 miles to E. Hara Wajun consists of two villages close together; 200 houses and two ruined forts; good water-supply from stream; cultivation and walled fruit gardens.
25	HASHIMABAD 5,674′.	16¾	370¼	Road good throughout. Leave both villages to W. and proceed over undulating gravelly plain rising to hills to W. and sloping down to *kavir* to E. At 9 miles, cross copious stream of good water. At 10¼ miles, Baghistan village 2 miles to W. of road. Contains about 100 houses and is surrounded by trees and gardens. Through cultivation to Marwas village at 12 miles, 300 houses surrounded by mud wall with square mud fort, with round towers at angles in the centre on a high mound surrounded by a dry ditch. The fort is in good repair but the town is in ruins. Firewood is scarce; 6 square miles of wheat and barley cultivation; water plentiful from stream and tanks. Leaving Marwas, descend gently over hard gravel, passing two villages to W. at 13 and 15 miles, respectively, to Hashimabad, a small village of 30 inhabitants; water plentiful from stream. From Marwas (mile 12 above) there is said to be a good road to Baonat, 25 miles, a township of over 2,000 houses, including adjacent villages.
26	CHAH DULCHINI 6,340′.	8	378¼	Good road throughout; partly across *kavir* and partly across and among low hills. Halt at foot of Kuh Dulchini at a small well of brackish water 6′ below ground, in bed of a dry water-course; a very scanty supply and only just drinkable by man. No supplies or fuel.
27	CHAH MIL 7,560′.	26½	404¾	Road good and fit for all arms, except at 2¾ miles, where it passes through a low ridge by an opening which for 12′ is impassable for guns but could be rendered so in 2 hours; as far as 9¼ miles descend gradually over open plain, then commence gradual ascent towards Chah Mil hills. At 23 miles among low hills with grass and firewood in plenty; at 25 miles round the E. extremity of Mil and descend gradually to a well at Chah Mil. Two fresh springs, near a ruined tower—the larger contains water for 200 camels, the smaller contains only one quarter of that amount but of better quality.
28	KALWAND. 5,410′	25¼	430	Road good for all arms. Descend gradually for 2¼ miles to plain and continue descent to 10½ miles, then after crossing dry *nala*, ascend gradually to 14½ miles where Route 52 (Lingah to Yazd) is joined at stage 27, mile 18¾.
29	HUSAINABAD	8	438	*Vide* Route No. 52.
30	MEHING	6¾	444¾	
31	MUHAMMADABAD.	14½	459¼	
32	YAZD	8¾	468	

For further details of country traversed, *vide* Reconnaissances in Persia, 1890-1, by Captain Vaughan.

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No. 54.

MUGHU BAY (*west of Lingah*) *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Lar and Jahrum.*

Authority—JONES.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
For description of Mughu Bay, *vide* "Persian Gulf Pilot" and Route No. 52-A. stage 2, page 280.				
1	MARBAGH .	18	18	Six hours. The road is over undulating ridges and through passes. Water is obtained from springs and wells. No supplies.
2	RUKNABAD .	21	39	Seven hours. The road is first over an undulating plain and then through precipitous passes. Water is obtained from wells and springs. No supplies.
3	AHL or ISHKANAN.	12	51	Four hours. The road after quitting the higher tracts enters open country. Water obtained from wells. Camp in an open desert. From this a road branches to a considerable village called Bastak. No supplies.
4	BAIRAM . .	18	69	Six hours. The road goes through an open country with one pass over a ridge. Water obtained from wells. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
5	FEDAK . .	18	87	Six hours. The road is over an open country and low passes. Water obtained from wells. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
6	SAHRA-I-FASKHAN.	18	105	Six hours. The road goes through an open country. Water is obtained from wells and a small rivulet. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
7	LAR . .	21	126	Seven hours. The road is over an open country with low passes and slight ridges. The only water is obtained from rain collected in reservoirs or tanks. Its bazars are tolerably well supplied with the ordinary necessaries of life. Camels are abundant in this district.
8	BIBES . .	21	147	Seven hours. The road is over the open country generally, but a few passes over low ridges are met with. Water is procurable from wells and springs. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
9	BARARU . .	18	165	Six hours. The road is over an open country generally. Water obtained from wells. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
10	JUYAM or JUWUN *	18	183	Six hours. The road is over an open country generally. Water obtained from wells. Camp in an open desert. A few supplies procurable. For description of route from here to Saidabad (on the Bandar Abbas to Karman route) *viâ* Darab, *vide* Route 17-B.

* For road from Juwun to Yazd-i-Khast, *vide* No. 16.

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No. 54.

MUGHU BAY (*west of Lingah*) *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Lar and Jahrum.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
11	CHAH TALKH .	18	201	Six hours. The road generally passes over ridges of rock with open spots and stony ground at intervals. Water is obtained from wells. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
12	JEHRAM (JAHRUM).	18	219	Six hours. The road is stony, with some passes over hill ridges. Water is obtained from spring led by a *kanat* or underground tunnel. Camp in an open desert near the village. All ordinary supplies of life obtainable.
13	KHANAH KAHDAN.	21	240	Seven hours. The road is through an open country, generally without difficulty. Water from a small stream. Camp in an open desert. No supplies.
14	KAFR . .	9	249	Three hours. The country in this stage is open. Water is procured from a small stream, wells, and a *kanat*. Camp in a desert. Some fruits obtainable here, but no other supplies.
15	ISMAILABAD .	18	267	The road is open, but in some places rocky. Water obtained from small streams and *kanats*. Camp in a desert in a gorge. A few supplies obtainable.
16	MAZAFRI . .	15	282	Five hours. The country is open generally and the road good. Water from a small stream. Camp in a desert. A few supplies.
17	SHIRAZ . . 5,200′.	18	300	Six hours. The country is open generally and the road good.

No. 55.

MUHAMMERAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar, Land Route.*

Authority.—SCHINDLER, MACKENZIE, BELL.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GISBAH or KUSBAH.	7	7	Leaving the town, skirts its northern wall, moving E. The country to the N. is barren, but a belt of cultivation fringes the Karun. The road is a mere track across the mud flat. In parts, where very swampy, it is slightly formed and raised; at 7 miles Kusbah, a small village of mud and straw huts on the left bank of a creek about 3′ deep and 50′ wide, difficult to ford. Inhabitants Arabs.

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No. 55.

MUHAMMERAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar, Land Route.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	ARAB CAMP .	30	37	Road, as before, along the right bank of the Karun, the date palm ceases, and the country becomes a treeless plain. At 6 miles pass Rahwali, a tower on the river bank. Country becomes barren at about 13 miles. Large ponds are frequently met with, as the country is liable to floods. At about 30 miles good grazing and water obtainable. If necessary, a halt may be made half way.
3	ARAB CAMP .	24	61	Over partly cultivated plain with good pasturage. Cross a disused canal. At 3 miles pass a good dry camping ground with a large pond of good water close by. At 6 miles Saba, a few mud huts on the bank of the river, which is here at least 150 yards wide. Through cultivation (wheat and barley) and past numerous Arab encampments.
4	AMIRA or KUT OMIRA.	13	74	At 9 miles reach the Ummut Temr ferry, where there is a small village, from which an Arab boat daily sails to Ahwaz, making the trip in three hours. The river is about 80 yards wide and 18′ deep. It is crossed by a small ferry boat capable of transporting about a ton at a time. Pass Isla, a small village in the bend of the river. The plain along the left bank is well cultivated. At 13 miles, island and small village of Amira. Up to Ummut Temr the route has followed the right bank of river. For alternative stages up left bank, see end of this route.
5	AHWAZ . . 220′.	8	82	Along the river bank. At 3 miles pass Kut Abdula; then several high mounds, which might form a line of defence; gravel and sandstone now take the place of the alluvial soil hitherto marched over. Ahwaz is a poor village of 300 or 400 inhabitants; supplies procurable in small quantities. For further details, *vide* Persian Gazetteer Vol. III.
6	WAIS .	11	93	Skirt the river and pass the low range which stretches E. The wheat cultivation about here is excellent. After a mile or so the road leaves the river and runs across a hard level plain. At about 7 miles cross a disused canal 100′ wide and 5′ deep, and 1 mile from Wais another canal with water in it. Wais is a small village with about 200 inhabitants, on the bank of the Karun, which is here about 275 yards wide. A ferry is maintained here. Wais is the limit of the Shekh of Muhammarah's authority.
7	BAND-I-KIR . 300′.	12	105	Above Wais the light alluvial soil is well fitted for cultivation, but there is not much of it, though on the right bank the plain is well cultivated. The country generally is treeless. At 5 miles pass Khana Naban, a small village. Road so far hard and good; opposite Band-i-Kir the left arm of the Karun (Ab-i-Boliti or Ab-i-Gerger) is crossed by ferry boat. Band-i-Kir is an Arab village with about 300 inhabitants. Good grazing and cultivation around.
8	DAULATABAD .	11	116	Road over the level plain between the two arms of the Karun. At 2 miles the plain becomes undulating; at 5 miles incline W. to avoid a swamp about 2 miles long and 1 broad. At 8 miles strike the Daulatabad road. A good deal of cultivation about. Four miles to the W. steep and barren hills arise. Daulatabad is a wretched Arab village. The road from Band-i-Kir is good and might be rapidly improved.

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No. 55.

MUHAMMERAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar, Land Route.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
9	SHUSTAR 410′.	21	137	Road skirts the river, here 70 yards wide. At 7 miles cross a small irrigation canal and traverse well irrigated country. At 9 miles pass a white tower, known as the Sahib-ul-Nabbi. At 10 miles village of Khoid-Buleh; 1⅓ miles further on another village (Bunar); at 13 miles cross a small canal. At 14 miles reach the wharf, where boats generally discharge their cargoes for Shustar. Pass Shilili and Mahi-bazan. At 18 miles the road goes through a cutting and then over some undulations, giving a good line of defence facing south. Then through another cutting about 600 yards long and into the well-cultivated plain of Shustar. The ground is much broken up by ravines and canals, cross the bridge of Shah Ali (50′ long and 12′ broad) and then the Pul-i-Lashkar of 8 arches. The road, generally speaking, on this stage is narrow and bad. Mackenzie made this distance only 106 miles which reference to the map shows to be too little, otherwise his route corresponds with the above.
10	AB-I-BID 600′.	18	155	Leave Shustar by the bridge over the Ab-i-Shateit, 15′ wide and 600 yards long, then over stony ground to a break in the hills of Fedalak which form a narrow gap, through which the road goes by a steep mule-path. Easy descent to the rich plains of Akili. The road down is about 12′ wide and generally good. At 7 miles the road goes through a cutting 7′ wide and 600 yards long, on emerging from which the Bakhtiari country is entered. Wheat cultivation now commences. Cross several small canals and streams. Ab-i-Bid is a small fortified village, the winter residence of the Ilkhani of the Bakhtiaris. Water good and plentiful from a stream.
11	DIZFUL 660′.	18	173	Over a gentle undulating pasture land. At 4 miles Sar-i-Besha; a ruined enclosure. Low hills skirt the plain, here about 3 miles wide. At 5 miles cross a broad pebbly river-bed with a shallow narrow stream trickling through. At 12 miles ford another stream, then over a richly cultivated gently undulating country to Dizful. The best camping ground lies to the north of the bridge near the Prince's pleasure house.

A railway from Muhammerah to Dizful *viâ* Shustar could be easily and rapidly made. There are no engineering obstacles *en route*. (Plant, 1893.)

Schindler and Mackenzie give the following alternative stages for Nos. 1 to 4, up the *left* bank of the river:

1	SABLAH	18	18	Cross the river opposite the customs house and follow up left bank.
2	ALI-BU-HUSAIN	12	30	Follow the river for 6 miles over undulating country. Then quit the river which is rejoined at camp.
3	SAMAZNIA	20	50	Across desert near banks of river. A village of 300 houses.
4	AMIRA	17½	67⅓	Good road. Cross four sandstone ridges, 20′ to 25′ high. At 11 miles the village of Moran.

The following is given as an alternative for stages 10 and 11 above, on the authority of Wells.

10	KOVNAK 450′.	20⅔	157⅓	Cross the Fedalak range of hills N. W. of Shustar, and descend to reservoir fed by a spring at 7⅓ miles. Further on cross disused canals which only hold water in the spring sometimes,

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No. 55.

MUHAMMERAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar, Land Route.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				in which case the country round is nearly water-logged and a few families from Shustar move out to a hamlet, called Drimtche, to cultivate. At 14 miles another reservoir or cistern. At Kovnak, 50 Bakhtiari families.
11	DIZFUL . . 660'.	16⅓	173¼	Cross a stream, only holding water in the spring time. At 8 miles reach Shahabad on bank of canal. At 10 miles Sija Mansew. Cross several canals, good road to Dizful. (Schindler.)

Town clean compared to Shustar. No opium but much indigo grown; 1,000 camel loads sent inland yearly. Population 20,000. (Wells.)

No. 55A.

MUHAMMERAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar by Rivers Karun and Diz.*

Authority.—BUTTERWORTH, 1888; CURZON, 1890; WELLS, 1881.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

The navigation of the Karun river is very simple compared with that of the Tigris as the channel of the former is more permanent and less subject to variations in the position of the sand banks than is the case with the latter. The season of high water commences about the middle of November and lasts till about the end of July; the rises from snow-water being higher and lasting longer than the more sudden rain rises from November to February inclusive; the rain rises or freshets are generally followed by a small fall.

KUT ISMAILIA .	...	...	In November 1888, before the snow rise had commenced, only 4′ to 4·5′ of water was found right across the river except close under either bank where the depth ranged from 6′ to 8′.
KUT-UL-AMARA	...	...	At the same season, between the large island, near the left bank, and the right bank, only 3′ to 3·5′ were found and the passage of the steamer (the *Arab*, drawing 4·5′) was only rendered

practicable by a rain rise of 18″. From here up to Ahwaz the current in the high season is reported as being 6 to 7 knots per hour.

(NOTE.—This must be an exaggeration: 12′ per second would render the navigation impossible.)

According to Curzon the velocity of the stream is put at 4 to 5 miles per hour in flood, and at 1 to 1½ at low water, which is more credible.

KUT ABDULLA .	...	...	A depth of 4′ to 4·5′ was found across the line of sunken stone buildings in mid-channel.

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No. 55A.

MUHAMMERAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar by Rivers Karun and Diz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES. Intermediate.	Total.	REMARKS.
	AHWAZ . . 220′.	117	117	Twenty-three hours actual steaming from Muhammerah (Curzon). Anchorage in mid-stream at foot of rapids below Ahwaz, opposite new settlement called Bandar-i-Naseri, 1 mile south of Ahwaz.

The Karun river at Ahwaz is so obstructed as to render transhipment necessary. The river bed is here crossed by a series of sandstone ridges striking from W. by S. to E. by N. and starting from the Ram Hormuz plain some 20 miles W. by S. of Ahwaz. These ridges are five in number, and the river in passing over them forms a series of rapids which render navigation difficult if not absolutely impossible. Just above Ahwaz and above the line of the highest ridge, the river is again navigable. The difference in water level above and below this series of ridges is from 8′ to 10′. It was along the line of the highest (up stream) ridge that the new ruined bund for holding up the waters of the Karun for irrigation purposes, originally existed; traces of it are still visible. These rapids were successfully crossed by Sir H. Layard in the paddle-wheel steamer *Assyria* in March 1842, with the assistance of a tow-line. The *Susa* and *Shushan* also ascended in 1889 and 1890. The stretch of river which is thus rendered unnavigable is from 1¼ to 1⅓ miles. Curzon is of opinion that there is no risk in taking a steamer up this bit of the river, in a favourable state of the water. A tramway is being constructed to facilitate transhipment from the lower to the upper reach of the river.

Commander S. C. Plant of S.S. "*Shushan*" describes the Ahwaz rapids as "a formidable barrier to navigation, and they can only be crossed by powerful light draught steamers during the months of April and May, with any degree of safety. Native boats can be brought over at any season. Vessels about to cross should have on board a man thoroughly acquainted with the channels, etc."

Telegraphic communications with Shustar, Muhammarah and Ram Hormuz.

From Ahwaz, starting from above the rapids, the Karun is a fine broad river, navigable throughout the whole year for large light draught steamers. At present (1893, Commander Plant of S. S. "*Shushan*") there are only three native crafts on this part of the river (Ahwaz to Band-i-Kir), each capable of carrying about 45 tons or 100 men, and a small screw steamer belonging to the Persians, called "*Susa*", capable of carrying 30 tons or 100 men.

	WAIS . .	35	152	Above Ahwaz the Karun is confined between lofty banks from 10′ to 30′ in height, with vertical profile of marl; the river bed is from 200 to 350 yards wide. The course of the river is very serpentine (Curzon). There is a ferry at Wais. Provisions, such as meat, coarse flour, wheat and barley can be obtained here. The population are Arabs, numbering about 500. Horses 100 to 120, mules 80 to 100, donkeys 150 to 200. Harvest averages 800 tons. The following Arab villages are passed *en route*.

On the right bank.—*Kut Sayad Ibrahim and Kut Sayad Ismail.*
On the left bank.—*Kut Sayad Amir. Kut Carada. Kut Moilak.*

	BAND-I-KIR— (Band of "Kir" or "Bitumen.")	11	163	The course of the river is nearly straight, and Band-i-Kir lies nearly due N. of Wais. Population (Arabs) 200 men; horses 30 to 40; mules 50 to 60; donkeys 100 to 120; harvest about 700 tons. This town or village is sometimes deserted owing to inter-tribal feuds. Best landing place for troops (Plant).

Band-i-Kir is situated at the confluence of (i) Ab-i-Shateit or Karun proper which flows down from Shustar; (ii) Ab-i-Gerger, an artificial canal which leaves the Ab-i-Shateit at Shustar and flows to the E. of it; (iii) the Ab-i-Diz, which flows from Dizful, its course lying

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No. 55A.

MUHAMMARAH *to* DIZFUL, *viâ Shustar by Rivers Karun and Diz.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	to the W. of the "Ab-i-Shateit" which is therefore the centre of the three. The village is on the tongue of land between (i) and (ii) and on the right bank of the latter. It is surrounded by ruins of a large and important city, the bricks of which were being used, (Curzon, 1890), to construct a fort and telegraph station, on the banks of the Shateit (i).			
...	SHUSTAR (i) 410'. .	36½	199½	By (i) Ab-i-Shateit, 22½ miles by river to Chardinga, thence 14 miles by road. This stream is navigable by light draught steamers from January to August up to Chardinga. Above that point navigation becomes dangerous owing to shingle bed of stream, shallow water and very strong current. About 1 mile N. of Band-i-Kir, a reef of rocks extends across the river and prevents navigation during September, October, November and December. The principal village passed is Arab-Husen, where the road (western one followed by Curzon in 1890) touches the river; distance by this road being 32 miles from Band-i-Kir to Shustar. This village contains 200 inhabitants; 50 to 60 horses; 50 to 60 mules; 70 to 80 donkeys; harvest about 800 tons.
	SHUSTAR (ii) .	48	211	By (ii) Ab-i-Gerger, 42 miles by river to Shelailieh, thence 6 miles to Shustar. The stream is narrow and winding, about 50 or 60 yards broad, some turns are so sharp that a boat of over 100' length would be unable to get round them. Navigation open from January to August for small light draught steamers. During the low season a good sized steam launch could proceed. Beyond Shelailieh navigation is impossible at any season owing to rocks and shingle. Village passed, Kut Sayad Hassan, 150 men, 40 horses, 20 to 30 mules, 50 to 60 donkeys.
	DIZFUL (iii) 60' .	...	...	By the river Diz from Band-i-Kir. During the spring rises of the river, navigation is possible for a large light draught steamer as far as Deh-i-Nao, about 100 miles by river, and 20 miles from Dizful by land, but there is no surveyed route, on record, between these points.

As far as Kut Bandar, the river is navigable throughout the year for small steamers; distance from Band-i-Kir between 70 and 80 miles. The course of the river is very tortuous, through flat uncultivated plains, and extensive jungles. The Arabs on the banks muster about 2,000 strong; about half are armed with M.-H. rifles. Provisions, such as meat, wheat and barley and perhaps some mules might be obtained at Sayad Ahmad Tafik's encampment on the right bank. At present no native boats trade on the river. On March 18th, 1893, the stern-wheel steamer "*Shushan*" ascended the Diz as far as Jisir, about 14 miles from Dizful, in a direct line. The river is from 100 to 250 yards wide. The current runs at 3 knots below and 5 knots above Kut Bandar. (Plant.)

The following is Commander Plant's report on the passage of the Diz from Band-i-Kir up to Jisir:—

Derak Island.—Channels intricate, snags at top end of islands.
Sayad Ahmed Tafik.—Channels intricate.
Kut Bandar.—Rocks extend across river. Good channel on S. side. Shingle bed from here up stream; no holding for anchors. Good landing place for troops, covered by series of mounds.
Kut Lavi or Kut Halawi.—Bend in river very sharp and small; current very strong. High mounds to S.-W., running N. W., afford commanding position on right bank.
Tigtaka Island and Kut Gastir.—Numerous snags in river and shallow water at both places.
Um-o-Sefr.—Shingle bank stretching across river. Channel very narrow and water extremely powerful.
Ab-o-brais and Jisir.—Rapids extend across the river at these two places and navigation very difficult and dangerous.

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No. 56.

Regan *to* Minab.

Authority—Jennings, April 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Dorampi river. 3,022′.	18	18	Through cultivation, pass Sangabad, walled village, ¼ mile to east. At 3½ miles cultivation ceases, road passes into desert of clay covered with black gravel, and pass head of Maidan *karez*. At 4 miles cross another *karez* and then a branch of Kilgar river 100 yards wide. Cross two more branches of same river and at 6 miles cross main stream, ¾ miles wide. (*N.B.*—Kilgar and Konarnai rivers unite down stream from this to N.E. and disappear in the Shorgaz Hamun or desert). Cross several more branches of Kilgar river, and at 7½ miles cross first branch of Konarnai river and after crossing several more of same river reach main stream at 12 miles, ½ mile wide. Ascend stony ground $\frac{1}{10}$, and continue through stony ravines. At 17 miles commence ascent of Dorampi river-bed, 1 mile wide with steep banks. Dorampi river also unites with Konarnai to N. E. Camp on grassy plain on left bank. Running stream of perennial water; good grazing. Road fit for guns throughout, but liable to inundation near the Kilgar and Konarnai rivers.
2	Dahan-i-Abbas Ali. 3,526′.	16½	34½	For ½ mile E., diagonally down stream. Then S. up large tributary, plain 1½ mile wide on left; good grazing. Leave *nala* to right, and at 9 miles reach Gazu Hari, a halting place where the three streams which form the Dorampi river unite. Good spring of water; grass and grazing. Proceed up the easternmost of the three streams, called Gishu Khaur, plateau on either side of valley. Water to be found up tributary stream. Halt at junction of Gorai Khwar with Gishu Khaur. Eight to 10 miles up former is Gorai village. At Dahan-i-Abbas Ali is a famous *ziarat*. Sweet, running, perennial water; grass, wood and grazing. Valley some 300 yards wide. Route much frequented; flocks numerous.
3	Mil-i-Farhad, 3,046′.	13¾	48¼	Pass Darunda village one mile to right up a branch *nala*; cultivation and perennial water; sheep and cattle owned by villagers. At 3½ leave *nala* bed to right and cross low *kotal*, easily made fit for guns. At 5 miles reach Badam at foot of *kotal*; good halting place; water, wood, grass and grazing abundant. Persian artillery crossed this ridge, by following up *nala*, which is the ordinary road except in floods. At 5½ miles, after ascending between two branches of *nala* reach Gishu *kotal* (Gish-oleander tree, Biluchi), and place is so named from the number of these which cover the hill sides. Ascent gentle, but descent to S. very steep. Guns were hauled over by eight horses, and drag ropes in bad places. Elevation 4,102 feet; could be rendered fit for guns; light troops could ascend hills on either side and turn the *kotal*. Descend the Pameg Khaur to foot of *kotal*, 3,848 feet. At 8¾ miles Pad Koh, good halting place; running water, grass, wood, and grazing abundant. Continue descent of Pameg Khaur; perennial stream, containing fish, like *mahseer*. Leave *nala* bank at 10 miles and descend over stony plain, crossing several tributary *nalas*; valley or plain, 2 to 3 miles wide; good going. Camp on level plain, at the foot and E. of natural obelisk, Mil-i-Farhad 1,500 feet high, of pink rock. *Ziarat* at base of obelisk, occupied by fakirs. Wood, grazing, and green and perennial grass abundant.
4	Kahn-rud 2,112′.	19	67¼	General direction S. W. over gravelly plain of varying width; crossing perennial stream at 1¼ miles. At 11 miles enter bed of Pameg river and cross it diagonally; at 11¾ miles cross centre of perennially flowing Pameg stream, at Mardan halting place; from here onwards the river is called Mardan. Grass, wood, grazing and good water abundant. At 13¾ miles ascend right bank of river and enter hard gravel plain, 40 feet above river-bed. At 18¾ descend to

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No. 56.

REGAN *to* MINAB.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				low cultivated ground on right bank of river, and at 19 miles reach Kahn-rud, where are a few huts. Cultivation, grass, wood, grazing and water all plentiful. To the W. (from 2 to 8 miles distant) are remains of former villages and cultivation. Some 4,500 sheep and goats owned by district. Deh Mir * village some 2½ miles away on the west.
5	JAMULI Jungle 1,551′.	20	87¼	General direction S. W. For 1 mile through cultivation under left bank of broad river-bed, then ascend to open plain on right bank; and after again entering the river-bed at 1½ mile, finally leave it at 1¾ mile and traverse open plain on right bank. At 3 miles pass Burj-i-Sing, a mound of stones on masonry foundation; river 1 mile wide, 1 mile distant to E. At 8 miles Masitabad, good halting place. Date palm grove, three good *karezes* in working order (1885); cultivation, nomad population; grazing, wood and good water unlimited, and grass in plenty after rain. At 9½ miles enter broad bed of Kohistani river, dense jungle, sandy, and after crossing stream after stream, reach desert on right bank at 12¼ miles. Desert covered with high green prickly grass. A narrow belt of *kahur* trees on right, marking course of an old *karez*. At 16 miles leave the hard gravel desert, and enter clay depression liable to inundation; pass through dense jungle of acacia, tamarisk, *ber*, and green grass (dependent on rain); at 18 miles Chah-i-ziarat, perennial well of sweet water, 25′ deep. At 19½ miles cross route between Bampur and Khanu (No. 9). Camp in dense jungle, in a depression liable to inundation. Sweet water obtainable 18′ below surface. Grass as a rule, wood and grazing abundant. Said to rain here copiously two out of every three years.
6	HILIRI river. 1,485′.	16	103¼	For 3¼ miles through jungle and area liable to inundation, then enter broad desert, covered with grass (April 1885) in all directions. At 7¼ miles Chah-i-Daulda Huda, a well 15′ deep. At 9¼ miles and 1 mile to left is a curious mound of sand called Ali Kohil with a perennial well of sweet water close by called Chah-i-Harun. Good going over hard clay. At 9¾, Chah-i-Markhun, 1½ miles to right under a very tall *kahur* tree. At 10¾ another well, Chah-i-Baluch. At 13½ miles Imam Dost Kushi, cultivation. Thence through plentiful grazing ("Sinji" in the Punjab). At camp; grass, wood, grazing and water abundant. Large supplies procurable from Rudbar district to N. and N. W.
7	KALAT-I-GANG plain.	28	131¼	Jennings travelled a more westerly route, but mentions this as the correct one, and avoiding the rocky spurs of Gusali Kuh, which he crossed near Kala-i-Kontak). Cross Hiliri river at Rig-mati (Jennings crossed at Hasan Sultan, 2 miles up stream) where there is cultivation in favorable years; grazing, wood and grass, and *bhusa*. Thence across desert to Kalat-i-Gang (direction S. W.) a plain—abundant perennial running water, with slight flavour, but not unpleasant nor unwholesome; grass, wood, and grazing abundant.
8	KUNAR TABAN .	12¾	144	At 3 miles Bun-i-Kahnu, good halting place. Perennial sweet water in river-bed; grazing, wood and grass abundant. Elevation 1,845′. Thence ascend to Gino *kotal* (2,154′); at 5 miles, which is really a wide plain of grassy undulations, crossing perennial Gino stream at 4¾ miles. After crossing a branch of Gino stream, ascend gradually up a *nala* in which is running water, for some distance, and at 7¾ miles reach the Shikarabad *kotal* (2,172′); ascent and descent easy. Wheeled artillery has been crossed by hand; two places require widening near top and a third 100 yards long on W. slope. Two days' work would render it practicable for wheeled artillery without unhorsing. At 9½ miles reach Kahur-i-Daraz halting-place; good running water; wood, green grass and grazing fairly abundant. Continue descent, and at

* For road from Ramishk to Deh Mir, *vide* No. 56-A., page 296.

