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'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.'

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	Mss Eur F111/370
Date(s)	1895 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 volume (57 folios)
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About this record

The volume is a Government of India official publication entitled *Routes in Persia. Section II. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department in India by Captain J. Vans Agnew, 3rd Madras Lancers* (Simla: printed at the Government Central Printing Office, 1895).

The volume contains details of all land routes (numbered 1-50) leading from Turkey-in-Asia into Western Persia between Erzerum [Erzurum] in the north and Basra in the south. The information given for each route comprises:

- number of route;
- place names forming starting point and destination of route;
- authority and date;
- number of stage;
- names of stages;
- distance in miles (intermediate and total);
- remarks (including precise details of the route, general geographical information, and

information on smaller settlements, local peoples, religious affiliations, condition of roads, access to water, supplies of wood, and other routes).

The volume also contains pockets attached to the front and back inside covers for index maps of the routes, but only one of these (folio 58), 'Index Map to Routes in Persia. Section II.' (compiled in the Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Department), dated October 1895, is present.

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.

Mss. Eur. F. 111
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by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and is to be considered **Confidential**.

(Need not appear in annual returns.)

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P. 17.
S. A.

No. 63

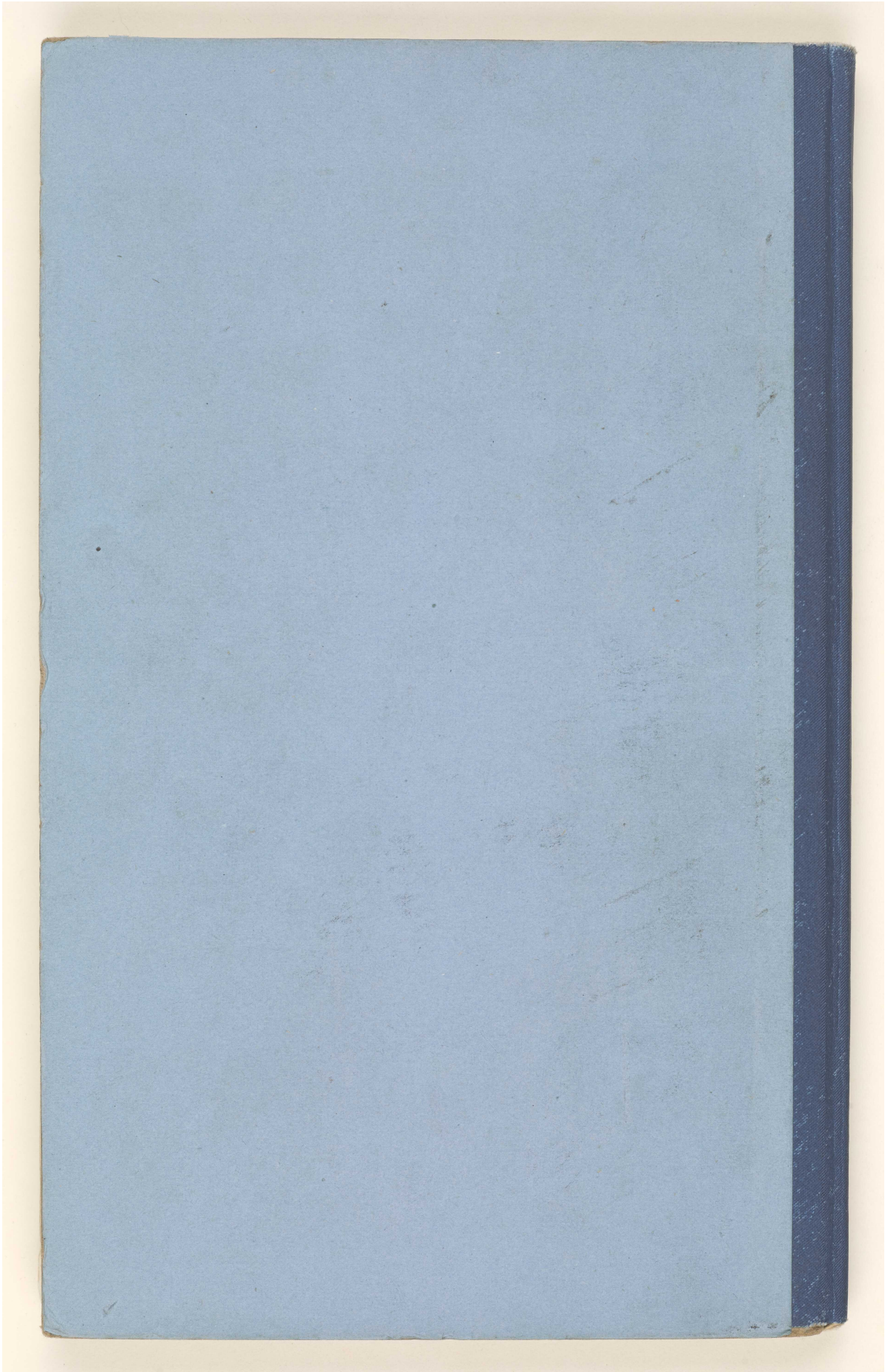
ROUTES
IN
PERSIA.
SECTION II.

COMPILED IN THE
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT IN INDIA,
BY
CAPTAIN J. VANS AGNEW,
3rd MADRAS LANCERS.



SIMLA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [back] (2/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [spine] (3/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [edge] (4/122)



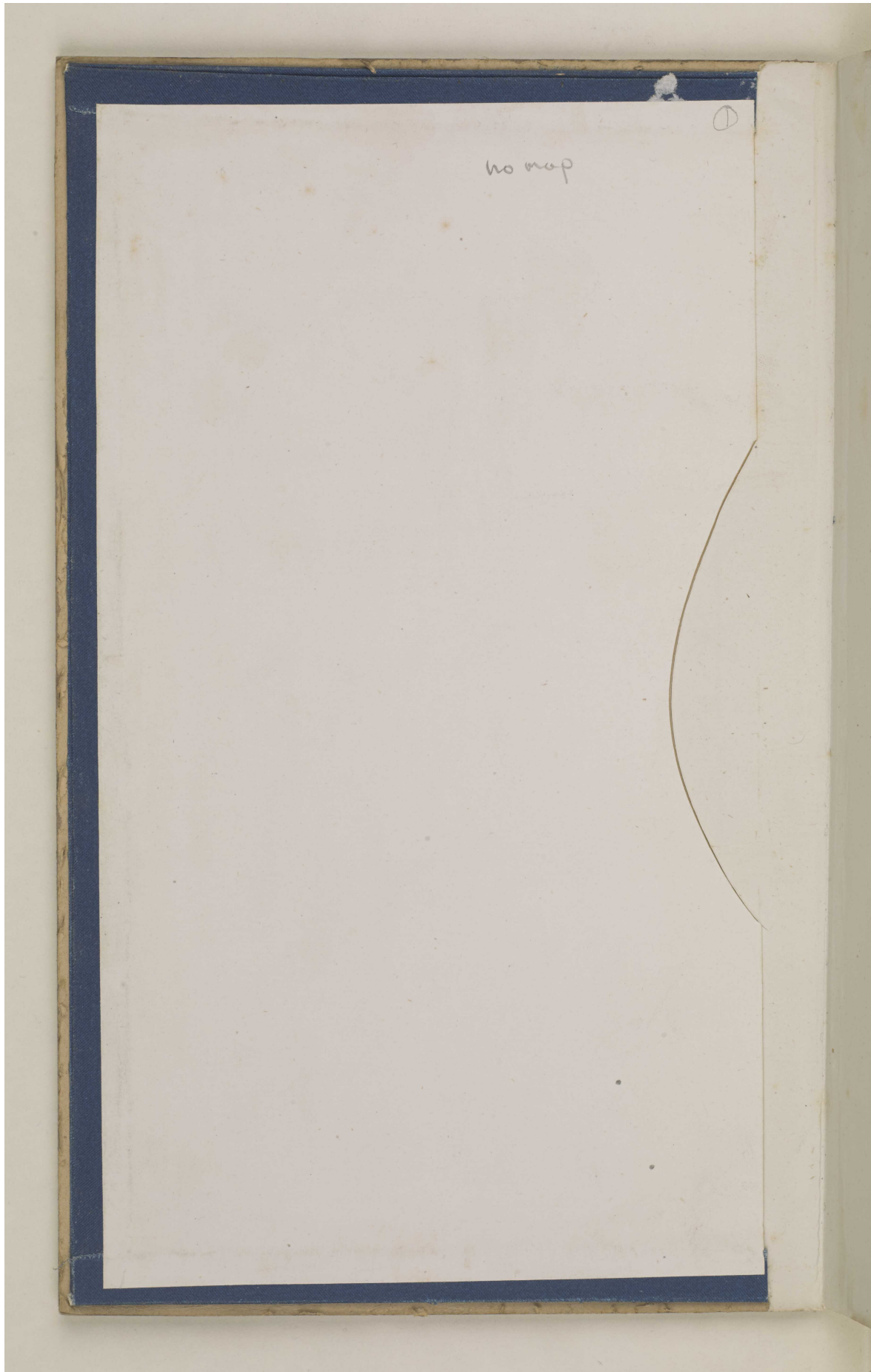
'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [head] (5/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [tail] (6/122)