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No. 56.

REGAN *to* MINAB.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				11½ miles enter head of main branch of Manujan river and follow it down (for 7 miles altogether) for 1¼ mile to Kunar Taran, where there is a sweet, flowing perennial stream; grass and grazing. From Kahur-i-Daraz there is a short road to Chiraghabad (stage 10), practicable for laden animals but not wheels, and much used by *kafilas* which do not visit Manujan (stage 9).
9	MANUJAN FORT 1,171.'	14¾	158¾	Continue down Manujan river and at ½ mile enter Manujan plain. Leave river to right at 4½ miles and proceed direct across plain towards fort. At 12¾ miles cross main river (flowing N. by E. to S. by W.) through a gorge. Camp to W. of fort. Road throughout fit for guns. Fort is commanded from neighbouring hills. Population of neighbourhood, 1,800; 1,500 sheep and goats, 600 donkeys, 600 cattle, 50 camels, 10 horses. Much cultivation and irrigation.
10	CHIRAGHABAD 760'.	17¼	176	From Manujan Fort are two routes to the Jagin plain in which Chiraghabad is situated. First that described below, which was used by Captain Jennings, owing to the alternative route which follows down the gorge of the Manujan river and which is the route traversed by Persian wheeled artillery, being impassable owing to floods. Road runs over a stony plain, good going; cross a low shale *kotal* which could be made fit for guns in two days, and cross one or two *nalas* which flow E. to Manujan river; general direction of road, S. by W. At 7½ miles direct road to Minab branches off, *viâ* Jagin and Direnti. (*Vide* Route 42, stage 13). Cross Jagin plain and at 13½ miles cross Jagin river (same as Manujan river) which has turned W.; good grazing on plain which is 10 miles wide here; good water in stream. Elevation 881'. After a slight and gradual ascent to 981' and then descent, reach Chiraghabad at 17¼ miles. Much irrigated cultivation, belonging to the people of Jagin; grass, wood, water, grazing, all plentiful and good. Jagin contains some 1,000 inhabitants, 1,500 sheep and goats, 400 oxen, 50 camels, 60 donkeys. Nine *karezes* take off from Jagin river for irrigation, besides numerous canal cuts.
11	RAIN . . 152'.	20	196	For 4 miles through dense jungle and high grass. At 6¼ miles irrigated cultivation. At 7 miles enter low hills (50') or cross them and descend, finally leaving Jagin plain. At 8¾ miles enter broad shallow bed of Sarnai river (*vide* Route 42, stages 12, 13) and descend it, direction S. At 9¾ miles perennial water begins, and many fish in stream. At 10¾ miles reach Sarnai (Route 42, stage 12). Elevation 796'. Vegetation of all descriptions in great luxuriance; three villages in Sarnai group, *viz.*, Deh Musa, Rais, Malik; 500 inhabitants, 900 sheep and goats, 250 oxen, 60 camels, 100 donkeys. At 11½ miles leave river and turn W. towards Gazuki *kotal*. (Elevation here 897'). There is said to be a route along the river practicable for guns, but it has not been reported upon. The road over Gazuki *kotal* is not practicable for guns. The first *kotal* is reached at 15 miles, elevation 1,422', and after descending to 1,216', the second *kotal*, 1,298' is crossed at 16 miles, and after descending therefrom, the Rain plain is reached at 17¾ miles, after descending which gradually, Rain is reached at 20 miles. Here are two perennial wells, 20' deep, and some cultivation dependent on rainfall. About 1½ miles S. E. is Karnai village. Plenty of green grass on this plain, also wood and grazing. Inhabitants of Rain 100, 150 oxen, 600 sheep and goats, 30 donkeys, 10 camels. [*N.B.*—By the direct road *viâ* Jagin and Direnti (*vide* stage 10 above) the distance is about 10 miles less than this, and the passage of Gazuki *kotal* (stage 11) is avoided].
12	MINAB . . 90'.	14½	210½	Cross level plain and at 3 miles enter Talakun low range of shale clay and sandstone hills; and reach its crest at 5 miles, elevation 452'. Descend steadily to Minab.

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No. 56A.

Ramishk *in Bashakird to* Deh Mir, *viâ Zah Kalut.*

Authority.—Brazier-Creagh and Sykes, March 1894, (*partly from nati information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles, Intermediate.	Distance, in miles, Total.	Remarks.
1	Ziarat . .	12	12	Village of 100 houses. Cultivation, dates, *karezes*, supplies. *For particulars see rou* No. 43-B., "*Ramishk to Marz.*"
2	Kangaru .	11½	23½	Village, etc. *See route* No. 43-B., "*Ramishk Marz.*"
3	Puzarig . .	14	37½	A few huts in desert. No cultivation. Wa from wells, scant in dry weather. No suppli Road over desert, good going.
4	Jaz Murg .	18	55½	Large village of 100 huts on river Halil *ru* Cultivation and flocks. A moderate amount supplies procurable.
5	Zah Kalut .	22	77½	A small hamlet and well here. It is a halti place on the road from Bampur to Rudbar. Here is a small mud shrine called Ziarat Haz i-Abbas. Road over plain. At 6 miles cross t Hiliri, or Halil river; track then runs over san and cultivated ground with tamarisk, *kahur* a other trees. There are several hamlets pass which are situated on the sand ridges, as t ground is liable to inundation during flo River now (8th Marh 1894) unfordable he consequent on heavy rain.
6	Kolorhoi .	10	87½	Easy march with slight ascent to stage desert.
7	Deh Mir. .	12	99½	Level road to Deh Mir. A large village wi considerable cultivation situated on the *rudkha* Pameg. Large flocks. Supplies procurable moderate quantities. Water and fuel abunda

Maliyat, 100 *tomans.*

N.B.—This route is open all the year round, except during heavy rain, when the Hil *rud* is flooded. At present (7th March 1894) during our halt at Zah Kalut the river is u fordable, consequent on several days' heavy rain. From here on to Regan, *vide* No. Regan to Minab, stages 4 to 1. Deh Mir is close to Khan Rud.

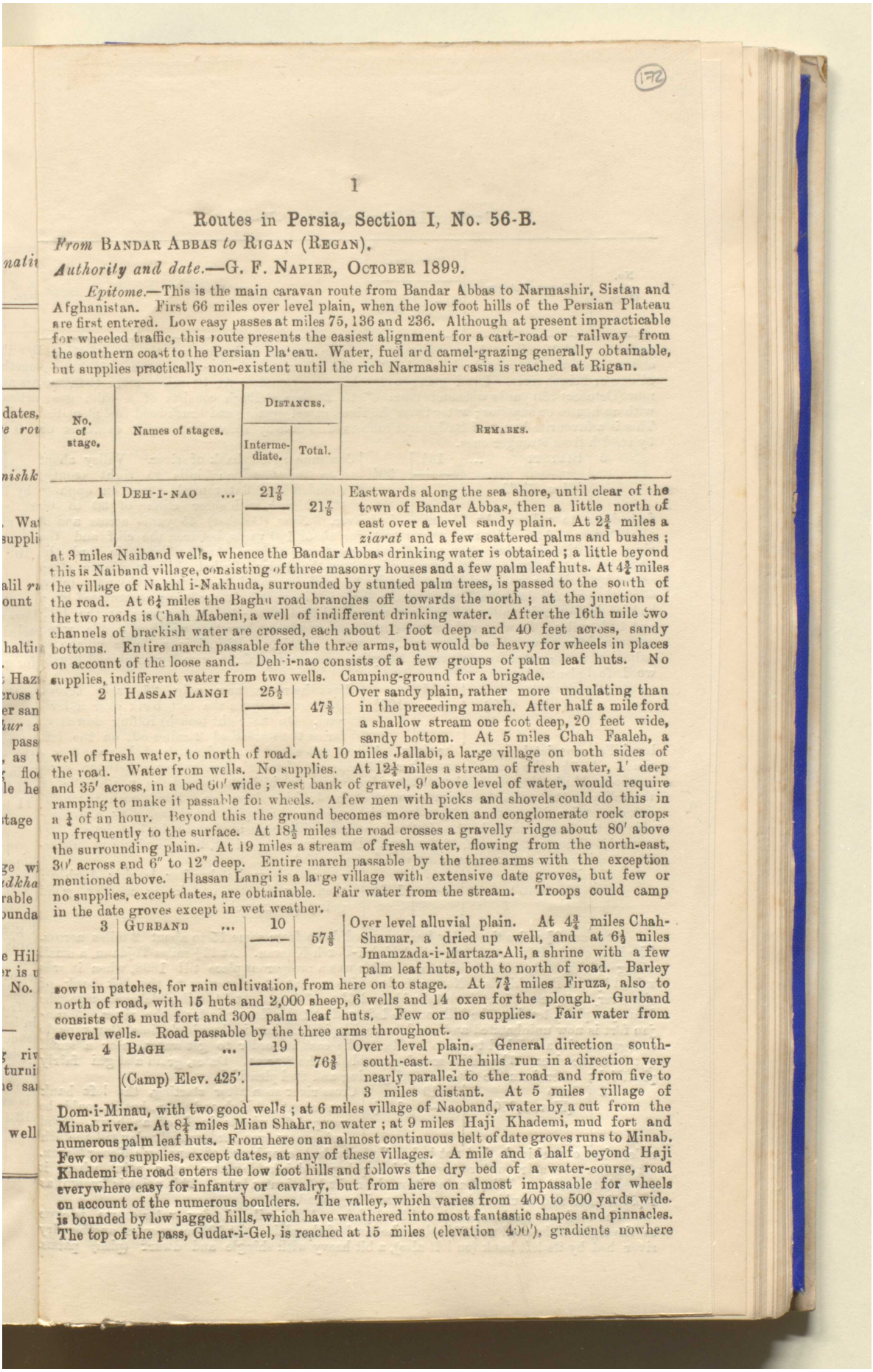
Sykes makes the total distances 119 miles and gives the first 5 stages as follows:—

1	Ispan . .	21	21	Road at first lies down the Beharug riv which it quits at Gerband (10 miles), turni E. to Ispan, a small village, situated on the sa river as Kutaech.
2	Chah Sohak .	22	43	Level road almost due N. to Sohak; a well sweet water in the desert.

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Routes in Persia, Section I, No. 56-B.

From BANDAR ABBAS *to* RIGAN (REGAN).

Authority and date.—G. F. NAPIER, OCTOBER 1899.

Epitome.—This is the main caravan route from Bandar Abbas to Narmashir, Sistan and Afghanistan. First 66 miles over level plain, when the low foot hills of the Persian Plateau are first entered. Low easy passes at miles 75, 136 and 236. Although at present impracticable for wheeled traffic, this route presents the easiest alignment for a cart-road or railway from the southern coast to the Persian Plateau. Water, fuel and camel-grazing generally obtainable, but supplies practically non-existent until the rich Narmashir oasis is reached at Rigan.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
1	DEH-I-NAO ...	21⅞	21⅞	Eastwards along the sea shore, until clear of the town of Bandar Abbas, then a little north of east over a level sandy plain. At 2¾ miles a *ziarat* and a few scattered palms and bushes; at 3 miles Naiband wells, whence the Bandar Abbas drinking water is obtained; a little beyond this is Naiband village, consisting of three masonry houses and a few palm leaf huts. At 4⅝ miles the village of Nakhl i-Nakhuda, surrounded by stunted palm trees, is passed to the south of the road. At 6¼ miles the Baghu road branches off towards the north; at the junction of the two roads is Chah Mabeni, a well of indifferent drinking water. After the 16th mile two channels of brackish water are crossed, each about 1 foot deep and 40 feet across, sandy bottoms. Entire march passable for the three arms, but would be heavy for wheels in places on account of the loose sand. Deh-i-nao consists of a few groups of palm leaf huts. No supplies, indifferent water from two wells. Camping-ground for a brigade.
2	HASSAN LANGI	25½	47⅜	Over sandy plain, rather more undulating than in the preceding march. After half a mile ford a shallow stream one foot deep, 20 feet wide, sandy bottom. At 5 miles Chah Faaleh, a well of fresh water, to north of road. At 10 miles Jallabi, a large village on both sides of the road. Water from wells. No supplies. At 12¼ miles a stream of fresh water, 1′ deep and 35′ across, in a bed 60′ wide; west bank of gravel, 9′ above level of water, would require ramping to make it passable for wheels. A few men with picks and shovels could do this in a ½ of an hour. Beyond this the ground becomes more broken and conglomerate rock crops up frequently to the surface. At 18⅜ miles the road crosses a gravelly ridge about 80′ above the surrounding plain. At 19 miles a stream of fresh water, flowing from the north-east, 30′ across and 6″ to 12″ deep. Entire march passable by the three arms with the exception mentioned above. Hassan Langi is a large village with extensive date groves, but few or no supplies, except dates, are obtainable. Fair water from the stream. Troops could camp in the date groves except in wet weather.
3	GURBAND ...	10	57⅜	Over level alluvial plain. At 4¾ miles Chah-Shamar, a dried up well, and at 6½ miles Imamzada-i-Martaza-Ali, a shrine with a few palm leaf huts, both to north of road. Barley sown in patches, for rain cultivation, from here on to stage. At 7¾ miles Firuza, also to north of road, with 15 huts and 2,000 sheep, 6 wells and 14 oxen for the plough. Gurband consists of a mud fort and 300 palm leaf huts. Few or no supplies. Fair water from several wells. Road passable by the three arms throughout.
4	BAGH ... (Camp) Elev. 425′.	19	76⅜	Over level plain. General direction south-south-east. The hills run in a direction very nearly parallel to the road and from five to 3 miles distant. At 5 miles village of Dom-i-Minau, with two good wells; at 6 miles village of Naoband, water by a cut from the Minab river. At 8½ miles Mian Shahr, no water; at 9 miles Haji Khademi, mud fort and numerous palm leaf huts. From here on an almost continuous belt of date groves runs to Minab. Few or no supplies, except dates, at any of these villages. A mile and a half beyond Haji Khademi the road enters the low foot hills and follows the dry bed of a water-course, road everywhere easy for infantry or cavalry, but from here on almost impassable for wheels on account of the numerous boulders. The valley, which varies from 400 to 500 yards wide, is bounded by low jagged hills, which have weathered into most fantastic shapes and pinnacles. The top of the pass, Gudar-i-Gel, is reached at 15 miles (elevation 400′), gradients nowhere

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SECTION I. ROUTE No. 56-B—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
	exceed ⅛. At 18 miles enter a valley 2 miles wide, which is known as the Tang-i-Minau, and continue up the right bank of the Manujan river, which is called here Rudkhana-i-Minau or Minab river. Level going over shingly ground. At 19 miles cross the river, now (October) 150 yards wide and from 6″ to 2′ deep. Bagh consists of a palm grove with no houses or supplies; water from the river, camel-grazing and brushwood fuel plentiful. This is a favourite haunt of Bashakirdi robbers, who take by force from small caravans or by stealth from stronger ones.			
5	BIRINTI ... (Elev. 610′.)	14⅛	90½	Continue up left bank of river. Valley about two miles wide; hills to right (south) rounded and flat topped, those on opposite side higher, with sheer cliffs of 30 to 60 feet down to valley. At 2½ miles ford river. Now (October) 45 yards across and 6″ to 18″ deep. At 5 miles road very narrow for about 100 yards, between the cliff and the river. At 6¾ a short but steep ascent and descent over a spur. At 7¼ miles again ford the river, here in two streams, and enter a side valley, the Gudar-i-Pechal. Fifteen minutes steep ascent by a zigzag track, which could easily be much improved, to the top of the pass (elev. 575′), then zigzag down back again to the Tang-i-Minau, this detour being necessitated by a bad bit in the main valley. The river, now called Rudkana-i-Rudan, is crossed at the 11th and 12th miles. In winter the river sometimes spreads out here to a width of a mile, when caravans have to wait 3 or 4 days until the water subsides. Birinti is a large village of palm leaf huts; water from the river. Supplies scarce, except dates, camel-grazing and brushwood fuel plentiful.
6	JAGHIN ... (Elev. 675′).	15	105½	Cross the river, now only 25 yards across. Good going along the left bank over a level road. On the right (south) rolling downs as far as the watershed. 2 miles off, on the left low hills immediately beyond the river. After 5 miles ford minor channels of the river 4 or 5 times. At 7½ miles cross the river, here 60′ wide and 6″ to 12″ deep, and pass between some low conical hills, the termination of the ridge, which has hitherto formed the north side of the valley. At 8 miles the commencement of the Jaghin cultivation. Road good throughout, except for 200 yards at 7¾ miles, which requires a little pick and shovel work, and passable by the 3 arms throughout. Jaghin is a large village of mud and palm leaf huts. 300 cows, 1,000 goats, 20 camels, 50 donkeys. Dates plentiful; millet, barley and ghi in moderate quantities; grass, camel-grazing and fuel plentiful.
7	MANUJAN ... (Elev. 960′).	17	122½	Cross river immediately after leaving Jaghin; then over slightly undulating country, good going over gravel.
	At about 8¾ miles the valley has narrowed down from some 15 to about 2 miles across. The hills on the left (north) are called Kuh-i-Pozeh-Kharan. At 11¼ miles Tejdanu, a small village with a little millet cultivation. This was a prosperous place till 1898, when it was raided by the Bashakirdis. Now enter low hills, and at 12 miles cross to the left bank of the river, at present (October) 40′ wide and 3″ to 4″ deep. At 14 miles debouch into the Manujan plain, leaving the hills on the left, and at 14¾ miles again ford the river. Manujan fort is now uninhabited and much more dilapidated than in Jenning's time. Caravans do not go near it, and I had to camp 2 miles to the east, in order to get water, near a small out from the river. The entire march passable by the 3 arms. Dates, grain and ghi fairly plentiful; water from the river; camel-grazing and fuel plentiful.			
8	GINO ... (Elev. 1,600′).	19	141½	Cross river soon after starting, the left bank was about 12′ high and steep, but it could be ramped for wheels in ¼ of an hour. Good going now over hard gravelly clay till the 5th mile, when over shingle but not bad. No body had ever heard of Jenning's Konar Taran. At 7 miles cross a dry water-course with a spring of drinkable water, at a point where it passes between 2 low hills, leaving it on the right 10 minutes later. This point is known as Ispid Kombil and would make a good camping-ground.
	The road now leads over a broad level plain. At 9⅓ miles the dry water-course is close to the right of the road and 30′ below the level of the plain. At 10½ miles enter another dry river bed by its left bank (on left also), a bit heavy with shingle and dwarf (pish) palms.			

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SECTION I. ROUTE No. 56-B—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.

This is called Baz Gar. At 11 miles leave the river bed and commence the ascent of the Baz Gar kotal. At 11¾ miles (Elev. 1,450') the road is very bad for 30 feet but field guns could be got over. After this a slight drop and then ascend till 12¼ miles (Elev. 1,510'). The last 20 feet is very rough indeed, but guns could be got over with drag ropes. Just beyond this point is a camping-ground called Khar-i-Yagun, 300 yards to the right of the road, with a small stream of running water; its position is marked by a solitary date palm. At 13¼ the road is very narrow for 20 yards, but can be turned by a detour to right or left. There is a spring of water here, which is only just drinkable. Now commence a second ascent, which the guide called Danuneshkan. At 15¾ miles very rough for about 15 yards. About a furlong further there is another point where improvement would be required, for about 25 yards, before field guns could pass (Elev. 1,700'). The road now descends gradually to Gino. There is a small patch of cultivation here and 3 houses, but the inhabitants have no animals and are miserably poor on account of the depredations of the Bashakirdis.

9	KAHN-I-ALI ... (Elev. 1190').	12	153½	Steep descent, five minutes after starting, for half a mile. Then over successive low spurs. At 2 miles enter the level plain, with mountains 5 to 6 miles to right and left of road, making for a low ridge jutting out into the plain.

At 6¾ miles a dry water-course. At 12 miles reach the low ridge, with Kahn-i-Ali on its southern side. This march is passable by the 3 arms throughout. There are about 40 or 50 palm leaf huts and others scattered about near. Kala-i-Kontak, which is shown on the map, is merely the site of an old city. There is nothing to mark the spot beyond the few broken scraps of pottery.

10	RIG MATI ... (Camp on right bank of Haliri Rud) (Elev. 1,325').	17½	171	March due north through the ridge, which really consists of a series of rocky spurs jutting out to the eastward. At 1¼ miles the Kahn-i-Ali shown on the map, a village of about 20 palm leaf huts, with a mud mosque and 1,000 date palms. At 2½ miles get out into the open plain once more. At 4 miles a spring of good water 50 yards to left of the road, under a conspicuous black rock, the end of a detached spur from the hills bounding the west side of the valley. This spring is called Bachao.

The hills to the west are about 6 miles distant, those to the south-east are very far and indistinct. This march is passable by the three arms throughout. In November the Haliri Rud was quite dry and water was obtained from a well, close under the right (south) bank. The water smelt very foul, but was apparently harmless when boiled. There is a Baluch camp called Tombot near here, the flocks of which are watered at this well. Brushwood, fuel and camel-grazing abundant.

11	JAMULI ... (Elev. 1,550')	16	187	Cross the Haliri Rud. The river bed is here ½ a mile wide, but the area inundated by a spate is quite 1½ miles across. After this, good going over hard clay and gravel till 10th mile.

Then a belt of loose sand for a few hundred yards. At 10½ miles cross a shallow dry water-course, 30' across, called Takkul. A similar dry water-course is again crossed at 12 ½ miles. There are a few scattered palm leaf huts of pastoral Baluchis at Jamuli, and 10 wells, of which one contains good water and two or three others are quite drinkable. Road passable by the three arms throughout.

12	DEH ASHRAF ...	23¾	210¾	For first 4 miles over loose sand, then good going over hard clay till 6½ miles, after which track lies across stony ground, shingly in places. At 12 miles Deh-i-Gao. A village of 28 houses

with a little cultivation. No supplies. Drinkable water from a *kanat*. Camel-grazing and fuel obtainable. At 13¼ miles Masitabad, a village of 25 houses, with a little cultivation irrigated by a *kanat*. Camel-grazing and fuel obtainable, but no supplies. There are only three houses at Deh Ashraf, with a small patch of cultivation. The Chief of these three villages resides at Masitabad and pays revenue to Bam. Deh-i-Mir, mentioned by Jennings is a halting place, with a stream of running water, 1 mile to the west of the road, at the 19th mile. Road passable by the three arms throughout. Fair water. No supplies. Camel-grazing and brushwood, fuel obtainable.

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SECTION I. ROUTE No. 56-B—*concld.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
13	MIL-I-FARHAD.	15¼	226	Well-beaten track over very stony groun except when crossing dry water-courses, whe going heavy over loose sand. "Chupan," natural stone pillar on a low ridge to the righ

is, according to local tradition, a man who was cursed by Muhammad and thereupon b came turned into stone. At two miles cross Rudkana-i-Murdan (Vulg. Murdun), a d river bed. At 11¾ miles a dry nullah with small pools of water in the bed, more could got by digging. At 2 miles reach the base of Mil-i-Farhad, a conspicuous sugarlo shaped cone of rock, which has been visible all the march; thence round the base in t bed of a dry water-course. The halting place is on the far side of Mil-i-Farhad by a pool drinkable water, full of small fishes, frogs and freshwater crabs. Road passable by the thr arms throughout. Camel-grazing and brushwood, fuel fairly plentiful.

14	DHAN-I-ABBAS ALI.	16¼	242¾	Track mostly up a dry rocky river bed. 1¾ miles a pool of drinkable water. At miles road more difficult; at 10 miles lea river bed and commence ascent of Gishi Kot

Summit at 10¾ miles (Elev. 3,800′). The last ascent would require improvement f guns. Descent much better, sometimes down rocky nullah, sometimes along bank. Mu yellow grass 4′ to 5′ high, which horses eat readily, and tamarisk bushes. The *kot* takes its name from *Gish* or oleander, which is very plentiful on both sides; care should taken to prevent the camels eating it, as it is said to be a deadly poison. At 15¾ miles the valle opens out to half a mile. At 16¼ miles Dahan-i-Darunda to left, a nomad camp with small patch of cultivation. A heap of stones marks the spot called Dahan-i-Abbas-Ali, whe there is a pool of drinkable water, full of small fishes.

15	DORAMPI ... (Camping-ground) (Elev. 2,750′)	16¼	258½	Good and fairly level going down a valley to 1 mile wide. At 9 miles ascend ridge right (north) side of valley. Top at 10¼ mil (Elev. 3,125′). Then across a level plate

till 11 miles, when descend for 1 mile by a narrow track strewn with boulders. The tra now leads down a level valley dotted with thorn bushes and dried up vegetation, ½ a mi wide. Flat topped ridges on each side as before. At 13¼ miles enter a wide valley wi grass, camel-grazing, and small trees in abundance. At 14½ miles scanty supply of go water in a small well, 4′ deep, in the dry bed of the Dorampi river. Thence along dry riv bed to camp. Camel-grazing and fuel abundant. Fair water from pools in the river bed.

This march is passable by the three arms throughout with the exception of the descent 11 miles, which could, however, be avoided by a detour. The above route is taken wh there is no water in the river and grass is scarce. In mid-winter the route described Jennings is followed.

16	RIGAN ...	18⅓	277	Cross low watershed on north side of vall and descend into the Konarnai valley, ½ mi wide, crossing to the left bank of the d river bed. At 2⅓ miles there is a little wat

in the river bed, which is here 300 yards wide, with precipitous banks 20′ to 30′ high each side. At 7⅓ miles enter arid stony plain, with very slight undulations, liable to i undation. At 9⅓ miles the dry bed of the Rud-i-Shaidati comes in from the left. Ascend left bank, at junction with main stream, on to a broad level desert plain, good goin Koh-i-Bazman is now visible towards the south east. The track is now marked, at interva of about 2 miles, by low heaps of stones. At 14¼ miles cross a line of *kanats* at rig angles. Just beyond this, patches of low trees, principally *kahur*, commence. The first of t Narmashir cultivation at 15¾ miles. At 16⅓ miles Sangabad, a mud fort inhabited 12 families Camel-grazing, fuel and water abundant, supplies difficult to obtain, as inhabitan will only barter and will not take money. From here to Rigan numerous irrigation channe have to be crossed. Route passable by the three arms throughout, but the first 9⅓ miles a impassable from January to April owing to the water in the river bed; the route th follows the higher ground and is more difficult and longer.

Rigan consists of about 100 inhabited and many ruined houses, both inside and ou side a rectangular mud fort. Considerable supplies could be collected here and fro the numerous neighbouring villages of Narmashir.

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No. 56A.

RAMISHK *in Bashakird to* DEH MIR, *viâ Zah Kalut.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
3	PUZARIG . .	17	60	Road due N., and very level to well in desert; water good. This same stage was given me as being on the Kuchagardan-Khanu road, and this proves the general accuracy of this route.
4	RIG MATTI .	16	76	Level road to district of Rig Matti, which is the local name for the country surrounding the lower reaches of the Halil Rud.
5	ZAH KALUT .	22	98	The road crosses the Halil Rud and thence to Zah Kalut, a tiny hamlet, which we passed through on the road from Bampur to Bijnabad.

No. 57.

SEHKUHA *to* BAMPUR.

Authority.—JENNINGS, March 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	The first 105 miles of this route correspond with stages 35 to 31 of Route No. 33. Captain Jennings made a detour from Nawar and followed a more easterly route as far as Chamag Dozab making it 117 miles, but there seems to be no advantage gained by doing so. Continuing then—			
4	CHAMAG (DOZAB)	105	105	*Vide* Route No. 33.
5	MANZILAF 5,290′.	15	120	For six miles across plain then enter low hills following up a narrow valley in which there is good grazing and grass; cross a low neck and follow up another similar but larger valley. Follow this up to 13¼ miles, where cross watershed separating Chamag stream from Dozab stream (5,841′) and descend for 2 miles to camp. Abundant water, but slightly brackish, 3′ from surface; tamarisk trees, grass, wood and grazing. Road throughout fit for guns.
6	GALICHAH . 5,596′.	16¾	136¾	Through valley 4 to 5 miles wide—gradually ascending. At 6⅓ miles Harna, where brackish perennial water; grass and tamarisks. At 12 miles reach head of Dozab stream 6.268′ and descend gradually $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$. Camp on bank of Galichah *nala*. Brackish perennial water from shallow wells in *nala* bed. Grass and wild mint forming excellent forage for horses available throughout this stage. Tamarisks and camel grazing abundant. Road quite fit for guns.
7	DUKDOH Spring. 5,222′.	12¾	149½	For 2 miles descend valley, twice crossing Galichah *nala*; at 4⅓ miles diagonally across valley, and at 6 miles cross a spur of hills and enter Dezuk plain. At 10⅓ miles cross Dezuk *nala*, flowing W. and at 12¾ reach Dukdoh spring; water plentiful and fairly good, grazing abundant; grass, wild mint, and clover afford good forage. A good road running, up the Dezuk *nala* and down the Ladis *nala* to the latter place, is reported to exist; distance Ladis to Galichah 32 miles. Grass, grazing, wood and water said to exist *en route*.

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No. 57.

SEHKUHA *to* BAMPUR.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
8	GALUGAN .	13¾	163¼	Proceed across undulating ground to Galugan plain, skirting Dezuk hills on left, and at 8 miles cross Kuli *nala* flowing west and then south. Plenty of good water here, grass and grazing. This is a regular halting place. Road all the way excellent and available for wheeled traffic.
9	CHAH AHMAD 4,714′.	15	178¼	Road running over the Gwarkoh plain continuation of the Galugan plain. Excellent road, good grazing and grass all the way. Here is plenty of good perennial running water in river-bed and unlimited grass. Road excellent throughout. This forms part of the Sarhad plateau which stretches E. Numerous flocks are grazed in this country.
10	NUR MUHAMMAD	23	201¼	Kirbas Kuh bears 119° from Chah Ahmad, about 25 to 30 miles distant. Described as a natural fortress, access to which is gained only by a narrow path. Grass and perennial water on top of plateau, and an unlimited quantity of the former might be collected and stacked there. Road onwards for 6½ miles along *nala*, heavy going in some places; grass plentiful. Leave main *nala* to W., and at 9 miles reach Shandak on a more easterly branch of same *nala*; plenty of brackish water, grass and grazing unlimited; road good except as above. Elevation 4,663′. Continue across Gwarkoh plain and cross yet another branch of *nala*. At 18 miles plenty of *dubh* grass; grazing and wood also abundant. Direction due S. across several *nalas* flowing W. Halt at 23 miles. An old fort and a *karez*; grass and wood abundant.
11	JAURI . .	12¼	213½	Cross the Sorabur watershed, 5,490′ at 10 miles and descend to Jauri. Plentiful stream of good water. Excellent grass; wood and grazing abundant. From here roads to Kwash (Washt), Regan and Bampur (2) diverge.
12	GANECH FORT 4,535′.	17¼	230¾	Over a nearly level plain, 4 to 5 miles wide, rising gradually for 2½ miles, then descending as gradually; valley narrows to 2½ miles at 7½ miles. At 11½ miles rain water tank (natural), in gorge on left. Ascend green grassy plain, parallel to base of Hehmukki Kuh. At 13½ miles begin to descend similar plain. Ganech fort is deserted. Good supply of running water, grass grazing and wood. Road fit for guns. Some 1,000 to 1,500 acres land irrigated here.
13	TEGHAB or TEZAF. 2,835′.	21¼	252	At 3 miles valley becomes stony; 2 miles wide at 4th mile; good camel grazing. Bed of Karwanda river, dense jungle of grass and tamarisks on left. At 7 miles road much intersected by small *nalas*. At 8 miles road from Washt joins in*. At 8¾ arrive at Karwanda, (4,142) a small fort in bad repair (1885), with 30 inhabited houses in it. Two *karezes* and plenty of excellent water, wood and grazing plentiful in neighbourhood; many sheep. The road to this point could be made practicable for wheeled traffic with a few hours' work. The rest of this stage is liable to interruption from floods. Captain Jennings followed a more W. route which would not be fit for troops from his description. The following is described in his route (No. 4 in his report) from Washt to Bampur:—The road runs parallel with Karwanda river right bank, crossing several tributaries, and at about 18 miles touches the river and proceeds either along its bed or right bank to camp. The road from mile 9 is quite impassable for guns up to mile 15, and would require much time and money to make it so. It is much used by *kafilas*; Teghab is a plain on the right bank of the Karwanda river in which is abundant water, good grazing. No village or cultivation.

* For road from Kwash (Washt) to Karwandar, *vide* page 301 below.

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No. 57.

Sehkuha *to* Bampur.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
14	Damin . .	18½	270½	For the first 6½ miles road runs along right bank of Karwanda river. Cultivation on left bank at mile 2¼; also on right bank at mile 3½. High green grass on both sides of river, and dense tamarisk jungle in river-bed. A road to Washt leads up the Rindigan river; thence over Muhammad Ali Khan *kotal*, barely passable for laden animals. From mile 6½ to camp Damin, at mile 18½, the road generally runs along the broad river-bed; to-day's route available for guns the whole way; wood and grazing, also running water, are plentiful *en route*. Damin is a large mud fort in good repair, situated on the left bank of the Karwanda river. There are twenty houses outside the fort. (Note.—Damin is the name of the district by which the fort is also known, although its proper name is Kala-i-Koran). Inhabitants, Shambani Baluchis. There is a very large grove of date palms and considerable cultivation, irrigated from the river; grass, wood and grazing most plentiful. A certain amount of supplies from the eight villages forming the Damin district. General direction S.
15	Pahraj . .	17	287½	For the first mile the road follows the bed of the Karwanda river; then, ascending the left bank, it runs along it till mile 7½, when it crosses diagonally the said river and ascends the right bank at mile 10. Cultivation is passed at mile 2½ and mile 3. From mile 10 to Pahraj at mile 17, the road runs over an open plain, passing cultivation at mile 11; water, grazing and wood in plenty *en route*; gentle descent the whole way, and road available for guns. The neighbourhood is well cultivated, and Pahraj possesses ten good *karezes* and large date palm groves. Road to-day available for guns.
16	Bampur . .	13	300½	At mile 4¾ road crosses Kain Segri *nala*; grass, wood and grazing abundant. At mile 6 the road touches right bank of main Bampur river, and here is a large bund for irrigation purposes. (Note.—The river always possesses a good stream). From mile 6½ to mile 10 the road runs through a dense jungle, nothing being visible in any direction. Here cultivation, irrigated from the river, commences and continues towards the W. on the left of road for miles beyond Bampur. Road runs due W. over a pretty level plain the whole way, and is now available for guns. Bampur is a very strong mud fort, on the top of a detached ridge of clay, some 100 feet above the plain. It has a date palm grove and miles of cultivation all owned by Government.

No. 57A.

Nur Muhammad (*stage 10*) *to* Regan.

Authority.—Jennings, 1885. (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Sam Sur . .	25	25	Sam Sur is on a flowing stream; no village; forage, grass, wood, grazing, and water abundant *en route*.

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No. 57A.

Nur Muhammad (*Stage 10*) *to* Regan.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	Chah Rais .	22	47	Same description as preceding.
3	Nokabad .	22	69	Water, grass, wood and grazing procurable *en route*, and here. No village.
4	Shar-i-Haidar .	20	89	Village and a few supplies. Wood, grass, grazing and water.
5	Narmashir Villages.	20	109	Supplies, water, etc., in abundance.
6	Regan . . 2,290'.	10	119	Supplies and water in abundance. This route is said to have been frequently traversed by wheeled artillery.

N.B.—From Sam Sur there is an easy road to Jauri, following down the Jauri *nala* and avoiding the Sorabur *kotal*, *vide* stage 10 of Route 57 above—distance 32 miles with a halting place, *en route*, at Gujjari.—(*Native information*).

No 57B.

Jauri (*stage 11*) *to* Bampur, *viâ Talab*.

Authority.—Jennings, 1885.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Chashma-i-Dadar.	14½	14½	For the first two miles the road runs W., inclined to S., over a stony plain; it then enters the Jauri Ksan *nala* (lesser Jauri) and runs N.W.—[Note.—The Jauri Mazann (greater Jauri) *nala* is to the N. of this; they both meet lower down and flow to the Sarhad *hamun*.]. At mile 6 we crossed the watershed, separating the Sarhad *hamun* drainage system from that which disappears in a small *hamun* to the N. of Kuh-i-Basman. About 600 yards to the left is a perennial spring called Sam-i-Raji; from mile 4 to the halting place, the road runs between parallel ranges of hills; from mile 6 to the halting place the road descends the Tatchak *nala*; *en route* and at Chashma-i-Dadar grass, grazing, and wood most abundant, as well as good water; at the latter is some cultivation also.
2	Chashma-i-Shoraf.	18	32½	For the first 7½ miles the road descends the same Tatchak *nala*; it then leaves it and turns to the W. for 2½ miles, when, *i.e.*, from mile 10 it runs nearly due S. over an open plain to the halting place; from this point likewise a road leads to Bam Narmashir, which Persian artillery have several times traversed. At 7½ miles good water exists in the *nala*; also grass, wood, and grazing up to this point; onwards plenty of grazing and wood exist, but no grass, except in the hills; at Chashma-i-Shoraf is plenty of water, which, however, is very slightly brackish; grazing and wood; but no grass, except in the hills.
3	Talab . .	23	55½	For the first 12 miles the road runs due S. over an open plain, crossing the watershed separating the Milan-i-Jihun river system from that running to the Basman *hamun*. At mile 12 the road enters the Talab river (a tributary of the Bampur river), and runs down it to the halting place; it is available for guns; up to mile 12 the road runs between the Kuh-i-Basman

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No. 57B.

JAURI (*stage 11*) *to* BAMPUR, *viâ Talab.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				and the Siah mountains, but onwards to the front and right front is the big Bampur and Hileri plain stretching away as far as the eye can reach to the S. W.; at Talab is good plentiful water and abundant grass, grazing and wood; no village.
4	CHAMAGH-I-KASHKIN.	10	65½	('Chamagh'='spring' in Baluchi, equivalent to Persian 'Chashma'). The road runs over the open plain due S. to the halting place; unless after rain, water has to be brought from a spring 2 miles to the E., or the position of the spring may be made the halting place; grass, wood, and grazing abundant; water sweet and good; road available for guns.
5	SAR-I-KASHKIN	23	88½	The road runs S., slightly inclined to E., over the same open plain to the halting place; is available for guns; at the halting place is abundant good water; also grass, wood and grazing in plenty.
6	BAMPUR . . 1,807'.	20	108½	The road runs S., slightly inclined to E., to Bampur; at mile 6 we pass Chah-i-Dab-i-Giran, a convenient intermediate halting place, with good water, grass, wood and forage.

The road is available for guns the whole way from Jauri to Bampur, and has several times been traversed by Persian artillery.

No. 57C.

KWASH (WASHT) *to* BAMPUR, *viâ Karwandar.*

Authority.—JENNINGS, March 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CHASHMA-I-AFGHAN.	23	23	For the first 5 miles the road ascends gently over an open plain running due S. Here a road branches off to left running *viâ* Rindigan *nala*, Karwandar *nala* and Damin to Bampur, said to be scarcely passable for laden animals at the Muhammad Ali Khán *kotal*; latter a halting place with water about half way between Damin and Washt. At 5½ miles a low *kotal* is crossed, named Panj Angusht, which is also the name of the low range, forming the watershed separating the Sarhad *hamun* drainage system from that flowing *viâ* Gazzu to the Mashkid river. This *kotal* is now practicable for guns. There is another *kotal* 10½ miles to the N.-W., on the same range, and likewise called Panj Angusht; latter not practicable for guns in present state, but a few days' work would (Duffadar Khan says) make it practicable. On the south side of the *kotal*, at mile 6, is a good spring of sweet water, while grass, wood and grazing are abundant. From mile 6 to mile 23 the road runs over a level plain in a west-south-westerly direction, crossing several shallow and dry *nalas*; plenty of good grass *en route*, also wood and grazing; all the drainage flowing into the Sarhad Zirreh called the Chah Gabi *hamun*. The latter is a depression in the ground, receiving drainage

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No. 57C.

KWASH (WASHT) *to* BAMPUR, *viâ Karwandar*.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

from all four sides, and at the end of March 1884 was a lake some 12 miles long, 7 miles wide, and 8 to 10 feet deep in the centre. It dries up towards the middle or end of the hot weather, unless there have been exceptionally heavy spring and winter rains. All round this *hamun* is a dense jungle, and an unlimited supply of the best grass covers the plain for miles to the W. At Chashma-i-Afghan is abundance of excellent sweet water in the *nala* of the same name; grass, wood and grazing unlimited. No village or cultivation.

2	KARWANDAR . 3,830'.	16½	39½	In the first 3 miles the road crosses the same *nala* three times—perennial flowing and sweet water existing in it. At mile 3 is a halting place called Ek Miya; grass, grazing, wood here, also abundant sweet water from the same *nala*. At 5½ miles a gentle ascent begins, and at mile 8 the top of the Tangan *kotal* is reached; ascent very easy. Here road turns sharp to the left, and a steep descent begins. Road very bad, but practicable for laden animals, as mine came over it; could not be made available for guns without considerable work. At top of *kotal* perennial running sweet water begins, being a branch of the Karwandar river. Up to mile 11½ the road descends between a spur of the Kuh-i-Murghak and the Geznan or Tangan hills; it is bad the whole way, and in places very narrow, being not more than 6 feet wide, with high rocky sides; it then turns sharp to the right and descends gradually to Karwandar crossing a tributary of the Karwandar river at mile 13½, and the main river at mile 15½. From mile 15½ to Karwandar at mile 16½, road runs over fairly level stony ground. Karwandar, is a small fort; there are 30 inhabited houses outside the fort; inhabitants Sorabzais (a section of the Kurds) Arbabis and Dehkanis. There are two good *karezes* and abundance of excellent water; grass, wood and grazing plentiful all round, both in the various *nalas* and on the hills. The village owns 300 sheep, but thousands are to be had in the neighbourhood. There is a small date palm grove next to the village and some cultivation, but scarcely one-fifth the amount that formerly existed. General direction, S. W. by S.

From Karwandar onwards, *vide* main route No. 57, stage 13, mile 8.

No. 58.

SHIRAZ *to* YAZD, *viâ Abarguh*.

Authority.—MACGREGOR AND JONES.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	ZARGHAN .	20	20	*Vide* Route No. 37, Isfahan to Shiraz by Post Road, stages 14 to 9.
2	SAIDAN .	28	48	
3	KOVAMABAD .	15	63	
4	MASHAD-I-MURGHAB.	28	91	
5	DEHBID .	28	119	

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No. 58.

SHIRAZ *to* YAZD, *viâ Abarguh.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
6	HANASHK 6,450′.	14	133	The road leaves the *sarai* N.-N.-W., and continues in this direction for 7 miles, over open easy country practicable for cavalry and artillery, and very gradually ascending to the Gardan-i-Goshti. It is then level for 1 mile, and then descends by easy stony gradient to Goshti. Here remains of an old *sarai* with water. No supplies. Forage and fuel scarce. From this the road descends the defile of Tang-i-Hanashk by very easy gradient for 6 miles to Hanashk where there is good water. Plenty of fuel from bushes; very little forage, and a good site for camp of a force. No other water on road.
7	HARDI	18	151	The road goes N.-N.-W. for 4 miles to north mouth of defile, which, however, it leaves at Hanashk, going along the east side above. It is good for artillery. From this is 5 miles to an *abambar*, where there is water, and where a small party could halt. Road excellent. Thence for 3 miles the road descends almost imperceptibly, and, after crossing a drainage bed from the west, ascends as gradually to Hardi. Road excellent. Here water plentiful; fuel, forage, supplies scarce.
8	ABARGUH*	8	159	The road is quite level over plain due north intersected by numerous old and new *kanats*. Here all supplies and water procurable. Fuel scarce.
9	DEH-I-SHIR	36	195	The road is over a level plain the whole way on a bearing of 50°. At 4 miles pass village of Shamsabad, which would be a better division, as water-supplies are procurable. Then over a barren plain for 4 miles to a ruined fort, empty, where water is procurable sometimes; then for 18 miles over plain, salt in places, sandy in others, but generally gravel. Here is an old fort, Kala Surkh, where a halt could be made, as there is a good *abambar*, but no supplies, and it is an unsafe spot. Then on 4 miles to another *abambar* fed from the last. Here a little coarse grass appears, and the road comes to commencement of the cultivation of Deh-i-Shir.
10	ALIABAD	17	212	The road goes 29° for 4 miles, ascending imperceptibly over gravel to ruined fort on east. Duct of good water whole way by ridge of road; then on for 11½ miles to hamlet of Shahnastun. Cultivation and gardens. At ½ mile beyond enter hills, turn 45°, ascent easy, gradually becoming more stony for 1½ miles, when there is a steepish ascent over shelving slippery rock, which would have to be made for artillery; then commences ascent, followed by 200 yards of level. Then ascend easily over gravel to commencement of cultivation of Darashk for ½ mile. The hills on either side open and practicable. Then the road winds round the hills, going up and down by easy gradients for ¾ mile to village of Darashk; ¼ mile after leaving this, the road turns more north, and is pretty level for 1 mile, when the ascent of Gardan Aliabad commences and continues for 1⅔ miles; the last a little steeper, but not difficult. There are high, rugged hills on both sides, which it would be difficult to crown. Then descend easily for 300 yards, and then gradually winding round hills to Aliabad, 5 miles.
11	TAFT 5,050′.	23	235	The road descends the valley very gradually the whole way, the general direction being W. N. W. At 3⅝ miles a hamlet close on right, trees, water, and three small villages 2 miles on left. At 9 miles a road to left over hill to Sanich. At 12 regular road from Sanich joins

* For road rom Abarguh to Ardakan (on the Kashan-Yazd road), *see* next page.

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No. 58.

Shiraz *to* Yazd, *viâ Abarguh.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				on left. At 14¼ miles enter fields of Farasha, and continue through valley for ¾ mile. At 18 miles road from Deh-i-Dalor joins on left. At 18¼ enter commencement of Taft, and continue through valley for 3 miles to the Bagh-i-Sad. The valley near Aliabad is 5 miles wide, and continues from this to 3 miles, for 12 miles, when it begins to narrow gradually, till at 2 miles from Farasha it narrows to a defile, and continues so till the commencement of the Taft cultivation, when the hills recede again, leaving a valley some miles wide. Water and all supplies abundant.
12	Yazd . . 4,020′.	12	247	The road is quite level and good the whole way, at first for 1⅓ miles through cultivation; then the hills begin to recede, and in the end there being only a low detached hill on left. At 2 miles pass Husaini off left; 3 miles Mubarakah on right; and at 4 miles Cham on left. At 6 miles pass a copious stream of fresh water; at 6¼ pass the Parsi village of Zainabad on the left. The road here divides, one branch going to the N. of the city *viâ* Bagh-i-Nadir, and the other to the southern quarter. Both are good. Jones makes the last five stages 125 miles instead of 128 miles as above, and gives the following stages without description:—From Dehbid to Tang-i-Babash 15 miles, Abarguh 24 miles, Aliabad 50 miles, Taft 21 miles, Yazd 15 miles—Total, 125 miles. From Murghab (stage 4 above) MacGregor mentions a route running to E. of the above through Baonat and Sanich, and joining the above at 9 miles in stage 11 (*q.v.*)

No. 58A.

Ardakan (*on Kashan-Yazd Road*) *to* Abarguh (*stage 8 above*).

Authority.—Sykes, 1893, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Khodir . .	22	22	The road, which crosses a plain at first, soon enters the hills, reaching the hamlet of Khodir at 22 miles.
2	Nadushan .	16	38	Road through low hills to important village of Nadushan, which pays 400*l.* in taxes and consists of 500 houses.
3	Zaru . .	17	55	Level road to hamlet of 15 houses on a *kanat.*
4	Taghistan .	17	72	Excellent road to stage at the well of sweet water, called Taghistan.
5	Abarguh . .	15	87	*Kavir* road to village or township of Abarguh.

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No. 59.

SHIRAZ *to* LAR, *viâ Firuzabad and Kir.*

Authority.—STACK.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DEH-I-NAO	14	14	S. across the Shiraz plain through village and gardens. At 8 miles the plain becomes swampy. Leaving the swamp on the right, the road passes over the Pul-i-Fasa, after crossing which the road diverges: one branch going S.-E. to Fasa, the other S. to Firuzabad. The road now runs along the western foot of the stony Mahalu range. Deh-i-Nao is a small walled village.
2	KAVAR	22	36	Seven miles through the Shiraz plain; irrigation from well; then the road crosses a spur from Mahalu called the Baba Haji pass (there is an easier road round the spur fit for wheels). This pass is not more than 150′ above the plain, and there is a ruined caravansarai at the top. Descend into the plain of Kavar, which is watered by the Kara-Agatch. The plain is level and studded with camel-thorn, villages at long intervals. Kavar itself is a large village surrounded by orchards.
3	JAWAHKAN	18	54	S.-E., and cross the river by a stone bridge, the stream being barely fordable. On the further side is the Safidar range, which is crossed by a defile between cliffs 150′ high. This pass is known as the Gur Bahman. The pass widens as it ascends. On the other side the road descends to the Dasht-i-Muak, a glen about 2 miles long, which opens on the Khwaji plain. This part of the road is bad and difficult. Pass Zanjiran.
4	FIRUZABAD	24	68	Down the river through two defiles, the second of which is often full of water and impracticable in which case the hill side must be climbed. Firuzabad lies in a spacious plain full of gardens and villages.
5	CAMP	27	95	S.-E. over the grassy plain of Firuzabad, with a rocky ridge on either hand. At 8 miles pass the small village of Tihdasht. At 12 miles turn S. and enter a broken ridge of small hills.
6	SHALADUN	26	121	Four miles among low hills; then ascend to a narrow plain or plateau. At 9 miles down into ravines, which gradually give place to a narrow flower-clad valley between steep walls of rock. Pass the village fort of Raikan; then through marshy ground to the small fort of Shaladun.
7	KIR	19	140	The road runs S. over a grand grassy plain; then over a range of hills by a steep and narrow pass; the descent is large, and winds about among the sides and spurs of the hill; then through meadows along a stream to the half-ruined village of Kir, which stands in a plain about 25 miles long, running E. and W., and watered by the Kara-Agatch. From Kir is a road to Jahrum.
8	SARGAH	40	180	The road runs behind low hills bordering the Kir plain on its southern side, and at 12 miles crosses the Kara-Agatch, here 60 yards broad and both swift and deep, by a quaint old stone bridge. The road now enters broken country with low rocky hills; then over a long arid plain 3 to 6 miles wide, with here and there a shallow pool. Sargah is a miserable little village.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 59.

SHIRAZ *to* LAR, *viâ Firuzabad and Kir.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
9	KARIUN . . (HARIAN?)	8	188	Five miles over a muddy plain to Harur, a village of 200 houses, with extensive date groves. Kariun, 3 miles further, is twice as large, but half empty and ruined. It stands in the middle of rocky hills, on one of which is a fort overlooking the town.
10	BIDSHAHR .	23	211	Over low hills covered with camel-thorn; up a rocky pass, and down to the Bidshahr plain with a salt lake. At the further end date palms, tamarisks, and brackish water. Rain water tanks and wells now take the place of spring water.
11	AVAZ . .	23	234	At 4 miles pass the fort of Kaura at the mouth of a defile, which is now entered. After traversing it, the road goes S. E. between parallel ranges of low hills, the vegetation being chiefly date and tamarisk. The plain is cultivated in good season, and there are several ruined villages. Cross a low ridge and enter Avaz, which has a population of about 1,000 people, and boasts a small fort. The plain is here only a mile wide. *N.B.*—This is the same place as is mentioned by Butcher in Route No. 20 Bushahr to Bandar Abbas, stage 20.
12	LAR . . 2,975′.	22	256	Down the Avaz plain; then amongst limestone hills, with patches of wheat in the hollows. Lar is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, and has a small garrison.

No. 60.

SHIRAZ *to* BANDAR ABBAS, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

Authority.—PREECE, ABBOTT, OUSELEY.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	MAHALU . .	$23\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	Out of the town by the Isfahan gate, then turning to the right, following the road alongside the ditch of the town for three-quarters of a mile, taking a direction S.-E., proceeded to the village of Jafarabad, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the gate. The road is quite flat, and for the most part passes through cultivated ground. Jafarabad is a small village, with a private house and garden belonging to a Shiraz merchant. Pul-i-Fasa is 5 miles beyond. It is a bridge of nine small arches and crosses a small stream, which runs into the salt lake some few miles further on. It rises in the marsh of Karabagh, some 6 miles to the westward. At present its waters are sweet, but as the season progresses, they become brackish and undrinkable. The road from Jafarabad to the bridge ran through a perfectly level plain, marshy in places, with a slight salt efflorescence here and there. During heavy rains it becomes very soft, and the going is bad.

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No. 60.

Shiraz *to* Bandar Abbas, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	From Pul-i-Fasa the road goes along a level plain skirting the outlying spurs of Mahalu until a point of the hill, projecting into the plain, is reached (14 miles). Direction to this point E., afterwards S.E. On the one hand, the road runs very close to the hills; and on the other, to the salt lake. At 8 miles from the bridge, reach a second point. This is the one seen from Shiraz. The road for some distance continues near to the hills, but afterwards the plain opens out, the road following the line of the lake. About 8 miles from the village of Mahalu passed a place which is known as Dobanah. There is no habitation, but several disused wells and a couple of trees. About 5 miles before reaching the village, passed through cultivation which continues up to the village. Just before entering it, there was a small stream of water, clear and sweet. This stream is used to drive a mill. Mahalu gives its name both to the lake and to the hills above it. These are fine bold limestone bluffs standing some 4,000 feet above the plain of Shiraz. The village is in rather a tumble-down condition, built on each side of a dry water-course. It consists of about 80 houses, built of mud and stone, inhabited by some 350 people; revenue 11,500 *krans*. Wheat and barley beyond that kept for home consumption, are sent into Shiraz for sale. No mules, but about 1,000 donkeys, 40 oxen for tillage, and some 2,000 sheep.			
2	Sarvistan or Burzu. 5,200′	25⅓	49¼	For the first mile or two the road somewhat stony. Just outside the village cross a small stream, strongly impregnated with sulphur. At 3⅓ miles pass a village under the hills to the right about 2 miles off, called Pusht-i-Par, consisting of about 20 houses. Direction of road here somewhat more easterly; pass a road on the right going to Kharanjan, a village in the plain, Road now on a smooth plain, bearing S.-E. again. Going very easy. Pass a village and garden close to the road, called Bukat, about 100 inhabitants. At 7 miles end of the salt lake, and shortly come on ground resembling the Bushahr Mashilah, but not quite so bad. Follow this for 4 or 5 miles; then a smooth plain with some little scrub. At 12 miles Khairabad. The village consists of about 20 houses built of mud bricks, the whole surrounded by a high wall, with towers at each corner; 100 inhabitants. From here the road leads over easy country, covered with short brushwood. At 18 miles pass the small village of Kanao. Several *kanats* of good water. At 20 miles village of Husenabad, then Kala Gumbaz. Here also good water. After leaving this village, country well cultivated, a small canal of running water running close beside the road the whole way up to Sarvistan. The whole road is perfectly flat and easy-going, being part of the Shiraz plain. To this point wheeled carts could be easily brought. Sarvistan is a thriving place, consisting of about 300 houses, with a population of 1,000 people; 2,500 donkeys, no mules or camels, 52 oxen for tillage. *Maliyat*, 1,500 *tomans*. Water good.
3	Mian Jangal . 5,710′.	16¼	65½	Road S.-E. through a level plain, somewhat stony in places. At 4⅓ miles a deep gully, with a small stream of water at the bottom. After another three-quarters of a mile pass a second stream, and immediately enter some low hills, and gradually ascending for some 2¾ miles reach a tower on the side of the Kuh-i-Siah, another tower being on the top of the spur. The whole of this piece of country resembles the bit of road on the top of the *gatch* hills between Kamarij and Kazrun. A short, easy ascent to the top of the pass. Thence the road takes a south-south-easterly direction, and, winding for some 4⅓ miles among low hills, crosses a small stream. The country between the road, which runs almost along the side of the Kuh-i-Siah and the hill on the left, is completely seamed with *gullies* and water-courses, and a very tumbled-about appearance.

A little pick and shovel work in places would make this portion of the road available for wheeled traffic. It is, however, the roughest part yet crossed; it is on the whole fairly level, and there are no abrupt ascents or descents. The hills are everywhere more or less wooded, with wild almond and wild pistachio. After crossing the stream, the road passed through a semi-sort of jungle of the above trees for 4 miles, until reaching Mian Jangal. This is but a ruined caravansarai in the middle of the plain, as its name indicates.

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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No. 60.