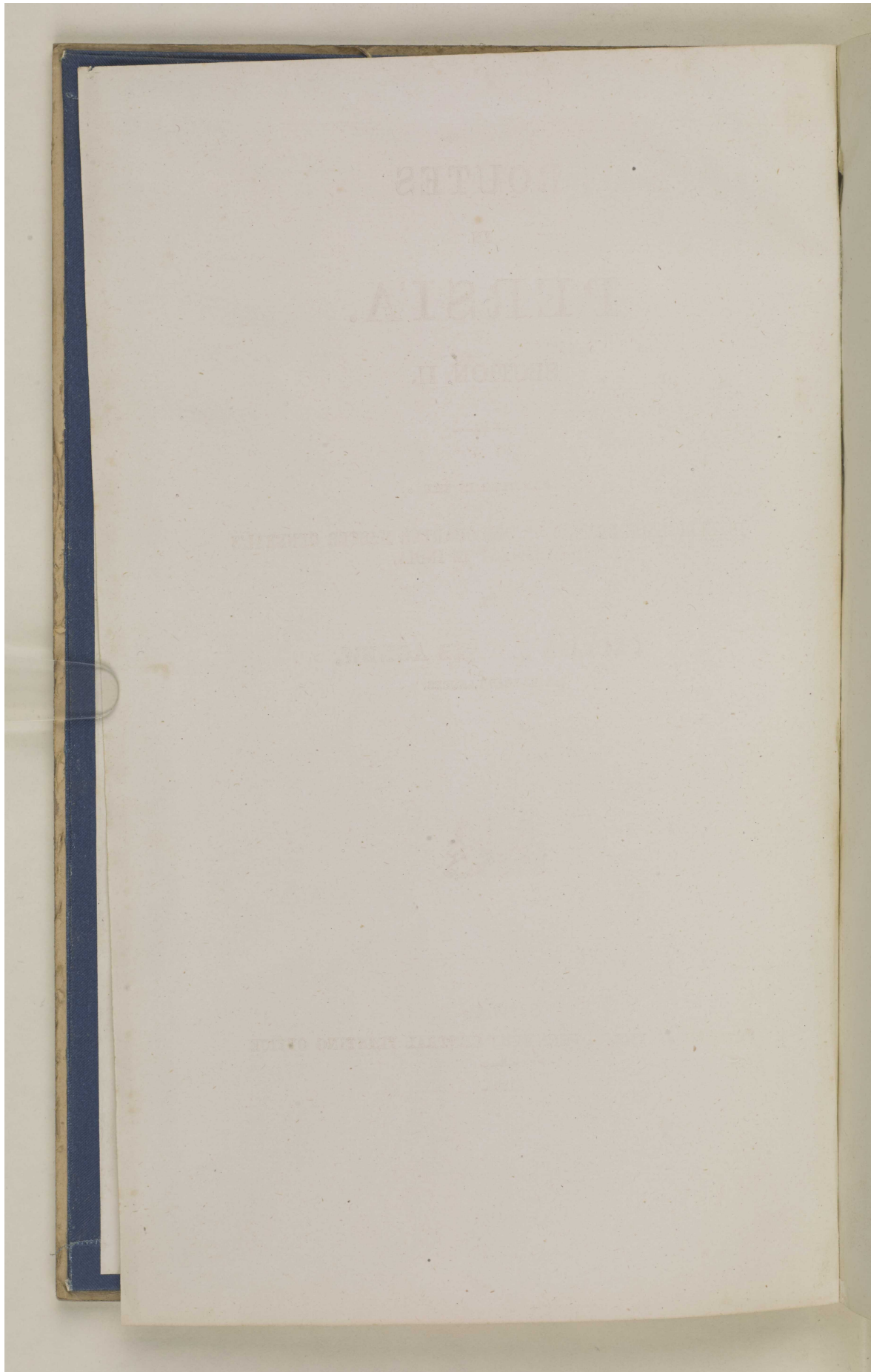
'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [front-i] (7/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [i-r] (8/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [i-v] (9/122)



③

ROUTES
IN
PERSIA.