Shiraz *to* Bandar Abbas, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

No of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	Fasa . . 4,530′.	17½	83	Through a level plain, dotted with a few trees, for about 3 miles; then some small hills, and gradually ascending for 1¾ miles come on a sort of plateau, where a small stream is crossed. The country now becomes more thickly wooded, and the road somewhat stony, winding in and out of small hills. The next 3½ miles is a gentle ascent to the top of a pass; the gradient very easy. The whole road practicable for two-wheeled carts. Direction S. S. E. About a mile beyond is a deserted and almost ruined caravansarai by the roadside. Just behind the caravansarai is a good spring of water. The snow line seems to be some 500′ above this point. After leaving the caravansarai, the road gradually descends, skirting the bases of a series of low gravel hills, until it comes out on the Fasa plain. Fasa seems to be in a most flourishing condition; the houses well built, and the street somewhat cleaner than the generality of Persian towns. Great quantities of wheat, barley and opium grown. There are no special industries in the place; the whole of the working population appear to be engaged in agriculture. Temperature here much milder than that of Shiraz. Provisions of all sorts very plentiful. Water good and in fair quantity, chiefly brought into the plain by *kanats*. The gardens about the town and villages are filled with fruit trees of all descriptions. The date-palm here bears fruit. *Maliyat*, 180,000 *krans*. Population 5,000.
5	Narbandagan . 4,280′.	13	96	The road runs through a level plain of rich alluvial soil, everywhere well cultivated. At 1¾ miles pass the village of Nasirabad; Fedishkuh 1 mile; and Aliabad 3 miles away to the right. Pass Harun (5 miles). Shortly after leaving this village, the road goes S. E., and the dry bed of a stream is crossed. Still keeping to the plain, and through heavily cultivated ground, pass by the village of Ghiasabad, the road here getting somewhat more to the S. At 13 miles village of Narbandagan. Narbandagan is a large and prosperous walled village. It contains 700 houses with a population of 3,500 people. The village owns 88 oxen for tillage, 4,000 sheep and 4,000 donkeys; no mules. Carts could be brought here from Fasa without any difficulty. The village, however, is about half a mile from the main road, which runs along the base of some low hills nearly straight to Jelyan. Water is plentiful along the whole road. The plain has numerous villages dotted over it, and also a number of watch-towers; but the latter are falling into ruin. The plain of Fasa is completely surrounded by hills, and presents somewhat the appearance of an elongated diamond. It is probably about 20 miles long E. to W., and 12 broad N. to S. Abbott describes a more southerly route from Fasa *viâ* Kala Zuhak and Muhammadad to Narbandagan.
6	Shashdeh . 4,670′.	12	108	For 3½ miles the road continues along the plain up to the village of Jelyan, which pass on the right hand. After going another mile, rounding some low hills, the bed of a river, about 80 yards across, is passed; there is scarcely any water in it. Shortly afterwards (three-quarters of a mile) a fair stream, crossed by a very primitive sort of bridge; three-quarters of a mile further on, and the village of Murdi is reached. The stream runs by the side of the road the whole way, and is known by the same name as the village. The village only contains 50 houses; 20 oxen and 600 sheep are owned by the village, but no donkeys or mules. After going another 2 miles along the base of some low hills, enter a somewhat narrow defile, the road here rather stony. The defile extends for about a mile, the hills on the left side being somewhat precipitous for the last half mile; those on the right sloping and broken. Having passed through, the road comes out on the plain of Shashdeh. An easy ride of 3 miles, along a level and good road, brings one to the village of that name. Shashdeh is a large and prosperous place with about 200 houses.

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No. 60.

SHIRAZ *to* BANDAR ABBAS, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
7	DARAKUEH (DARAKAN) 4,570′.	13	121	To Akbarabad nearly due E. (2½ miles); the road then diverges to the S. E. until the Kala Karabulak is reached (7 miles). This consists of a large tower surrounded by four high walls flanked by towers. In the space between the centre tower and the walls are one or two wells of good water. It belongs to the Kawam-ul-Mulk. The plain has numerous water-courses, some dry, some with running water, also numbers of wells about this portion of it. The soil appears to be exceptionally good. At 2 miles pass a small open village called Tangabad. This may be considered to be at the entrance of the defile called Tang-i-Bulaghi. From this point the hills close in rapidly. Darakueh is a small and somewhat dilapidated village. It contains 100 houses.
8	DARAB . . 4,045′.	24	145	Before reaching the top of a small *kotal*, the road passes through some low hills, and over somewhat stony ground. It then follows the side of the hills on the left-hand for half a mile; then a short turn to the S. S. E. of a quarter of a mile brings one to the top of the descent into the Darab plain. Twenty-one minutes' walking down an easy, but in places somewhat rocky, descent brings one on to the plain. This portion of the road would present some difficulties to wheeled vehicles, but a little work would soon make it practicable, except at the small *kotal*. Close to the foot of the descent into the Darab plain pass two conduits. At 9 miles pass the village of Husenabad. The plain here is covered with *kanar* trees, and also clumps of myrtles. The soil appears to be alluvial, giving crops of great richness. The plain is well watered by numerous small streams of good water. Villages and gardens in every direction. The hills on the left hand, along the bases of which the road runs, present to the eye a succession of rugged crags with perpendicular sides. For the most part they appear to be pure limestone. Along a road at times slightly stony near to the base of the hills. At 13⅔ miles cross the Chashma Gulabi, a fine spring; the water is beautifully clear and limpid. Pass a hill which consists of fine salt. It is called Kuh-i-Nimak, it is a very remarkable object in the landscape. At 16 miles pass another stream; then the village of Bakht-i-Gird on the right about a mile; at 19 miles come in sight of the Kala Darab. Soon afterwards, passing between two small hills, reach the town (23 miles), and passing through the whole length of the town, at 24 miles reach the Kala. The garden is full of date, orange, lemon, and rose trees. The plain of Darab generally resembles that of Kazarun, but the trees are more fully grown. Owing to the mild temperature of the place, lemons are found on the trees ripening all the year round. Iliats pitch their camps, and remain here all through the year. From the foot of the pass the country again admits of wheeled carriage being used. The hill above the town is called Kuh-i-Maadan, because of the number of mines in it. It is said that copper, iron, and silver are all to be found here. None are worked at present nor have they been for a great number of years. The population of the town is about 6,000. Supplies are plentiful. The climate is mild. Numerous gardens producing various fruits surround the town. Abbott makes the total distance only 141 miles, while Ouseley makes it 154, but the latter seems to have wandered off the track and diverged S. during the last 50 miles and traversed some difficult country.
9	DEH KHAIR . 3,810′.	10	155	Round the hills to the S. Pass the celebrated *bas relief* known as the Naksh-i-Darab. About an hour's ride further on, along the same hills, which have many beautiful springs, brings one to the place known as the caravansarai, a place cut out of the solid rock. The stone quarried out has been used for building up portions of this place and for part of the roof. It may have been used as a mosque, a house, or caravansarai, or perhaps a church. Deh Khair is a prosperous place with many gardens, and also some signs about that once it had been a big place. Passed in the plain several remains of the water-course above referred to. Population 500.

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No. 60.

Shiraz *to* Bandar Abbas, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
10	Rosak (Rostak)	28	183	According to the map, this stage is at least 33 miles. Through a level plain for about 7 miles, when about a quarter of a mile to the left, the village of Fatehabad is passed. Almost directly after the road enters some low hills, outside of which are numerous low mounds and evidences of former buildings. After following for a mile or so, the dry bed of a stream again come out on to the plain. The road from this point has a somewhat serpentine course. At 14 miles pass a ruined village, where there is some water. The southern hills here begin to converge rapidly, and the plain, which before was very open, narrows considerably. After going 21 miles come to some low hills, spurs of the above and, descending by an easy gradient between two of them, reach a narrow valley with a small village in its centre called Chahardang. Leaving this on the left, and following the valley for a mile, cross over a small hill. Another hour brings one to the village of Rosak. The village is in a very tumbled-down condition with no accommodation, but is picturesquely situated. The hills to the N. are high and bold; those to the S., whilst of inferior height and much broken up, some with a considerable amount of scrub, have abrupt sides and sharp bold peaks. In the valley itself a good deal of cultivation, with a fair stream of clear water running through the centre. In no place was the road impassable to wheeled carts. The village contained 100 houses.
11	Furg 3,000′.	14	197	This distance also seems to have been underestimated. It is probably 18 miles; and the longer road referred to below is probably about 22 miles. From Rosak to Furg there are two roads,—one 4 *farsakhs*, the other 5 *farsakhs*. The latter is said to be the easier, and is more or less level the whole way, but full of turns and twists. The shorter road is that here followed. For the first 5 miles the road goes through the valley, level and easy going; the country gradually becomes very confined. After going 6 miles, ascend gradually over a very stony road to the head of the Gardan-i-Bezan-i-Furg, 4,910′. About 100 yards further on is a small tank in bad repair. Road all down hill, a long but not very steep descent, somewhat stony. At about 10 or 11 miles reach the plain of Furg which is nearly circular, with several date topes about. The village of Furg is square, walled in by mud walls, with flanking towers, and gates on its E. and W. faces. The houses are all built of mud or else sun-dried bricks. The place is in anything but a prosperous condition. Water seems very plentiful, several small but good streams running through the streets. Provisions also in abundance and cheap, but no transport. Furg contains about 500 people, including residents in surrounding villages. The town itself only contains some 150 people (Vaughan). For further details, *vide* Route No. 52 from Lingah to Yazd, stage 13.
12	Taskat 2,490′.	19¼	216¼	After going 3 miles, come to a hill on the right, on which are the remains of a ruined castle, and at the foot of it a number of mounds and other signs of a town. The place is known as the Kala Bahman. The hill is some 180 feet high, and together with the ruins about its foot, covers a considerable amount of ground. 2¾ miles across a level plain; then enter some low hills, and an intricate mass of ravines and gullies. After going through this for an hour, enter a narrow defile between two long low hills. The defile takes an hour and three quarters to get through; it is very narrow; with scarcely room in some places for two horses to pass. The hills on each side are not more than 80 to 100 feet high. Another half hour's rough going, over and around hills and up and down ravines, brings one out on a small level plain which it takes just an hour to cross; then over the slope at the bottom of some hills. Another hour's ride brings one to Taskat, a village some 3 miles off the main road. The place is very dilapidated. It has, however, a very fine date grove.

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No. 60.

SHIRAZ *to* BANDAR ABBAS, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	There is another road from Furg somewhat to the S. The two roads bifurcate at the entrance to the hills. The southern one is level and not stony. It is, however, about a *farsakh* longer. By the road described, it would be nearly impossible to take wheeled transport.			
13	SAID JAUDAR . 2,390′.	26	242¼	The road now only a track across a plain covered with low scrubs. At 2 miles some low hills, and passing through them for half a mile, reach the Dasht-i-Taskat. A long level plain, about 50 miles in length and some 15 broad. At the far end (N. N. W.) is the Baluk-i-Fardanin; 7 miles off, somewhat more northerly is the village of Dasht-i-Konar; opposite, nearly due S., a long range of hills called Galagah. This range seemed to bound the southern side of the plain for its whole length. Follow the plain along the base of some low hills on the left hand. Distance 19 miles. The plain is covered in nearly every direction with salt efflorescence, and in some parts the going is very soft, but easy. Carts could be used without difficulty, except during rainy weather. Just before turning to the N. E., around a point of the hills, is the direct road to Furg. After passing this point, the plain opened out to the N. Going then for 7 miles further reach Said Jaudar, a poorish village with a good date grove. No provisions of any sort to be got, the water, however, good, and plenty of it.
14	SADATABAD . 2,360′.	13½	255¾	Across the same plain, quite level, with a great deal of salt incrustations about. After riding for an hour passed the small village of Rafiabad with the village of Karkun about 2 miles to the N. E., both with good date plantations. About the plain, date topes seen in every direction. At 6 miles passed the road from Tarun to Lar; then the direct road from Furg to Bandar Abbas. At 9 miles cross a small stream; then a larger branch of the same river, both quite salt; the latter about 10 feet wide with a depth of 6 or 7 inches. The plain is all more or less salt, very soft, and after heavy rains would be very bad going indeed. It is cut up by several water-courses. The Kala of Sadatabad is completely in ruins, the people all living in date huts. There is a very fine stream of water running through the place. The latter part of the plain within some 2 miles of the village, is covered with a semi-sort of jungle of *gaz* trees. Here the most direct route between Saidabad, (stage 11, Route No. 17,) and Bandar Abbas is entered upon and followed onwards.
15	GHARAH or GURA. 2,000′.	33¾	289½	The road for the first 2 miles somewhat up hill slightly stony; then enter the Tang-i-Lambi winding for about some 20 minutes among low hills, and then out on to a small plain about 6 miles long by 4 wide. The Tang in no place difficult; in some places a bit stony, but otherwise good. Crossing the plain, by the side of the road on the left hand, is a small canal of water called Khunab (bloodwater). At the end of the plain the road makes a short sharp descent into the dry bed of a river, and then upon mounting the other side immediately enters the Tang-i-Zagh. This is a difficult place; the windings of the defile very considerable; the hills on each side often nearly perpendicular, exhibiting at times most wonderful colouring and queer shapes. After getting through the defiles, the road bends to the S. W., and gradually ascends; highest point by aneroid 26·30. Then gradually descending, it enters the dry bed of a river, and, following this for some 5 miles, passes the village of Abmah, about a mile to the left. For some way the road runs between highish hills, and no distant view is to be got. The whole of the latter part of the way is stony, and by far the worst going yet experienced. It would be difficult to get vehicles through either pass or over some parts of these river beds, but not by any means an impossibility. A very little labour would render the whole route quite practicable. The hills hereabouts are more like mud heaps than hills. Many flourishing date topes about. Gharah has no proper village or houses. The houses or huts of date palm leaves are erected all over the place under the date trees, which are very numerous. There are 350 such huts.

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No. 60.

Shiraz *to* Bandar Abbas, *viâ Darab and Furg.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
16	Zaratu . .	7	296½	Along a stony road. Passing about 1½ miles from the end of the date trees, two *abambars*, follow a dry water-course for some 4 miles; it is known as the Chin-i-Tul; then a long slope from the hill on the right. The Kuh-i-Zaratu, cut up by water-courses, leads down to the little village of Zaratu, a small place nestling under the hill. Excellent camping place, nice patches of green turf under fine date trees, with a good spring of fresh water rushing from the hill side. This spring continues good all through the year. Although the road now is not available for vehicles, owing to the numerous deep water-courses which intersect it, yet a little work would soon make it fairly practicable. Zaratu has only 7 houses.
17	Sarzeh . . 1,090′.	17	313½	Follow the Chin-i-Zuratu for 2 miles, when the road drops into a dry river bed, and then comes on to the Bir-i-Buland. Direction nearly due S. The road fairly open and broad, but here and there somewhat stony, with some slight gradients. At 4½ miles come to a small open plain called Barak. At 7 miles the direction is W., and a small pass, called Gudar-i-Sowaru, is crossed; then in and out of some small hills, and again into the river bed. Here there was some water, known as the Ab-i-Shirin. Road still among the same small hills, but working E. At 11 miles enter the plain called Sahra-i-Dardam. Road now nearly due W. After going for about 5 miles through this plain, covered with mimosa, acacia, and wild almond, arrive at the village of Sarzeh. Water from wells, and also a spring from a hill close by; but this, although sweet and plentiful in winter, gets very brackish in summer. It appears that from Gharah there is another road *viâ* Finn, which is about 4 *farsakhs* (14 miles) away from here in a north-north-westerly direction. Sarzeh is a village of 20 houses.
18	Ginao . . 660′.	15½	329	First 5 miles, good road over sandy plain; thence rough and stony but fairly level, across the Dasht-i-Madam. Halting place by roadside, at a rain water tank; scanty supplies. At 1½ miles further S. is a date plantation near a copious hot sulphur spring.
19	Chah-i-Ali . 290′.	13	342	At 1½ miles low *kotal*, bad crossing. Thence road rough and stony over level. Small village, supplies scarce, water good from *kanat*.
20	Bandar Abbas .	10¾	352¾	First 2½ miles down rocky water-course, remainder extremely bad road over broken rocky country.

Note.—From Sadatabad (stage 14 above) to Saidabad, (stage 11 of route No. 17) joining the latter at Gishkuh, the distance is about 118 miles. The stages are as follows, from Sadatabad:—

1	Gakum . . 2,250′.	12	12	Good road over gravelly plain. Small village, supplies procurable and water fairly plentiful.
2	Dara-i-mud . 3,560′.	22½	34½	For 1½ miles good road over a cultivated plain. At 3 miles cross a *kotal*. Rest of road bad, along bed of water-course. Small hamlet on rocky hill side; supplies scarce; water good but not plentiful.
3	Gishkuh . 4,650′.	21¼	55¾	Extremely bad rocky road in bed of ravine which is left at 4 miles by difficult ascent. Thence level road over stony plain to about 7 miles, after which ascend water-course for 8½ miles; fairly good going but stony. Last 6 miles good road over gravel plain.

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No. 60A.

Darab *to* Shiraz, *viâ Lake Niriz.*

Authority.—Ouseley.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Madawan .	20	20	W. N. W. The road first goes through a pass, then over a fine cultivated plain W. N. W., crossing many water-courses and one river, Rud-i-bar. The direction then changes N. W. at 10 miles. The road goes close to some hills and resumes the direction W.-N.-W. Then cross a river and then over a salt plain to Madawan.
2	Irij . .	25	45	At 1 mile pass a ruined village on the right of road. At 2 miles village of Kuhash. At 4 miles come to a defile between two hills, forming banks of yellowish clay on each side, nearly perpendicular and 80 or 90 feet high, the road not being more than 9 or 10 feet wide; a little farther on is another defile, narrower and with not less perpendicular sides. Then the road is hilly and stony for 3 or 4 miles to a plain; at 10 miles pass village of Derakan; then over a plain called Sahra-i-Karabulak; and at 13 or 14 miles pass through a large cemetery, and then to Tang-i-Irij, a narrow defile, and in 4 miles more reach Irij. The village is also called Ij.
3	Savonat . .	15	60	N. W. The road goes over the plain for 2 miles. It then begins to wind among the inequalities of a very rugged, hilly path for 9 miles N. N. W., being in many places as bad as the worst passes between Bushahr and Shiraz. It then emerges on to a plain, on which it continues to the stage. It is a large village, and supplies are procurable.
4	Khir . .	15	75	N. N. W. The road goes over the plain for 3½ miles to a reservoir of water; then goes close to the hills W. N. W. At 11 miles another reservoir. At 13 miles the village of Maiman, whence the Lake of Niriz is visible. In 2 miles or more reach Khir. A few supplies are procurable.
5	Khan-i-Kitf* or Khana-i-Khet.	20	95	W. N. W. The road goes for 6 miles over a plain to a hot spring, the water of which is slightly brackish. Thence it goes near the lake over a dead plain covered with salt, and without a sign of habitation anywhere. There is only a ruined caravansarai here, and a stream of brackish water. Supplies must be brought from the last camp.
6	Gawakan .	32	127	W. N. W. The road goes over a plain for 8 or 10 miles, incrusted with salt. At 18 miles enter district of Karbal. Water from the river.
7	Bandamir .	20	147	W. N. W. The road goes along the right bank for 3½ miles to the Pul-i-Gawakan, where it crosses to the left, along which it continues over a perfectly flat plain much intersected by irrigation drains. Some supplies are procurable here. Water is good. Thence 11 miles N. W. are the ruins of Persepolis.
8	Zarghun 5,400′. .	18	165	W. N. W. and S. W. The road goes along the left bank of Bandamir to Pul-i-Khan, where it crosses and then goes W. to Zargun. Supplies and carriage procurable here.
9	Shiraz . . 5,200′.	17	182	S. W. The road is generally rugged and stony. At 7 miles cross the Ab-i-Barik; then go over the plain by the River Rukni to the Tang-i-Allah Akbar, whence to Shiraz. For more complete detail of this stage, *vide* Route 37, stage 14.

* See also No. 46, stages 11 to 15, for remainder of road to Shiraz.

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No. 61.

SHUSTAR *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Ahwaz and Behbahan.*

Authority.—WELLS, December 1881; JONES, SCHINDLER, McGOWAN, February 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAND-I-KIR . 300′.	25	25	Direction S. The road goes over level ground. Near Shustar the few cultivated fields show what could be done if this country were inhabited by an industrious people. The alluvial plain would be impassable after rain, the soil is so deep and clayey. Here and there are large patches of jungle. Band-i-Kir is on the point of land dividing the Kaisar Band or Gargar stream, which is diverted from the Karun above the castle at Shustar, and the Shatait or Karun Proper. The Dizful river also falls in just opposite. Cross the first of these three, so as to get on to the left bank of the combined river, on which bank Ahwaz stands. This ferrying may be avoided by leaving Shustar by the Pul-i-Belati, or east gate, and keeping along the left bank of the Kaisar Band or Gargar stream; but this would make it three days' journey to Ahwaz instead of two. Band-i-Kir has about 80 Arab inhabitants. Supplies plentiful.
2	AHWAZ . . 220′.	27	52	The Gargar, 50 yards wide and very deep, has first to be crossed by boat. The road thence is level and good. It goes through the Arab village of Wais (17 miles). Ahwaz is a miserable place with about 300 Arabs. The climate is comparatively cool here. For further details of these two stages, *vide* Route 55, stages 6—9.
3	CAMP (E. of SHAKHE marsh).	27	79	Across the trackless plain of Ram Hormuz, and following for many miles the base of the sandstone hills that trend away S. E. The country here is very fertile. No artificial irrigation is required. The Arabs till the soil enough for their own wants, and no more. They are notorious robbers. At the end of the march cross the large marsh of Shakhe. McGowan (in February 1895) describes this as very swampy and bad. Camping-ground on the sand hills to the east of it.
4	CAMP near MIR BACHA.	24	103	Direction E. The road is easy, but no longer level. To the north and east the ground is undulating; the way (there is no track) soon meets the Gopal river as it meanders slowly between mud banks 18′ in height. It has a taste of naphtha, and is the same brackish water that is found in the marsh, which in fact is fed by it. On the banks of the stream are the "Bowie" tribes' summer grounds. There are signs of cultivation. The Gopal showed marks of flood 6′ higher than its normal level. It was 30′ broad and 3′ deep when crossed. McGowan (in February 1895) describes this river as 40 yards wide, and very deep, and rapid. The road, for a track has commenced, leads through marly and gypsum hills to a raised plain, and the head waters of one of the branches of the Gopal is crossed. The way is along the plain to the village of Mir Bacha, which is situated on a "teppe"; thence the plain slopes gently down to Ram Hormuz. We halt half way down. Samples of the naphtha from the well on the road to Shustar shown on St. John's map were examined, and prove to be excellent. There is not much of it they say, and the spring has been known to fail entirely after catching fire. The water here is slightly brackish.
5	RUSTAMABAD .	14	117	Direction E. by S. There is no road as we are avoiding Ram Hormuz. We waded along through flooded paddy fields, past a village, named Pilip, to another named Rustamabad. The people here are a colony of Kuhgelu Lurs, who have migrated hither from Behbahan.
6	CAMP near JARZUN.	19	136	Direction E. by S. Just outside Rustamabad cross a stream, named the Shura—insignificant except in flood time. The road, going slightly south by east, enters the broad open valley of the

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No. 61.

SHUSTAR *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Ahwaz, and Behbahan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Kurdistan (Jarahi) river, bounded on the south by a low range of hills, not shown on St. John's map, and on the north by a lofty range. We are marching upstream and 2 miles parallel to and north of it, so have to cross the deep cut courses of many mountain torrents. Their sides could be ramped for the passage of vehicles. Six and a quarter miles (two *farsakhs*) from Rustamabad is Sultanabad, a small village with a few date palms and some bean cultivation. The valley is here about 4½ miles broad, and the river only 1½ miles to south. A few miles further on the road comes right to its bank. There are large quantities of *kanar* trees in the plain, and aspens along the river side. This would be a fertile spot if it had a settled population. After passing the fourth torrent at right angles to the road, we come on some cultivated ground, and halt.
7	DEH KORAISEH	25	161	Direction E. About 4 miles east of Jaizun the valley narrows considerably, and the road, no longer able to follow the river, strikes across the spur from the mountains, which spur here closes the valley. The road, though rough, could easily be knocked into shape, having no steep gradients, and the rocks mostly being conglomerate. From the north-east side of the spur a fine view of the Behbahan plain is gained. The town is in the middle distance, with a fine range of mountains to the north, with their snowy caps bounding the view in that direction. A low range of hills to the south divides the plains of Behbahan from that which runs down to the Persian Gulf, and turns the river Jarahi west into the valley, up which we have been travelling. On the left the road from Potek is seen, with the plain on that side a deep green from *kanar* clumps. St. John's map shows the Potek road as joining at Kai-Kaus; but this is incorrect. There is no such place on the Ram Hormuz road. Deh Koraiseh has only about 15 inhabitants.
8	BEHBAHAN . 1,300′.	11	172	Direction E. A stream from the direction of north has first to be crossed, and 3 miles from camp the river Jarahi itself forms a formidable obstacle. From bank to bank it is 70 yards wide, and in flood would be at least 6 feet deep; it is a rapid stream, and even when only 45 yards wide is only fordable by strong men, being up to the horses' girths. In spring it would be a nasty flood to pass. Fine cover of tamarisk and oleander marks its course, whilst beyond palm groves, villages and cultivated ground present an unwonted scene of prosperity and security for this part of Persia. The rest of the road easy and level.
				The town has practically no walls; the population is between four and five thousand; it seems thinly peopled and tumbledown, yet delightfully clean compared with Dizful and Shustar. The water-supply is poor. Water has to be stored in *abambars* or subterranean chambers for summer use. There is a regiment of infantry and a few guns here.
				McGowan made the marches from Mir Bacha as follows:—
				Hormuz, 2 *farsakhs*, Sultanabad, 4 *farsakhs*, Jaizun, 4 *farsakhs*, Koraiseh, 7 *farsakhs*, Behbahan, 2½ *farsakhs*.
9	KHAIRABAD river	15	187	Direction E. Road goes east across the plain of Behbahan and into the low hills that divide the basin of the Khairabad river from that of the Jarahi. Camp near the river, which is 30 yards wide and easily fordable, though in spring it would be a formidable obstacle, being rapid with a stony bed. The road is easy with a slight ascent. McGowan reports the river (in April 1895) as deep with strong current, and only fordable under guidance of experts, and states that, during the rainy season, it would be unfordable. There is a good bridge a little below the ford, one or two of the centre arches of which are broken down. It could, however, be restored at a very small outlay.
10	DO-GUMBAZAN . 2,730′	27½	214½	Direction S. E. The road commences well—gradually ascends to the plain of Lishtar, 4 miles wide by 10 miles long—a grand pasture. Even at this season there is grass, and the evergreen

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No. 61.

SHUSTAR *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Ahwaz and Behbahan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

kanars give shade, whilst the Shams-ul-Arab stream, which bounds it on the south-east, supplies good water. The above-named stream is small, except in time of flood. After crossing it we enter rounded gypsum hills, and are amongst them for 4 miles of road; after which, crossing the water-parting between Shams-ul-Arab and the Do-Gumbazan stream (altitude 2,480′), the road becomes level with hills on either side. That of Shah-Kuh on the right front is remarkable in shape. The mountain on the left, marked on the map as Kuh-i-Kuma, but known as Kuh-i-Dil, must be at least 10,000′ in height. They say the stream from this plain is lost in a marsh. The water from the snows of Kuh-i-Dil mostly goes down the Shams-ul-Arab. At Do-Gumbazan is a ruined caravansarai and a small village, the first we have seen since Behbahan.

11	BASHT . . 2,730′.	25	239½	Direction N. E. From Do-Gumbazan to Basht 8 *farsakhs*, there is a gentle descent over a plain showing marks of once having been well peopled, though now few tents are seen. A little cultivation. Great slabs of almost perpendicular limestone rise from it, and form the south of the Kuh-i-Dil. The road runs to the N. E., and turns the east end of the mountain without much difficulty by threading between the knife edges of the remarkable limestone formation, and ascends a slight *kotal* called the Tang-i-Narik (altitude 3,230′). To the east of the mountain the country is quite parklike with the oaks, which have again appeared. On nearing Basht the road was so bad, following a zigzag for 1½ miles, that we had often to dismount; but a better track exists. The small stone fort of Basht would hold 70 men. There is a permanent garrison. At Basht is a fine open valley running W. by N. to E. by S. with small stream capable of becoming an awkward flood. This in its normal condition trickles over a stony bed down the centre of the valley. The people (there are only about 100) are at feud with all their neighbours, and never dare wander out of sight of home. Large clumps of wild myrtle dot the plain. A road goes from here to Mian *kotal*, and is reported to be good. The snowy peaks above Dasht-i-Arjin were visible from Do-Gumbazan.
12	TAL-ESPID* . 2,830′.	18	257½	Direction E. by S. From Basht the road leads down and across the valley, past mounds evidently sites of ancient fortified places, and enters the low hills on the N. W.; it ascends only to descend again, so as to hit off a water-course, which must be occupied by a considerable torrent at times. Thence through a parklike valley with fine oaks. At the head of this is the first serious obstacle to vehicles since Behbahan, *viz.*, the Guzinjan ridge, which is of limestone rocks. The ascent, coming from the west, is nothing, but the descent of half a mile into the Chal-i-Mora plain is steep, rough, and difficult. The view from the Guzinjan ridge (altitude 2,780′) is fine. The Chal-i-Mora valley, almost perfectly flat, has its alluvial soil standing level up against the stony hills. A narrow gorge admits the river, which meanders from the N. E., escaping by an equally narrow gorge to the W. The plain extends to the E., like an arm of the sea, the sluggish stream of the Sar-ab-i-Siah (locally called Tang-i-Sher) draining this arm, and falling into the main stream 2 miles from the ridge. The fords of the main river and that of the Sar-ab-i-Siah are easy. McGowan (in April 1895) describes the Ab-i-Siah as follows:—Its bed is very wide and is banked by thick jungle. In winter it must be quite impassable, now it is fordable and that is all. The ford is just above where a remarkable mound, evidently artificial, is now crowned by a ruined mosque. The mound is circular in shape, has 40′ of steep scarp, and 70′ diameter. The Sar-ab-i-Siah evidently was formerly led round the E. side of the mound as well as the W., and a wet ditch was thus secured; but now there is only water on the W. Tal-Espid plain is similar to that of Chal-i-Mora in character, only more circular than oblong, which is the shape of the former. One's attention is attracted by the square mud towers of the Lur inhabitants, all placed on artificial mounds commanding the tents or huts at their feet. These Lur people stay here all the year round, but prefer not to build houses for fear of the tax-gatherer getting a firmer hold of them by means of their fixed residences.

* For road from Tal Espid to Kazran, *vide* bottom of page 318.

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No. 61.

SHUSTAR *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Ahwaz and Behbahan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
13	PUL-I-MURT . 3,630′.	16	273½	Follow the Tal-Espid plain to N. E., straight to a steep rugged *kotal* (altitude 3,830′). Obviously there must be a better line for a road where the river enters the plain. Having descended the other side of the *kotal*, reach the river again, and 2 miles further up stream the foot of the precipitous hill, named Kala-Safed, from the white colour of its rocks, and its being used as a stronghold in time of disturbance. There is only one way to the top, and that no easy one. The sides are scarps of perpendicular rock. This hill should be on the left bank; it is marked on the wrong side of the river in St. John's map. Just by Kala-Safed the Fahliun river is joined by the Sul stream from the north, the main stream from the east, being here called the Tang-i-Khast river. It is 18 yards wide and 3′ deep, flowing very rapidly. It gets the name of the Tang-i-Khast stream from a narrow gorge, through which it flows. This gorge would be the natural direction of the road to Shiraz; but for some reason the Sul is followed in its north-easterly direction, and along it a very rough bit of country is encountered.
14	TANG-I-RUDIAN 5,400′.	24½	298	From Pul-i-Murt follow the main stream of the Sul river along its left bank, having crossed to that side. The valley is pretty and well wooded, though narrow and steep banked. The road could be made very good, as the gradients are not very difficult. Rice cultivation is seen near the water wherever the valley widens, and now and then clumps of myrtle appear. A solitary mill is the only habitation. The track, leaving the head-quarters of the Sal or Sul, turns east through a narrow gorge capable of carrying a good road, and by easy gradients the watershed that divides us from the plateau of Tang-i-Rudian is reached. (Altitude 6,950′). Having crossed this, the descent to the banks of the Tang-i-Khast or Fahliun river, which here is called the Tang-i-Rudian river, is easy and gentle. We are now on an extensive plateau, bounded on the north by the Kuh-i-kum-Firuz, on the south by the lofty range that runs west from Dasht-i-Arjin, and on the east by the Kuh-i-Barafi of Shiraz and the Kuh-i-Kelat; on the west the plateau dies out in the hills that bound the Sul river.
15	GOYUM . . 6,110′.	24	322	The village of Tang-i-Rudian is situated at the bottom of a narrow valley carved out of the plateau by the Fahliun river, which is here, as at Kala-Safed, perfectly sweet. Direction S.-E. Leave the fort and valley of Tang-i-Rudian, the head-quarters of the Dushman-Zeari (?) Lurs. A steep climb of 600′ and we are on the level of the plateau; 200′ more, and we cross a ridge that, running from the direction of Shiraz, divides the plateau in

From Tal-Espid to Kazarun there is a road down the valley of the Shahpur river *vide* end of this route. This Tal-Espid plain is watered by the Fahliun river, as I prefer to call it (after the principal village and tribe of Tal-Espid plain). It is shown as Ab-i-Shur in St. John's map, and as the Rudian river and Tang-i-Khast or Shashpir on my sketch. Rice fields seem to absorb the whole of the rapid stream, for not a drop could we see in the water-course which leads from the plain to the south-west; but numerous irrigation channels were to be traced, notably the one leading to the head of the Sar-ab-i-Siah valley.

The road crosses the Sul stream no less than four times in 3 miles, and is bridged at the fifth crossing by the Pul-i-Murt ("Bridge of the Myrtles"). At this Pul we rested for the night, there being an old caravansarai.

The Pul-i-Murt is named after the extraordinary fine myrtle that flourishes in groves near at hand. Oleander and wild almond too flourish in this narrow valley, shut in and protected as it is from winter blasts. The people on this side of Behbahan are totally different in appearance from the Bakhtiari, the fine-drawn Arab, or the flat-faced Kuhgelu Lurs we have been accustomed to. Here the Mamaseni Lurs are the finest looking men I have seen in Persia. They have a handsome, Jewish cast of countenance, with very aquiline noses and long beards; the moustaches drooping and lighter coloured; the hair also light brown; the eyes often are black but sometimes grey.

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No. 61.

SHUSTAR *to* SHIRAZ, *viâ Ahwaz and Behbahan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				two, but dies out here at Tang-i-Rudian. From the summit of this ridge Adakhan is visible, and a plain dotted very sparsely with villages. With a settled Government this would be a rich place indeed. Vines are grown along the hill sides, as we follow the northern slope of the ridge to where the plain dies out at a village named Shul (altitude 6,725′). The people are not the men that the Tal-Espid plain produces though they belong to the same clan. A gentle ascent from Shul takes you to the watershed dividing the basin of the Fahliun river from that which drains into the Shiraz valley. This watershed is at altitude 7,350′. The camp at Goyum, a Saiad village.
16	SHIRAZ . . 5,200′.	21	343	Direction S. E. Descend gently, passing several walled villages and the gardens of Masjid-i-Bardi.

As a substitute to stages 1—5 above, the following route *viâ* Ram Hormuz is given as being more direct :—

1	BANI DAOD . 250′.	24½	24½	For 6 miles, along the road to Isfahan (see Route No. 38A.) direction E., then S. over a plain ; road winding to avoid fissures or *nalas* in alluvial soil. A small village on bank of Gargar stream inhabited by Arabs in summer.
2	NAPHTHA SPRINGS 596′.	20¾	45¼	For 10 miles over plain, then between two ranges of hills crossing numerous torrent beds. Road fair.
3	KANDAK STREAM	13	58¼	Road good for 5 miles. Then down a valley liable to be logged after heavy rain as far as a ruined guard-house at Kala-i-Darabi. The Kandak is sluggish and muddy, 20 paces wide and 12′ deep in flood.
4	RAM HORMUZ .	22¾	81	Along the foot of Kuh-i-Kandak, at 16 miles cross a stream 30′ wide by 2′ deep.
5	RUSTAMABAD .	7	88	Over a plain.

McGowan gives the following information regarding the route from Tal Espid to Kazran :—

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	NURABAD . . .	3	3	A river is crossed opposite Fahlian; most difficult and dangerous to ford, as two branches, covering a large area, have to be crossed. Some distance up the river are four ruined piers of a very old bridge. From this to Nurabad the road is good. Nurabad lies in the middle of a fertile plain. The inhabitants are Lurs and are more civilised and peaceful than those met with at Tal Espid and Basht.
2	SHAHPUR-2,570′ .	7	10	The road is good.
3	KAZRAN 3,850′ .	4	14	Road good.

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No. 62.

TANK *to* BAMPUR, *viâ Geh and Champ.*

Authority.—SYKES and BRAZIER-CREAGH, 1894, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
	BANDAR TANK .			A tiny fishing hamlet.
1	BIR . .	12	12	Track across sand to stage in desert. Water (scarce, except after rains) from mudhole.
2	SAPTAK . .	11	23	Level track. Saptak on River Goach, flowing south ; no village, water from spring.
3	NAZOK . .	12	35	Road through low hills. Nazok, a spring and village. Small amount of supplies procurable.
4	NAOKINJA .	13	48	Road rather to west of Chahbar track. At 1½ miles Rezdan, a few palms, then Patab, a small village on a dry *nala*, spring of water, small amount of supplies. Naokinja, a hamlet on the Geh-Chahbar road. Supplies procurable. Water from the river and *kanats*.
5	GEH . . 1,476'.	10½	58½	Road over rugged country and, generally speaking, up the Geh river, which is frequently crossed ; at 2 miles the river Sirha joins in.
6	KASHI (KAUR) .	10	68½	Hamlet on river of the same name. Small amount of supplies available. Good water from river. Stony going along a river bed.
7	RAVAG . .	9½	78	Hamlet on the Kashi river ; road as above ; also supplies and water.
8	NOKOCH . .	11	89	Hamlet ; supplies, etc., as above.
9	GOH . .	12½	101½	Small village ; supplies, etc., as above.
10	CHAMP . . 4,040'.	15	116½	Long and difficult march. At 9th mile cross the Gacha *kotal*. Champ is a village of some 50 houses, and supplies are procurable in fair quantities. It is the regular route between Bampur, Chahbar and Gwardar. Champ is a small independent state under Sardar Mir Khan Muhammad. He pays no *maliyat*, but furnishes, when called on, some 30 to 50 irregulars, *i.e.*, *jambaz* and foot soldiers, fully equipped, and also protects the country from marauding bands.
11	SURMIJ or SURMICH.	18	134½	A long and difficult march crossing the watershed which separates the drainage running to the Bampur river from that joining the Geh and Kaja rivers. Surmij is a small hamlet with date grove and cultivation. Water, fuel, and a small amount of supplies are procurable.

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No. 62.

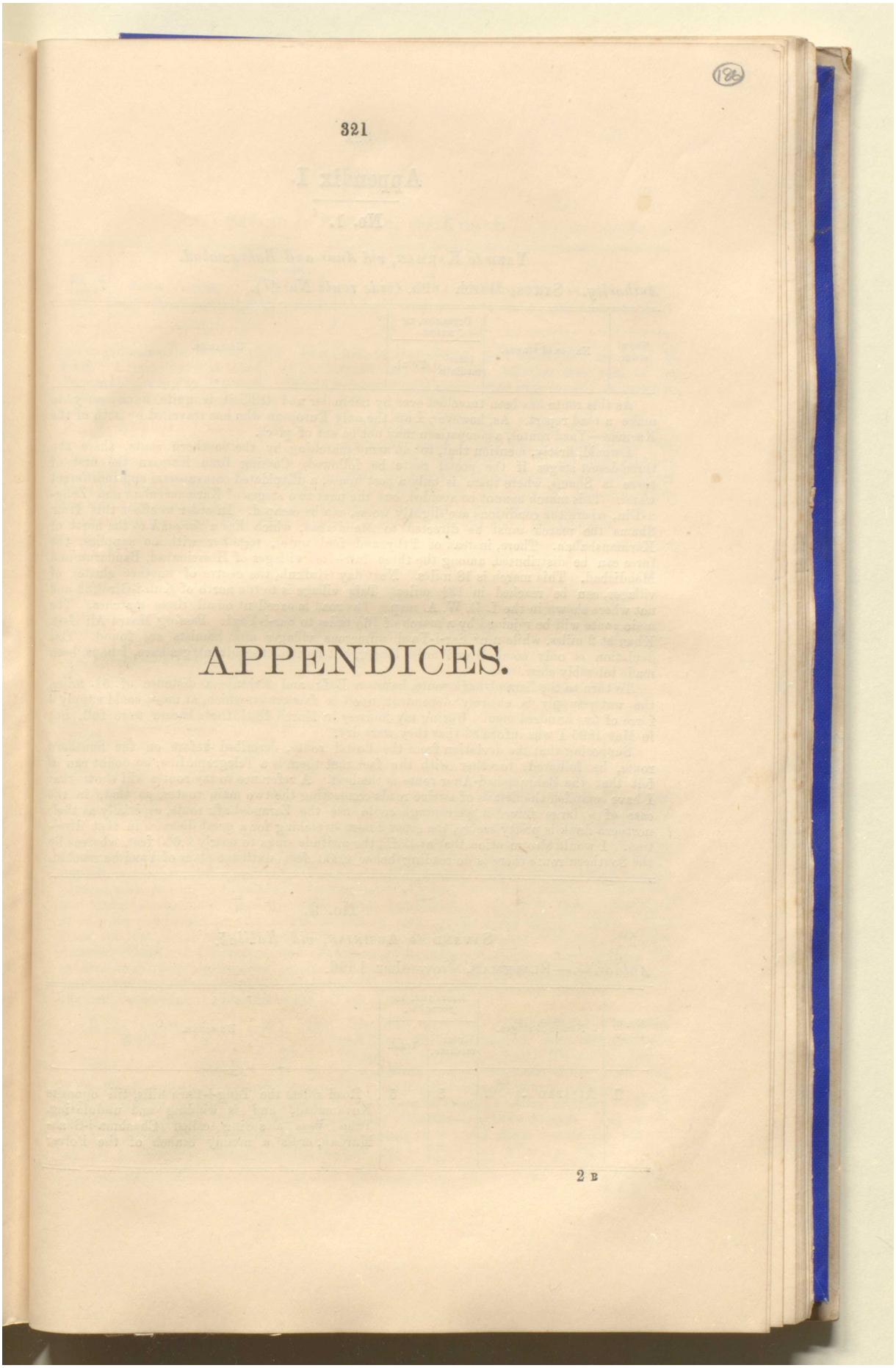
TANK *to* BAMPUR, *viâ Geh and Champ.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
12	MAIAN PISH .	13	147½	Road goes over the skirts of the Champ hills for part of the way and then over sandy desert. No water or supplies *en route*; fuel scanty.
13	GWAR PUSHT .	14	161½	Track over the Bampur *Lut* (sandy desert); no water or supplies. Halting-place in small date grove; water scarce.
14	BAMPUR . .	10	171½	Track runs across desert for 7 miles, then ford Bampur river; it is easily fordable in dry weather, but frequently unfordable in January and February after heavy rain. Last 3 miles over good going, through the wood belt flanking the river. Road practicable for artillery: Persian guns have proceeded by this route to Chahbar.

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APPENDICES.

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Appendix I.

No. 1.

YAZD *to* KARMAN, *viâ Anar and Bahramabad.*

Authority.—SYKES, March 1895, (*vide route No. 47*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

As this route has been travelled over by Schindler and Gill, it is quite unnecessary to make a road report. As, however, I am the only European who has travelled by both of the Karman—Yazd routes, a comparison may not be out of place.

I would, firstly, mention that, for an army marching by the Southern route, there are three desert stages if the postal route be followed. Coming from Karman the first of these is Shams, where there is only a post house, a dilapidated caravanserai and indifferent water. This march cannot be avoided, but the next two stages of Karmanshahan and Zehn-u-Din, where the conditions are slightly worse, can be escaped. In order to effect this from Shams the march must be directed to Mehdiabad, which lies a *farsakh* to the north of Karmanshahan. There, instead of filthy and foul water, together with no supplies, the force can be distributed among the three fair-sized villages of Hosseinabad, Bandarun and Mehdiabad. This march is 18 miles. Next day Girdkuh, the centre of another cluster of villages, can be reached in 13¼ miles. This village is to the north of Kuh-i-Girdkuh and not where shown in the I. D. W. A. map. The road is excellent on all these marches. The main route will be rejoined by a march of 16½ miles to Sar-i-Yazd. Passing Mazra Ali Reza Khan at 2 miles, while near Sar-i-Yazd numerous villages and hamlets are found. This deviation is only some 6 or 7 miles longer, but its immense advantages have, I hope, been made tolerably clear.

To turn to the Zarand-Bafk route, between Bafk and Pahraj—a distance of 51 miles, the water-supply is entirely dependent upon a few tanks, which, at most, could supply a force of five hundred men. During my journey in March 1894, these baozes were full, but in May 1895 I was informed that they were dry.

Supposing that the deviation from the Postal route, described before on the Southern route, be followed, together with the fact that there is a Telegraph line, no doubt can be felt that the Bahramabad-Anar route is the best. A reference to my routes will show that I have compiled the details of twelve roads connecting the two main routes, so that, in the case of a large force, a percentage could use the Zarand-Bafk route, especially as their northern flank is pretty secure, the great desert stretching for a great distance in that direction. I would also mention that at Bafk, the altitude sinks to nearly 3,000 feet, whereas by the Southern route there is no reading below 4,000 feet until the plain of Yazd be reached.

No. 2.

SAVAND *to* ARSINJAN, *viâ Kalilak.*

Authority.—BLACKMAN, November 1896.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in *farsakhs*.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	ALIABAD . .	5	5	Road skirts the Tang-i-Paru hills, till opposite Kovamabad, and is winding and undulating. Then pass a spring called Chashma-i-Shah-Mardan, cross a muddy branch of the Polvar

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No. 2.

SAVAND *to* ARSINJAN, *viâ Kalilak.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in *farsakhs.* Intermediate.	Distance, in *farsakhs.* Total.	Remarks.
				river and enter the Kalilak plain. From here to Kasr-i-dasht, past Vakilabad, the road is level. A road from Vakilabad, *viâ* Daolatabad and Bukun, to Arsinjan was said to be impassable owing to rice-fields. Whole country would probably be very muddy in winter. Aliabad is a large walled village.
2	ARSINJAN .	4	9	For the first 4 miles the road goes east, over open ground, up a very gentle incline at the foot of the Tang-i-Balaki hills. Road then becomes undulating and winds amongst a forest of dwarf trees for 2 miles. Then a gentle winding descent till within 2½ miles of Arsinjan, when the road goes straight down hill and is somewhat encumbered with loose stones. Arsinjan is a large village with extensive gardens, a few odd shops but no bazar.

No. 3.

ARSINJAN *to* SAVAND, *viâ Khafrak.*

Authority.—BLACKMAN, November 1896.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	Distance, in *farsakhs.* Intermediate.	Distance, in *farsakhs.* Total.	Remarks.
1	KURAI .	6	6	Road runs south-south-east towards the Tang-i-Paru hills, crossing several *kanats* and passing Muradabad, a small village, in a corner of the hills to the right. At 4 miles from Arsinjan, having reached the extremity of the Tang-i-Faruk hills, the road turns sharp to the right, opposite a village called Aliabad, and keeps to the edge of an irrigation stream, across a plain covered with *gez*, up to Jamalabad. During the winter the direct road becomes impassable, and traffic follows the skirts of the hills. From Jamalabad to 1½ miles beyond Ziadabad is also marshy in winter. At this latter point a large spring, called Ab-i-Shekhan, issues from the foot of the hills. Beyond this spring the road crosses a low spur and, passing a deserted village and 2 *kanats*, enters a cultivated plain for a mile or so. After passing one or two marshy springs the road reaches the bank of a marshy stream flowing through an opening between the low hills. Crossing this stream near a mill, half way up the defile, the road runs round the low hill to the left till near Kurai.
2	SAVAND 5,600′. .	6	12	The road skirts the hills north of Persepolis, past Kara Tabi, Abbasabad, Rani and a ruined village, till within 2 miles of Hasanabad, and is very winding and slightly undulating. This side of the Khafrak plain is frequently marshy in spring, and, although direct paths across the plain exist, they can seldom be depended upon. From Hasanabad there are two roads to Saidan, one following the telegraph line and the other the irrigation stream. The latter runs past Kateh, Buzmiyan and Anjireh-i-Kharabeh to a small bridge across the stream opposite Aliabad (below Saidan), thence the post road is joined just in front of Bagh-i-Khan.

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No. 4.

Arsinjan *to* Sirin.

Authority.—Blackman, November 1896.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in *farsakhs*. Intermediate.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Sarpaniran .	4	4	For first 3⅓ miles road runs towards Kamin, but on the opposite side of the valley to the Kamin road. Then turns sharp round to north and winds about amongst hills to the foot of a pass. Lower part of pass fairly steep and winding and road narrow, upper part much easier and more open. Summit reached in 25 minutes. Thence slight descent across a small valley, at the end of which the road enters the bed of winter torrent with sloping rocky sides. Length about 1¼ miles. Then enter the Sarpaniran valley, between the Miyan Mullah and Tang-i-Bulaki hills, about 2½ miles wide. This valley is occupied in the summer by the semi-nomad Nish Mast, who cultivate a narrow strip down the centre of the valley and own a village, about 3 to 4 miles off the road, which is deserted in winter. Water from *kanats*. A track from Sarpaniran to Kala-i-Kurshul and Kadarabad starts from the point where the road enters the Sarpaniran valley.
2	Jawa Khan .	8	12	Road crosses the valley by an easy descent and ascent and then crosses a continuation of the Miyan Mullah hills, winding round spurs to an unimportant pass; then down a short defile, with rocky sides, to a small opening about ¾ mile wide. At the opposite side of this the road turns sharp east through a defile about ½ a mile long, with high rocky sides. The road from Arsinjan to this point is everywhere commanded. From the end of this defile till near the bottom end of the valley, which extends to the Baonat hills, the country is undulating. After a steep descent, of about ½ mile over rock and boulders, a small stream is reached, flowing from *kanats* near by. To the west a low spur from the hills obstructs the view, but to the east is a continuous inclined plain. Four Arab *kalas* visible to the right and Bagh-i-Siah to the left. After crossing the stream the road ascends slightly and passes many *kanats* during the next 4 or 5 miles. At about 6 miles from Jawa Khan low hills approach the road on either side and gadually close in, till, at about 1½ miles from Jawa Khan, they are barely 200 yards apart. The hill to the left then recedes, leaving a small open space, 1½ miles long by ½ mile wide, near the top end of which Jawa Khan is situated. From Arsinjan a track runs to the east of that described above, by the Tang-i-Eshkan to Husenabad and Jawa Khan. It is about a *farsakh* longer.
3	Mazyan .	4	16	After ½ a mile the road enters the tortuous defile of a mountain stream, with high precipitous sides, passing up the boulder-encumbered bed for about ½ a mile. Then, rising gradually, the road follows the right bank of the stream almost to its source. Half a mile further it turns north-west and descends sharply for 2 to 3 miles passing a small stream, the Ab-i-Garm, half way, where boulders form a somewhat serious obstacle. At the foot of the descent the road keeps along the foot of the hills it has just crossed till an Arab shrine, the Pir-i-Kudu, is reached. Here there are several clear springs and a clump of large trees. The road now turns sharp to the right down the centre of a valley, between two spurs of the hills. Badvar is passed to the right, almost hidden amongst trees, and from this point to Mazyan there is almost continual cultivation.
4	Sirin .	4	20	Road turns west, across the end of a spur, and is narrow, winding and stony. Sarbistan lies below in a narrow valley, and further on, but not visible, is Kadamgah. The road now descends gradually, for about 3 miles, into the Baonat valley. From the point where the road enters the Baonat valley a low spur continues due north for about 2 miles; Baz is situated at the end of it, and Shidan lies further away to the right. Jamalabad is situated near the foot of the slope, and from there to Sirin the road keeps near a stream, which flows down the centre of the valley. The road is undulating and fair, but at one or two points it crosses cultivation, and at others it is encumbered with stone.

The stream is crossed by a ford a mile from Sirin.

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No. 5.

Sirin *to* Kamin.

Authority—Blackman, November 1896.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in *farsakhs*. Intermediate.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Sema Khan .	6	6	The road leaves Sirin by a one-arched brick bridge, about 30 yards long, across the stream, and winds through fruit gardens for half an hour. when it commences to ascend the hills in a south-east direction, gradually getting steeper till near the summit, when it becomes slightly easier. Up to this point the road is narrow but not obstructed. After passing the summit the road turns south-west and descends over undulating ground till it reaches the bed of a mountain stream, the right bank of which is followed to a walled village called Tangan. On the south side of the summit there is an underground winter shelter. Just beyond Tangan there is a steep ascent for 20 minutes and then a gentle descent of 2½ miles, when a sharp turn suddenly brings Sema Khan into view. Sema Khan is clustered round a tower, on the top of a detached rock, in the centre of a narrow valley. There is another road from Sirin, said to be 2 *farsakhs* shorter, but much worse for animals.
2	Kadarabad . 6,250′.	6	12	The road for the first 3 miles is undulating, with a very gradual descent; then for the next 6 or 7 miles it crosses a valley, passing the *kalas* of Khan Jan and Abbasabad, other *kalas* being visible in the distance. At the bottom end of the valley the road crosses the Sema Khan stream and, turning east, enters low hills. Road very bad indeed. After passing through a rocky defile, 1½ miles long strewn with loose stones, the road becomes more open. Kadarabad consists of a small *kala* with a larger one built round it.
3	Kamin, . 5,800′.	4½	16½	The road skirts the low hills, enclosing the Murghab—Madr-i-Suliman plain, and would probably be muddy in winter. One or two small spurs are crossed and Kurdashal is passed to the west of the road. At the entrance to the Tang-i-Kamin the road turns sharp to the right, and for the first half-mile this defile is very narrow, with precipitous sides, the road crossing the stream several times. After that the defile becomes a trifle more open, till, at 1½ miles from Kamin, the hills on the west side fall away rapidly. There are a great many *kanats* here. Kamin consists of the *kalas* of Saadatabad, Anghan and Chah Surkhi, all of which are almost hidden in gardens.

No. 6.*

Kuh-i-Malik Siah (Robat) *to* Nasirabad (Nasratabad).

Authority.—Webb Ware, March 1897.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Hurmak .	20	20	A few miles out of Robat, a broad well-marked track is joined clearly defined by small piles of stones placed at intervals on either side. This is the main direct high road between Seistan and Makran, and there is considerable traffic along it.

* See also No. 33 for a fuller description of this route.

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No. 6.

KUH-I-MALIK SIAH (ROBAT) *to* NASIRABAD, (NASRATABAD).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	GUMBAZ-I-REG	18½	38½	Ruins of two tombs on the banks of the Sh river. No drinking water procurable here, bu small well of brackish water exists some l distance off. The water of the river is salt.
3	GIRDI CHAH	12	50½	On leaving the river the road enters a br flat, clay plain strewn with ruins, and shov signs of having formerly been cultivated.
4	ASSAK CHAH	22½	73	Over bare, flat, clay plain. No bushes or t and there is great difficulty in getting fuel.
5	HUSAINABAD	19½	92½	Road passes to west of Sehkuha, a large vil where supplies are procurable.
6	NASIRABAD	20	112½	A trying march owing to the country trave being cut up by countless steep, narrow irr tion canals with water averaging in depth up the horses' girths. Nasirabad consists of a angular mud fort, ornamented with towers, with exterior walls, embracing an area 150 × 200 yards. Within the fort are the quarters of the garrison and residences of Deputy Governor and District Officials.

NOTE.—The return journey was done in four stages, *viz*:—

(1) Khak-i-Darwesh . . . . . 35 miles.
(2) Gouki-Chah . . . . . 22 ,,
(3) Hurmak . . . . . 24 ,,
(4) Robat (Koh-i-Malik Siah) . . . 20 ,,

No. 7.

RAHBUR *to* RAYIN.

Authority.—SYKES, July 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	CAMP near Garden. 7,500′.	12	12	Upon leaving Rahbur, we rode to its south- end, and then took up a bearing of 99°. For first mile we rode through barley fields, with sev groves of fine walnut trees. At 1½ miles, the to Khanu branches off, and at 2 miles we cross a tributary of the Halil Rud running a bearing of 170°. On its right bank is the hamlet of Rodur, while half a mile lower dow Duzun. Crossing the river, which is about a foot deep, we ascend to its watershed, im diately beyond which lies a second river of equal volume. This we follow up for half a m then scramble up the left bank and reach a level plain covered with thick jungle and cro by several streams with the village of Jowaran a mile to the north. At 10 miles, we desc

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Routes in Persia, Section I. Route No. . Appendix 7-A.

From Rahbur to Kerman.

Authority and date :—P. M. Sykes (1895 and 1900).

Names of stages	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	*Note.*—This route was traversed by Colonel Gore, but he gave no account of it. It is the worst of all the roads to the coast and the pass is generally closed for from 3 to 4 months.
Abdar ... (about 8,000 ft.)	13	13	Leaving Rahbur in a north-easterly direction. Naniz, a village of 50 houses, is passed at 3 miles, Ganjan, a village of about the same size, is reached at 5 miles, where the main valley is struck. At 11 miles the valley bifurcates and a track towards the north-west leads to Lalazar across the Kajmakaj Pass. This route would be difficult for camels but is good for mules. The main road now rises towards the hamlet Abdar, which is a mile to the west of it. In summer there is a normal population. Camp might be pitched at the junction of the two valleys.
Piskatun ... (about 7,500 ft.)	16	29	The track is steep, up to Gudar-i-Ishk (Pass of Love) which is crossed at 3 miles. Its elevation is 9,000 feet. The descent is trying, and is interrupted by a steep rise near a ruined caravanserai and a spring. A very rugged and stoney track leads to the main valley which is reached at 10 miles. The hamlet Shirinak lies half a mile to the south south east, and a side track runs *viâ* Chahar Tak to Gehu and Dar-i-Mazar. The main valley is crossed and then another pass, Gudar-i-Shirinak, at 12 miles. Pishkatun is a small hamlet.
Huseinabad ... (about 6,500 ft.)	20	49	A rough track down the valley leads to the little town Kariat-ul-Arab, at 8½ miles. Abundance of supplies is available and this stage might be divided here, if desired. Then the river is struck, and after crossing two tributaries, Husseinabad, which is the first of a group of villages, is reached. It lies at the junction of the Rain-Gudar-Bahramabad road.

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No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	
4	Serai Chari . (about 5,800 ft.)	14	63	There is a gradual descent down the right ban the river, on the opposite bank of which lies important village of Bahramjird. There are three or four other villages, the lowest of wh is Gulumak. At the stage there are two ca vanserais but no supplies. Water is obtain from the river. *Note.*—There is another stage of the same na on the main Kerman-Nagar Baft road, 3 mi lower down the river Chari.
5	Kerman ...	20	83	The direction is due north, and runs across deser At 13 miles, the main Nagar-Kerman road reached and at this point there is a tea house. Bakarabad lies some two miles to the west of t road which crosses a level plain and enters Ke man by the Rigabad Gate.

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No. 7.

Rahbur *to* Rayin.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				nto an extraordinarily deep ravine, at the bottom of which runs another and larger stream. oth the descent and ascent are very difficult and occupy nearly an hour, after which the ad crosses the level plain, until, at 12 miles, we decided to camp near a stream of good ater and a garden, both of which belong to the Suleimani sub-division of the Mehni tribe. uring most of our march, we had the Kuh-i-Jowaran to the north of the track, but the st river we crossed comes from the important Sirmishk or Henzar range, so called from the istricts lying up its valleys, while to the south-east lay the splendid peak of Babr Asman.
2	Darreh Mazar 7,700′.	14½	26½	Upon commencing our march we kept nearly east, crossing a stream that, like all the others, joins the Halil Rud, beyond which the route to Henzar branches off. We then swung round to e south-east and, after crossing a second *nala*, followed up one of its tributaries through a ngle of arbutus, arbor vitæ and hill tamarisk. This district is called Kangari. We ntinue skirting the lower slopes of the Henzar range until, at 3 miles, we cross the enzar river, a fine body of water some 20 or 30 yards wide, just above a hamlet called agh Aghai. For 2 miles we follow up a tributary of this river, our route still being south-st until, at 5 miles, we cross a ridge and reach the village of Isfarch at 6 miles, which is tuated on another tributary of the Henzar river. We again leave the main stream, and llow up a smaller one, our route now running due east until, at 9 miles, we reach its atershed 9,000′, and emerge on the Sardu plateau at the corner that lies between the Bahr sman and Henzar ranges. Continuing to march east we skirt the Henzar range, and llow down the right bank of a stream, through rich crops of wheat and linseed, camping, t 14½ miles, near the shrine of Sultan Saiyed Ahmad, around which was clustered a small zar, the place being generally known as Darreh Mazar.
3	Darreh Trosh. 6,800′.	16	42½	The road follows down the right bank of the river, a track to Dilfard branching off at ½ a mile from the camp. From 10 miles to the end of the stage the track is rough. At Darreh Trosh the
				iruft—Rayin route is joined.
4	Rayin . . 7,140′.	23	65½	See next route No. 8 *Jiruft to Karman*, stage 3.

No. 8.

Jiruft (Dasht-i-Kuch) *to* Karman (*Summer route*).

uthority.—Sykes, July 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Dilfard . . 5,800′.	25	25	The road, which is very stony, runs along the skirt of the Jamal Bariz range for some ten miles. It then follows up the valley of the Shur river to Dilfard, which is a considerable village buried in
				rdens with fine walnut trees. Good water from stream. Supplies fair.
	Darreh Trosh. 6,800′.	21	46	Very difficult track for laden beasts in the bed of the stream that waters Dilfard. At 7 miles a small caravanserai in good repair, while at 8 miles the summit of the Sarbizan pass

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No. 8.

JIRUFT (DASHT-I-KUCH) *to* KARMAN (*Summer Route*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				9,050 feet, is reached, from which a gradual descent brings the traveller into the Sardu plateau. To the north, Kuh-i-Hezar is plainly visible, while to the east lies the district of Givr. The track which runs pretty well north passes a second caravanserai that is practically in ruins, below which the Rahbur road branches off. It then strikes a tributary of the Bam river that drains the southern portion of the plateau. The road lies close to the river bank until, at 14½ miles, it temporarily quits it just above its junction with the stream that drains the western portion of the plain, which two streams, when united, I have termed the Sardu river. A low pass 7,800′ is crossed, and, at 20 miles, the river bank is again reached at the hamlet of Tutch Gil. The passage is effected by a one-arched bridge, and Darreh Trosh, a small village, is reached at 21 miles. It is situated on a tributary of the main stream.
3	RAYIN . . 7,140′.	23	69	Upon leaving camp we crossed the stream and, for a short distance, kept parallel to the Sardu river. At half a mile, a foot-track to Rayin branched off and we swung north-east. At three miles we crossed a spur 7,500′ and descended through masses of broken hills that formed part of the Kuh-i-Hezar range. At four miles a spring of fresh water, a little to the east of the track. We then descended into a valley and forded a tributary of the Sardu river near a hamlet, that is termed Sinjid Buland. At 6 miles, we quitted the hills and crossed a plain about a mile wide, after which we entered the last range of hills that lay between us and the wide valley of the Bam river. At 7½ miles, we crossed another low pass 7,900′, and, shortly afterwards, Rayin was visible on the far side of the valley, and still a considerable way off. We cleared the hills finally at 10½ miles and began to cross the stony plain. At 15½ miles, a track from Givr joined and at 23 miles we reached the considerable village or small town of Rayin (*vide* Gazetteer).
4	AB-I-GARM .	26	95	Upon leaving Rayin, the route first approached Mazzafabad distant about a mile, and then trended more to the west. At 4 miles, a dilapidated caravanserai termed Ab-i-Gaz. The water is warm and said to be medicinal, but we did not analyse it. Shortly afterwards the track runs between two rather prominent hills. Beyond this the Band-i-Gudr is close to the track, while the range above Rayin, the Kuh-i-Askaru, is left behind. At 12 miles, after a level and monotonous section of desert, we saw a *kanat* of good water running down from the range. We now commenced to march up a wide valley, until at 15 miles we crossed an easy pass, 8,600′, and descended, with the Jupa range to the west. At 19 miles, a second caravanserai also in ruins at the hamlet of Sang, after passing which we kept more to the west, and, passing a garden at 25 miles, reached the village of Ab-i-Garm at 26 miles. Supplies and water fairly abundant.
5	MAHUN . . 6,210′.	11	106	The day's march consisted in skirting the big peaks of the range that we had crossed on the previous day, until we could find a valley that would take us down to Mahun. At 4½ miles the small village and garden of Pongi. A little further on Zarun, lying in a parallel valley, down which we rode until, at 8 miles, we cleared the hills and saw the Mahun shrine, which we reached at 11 miles.
6	KARMAN . . 5,680′.	19	125	At Mahun the main route is again struck and followed to Karman.

NOTE.—The road from Dasht-i-Kuch to Karman *vid* the Jamal or more correctly Jabal Bariz range, works out at 142½ miles, while the above track is 125 miles. With regard to supplies, there is the season of the year to be considered, and in the summer the Sardu route would probably offer more than the Jabal Bariz track. The latter route is certainly easier for transport, but the Sardu way offers a better supply of water. In conclusion, I would recommend the Sardu route between the months of May and October. It is not open, as a rule, until the beginning of April.

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No. 9.

KUPHA *to* YAZD, *viâ Ushk and Nodushan.*

Authority.—SYKES, February, March 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	GUCHKUN . 6,500′.	15½	15½	Upon starting, Khajir lay 1 mile to the north, and Akhar some 3 miles. At ¼ mile, Ilnabad lay 2 miles off in the same direction and Jabal some 4 or 5 miles. The latter is a large village.

The day's march for 5½ miles lay pretty well due east. At that point the Nain road and telegraph run a little to the north of east, while the track we followed branched off in a more southerly direction.

To the north at 5½ miles lay the villages of Jizeh, Dakharabad, Mazra Mahomed and Purdan, clustered together on the Nain road, whilst a mass of large villages was visible some six miles to the south, thus filling up a blank on the map, with a thick population. To commence from the west, the following is the list of villages almost touching one another: Marghab, Zapan, Kifran, Jindan, Soran, Khartun, Abul Mali, Ushkeran, Varzunna and Gurgani.

At the point where the Nain road was quitted, the small village of Kamalsang lies to the south. At 8 miles Imamzada Kasim a good-sized village. From this point, we gradually ascended, passing another hamlet called Khajir at 10 miles, close to the road. At 10½ miles a track branches off to Nain. To the north Borzabad, Khurzanu and Tudashk are visible close to or on the telegraph line. Tudashk is a large village, and is the usual stage from Kupha. At 11½ miles a salt *kanat* crosses the road, running south, and shortly after the Nain-Varzunna track crosses. At 13½ miles low hills are entered. To the north Bad Fashun lying some three miles away under the hills, and, after a couple of miles through hills and over a stony track, Mazra Yakab. Thence it was but a few yards to our camp, below the remains of the fort of Guchkun. Here we tasted sweet water for the first time since leaving Natanz, a distance of nearly 100 miles. Guchkun is the head of a district composed of small hamlets. It contains 200 houses. From it there is a perfect view of the great *kavir* locally termed Kavir Isfandiaran from a large village of that name on its west edge. The Guchkun district pays £400 in taxes. The ruined fort is very ancient and wonderfully picturesque, being situated on a spur that runs down from the main range, and completely commands the road.

2	USHK . . 6,500′.	13½	29	For some distance we kept rounding spurs of the range lying to the north. At ½ mile, Marghab lying to the north of the road, and Kahun to the south. At 1½ miles Sisna and Lamastuna to the

north, and Husseinabad and Yek Baghi to the south. All these hamlets are very small, and lie close to the track. They all have salt or brackish water. At 4 miles Khana Shor to the north, at 6 miles Mazra Takki some three miles to the south, and at 7¾ miles Kala Var a tumble-down old fort, inhabited by a very old couple, who complained of the locusts most bitterly. The water, brackish as usual. Shortly after we reached more open country, and could sight villages lying along the *kavir, viz*: Hosseinabad, Ramshan, (a large village on the west side), Luru, Isfandiaran. These villages were some 30 miles distant. We still continued to skirt the same range, but to the south-west a wide plain stretched down to the *kavir*, while Kuh-i-Chiras 7,400′ rose to the south-east, a splendid landmark. At 11 miles Ishratabad, a village to the north, and, shortly after we quit the main road and turning the corner of the range, suddenly come upon Ushk, a fair-sized village with drinkable water; supplies procurable, but not in large quantities. Hence roads lead to Akda, Nain, and Naogunbad.

3	MAZRA AMIR KHAN. 5,850′.	7¾	36¾	A very short march, with a gentle descent during the whole distance. After passing a garden and a tiny marsh at ½ mile, at 3 miles Chahsiah, a well of fair water to

the west of the track. At 4 miles a route branches off to Chah Basha and Akda, and at 7¾ miles the brackish stream and the hamlet of Mazra Amir Khan.

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No. 9.

KUPHA *to* YAZD, *viâ Ushk and Nodushan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
4	SERV . . 5,000′.	18¾	56½	At 1½ miles the road to Kala Yagmakh and Isfahan branched off, and later on we saw the little fort which is one of the stations on the Isfahan road. For 8¾ miles we steadily descended, our lowest point being 4,650 feet, drainage flowing east. Here the *kavir* was rather bad, and after rain would be almost impracticable. At 10 miles another road branches off to Akda. The grazing was very rich and we found a large flock of camels. Their owners, who at first were afraid that we might be Bakhtiari raiders, told us that on the previous day some 400 sheep had been carried off close to Serv by these enterprising freebooters. Gradually ascending, we crossed a road from Akda to Isfahan at 13½ miles. At 18 miles the hamlet of Kala Shor to the north of the track, and at 18¾ miles the important village of Serv. Water and supplies fair.
				From Serv there are routes leading to Isfahan, Nain and Akdá.
5	NODUSHAN . 6,300′.	22	77½	For many miles the track skirted the Kuh-i-Beduk, the country to the west being open for some 6 or 7 miles, and then broken up with low ranges. At 10¼ miles the village of Surk bore 186, being distance some 4 miles. At 11¼ a new haoz is being constructed—a much-needed piece of work. At 14½ miles a road from Akda joins in, and the main direct Yazd road with Chahar Haoz, a desert stage with fair water, branches off. There is a haoz at this spot—dry at the time of my visit. Another 8 miles across a level plain brought us to Nodushan, a small and old town, containing some 500 houses. Its water is brackish, but fresh water is procurable from Bagh-i-Robat, some 3 miles to the south. The town is built on the banks of a wide *nala*. Branch roads run to Isfahan Abarguh, Ardakan, Nain and Maibut.
6	NASIRABAD . 7,100′.	24	101½	Our track at first lay S S. E. up the rough *nala* and, rising through low hills until at 2½ miles, we emerged upon a wide plain, which we marched up, hugging the hills to the east.
				At 3 miles we passed Bag-i-Robat close to the road, on the west side, whilst we were told that Tulgistan lay some 6 miles to the east. Shortly after, a track came in from the east running from Kom-i-Siah, also some distance off. Continuing on, we passed Khoshab, 4 miles to the west, Hassanabad about a mile, and Sadrabad also to the west, this last being passed at 6⅓ miles. Gradually ascending at 11⅓ miles we reached the first spurs of the magnificent range that has no adequate existence on the maps. At 11½ miles from a hill to the east, (altitude 9,400′) we had our last view of Kuh-i-Fushark and the Isfahan ranges. Close by was a well of sweet water to the west of the road. For 5 miles the ascent continued through unrivalled snow scenery, which we have taken a week to map in detail, so numerous were the snow peaks. At 14 miles Baid Hari, at 14½ miles Kosuk and at 16½ miles Khut, all hamlets with tiny patches of cultivation. A stream of delicious water ran down the valley, the first really good water for many march. At 17¾ miles we at length reached the Godar-i-Khut 8,500′. From it we had a wonderful view down the valley that leads to Taft. At 20¼ miles we began to pass hamlets, with excellent water and from this point, down to Nasirabad, cultivation was practically continuous. At 24 miles the small town of Nasirabad, equal in size to Nodushan. The Governor of Yazd generally passes the summer in the gardens above, and indeed they form the best hill station I have yet seen in Persia. This march was rather stony, but the gradients were very easy.
7	Garden above TAFT. 5150′.	15¾	117¼	Our route lay down the fertile valley, which at first was some three miles wide, but gradually closed in. The following is the list of hamlets: Zainalabad, Chinarak, Aliabad, Khudabad, Ibrahimabad, Hujetabad, Khushk, Tulum, Haji Ali and Akhun. These hamlets are to the west of the track up to 3 miles, at which point is Kariabad on the track. Descending we

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No. 9.

KUPHA *to* YAZD, *viâ Ushk and Nodushan.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distances, in miles. Intermediate.	Distances, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				pass Sultanabad, a small village; a haoz of sweet water at 5 miles, Shurab at 5½ miles, Faizabad at 6 miles and Sadikabad at 7 miles, all to the west of the road. At 7 miles Haji Ramazan on the road. At 9½ miles the main Shiraz road joins in, and so finishes the large stretch of unexplored country. At 12 miles we pass through the large village of Korasha, and after passing Mazra Nawab at 14½ miles, and Mazra Misri Mahomed at 15 miles, we camp at 15¾ miles in a garden about a mile and-a-half above Taft bazaar. We had descended 2,000 feet during the day, and so the climate felt very mild. Owing to being in a narrow gorge, Taft is not as cool as its elevation would lead one to suppose.
8	YAZD . . 4,020′.	14¾	132	At 1½ miles we passed through the bazaar, and out into the *nala* bed, which is very stony. At 2½ miles we clear Taft, and the hills end at 6 miles. At 3 miles Husseini to the west of the road, with Mobarka and Cham to the east. Quitting the hills, through which we had seen Yazd for some time, at 6¼ miles we reached Zainabad, at 9½ miles Bagh-i-Khan, and so on through Khairabad, Aristan, and Dardaran to Yazd.

NOTE.—The great advantage of this route for a summer campaign, compared with that *viâ* Nain, is its altitude. Nowhere does the route sink to 5,000 feet, whereas by the other route 5,000 feet is nowhere reached. Taking the whole journey from Kashan to Yazd, if the direct route from Natanz to Kupha be followed, this route is but a few miles longer. It is certainly much rougher, and supplies are less plentiful, but still, as an alternative route, it would be invaluable. Columns using both roads need never lose touch of one another. To take the case of an advance from Yazd on Isfahan, there is a route which hugs the Zaindah Rud, but it has three desert marches before the fertile string of villages commencing with Varzunna be reached. The route then by which I travelled would be much preferable, both on the score of supplies as well as for climate, if the campaign were a summer one. The only road shewn on the map from Yazd to Isfahan runs *viâ* Nain, thus passing by two sides of a triangle, and so being very much longer. The route I followed is used to a considerable extent by caravans, and, as the brackish water did not seem to cause sickness, the route is not without importance, especially as the Nain route has one or two stages with very bad water.

No. 10.

NATANZ *to* BAGH-I-ROBAT.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stages.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	SHORGISTAN .	15	15	Stony road with a slight ascent and descent to Ab-i-Azan at 8 miles; thence a second rise and fall to Shorgistan, a large village of some 400 houses with bad water.
2	BAGH-I-ROBAT .	15	30	At 5 miles Abbasabad, a small hamlet with excellent water. Thence the road to Kupha branches off. At 12 miles, hamlet of Pinavand, at 13⅓ miles Deh Zilu, and, with a continued descent Bagh-i-Robat is reached at 15 miles. Supplies good, water indifferent.

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No. 11.

VARTAN *to* ARDISTAN.

Authority—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	ZIFREH . .	11	11	Gradual ascent across plain to foot of hills. Zifreh is a village of 100 houses, and pays 1,200 Tomans (£200) in taxes. The water is excellent.
2	KEHSAR . .	14	25	Hilly road to village of Kehsar, containing 20 houses.
3	ARDISTAN .	22	47	At 3 miles Marben, at 5 miles Takkiabad. Soon after the road leaves the hills, and crosses the plain to Ardistan.

No. 12.

VARTAN *to* ISFAHAN.

Authority—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	MOLJUN . .	18	18	Road across desert plain, passing through no villages, until the stage be reached at Moljun, a fair-sized village.
2	ISFAHAN . . 5,330′.	10	28	Level road passing villages of Deh No, Imamzadeh and Hussa. The whole of this route can be traced from Vartan.

No. 13.

USHK *to* AKDA.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	CHAH BASHA .	14	14	Good road across ranges of low hills to hamlet of two houses, with bad water.
2	KHALILABAD .	16	30	Level road to village of 12 houses with good water. This is evidently the Khalilabad shown on the I. D. W. O. Map.
3	AKDA . .	9	39	Level road across plain to Akda.

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No. 14.

Ushk *to* Nain.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Husainabad .	9	9	At 1½ miles the hamlet of Hashimabad; at 3 miles Pudas, and at 9 miles Husainabad. All these hamlets are very small, and have bad water. The road is good, running through low hills.
2	Nain . . 5,090′,	9	18	Good road passing to the north of Bambiz.

No. 15.

Ushk *to* Nao Gumbaz.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Bambiz . .	12	12	Good road to small village of Bambiz, which has fair water.
2	Nao Gumbaz . 4,230′.	7	19	Level track across desert to Nao Gumbaz.

No. 16.

Serv *to* Isfahan.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Yakmish . .	18	18	Level road to small fort, occupied by four guards, who are supposed to protect travellers from the raids of the Bakhtiaries. Practically no supplies and brackish water.
2	Goat . .	16	34	Rough road to desert stage at an *abambar* of fair water. About half-way is a pass of no great difficulty.

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No. 16.

Serv *to* Isfahan.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
3	Varzunna .	13	47	The track follows up the Zinda Rud, crossing to the right bank. Varzunna is a large village of 300 houses. It is the first inhabited district for three marches.
4	Harang . .	16	63	Level road up the left bank passing Ushkeran, Abul Mali, Khartun, Soran, Jindan, Kifran, Zapan and Marghab, all lying close together. After this, level desert to Harang, the chief village of the district, having some 500 houses.
5	Mazra-i-Shur .	13	76	Easy march to village of 100 houses. Water brackish. This village is on the Nain-Isfahan road.
6	Gulnabad .	13	89	Another easy march to Gulnabad, which is about the same size as Mazra-i-Shur, passing several villages on or near the road.
7	Isfahan . . 5,330′.	16	105	Level march with four or five villages on the road.

No. 17.

Serv *to* Nain.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Arakan . .	22	22	Road nearly due north, crossing the Nain range. Arakan is a ruined village with brackish water, and no population. It lies to the west of the Nao Gumbaz—Nain Road.
2	Nain . . 5,090′.	18	40	Level road which passes Bambiz, a small village with good water halfway. Excellent road to Nain.

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No. 18.

SERV *to* AKDA.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	KALIL or KHALILABAD.	9	9	Stiff road, with pass, to small village with good water supply.
2	AKDA . . 3,890′.	9	18	Gradual descent to Akda.

No. 19.

NODUSHAN *to* MAIBUT.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	ASHNIZ . .	16	16	Level road to Alowi, a tiny hamlet with brackish water, thence rough track to Ashniz, lying under hill of the same name. Two houses: brackish water.
2	MAIBUT . . 3,630′.	16	32	Hilly road across range bounding Maibut upon the west.

No. 20.

NODUSHAN *to* NAO GUMBAZ.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	HAFT TAHAR .	18	18	Road at first level, then stony. Haft Tahar is a village of 40 houses with good water, lying underneath the range bearing the same name.
2	MAZRA-I-NAO .	9	27	Track across range but fairly good going. I was pointed out Mazra-i-Nao between Akda and Nao Gumbaz.
3	NAO GUMBAZ .	18	45	Easy descent to Nao Gumbaz and thence Nain.

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No. 21.

Nodushan *to* Isfahan.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Kala Khargoshi.	24	24	Level road to desert stage. A small fort with guard, salt water and no supplies.
2	Pakavir . .	12	36	Level road to *haoz* of rain water close to the *kavir*.
3	Gavkhanah .	12	48	Level road to desert stage on the Zaindah Rud.
4	Varzunna .	10	58	Level road to large village. Supplies must be carried from Nodushan to Varzunna. For continuation, see No. 16.

No. 22.

Sar-i-Yazd *to* Abarguh.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Mazra-i-Sayad .	16	16	Very stiff march across range to hamlet of four houses. Water excellent.
2	Fakirabad .	19	35	Road through low hills to village of 40 houses: good water.
3	Mazra Ali Mahomed.	19	54	Very level track to hamlet with brackish water.
4	Abarguh .	22	76	Perfectly desert road with no water to small town of Abarguh.

No. 23.

Sar-i-Yazd *to* Baonat.

Authority.—Sykes, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Nil (or Mil?) .	20	20	Hilly road crossing range into Meriz, thence lower hills to Nil, a large village of 200 houses with good water.

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No. 23.

SAR-I-YAZD *to* BAONAT.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	BAINABAD .	15	35	Level road to large village of 400 houses. Good water.
3	CHAH ISMANLU .	27	62	Level road, crossing *kavir* to well of fair water, no population.
4	BAND-I-SHIRAZ .	29	91	Good road to village of ten houses : water good.
5	BAONAT . .	15	106	Hilly road to large village of Baonat. During my second journey, I passed south of Baonat village and through the district of that name and so can guarantee this route as fairly exact.

No. 24.

GIRD KUH (*between Yazd and Anar*) *to* BAFK.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance in miles. Intermediate.	Distance in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	KHOSHAB .	18	18	Desert road entirely lying through low hills to spring of good water. No population *en route*, nor at the station.
2	BAFK . .	18	36	Low hills for 6 or 7 miles, then a gradual descent nto Bafk.

No. 25.

SHAMS (*one march N. W. of Anar*) *to* BAONAT.

Authority.— SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	DAITCH . .	27	27	Good road to large village under snow peak of same name.
2	KHAVRE . .	17	44	Hilly road to village with good water.
3	LOVURTANURAK	18	62	Level road across *kavir* to well of brackish water. No population.
4	MARWAS . .	21	83	Level road to townlet of Marwas.
5	BAONAT . .	24	107	Hilly road with plenty of water to large village of Baonat.

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No. 26.

BAYAZ (*one march S. E. of Anar*) *to* SIRIZ, *on Zarand-Bafk road.*

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	SHARIFABAD .	10½	10½	Level stage S. E. along the Karman road to large village of Sharifabad.
2	SHEHRABAD .	17⅓	28	Road at first level with a gentle rise. Later on very hilly. Shehrabad is a large village in the district of Nouk. Water and supplies good.
3	SIRIZ . .	18	46	Half the distance the track runs through hills; then a level plain to Siriz. This is the easier route.

No. 27.

BAYAZ *to* SIRIZ (*Direct route*).

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	ZAGABAD .	18	18	Good road to village of 50 houses. Excellent water supply.
2	SIRIZ .	16	34	Extremely difficult pass, only practicable for donkeys. At 6 miles a spring near the summit of the pass.

No. 28.

BAYAZ *to* BAFK.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	ZAGABAD . .	18	18	Level road to large village.
2	DEH-I-KHWAJAH	14	32	Hilly road to small village of Deh-i-Khwajah, which is shewn on map.
3	NAO . .	18	50	Hilly road to small village of Nao.
4	BAFK . .	13	63	At 4 miles Haoz-i-Hafiz a tank of salt water; thence desert to Bafk.

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No. 29.

BAHRAMABAD *to* SIRIZ.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	CHAH JAFFAR .	10	10	Level road to village with good water.
2	SHEHRABAD .	11	21	Hilly road to large village of Siriz.
3	SIRIZ . .	18	39	Road at first very hilly. At 7 miles the Godar-i-Siriz is crossed.

No. 30.

KABUTAR KHANA *to* ZARAND.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	GULU SALAR .	10	10	Easy track to village of Gulusalar, which contains 100 houses, and is in the Khanamu (Chanamu) district.
2	SUBLO . .	10	20	Very hilly road with two or three low passes to district of Sublo. Water good, supplies meagre.
3	ZARAND 5,100′.	16	36	Level and good road to town of Zarand.

No. 31.

ROBAT (*between Karman and Bahramabad*) *to* ZARAND.

Authority.—SYKES, 1895.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	BIBI HYAT .	16	16	Very hilly road. At 8 miles a bitter spring Ab-i-Tursh, and at 12 miles the hamlet of Deh No. Bibi Hyat is a hamlet in the hills.
2	ALIABAD 5,310′.	12	28	Road level after the third mile. Aliabad is a good-sized village on the Karman—Zarand road.
3	ZARAND . . 5,100′.	8½	36½	Level and easy road.

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No. 32.

AHWAZ *to* ISFAHAN.

Authority.—SYKES, October 1896.

NOTE—After heavy rain a detour *vid* Ram Hormuz is necessary to avoid the swamp E. of Wais. This road is rather better than the direct one, but the distance between Ahwaz and Kala-i-Tul is 20 to 30 miles longer.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance in miles. Intermediate.	Distance in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	WAIS . .	12¼	12¼	Proceed on a bearing of 42°. At 1⅓ miles the road and telegraph line to Ram Hormuz and Borasjan branch off. The track, which is very level but stony in parts, keeps parallel to the course of the river, but avoids the bends. Low hills, the Kuh-i-Sina, are visible some 12 miles to the S.

At 5 miles the hamlet of Sayad Ibrahim on the right bank of the Karun ; and at 8 miles Sayad Anaia on the left bank, and some 2 miles from the track.

The bearing thenceforward is N. N. E., and after passing Karadul at 12 miles, the considerable village of Wais is reached at 12¼ miles. It contains some 300 huts and produces a fair quantity of supplies.

It is of importance as being the most northerly village under Shekh Misal's jurisdiction.

2	ARAB MULLA SANI.	11	23¼	For the first 10 miles, of which the three nearest Wais are cultivated, the road runs due E. At mile 6 a solitary tree and a well, that was dry. At mile 11, the three collections of tents that constitute Arab Mullah Sani. Water from wells about 100 feet deep. Population of 400 or 500 cultivators, who reside all the year round. Large flocks of buffaloes and sheep. Road excellent throughout.

This is the most easterly village under Shekh Misal, and further east Arabic is not spoken.

3	KHAR USHTERZAR.	20¼	43½	The direction is again E. across a sandy plain. At 3¼ miles, a dry well, and here the plain of Darrehbid, or "Valley of the Willow," is entered. A splendid pasturage during the winter.

At 11 miles a salt stream flowing S. is crossed, along which runs a track to Ram Hormuz, and at 15 miles the track from Shustar to the same place is passed.

Low stony hills are now entered, with views of a great salt plain, or "kavir," to the S.

At 17 miles a second brackish stream is crossed, and the halting place of Khar Ushterzar or "Camel-thorn Station," is reached. No population, and brackish water from the stream. Plenty of tamarisks lining the banks. During the winter months this is a great grazing centre.

4	JORU . .	11¾	55¼	Stony road up the river bed, until at 2¼ miles a stream of sweet water joins the salt river. This should be the halting place for Europeans. Thenceforward the river bed is the road until 4 miles, when the track runs through low hills.

At 7 miles yet another salt stream, flowing N., is crossed up which lies a track to Ram Hormuz.

Joru, which is a village of nomads, is reached at 11¾ miles and covers a district, as every year different localities are sown and reaped. Many separate farms owned by Lurs. Water from an excellent spring.

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No. 32.

Ahwaz *to* Isfahan.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	Tola . .	15¼	70½	The track still runs due E. until the low range which is now entered can be turned. The district gradually grows more fertile, with patches of cultivation at frequent intervals. At 3½ miles, a tract from Gulgin, a large village some 16 miles to the N. E., joins in, and a track runs S. to Ram Hormuz.

At 5 miles, another track from Ab-i-Laskar, a village to the N. E., joins in, and the road which gradually trends further south, runs parallel to the Khu-i-Asmari, a long range to the N.

At 13 miles, the Shah Nashin River is crossed, with frequent patches of cultivation along its banks; and at 15 miles a spring of sweet water termed Roghoni, or the "Greasy."

Just beyond lies the ruined town of Tola, now surrounded by nomad tents. It is said that Tola was the site of the capital of a fire-worshipping Monarchy, which is quite possible.

The water-supply from a running stream is excellent. The inhabitants number some 400, and are very poor. Supplies in fair quantities, but at present there is no demand.

6	Ali-Kurshid .	15	85½	Before starting, bearings were taken to the distant range of Kuh-i-Mangasht, which read from 92° to 145°. For the first few miles the track was good running across a desert plain. About mile 1 the Shustar-Isfahan route joins in, at a point which is equidistant from Ahwaz and Shustar.

At 8¾ miles the bed of the river running from Ali-Khurshid is entered by a steep drop. There is a stream of excellent water some 15 yards wide and 2 feet deep, which is not crossed, the track running up the right bank.

Thenceforward there is a considerable quantity of rice cultivation, and a few hamlets, the chief of which is Bagh-i-Malik; and at 15 miles, after crossing the river, the considerable village of Ali-Khurshid, surrounded by numerous gardens. The number of inhabitants is about 1,000. Supplies in fair quantities.

7	Kala-i-Tul .	6½	92	The track runs nearly N. with numerous hamlets to the W. of the stream, of which Galawand and Shirah on the right bank and Padrak on the left bank, all some 3 miles off the track. Road good throughout.

At 2¾ miles the track from Bagh-i-Malik joins in, and, after passing many rice fields at 6½ miles, the village that lies below Kala-i-Tul.

The Kala, or fort, is the residence of Khuda Kerim Khan, who is the deputy of Isfundiar Khan, the Bakhtiari Chief, and, coming from the W. it is the first considerable centre that is passed. Supplies in fair abundance are procurable but, as elsewhere, the demand is small.

19	Isfahan . .	200	292	*Vide* No. 38-A., pages 199 to 203.

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Route No. 13.

KUH-I-MALIK SIAH (ROBAT) *to* NASIRABAD (SEISTAN).

Authority.—LIEUTENANT R. E. ROOME, March 1897.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	HURMAK . .	18½	18½	The track leads up the Shamidar Nala bed in a S. W. direction (slope, 1°), stony going, when it bends W. and continues in this direction for nearly 2 miles.

At 4 miles the *nala* bends N. W. and continues in a general N. W. direction until 7½ miles.

At 4¼ miles a track from Piran joins in on left bank.

At 5 miles the track passes through a small *tangi*, 30 yards long and 10 yards broad with low rocks projecting from the bed. The track could be made to go round E. hill of *tangi* without much difficulty. The rocks would have to be blasted out of the bed, but it is practicable now for laden camels.

The *nala* up to the 6th mile is between low hills, with high mountains in the distance.

At 6th mile to the W. the right bank opens out, and there is a large stony, undulating plain, with a thick growth of "garangai" bushes. These are excellent camel-grazing This plain is bounded on the W. by a range of reddish coloured hills, distant 3 miles, and running N. and S. close under which the track from Kutchi and Kejmekran runs.

At 7⅓ miles the highest point is reached (3,800 feet), and the track now descends with a slope of 1°, bending gradually N. and enters the Wawaila Nala which runs along the western and northern bases of Kuh-i-Malik Siah.

At 8¼ miles the track from Kejmekran joins in. The track continuing in the bed of the *nala*. At 11½ miles the *ziarat* of Malik Siah is reached.

The banks of the *nala* are from 15 feet to 20 feet high, and the ground on left bank is open and undulating. On the right bank Koh-i-Malik Siah rises abruptly.

The track still keeping to the *nala* bed, now bends gradually N. E. until 15 miles and skirts the base of Kuh-i-Malik Siah. The ground on left bank is open and undulating. On right bank low hills with higher hills beyond.

At 15th mile the track leaves the *nala* bed, turning N.-W., and ascending the left bank, 100 yards further on enters a small plain, covered with "shora"; plain, ¾ mile long ½ mile wide. A small stream of brackish water runs through the centre of plain. This is known as Maki-Chah.

After crossing this plain the track crosses over the low hills to the N. This spot is known by Jang Jah, and was the scene of a fight between Assad Khan (Naosherwani) and the Muhammadsanis from the Helmand.

A good many men seem to have fallen, as the small piles of stones marking the place where each man fell are numerous. After crossing this rising ground the track drops into another *nala* bed and now leads due N. until the 17th mile, when it ascends the left bank, and 200 yards further on drops into another *nala* bed in which it continues until the Hurmak springs are reached at 18½ miles.

The road is good going for all arms, except wheeled traffic.

Hurmak, height, 2,800 feet, is a small sandy plain at the junction of two *nalas* and is surrounded by reddish coloured hills. It is about 1 mile long, ½ mile broad. It is a favourite halting place for *kafilas* trading between Seistan and Kachi.

Water.—An abundance of good water issuing from springs—2 in one place, 6 in another The water was slightly warm.

Tanks could be made and the water collected. This would be necessary force, as there is no water on the road for 32 miles.

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No. 33.

Kuh-i-Malik Siah (Robat) *to* Nasirabad (Seistan).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Camping-ground.—Surrounded by hills. These hills are difficult to climb from camp side.
				Supplies.—*Nil.* But from the numerous tracks of sheep and goats, they must be procurable sometimes.
				Fodder.—Grass can be obtained on the hills around.
				Camel-grazing.—Not much round camp, except tamarisk. Lower down the stream on the plain any amount of "lana" and 10 miles from camp "tagaz" in any quantities.
				Fuel.—Some quantity of tamarisk. There are several thickets of tamarisk growing in *nala* bed.
				It is doubtful if Hurmak is in Persian or Afghan Territory. Both parties claim it. It is essential, however, that it should be Persian, otherwise the Afghans would have the means of stopping any trade between Baluchistan and Persia.
2	Shelag River .	20	38½	The track leads down the *nala* bed slope 1°, and issues on the *daman* close on 1 mile from camp. The hills on either side are low and of a light red colour. Mouth of *nala*, 500 yards wide.

The bed is stony.

At 1 mile the track, still keeping to the *nala* bed, leads in a northerly direction. The bed here is stony and much cut up with small rain water courses, some 6 inches deep and 3 feet broad. A good road could soon be made by clearing away larger stones, the sub-soil being sand and gravel. The track descends with a gradient of 1°.

At 10th mile the plain is reached which is practically level. Up to here there has been an abundant growth of "lana" all along the track, and now "tagaz" commences.

From 10th to 17th mile the track is generally N. From 10th mile the stones and gravel give way to sand and fine gravel with "pat" sub-soil a few inches beneath.

From 12 to 15½ miles the track winds in and out of low sand-hills, and the view is very confined owing to the surrounding thick growth of "tagaz."

From 15½ to 20 miles the track leads over an open "pat" plain, with a soft crust and scattered "lana" bushes. At 17 miles the track leads N. N. E. and the right bank of Shelag River is reached at 20th mile.

The road up to 12th mile, though stony, is good going for all arms, except wheeled traffic. From 12 to 15½ miles there is no track, and it is heavy sand. From 15½ to 20 miles the rate of march would be delayed owing to the soft crust.

SHELAG RIVER.

Here the river is 400 yards wide between the crests of the bank. The right bank is 20 feet high and steep. The left bank is sloping. Both banks would require to be ramped, the soil is easy. The water, which is extremely salt and bitter, lies in long pools from 3 feet to 5 feet deep. The water holds so much salt in solution that as it evaporates it leaves a thick deposit on the bed of the river. The natives cut this out in big blocks for their own use.

The soil of the bed is always more or less moist, and is covered with a salt efflorescence.

In crossing care should be taken to choose a sandy place, as the soil is so spongy that a very little traffic cuts it up and renders it impassable. After a flood the bed would be impassable for some days. There are flood water-marks some distance from the crest of both banks, so that sometimes there must be 30 feet of water in the river.

The river is shewn in the map as flowing the wrong way.

When the Helmand gets in flood, as it does once every four or five years, the country to the N., *i.e.*, around Nasirabad and Koh-i-Khwaja and Ramrod, becomes inundated. The water drains into the Shelag River, which then flows into the Gaud-i-Zirreh.

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No. 33.

KUH-I-MALIK SIAH (ROBAT) *to* NASIRABAD (SEISTAN).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

The natives say that once there was fresh water in this river, but that was before the band at Bandar was cut. There are marks of a former cultivation.

Camping-ground.—Unlimited.

Water.—Must be carried for this stage.

Supplies.—Nil.

Grass.—Nil.

Camel-grazing —Good and abundant.

Fuel.—Abundant.

3	GIRDI-CHAH .	12	50½	From the ground where we camped the track went down the right bank for about a mile until there was a suitable place to cross. After crossing the track leads nearly N., with a little E., for 11 miles when Girdi-Chah is reached.

The going for whole distance was over "pat," and what was once cultivated lands. The country is open, perfectly flat, good view, and is covered with a sparse growth of tamarisk bushes, or in some places "lana." After crossing the river at 1¾ miles some ruined tombs are reached, the Gumbaz-i-Reg. There are four here and another ½ mile to the S. E. Near this one is a small well, holding a few gallons of water, it is intermittent in its supply. At 9th mile, ¾ mile to the E. of the road and ½ mile to the S. W. of a tall pillar looking thing, are 3 wells in a "narwar." They are shallow, holding only a few gallons each. Some Muhammadsanis were encamped near here, and it was their whole day's business to water some 200 or 300 head of sheep. The name of the wells are Miluk, and the pillar-like thing is called Mil.

The Mil on closer inspection turned out to be a remaining piece of wall of a ruined building. It is a good land-mark. The building looks as if it once had been a toll-house on a canal.

Girdi-Chah is marked by a mound some 5 feet high, close to which the track runs. The well lies 300 yards W. of this mound in a "narwar." Capacity, 250 gallons, refills slowly. Water muddy, but sweet and potable.

Camping-ground.—Unlimited.

Supplies.—Nil. (Some flocks of sheep and goats are certainly in the district, but would be difficult to find).

Fodder.—Grass, *nil.* The sheep, etc., in this country feed on the tamarisk. After rain, though, grass is said to spring up.

Camel-grazing.—Good and abundant.

Fuel.—Abundant.

About 1½ miles to the E. are the ruins of Ramrod.

4	ASSAK-CHAH .	22½	73	The track leaves the mound in a N. N. E. direction for 2 miles and leads over a "pat" plain, with scattered tamarisk bushes. Good going for all arms.

Here the track diverges into two, both eventually meeting at Sehkuha.

The N. N. E. leads *viâ* Hauzdar, the N. E. *viâ* Machi.

(*N.B.*—After floods these tracks are entirely obliterated).

A third very small track which I followed went nearly due north, making for the Kundar ruins, and afterwards went to Hauzdar.

From 2 to 4 miles the track leads over hard "pat."

At 4 miles passed over a belt of low sand-hills, ½ mile wide; no impediment to marching. After leaving sand-hills the track passes over ground covered with "shora," slightly heavy going.

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No. 33.

KUH-I-MALIK SIAH (ROBAT) *to* NASIRABAD (SEISTAN).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

At 6½ miles it crosses what is stated to be an old canal.

At 7 miles passes to the E. of a mound, with graves on it, called Khak Muhammad.

At 9½ miles the track bends N. N. E.

At 12 miles it rises over a low bank, 5 feet high, running for miles E. and W. on to a plateau.

From 7 to 12 miles the track leads over hard "pat," with scattered tamarisk and "lana" bushes.

The country to the S. of this bank is called Chapchot, to the N. of it Mishki.

The country up to 12 miles shows the signs of inundations, and the natives say, when the Helmand is in flood, this country is impassable.

At 14½ miles the ruined walled village of Kundar is reached.

From 12 to 14½ miles the country is a hard bare "pat" plain, with scattered "lana" bushes.

The track leading N. N. E. goes over a hard bare "pat" plain, with scarcely any vegetation until it reaches Hauzdar ruins at 19⅓ miles.

At 15½ miles passes three low mounds, ½ mile to the E.

At 16½ and 18 miles the track passes two mounds, ½ mile to the W., these are called Akhor-Raksh-i-Rustam (the stables of Rustam), and it is said he used to keep his horses here.

From Hauzdar the track crosses a bare "pat" plain until the Assak-Chah (wells) are reached at 22½ miles.

ASSAK-CHAH.

There are 30 old wells or pits here, 6 with water in them. The water is 15 feet from the surface, and there is 2 feet of water in each well. The water is brackish and putrid from standing. These wells require a good deal of clearing out before the water is fit to drink.

These wells have been dug by herdsmen as a convenience for their flocks. It seems to be the practice, when a well goes salt to dig another. Water is said to be found anywhere on this plain, about 15 feet down. No reason could be given for selecting this spot, especially, except that it was one march.

Camping-ground.—Unlimited.

Supplies.—*Nil.*

Fodder.—Grass. There are large tracts covered with "dhub" grass roots, which would spring up after rain.

Camel-grazing.—"Lana", abundant.

Fuel.—*Nil.* Must be carried.

5	HUSAINABAD .	19½	92½	The tract goes N. E. for 5 miles over an open level plain, when it reaches some 15 wells similar to those at Assak-Chah. The greater part of this track leads over dry "dhub" grass.

To the E. the district is named Khanduk.

At 4½ miles and ½ mile to the E. the ground is raised, forming a plateau, about 6 feet higher than the rest of the plain.

From wells to 7 miles the tract leads N. E., and between 6 and 7 miles passes over soil, with a crust of "shora," rather heavy going about here.

A quantity of "lana" grows, and the people from Sehkuha were collecting it and carrying it home for fuel and fodder.

From 7th mile the track turns nearly due north over the plain until 8¾ miles, when a plateau is reached, some 20 feet higher than rest of plain. The southern face is a steep slope, cut by the action of rain-water into little rounded promontories. The cliff would be easy to ascend in most places by a footman, but would be impassable for horses in most. The

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No. 33.

KUH-I-MALIK SIAH (ROBAT) *to* NASIRABAD (SEISTAN).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE, IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	

cliff extends, as far as the eye can see, E. and W. The surface of the plateau is covered with fine gravel and is level. The track ascends by a gentle gradient, just to the E. of a promontory crosses a neck of the plateau for 300 yards, and descends by a gentle gradient into a small valley. A large valley of which this is a part extends to the N. and the village of Vremal (Ormal ?) can be seen, distant about 7 miles, to the N. W.

The bed of this valley bears the marks of recent cultivation, and there are several small water channels now dry.

At 9½ miles the track turns N. E.

At 9¾ miles it rises again on to the plateau, and at the 10th mile crosses a depression, some 300 yards wide.

Until the 11½ miles crosses over the plateau which here is slightly undulating.

At 11½ miles the track turns due N. for 600 yards and reaches by a gentle gradient a large level plain when it turns N. E. over this plain which had recently been under cultivation until 12¾ miles. At 12¾ miles the track now leads N. until 14th mile (continuing N. E. you could reach Sehkuha, which is to be seen 4 or 5 miles to the N. E.).

This portion is very bad going, much cut up by small irrigation canals. At present dry.

At 14 miles some white clay cliffs, 30 feet high, are reached. The track skirts these westwards, and at 14½ miles a small pond is reached, which is fed by an irrigation canal 2½ feet wide, 2 feet of water, and 4 feet deep from top of banks, which are raised above the level by earth thrown out of the canal.

The track now turns N., keeping close under the cliffs between them and the canal.

At 15th mile the track passes the village of Pusht-i-Dasht, ¾ mile, to the W. It consists of 70 mud houses, mostly domed, all jumbled together and is unfortified. It is built on a low mound.

At 15½ miles the track crosses a headland of the plateau (to avoid the canal), then takes a bend due W., passing close to the N. of Pusht-i-Dasht and crosses the canal twice. This canal is rather troublesome for laden camels, but the bottom is firm and sandy. From the village the track leads N. E. until Husainabad is reached at 19½ miles.

This last portion of the track is over a level plain, with scattered patches of cultivation, "shora" and "dhub" grass. The going is rather rough, and several irrigation channels are crossed.

At 17 miles a small village of mud huts is passed, ¼ mile to the E.

The road is perfectly good going for all arms until the cultivated area is reached, when the irrigation channels are troublesome. They would all have to be ramped. No wood available for bridging in the country. The bottom of all the canals is sandy and firm.

HUSAINABAD.

An unfortified village of some 150 to 200 small mud built huts, built on a low mound. A great many of the huts are domed.

It has two 2-storied houses, the residence of the Persian Tehsildar Ali Akhbar by name, and the Khatkudar. The village is dirty, and no attempt at sanitation is made.

Water.—Is good and plentiful, being brought in canals from the Helmand.

Camping ground.—Best to the N. of the village and is unlimited.

Supplies.—Cattle, sheep, goats, fowls, milk, eggs, barley, wheat, bhusa, lucerne, procurable in large quantities.

Any amount of above could be collected from surrounding villages. The whole district is cultivated.

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No. 33.

KUH-I-MALIK SIAH (ROBAT) *to* NASIRABAD (SEISTAN).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.

Camel-grazing.—"Jowassi" and "Kandahar" lucerne.

Fuel.—There is no wood, nor is there any in Upper Seistan. It has to be brought from Lower Seistan, or use made of dry "lana" and "jowassi" bushes. Two miles to the E. of Husainabad is the ruined fort of Kila Sam, the abode of the ancestors of Rustam. Nothing remains now, but an incomplete shell, composed of the outer walls and buttresses. These too are in many places level with the ground. The interior is level, covered with gravel. Many centuries appear to have passed since it was occupied.

SEHKUHA.

About 4 miles from Husainabad in a S. E. direction (P. C. Bearings 123°), consists of a fort, built on a hill and the town of 700 or 800 houses, mostly domed, built round it. Part of the town is on another mound to the W. of the fort.

Is garrisoned by 40 infantry, and has 2 muzzle-loading 9-pounders, and a few artillerymen. The fort is built of mud bricks and is of a flimsy character; a few shells would soon bring the place down.

It has the appearance of falling rapidly into decay.

The most westerly mound has a precipitous face, and from the W. at a distance has the appearance of being part of the fort.

A good position for guns to shell it would be from the E. on some low hills; guns could be taken there without crossing any irrigation canals.

There are some walled gardens to the north.

6	NASIRABAD . .	20	112½	The path leads to the village of Daulatabad (bearing from Husainabad, 335°), distant 2 miles, over a level cultivated plain. At 1¼ miles a small irrigation canal is crossed. At 1¾ miles a small irrigation canal is crossed. Daulatabad, 450 to 500 houses, is unfortified,

built on a low mound, some small walled gardens surround it. Water in abundance from canals. Supplies of all kinds obtainable. Camping-ground to the W. of village unlimited.

At 5 miles the path passes through the village of Sadaki.

Sadaki.—150 houses, unfortified, built on a low mound.

Small walled enclosures and gardens surround it; walls, 4 feet to 5 feet high, mud, 1 foot thick.

Supplies of all kinds obtainable. Water (canals) abundant.

Camping ground unlimited.

At 6½ miles Chiling is reached. The road up to here has passed over a level cultivated plain, and the track crosses many irrigation canals which are mostly 4 feet to 5 feet deep from top of the banks and 2½ feet wide. *Width* from top to top of banks which are made by the soil dug out of the canal, 5 to 6 feet. The water in these canals is from the Helmand and flows from E to W. The current is not rapid.

The canals would have to be bridged. This would be difficult, as there is no wood suitable in the country for it,

or

dams made above the crossing place which could be ramped. The bottom of canals is sandy and firm. The soil is light and easily worked,

or

parties could be sent and dam the head of these minor canals where they issue from main canals, and then the crossing places could be ramped without difficulty.

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No. 33.

Kuh-i-Malik Siah (Robat) *to* Nasirabad (Seistan).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

Chiling.—Some 450 houses. Supplies, etc., the same as rest of villages, counted one herd of 120 cows here. There are a couple of small musjids to the north of village. Here is the residence of a noted Saiad.

On fête days all surrounding villagers, with their wives, assemble here.

To the north of Chiling (100 yards) is a large canal, 30 feet wide, 6 feet deep, with 3 feet of water. This is the main canal from the Helmand. Banks would have to be ramped. Bottom firm, sandy.

Three hundred yards further on is another canal, 15 feet wide, 6 feet deep, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. These banks would have to be ramped. Bottom firm, sandy.

After crossing this canal the track leads N. E. by E. over a level plain with coarse grass "dhub" growing on it. At $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles a small village Shorawan, 10 huts, is passed. This is a saltpetre manufactory, it being manufactured out of the "shora." There are three "kilns."

At $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles the track passes close to the left of the village of Deh Ibrahimabad.

Deh Ibrahimabad.—350 houses, built on a low mound, unfortified. Supplies, etc, as for former villages.

At 14 miles the track passes a small ruined fort. The walls still standing in places. 1 mile to the E. is the village of Waga, some 200 houses, unfortified.

From these ruins Nasirabad is distant, N. E., 6 miles. The country between is during the winter months inundated. This year it was a series of lagoons, and was difficult to get across. The water in many places being over the horses' girths, and some of the baggage camels failed to get across. Some years the water reaches to the base of the walls of Nasirabad Fort, but the depth cannot be over 5 feet in the deepest part. There is no material wherewith to construct rafts, etc.

This water begins to recede in April, and as it recedes so is the ground exposed brought under cultivation.

Nasirabad.—The residence of the Sartip of Seistan, consists of a fort and an open village, 800 houses, 600 yards to the S.E. There is no bazaar in the village, but certain commodities can be procured, such as kerosine oil (Russian), candles, sugar, cloth, boots, etc.; all these are of Russian manufacture or sometimes German. The trade is almost entirely with Russia at present.

Carpenters and blacksmiths of a rough description can be procured.

The fort is 600 yards by 350 yards with walls about 20 feet high. The residence of the Sartip is in the N. W. corner, and is walled off from the rest of the fort. The three guns are parked outside his residence at the S. E. corner. The inside of the fort is a mass of small domed buildings and a labyrinth of small narrow alleys.

There is a clear space between these buildings, and the walls about 5 feet wide. The corner bastions and the bastions at the gateways have gun platforms, embrasures and ramps leading up to them. The walls are some 6 feet thick, built of mud bricks. The walls of the Sartip's residence are some 5 feet higher than the walls of the fort.

The N. E. portion of the residence is occupied by the audience hall and harem. In the centre is a duck pond, surrounded by dwellings. A parapet, some 6 feet high (this varies in places), is outside the walls at 15 feet distance; beyond this again at 9 feet distance is a wet ditch, 12 feet broad. The walls of the bastions do not appear to be as thick as the rest of the walls. The gateways are closed by massive wooden doors, which are shut at sundown. No sentry-go is kept.

The fort is said to be garrisoned by 800 infantry, 200 cavalry, 3 guns. I could see no lines of any kind. The guns are kept in sheds.

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Appendix II.

No. 1.

MAND *to* GWADAR.

Authority—R. A. E. BENN, April 1897.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles.		Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
	N.B.—Heights fixed by Aneroid.			
1	SHAH MORAD CHAH, (REDI) 1,000′.	15	.	Leave Gaiab Camp at Mand in N. W. direction skirting W. extremity of Gaiab village, and Sohru date groves. At ¼ mile the Peshin road is met and the direction is then W. N. W. At 2½ miles is the fort and date grove of Sund-i-Kalat, the residence of Sherdil, Rind, an influential man. The track now runs over "*pat*" and stony ground, through scattered jungle. At 6 miles cross a small *nala*, which emerges from the hills, which are 300 yards to the left. Here is Isaf-i-Chah, a halting place with a well, about 100 yards to the right of the track. At 8 miles is the Kapinjarani *nala*, where there is a spring. At 9 miles many well-defined tracks (about six in all) converge from the north and meet at this point, crossing the present track at right angles. These are the main roads from Magas, Irafshan, and Sib to Gwadar. Having left the hills on the opposite (north) side of the valley by the Dil-i-Daud Pass at a point under a conspicuous hill called Shiraz, they cross the valley (here about 10 miles wide) and converging into one, disappear into the hills on the S. by the Sohri Koh Pass joining the Mand-Gwadar road at Chakur, said to be about 5 miles from this point. At 10 miles is Sindani Chah, a halting place with a well which was found (in April 1897) to be dried up. Camping ground good and well repairable. The track still skirting the hills on the S. of the valley runs through scattered jungle reaching camp at Shah Morad Chah. Here there is a good well about 60 feet deep, much patronized by Nomad Rinds and Askanis who come to graze their flocks. 200 yards to the W. is the boundary line between Persian territory and Baluchistan as fixed by Sir F. Goldsmith's Commission. There are no boundary marks visible; but the line of demarcation was said to run from a gap in the hills on the S. across the valley by a small *nala* to a conical hill on the N. side upon which there is a conspicuous white mark. There is abundant room for encampment here; firewood is plenty; camel grazing abundant; grass somewhat scarce, and wanting altogether after a dry year. The locality is called Redi and is so marked on existing maps. The tract of country to which this name applies was said to extend to about 2 miles to the E. and 4 miles to the W. of the boundary line. It is frequented by Nomad Rinds and Askanis; a small village belonging to the latter was found on the outskirts of a conspicuous belt of jungle which stands in the centre of the valley.
2	PESHIN (PERSIA), 710′.	6	21	Road leaves camp in W. direction. very good track through scattered jungle for 5 miles to foot of low hills on left. Here the Gwadar road branches off to the left eventually meeting the Peshin-Gwadar road in the hills. At 5½ miles the date groves of Peshin begin on the right, and the Peshin Fort is visible among the date groves straight in front. At 5¾ cross the Waki Kaur. The bed is stony and filled with shallow pools of brackish looking water among a quantity of low tamarisk jungle. The bed of the Kaur is level with the surrounding ground and there are no banks at this point. At 6 miles the Peshin Fort is reached. Approaching Peshin from the E. the date groves present a horse-shoe shape. Camp might be pitched on the open space between the

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No. 1.

MAND *to* GWADAR.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				groves, or the E. of the fort on the Wakai Kaur. The water from the latter is brackish, while that from the Peshin Kaur to the W. of the village was said to be good, though some distance from this spot. Parallel to the road, by which Peshin village is entered, runs a low range of hills. These culminate in a high knoll at the foot of which is the Wakai Kaur. The knoll is about 400 yards from the fort and commands it over the level of the date grove. Peshin is divided into two parts—Peshin proper and Sir-i-Peshin. Both are insignificant mud structures. Cattle plentiful. Supplies in small quantities procurable. Camel grazing and firewood abundant.
3	KASTAG 700.	12	33	Leave Peshin by track running S. E. through date grove and passing Peshin Fort on right. Cross the Wakai Kaur at once (shallow) and enter the low hills on S. bank; the track now takes a narrow and very zig-zag course through low hills called Talag-i-Rotag for about 5 miles. This would be difficult for loaded camels and impossible for wheels. At 1 mile the road from Mand and Rèdi joins in here and track turns S. E. A track continuing S. goes to Bahu Kalat. At 5 miles the Katghar Kandak is reached. This is a stony kotal, short but rocky, with steep ascent and descent. At 6 miles open ground is reached called Kalean Kegu. The track again takes a confined course through low hills and at 7 miles emerges on an open plateau called Parkanok, which extends some miles to the W., here were a few Rind habitations. At 8 miles a branch track goes to Babu Kalat to the W. At 9 miles is open ground and signs of much "kush kawa" cultivation belonging to the Rinds. This locality is called Kandur Sunt; scattered jungle is now entered for about 2½ miles. At 11¾ the Kanigani Kaur is entered and at 12 miles is camp. Camping ground is on the (W.) right bank of the Kaur, and there is ample room for a brigade. The ground is, however, commanded by low hills on all sides; water in plenty (April 1897); but depends on rains. There are many large pools of muddy though drinkable water in the Kanigani Kaur; camel grazing and grass abundant but scarce after a dry year; firewood in plenty; the name Kastag applies to the locality and not to the actual camping ground; the temperature here on 8th April 1897 was 101° in the shade.
4	GWAR MANZIL 300.	12	45	Leave camp in a S. direction, the Kanigani Kaur is left. After 1 mile the track turns S. E. and runs over good ground through scattered jungle. At 3 miles thick *pish* jungle is entered and the track enters the bed of the Kharagani Kaur; on the left is a small Rind village with cultivation; the place is called Begah-dag. There is a good supply of water from pools in the Kaur. At 5½ miles the low hills on the right are entered; the track after ½ mile emerges on to the Geshtan Kaur and crosses it. Here there is much tamarisk jungle and pools of water in the river bed. The *nala* here takes a large bend to the W. the track ascends the right bank and joins the *nala* again at 7½ miles. Here it enters a gorge in a range of rugged hills with innumerable sharp pointed peaks running E. and W. The gorge is rocky and about 100 feet wide at the entrance. It is called the Tambo Kaur. The track follows the course of this Kaur over bad ground for 2 miles. It is said to be liable to very sudden floods after heavy rain. Flood marks were noticeable 6 feet above the level of the *nala* bed. There are many deep pools of water, but these are shallow at the point of crossing. At 9 miles the track leaves the Tambo Kaur which branches off N. E. and runs among low hills to the E. At 11 miles it emerges into the Ganj-i-ani Kaur which it follows until camp is reached at 12 miles. Good camping ground here either on the left bank along the edge of the river bed or on high ground on the right bank, which rises 50 feet above the Kaur. Camel grazing and firewood in plenty; grass also after a good season of rain; water in abundance, clear and good from the Kaur itself; no supplies and no villages in the vicinity.

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No. 1.

MAND *to* GWADAR.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
5	KULMIR SUNT 175'.	14	59	The track ascends the right bank by a steep ascent a little above camp and runs S. for ½ mile where it again descends into the bed of the Ganj-i-ani Kaur by a short rocky ravine. Crossing the Kaur it ascends the left bank and the direction is due S. E. over open ground for 3 miles. At 4 miles it joins the Kaur again and here is a small kafila camping ground called Dezinabaz; water in pools in the Kaur (aneroid 200 feet). At 5 miles the track leaves the *nala* bed and ascends the right bank. The going rough, difficult and confined for 3 miles. At 8 miles there is open ground and at 9 the track enters the Kul Mir Kaur which it follows. At 12 miles enter the low hills, which have been skirting the right of the road and at 14 camp is reached at Kul Mir Sunt, which means a "collection of hillocks;" choice of 3 good camping grounds. Close to the Kaur bed a strip of muddy water over ¼ mile in length gives the water supply, but there are also other pools in the vicinity; grass in plenty after good rainy season; camel grazing and firewood abundant; no supplies.
6	DASHT RIVER (near Sunt Sir.).	12	71	Leaving camp S. E. the Dasht (Illaqa) is entered at once. After skirting low hills for ½ mile there are two distinct tracks. The more easterly one goes to Suey; that to the S. E. is the direct road to camp. The road is very good throughout. At 7 miles the Kasach Kaur is entered. This is a sandy *nala* with scrub jungle. At 10 miles enter the Kalkar Kaur; stony *nala* which is followed in a generally S. W. direction until the sandy jungle which flanks the right bank of the Dasht river is entered. The road from Mand joins in here. Dardan is said to be 3 miles and Suey 6 miles from here. The Dasht river is here about 100 yards wide, a shallow stream and easily fordable. There are quicksands in the river bed, which is also liable to floods. Quarter of a mile to the S. E. is the ruined fort of Sunt Sir on a small hillock overlooking the stream from the left bank. Camping ground good on sandy soil. Camel grazing and firewood abundant; water plentiful; grass (in April 1897) plentiful.
7	MESHOD	7	78	An easy road over sandy soil much cut up by rain channels in parts; camping ground good; camel grazing and grass plentiful, also firewood.
8	ANKORA	20	98	*Vide* Gazetteer of Baluchistan. Route 27, Stages 9 and 10.
9	GWADAR	13½	90½	

No. 2.

PESHIN *to* MAGAS, *vid Sarbaz Nala.*

Authority—R. A. E. BENN (*from native information*), April 1897.

No. of stage.	Name of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	BAFTAN . .	18	...	Leave Peshin in W. direction through the date groves and cross the Peshin Kaur. The track runs over stony ground and *gaz* jungle. After 12 miles cross the Sarbaz Kaur in which there is water; the Sarbaz Kaur is again crossed at 13 miles where is the village of Jakki Gwar.

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No. 2.

PESHIN *to* MAGAS *viâ Sarbaz Nala.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
				Baftan is occupied by the Bar tribe of Baluch. At one time there was a fort, but it was destroyed by the Persians and is now in ruins; water from the Sarbaz Kaur near the village; camel grazing plentiful, also fuel.
2	RASK .	12	30	The track winds about in the bed of the Sarbaz Kaur. The going is not difficult for camels. Rask is a four-walled fort with a tower; walls about 30 feet high; village outside walls. Belongs to Bar tribe and Boledi people. Sardar Mir Mauladad, Boledi, lives here. He is the Persian Naib's official at this place. Water from *karezes* and water channels; grass in plenty; also camel grazing; bhusa scarce; but rice bhusa plentiful. Date groves in the vicinity.
3	PAROD . .	15	45	Road throughout in bed of the Sarbaz *nala*, which is skirted by a series of small date groves. At 4 miles the large village and fort of Firozabad is passed on the right; near Firozabad a difficult *kotal* has to be passed. There are small villages all along the road after leaving Firozabad. Parod lies on the E. bank of the Sarbaz Kaur. There is a ruined fort here with a tower and some date groves.
				Camel grazing, grass, and rice bhusa in plenty; water in plenty from the Kaur; supplies in very small quantity.
4	DAF KAUR	15	60	Road in the Sarbaz *nala* throughout stony and generally uneven ground; small villages on both sides all the way. Here there is a small fort with ruined walls. Fuel and camel grazing in plenty; supplies very scarce.
5	SARBAZ . .	15	75	Road in the Sarbaz Kaur the whole way. Much cultivation is passed; and small villages and date groves on both sides. Here there is a small 4-walled fortress on a hill. The village is some distance from the fortress. Sarbaz is the head-quarter of a Persian official, Khan Muhammad, who lives here (1897). Supplies plentiful; grass and camel grazing abundant; water from the Kaur. From here a road branches off N. W. to Bampur.
6	GWEMARK .	10	85	Road still in Sarbaz *nala* which is now much more confined; much cultivation and many small villages and date groves passed on both sides of road. Small fort here. The people are Gwaranzai Baluch; water from well; a few supplies, rice bhusa procurable.
7	KANDAK-I-BUN .	10	95	The name means "foot of the Kotal." A very uneven road along the bed of the Sarbaz *nala*; at the extremity is open ground where is camp.
8	MAGAS . .	26	121	Good though stony road, which runs alternately in the *nala* bed and over open ground, though difficult for camels, and this is the kafila road. At Magas there is a large fort with 3 ramparts, the whole being encircled by a high wall. The village lies within the walls; water from *karez*; supplies plentiful.

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No. 3.

Mand *to* Magas *vid Murtan*

Authority—R. A. E. Benn, April 1897, (*from native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Dil-i-dur-i-daf (mouth of Dil-i dur nala).	12	12	Good road through *gaz* jungle in general N. N. W. direction. At 12 miles enter the Dil-i-dur *nala*; here there is water and ample room for encampment; grass in plenty, also fuel. No supplies.
2	Murtan . .	18	30	Track runs in the Dil-i-dur *nala* for a short distance and then over bad and confined ground; then over a *kotal* and low hills, after which the road is better; the track then enters the *nala* again and the going is bad as far as Murtan. Murtan is a small fort with walls, and entrance gate facing N. There is a small village to the E. The place is in the Irafshan district and is inhabited by Askanis. There are two *karezes*, one called Murtan, the other Murtuk. Grass in plenty, also camel grazing; date groves exist and there is good camping ground.
3	Kajubi Kaur.	16	46	A very bad road over rough, uneven ground and through the Gerwani Kaur. There are many small kotals to be crossed. At camp there is water in plenty and ample room for camping ground; no supplies; a little grass obtainable.
4	Af-Shan .	10	56	Road bad throughout. Nine *kotals* are crossed and the route is called "Nao-Kandak" (= 9 kotals); after this point the road is better. At 9 miles the fort of Af-Shan is met. Here there is a village; grass obtainable; water in plenty; the inhabitants are mostly Askanis.
5	Zard-i-Piran .	16	72	Very bad road—over *kotals*—difficult for camels. Water in the Zard-i-Piran Kaur; grass obtainable; no supplies; no village in the vicinity.
6	Multan . .	12	84	Very bad road over the Sohran *kotal*, which is scarcely fit for lightly laden camels. Multan is in the Sib district. There is a date grove; the inhabitants are Baluch, mostly nomads who visit the place only in the summer for the date harvest; there is no village or fort; water from a Kaur; grass in plenty, also camel grazing; no supplies; fuel ('pish') in plenty. The place is said to be very bleak and cold in the winter, which is generally most severe.
7	Magas . .	14	98	A good road over small hills.

No. 4.

Peshin *to* Guattar.

Authority.—R. A. E. Benn, April 1897, (*from Native information*).

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
1	Kastag . .	12	12	*Vide* No. 1, Stage 3, page 3, of this Appendix.

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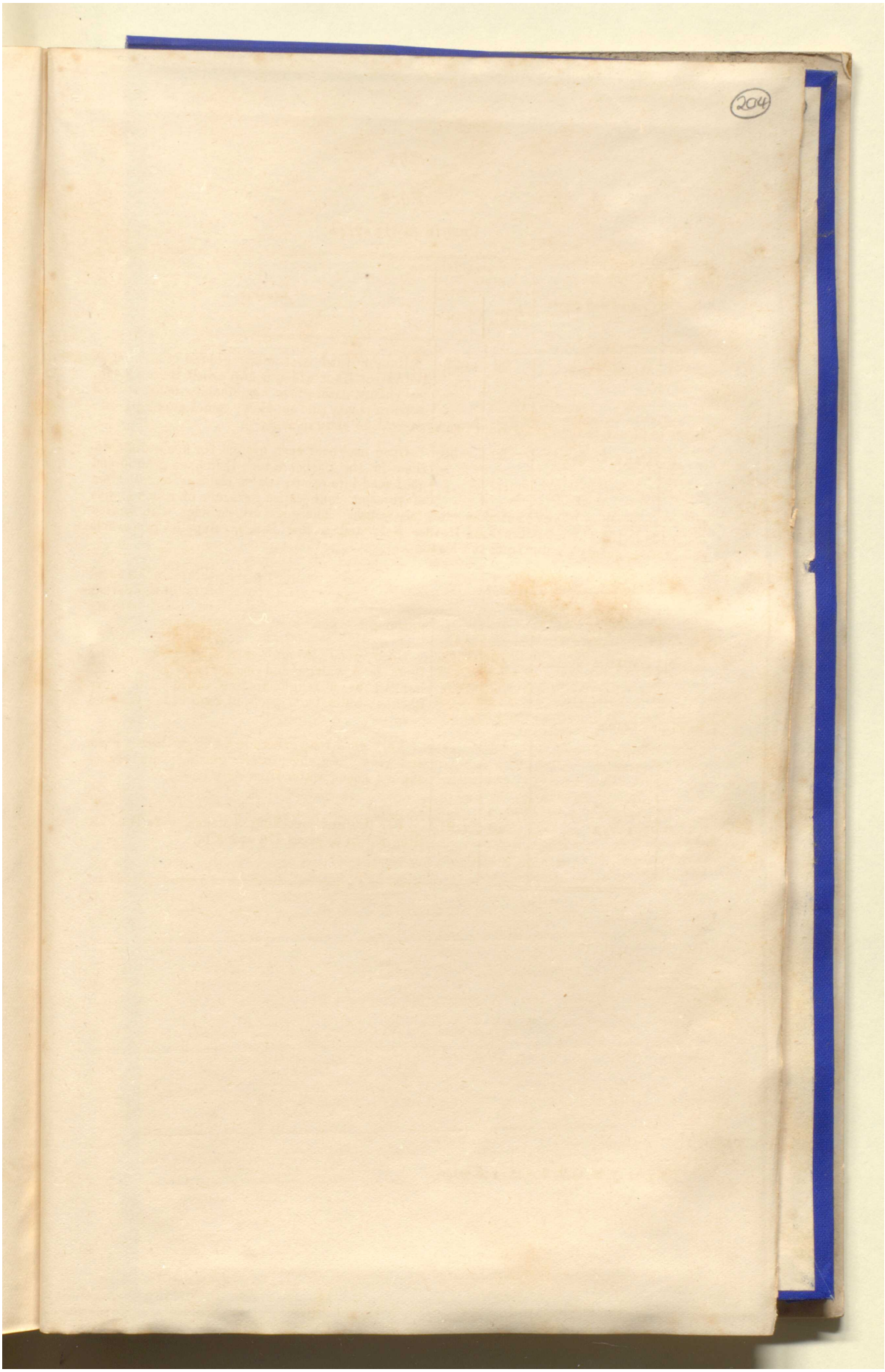
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PESHIN *to* GUATTAR.

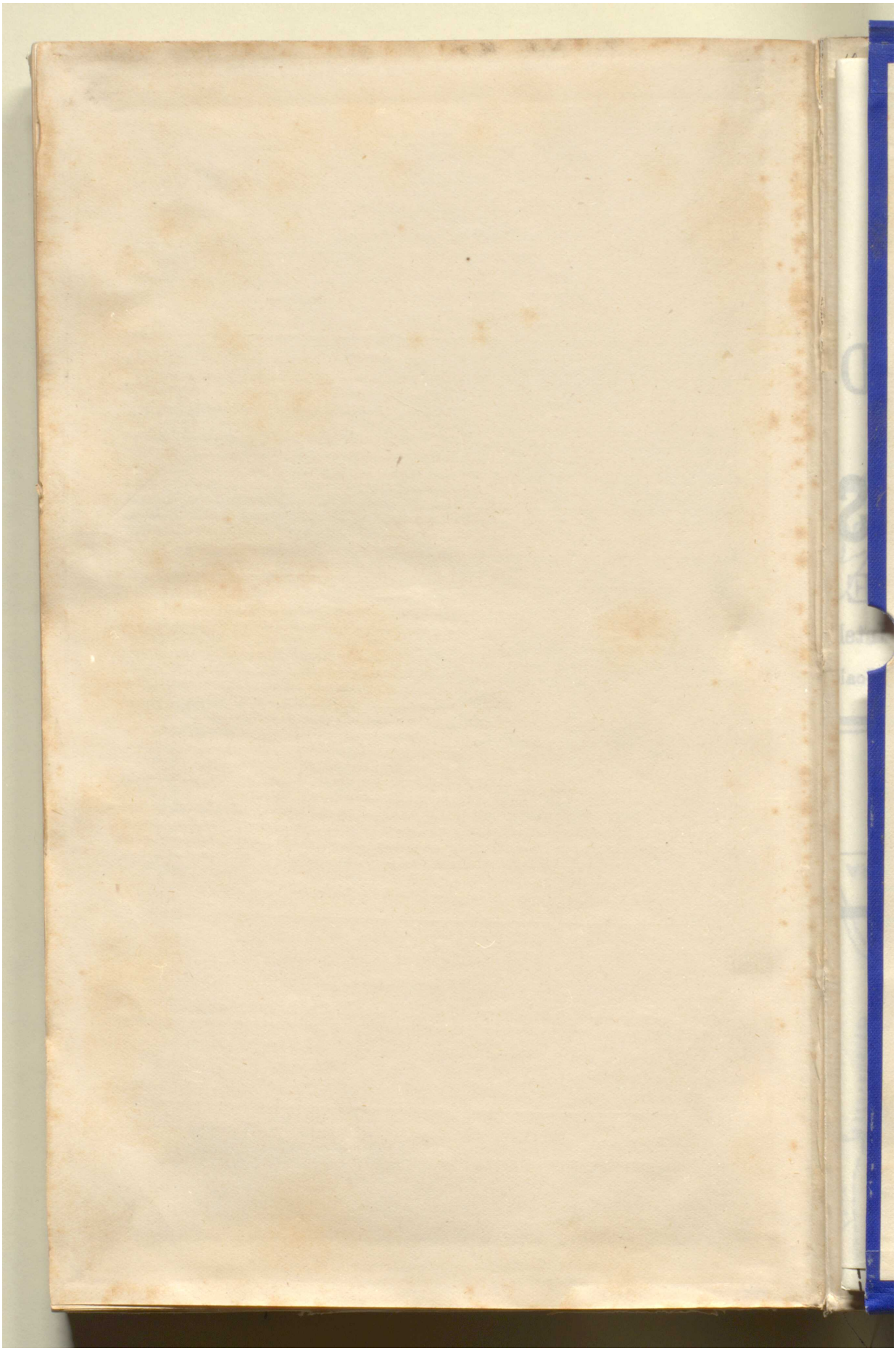
No. of stage.	Names of stages.	Distance, in miles. Intermediate.	Distance, in miles. Total.	Remarks.
2	MACH KAUR .	20	32	Uneven road over stony ground in and out of the Sarbaz Kaur which is also called Mazan Kaur; no village, date grove nor inhabitants; grass and wood in plenty; no supplies; camel grazing good; water in plenty in the Sarbaz Kaur; good ground for encampment.
3	BAHU KALAT .	20	52	Good road over open ground for some distance, then in the Sarbaz Kaur; then open ground and good road into camp; Bahu Kalat is a collection of three or four walled forts, one of which stands on a commanding hillock; entrance gates face south. There is a large village with *banias* under the fort. The inhabitants are Hoths, Reis and a few Rinds. Supplies procurable and grass in plenty; water from the Kaur.
4	SIBJA . .	8	60	Good road over stony plain; this place is a small collection of date trees on the bank of the Sarbaz *nala*; water in plenty; grass and camel grazing procurable; open ground for camping.
5	BAHRO . .	13	73	Good road through scattered jungle; here there is a village and bazaar; the place is inhabited by a religious tribe called Kahiris or Shekhs; water from pools in *nala* bed; grass and wood procurable.
	THAMBA . .	8	81	Very good road; there is a village here; grass and wood procurable; camel grazing very scanty and not good; water from *nala* or wells.
7	GUATTAR . .	10	91	For this and preceding 3 stages, *vide* No. 34, Stages 1 to 5, pages 174 and 175.

No. 12 Q. M. G. I. B.—15-4-98.—140.

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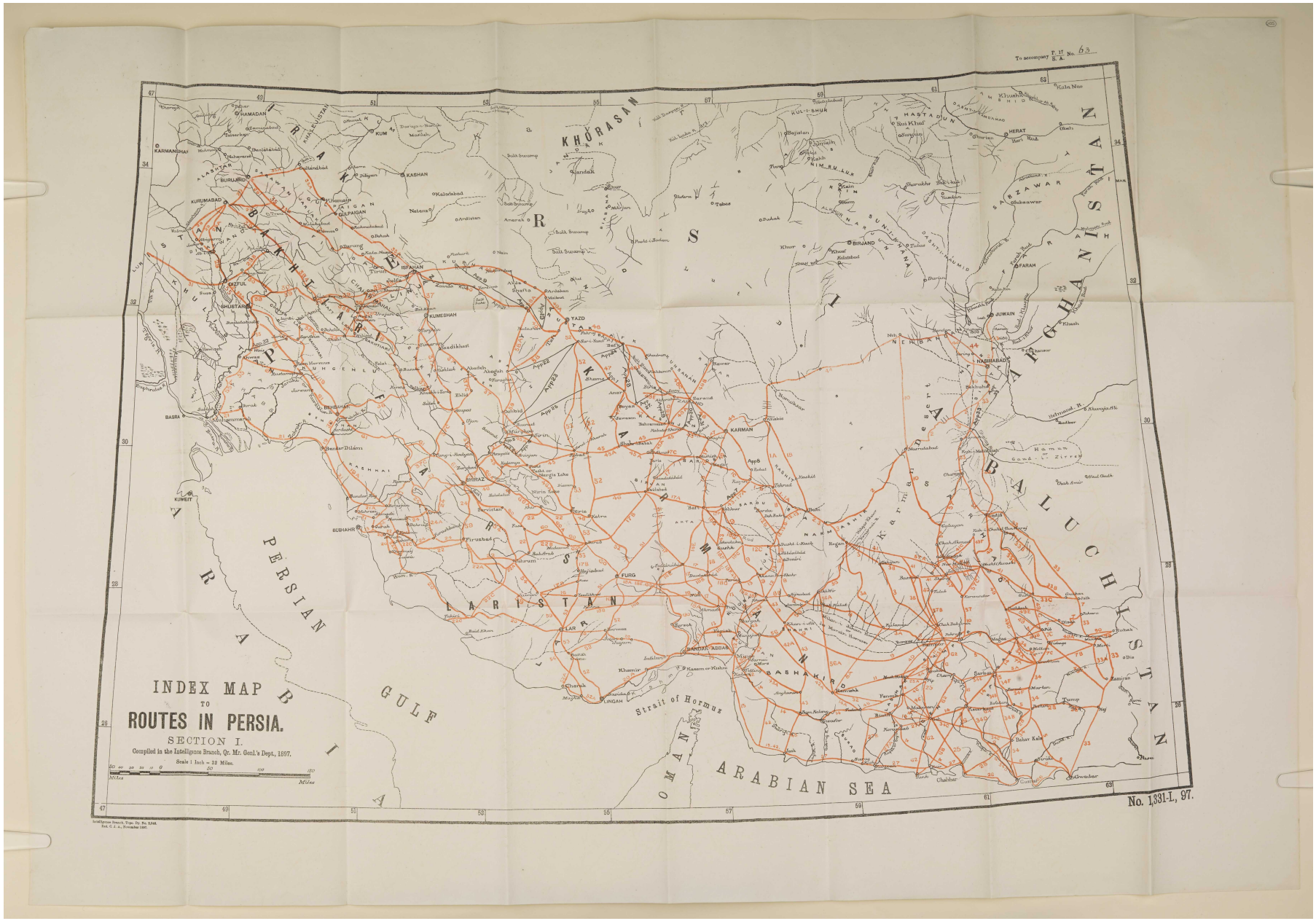


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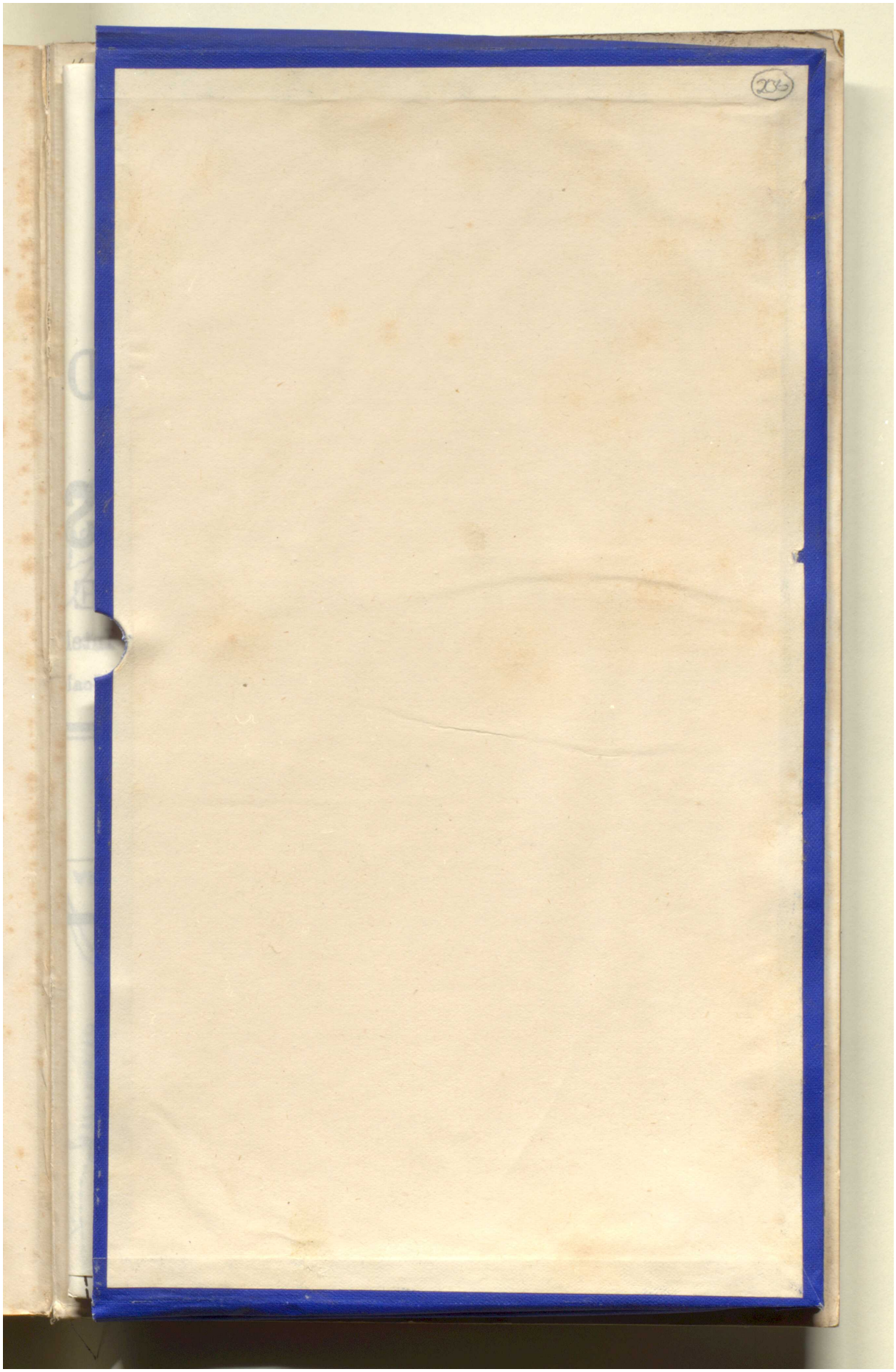
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