SECTION II.

— COMPILED IN THE —

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT IN INDIA,

BY

CAPTAIN J. VANS AGNEW,

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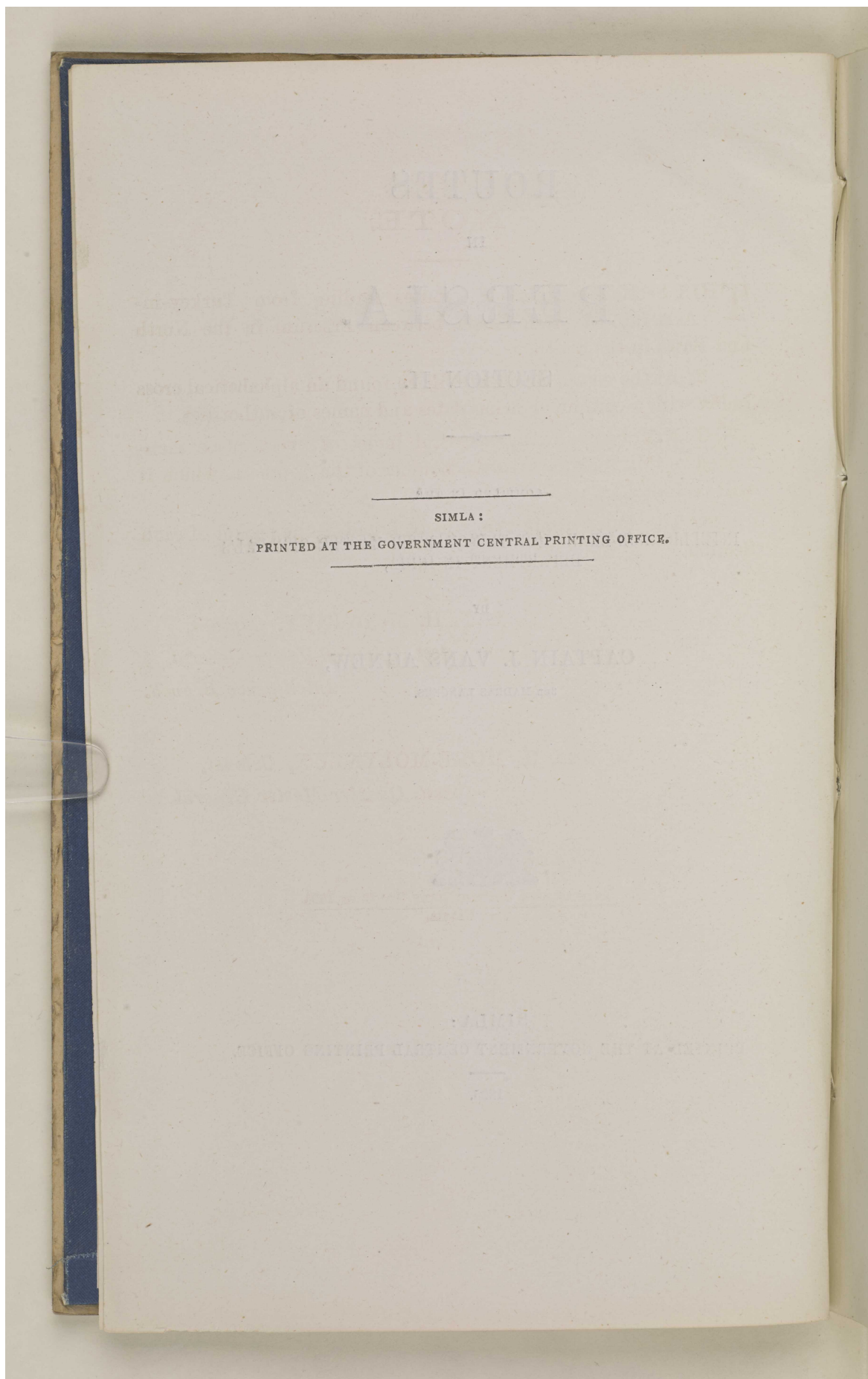


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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1895.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [2] (11/122)



(4)

NOTE.

THIS Section contains all routes leading from Turkey-in-Asia into Western Persia between Erzerum in the North and Basra in the South.

2. At the commencement will be found an alphabetical cross index with a column shewing dates and names of authorities.

3. Next comes an alphabetical index of every place mentioned in this Section, with the number of the route in which it will be found.

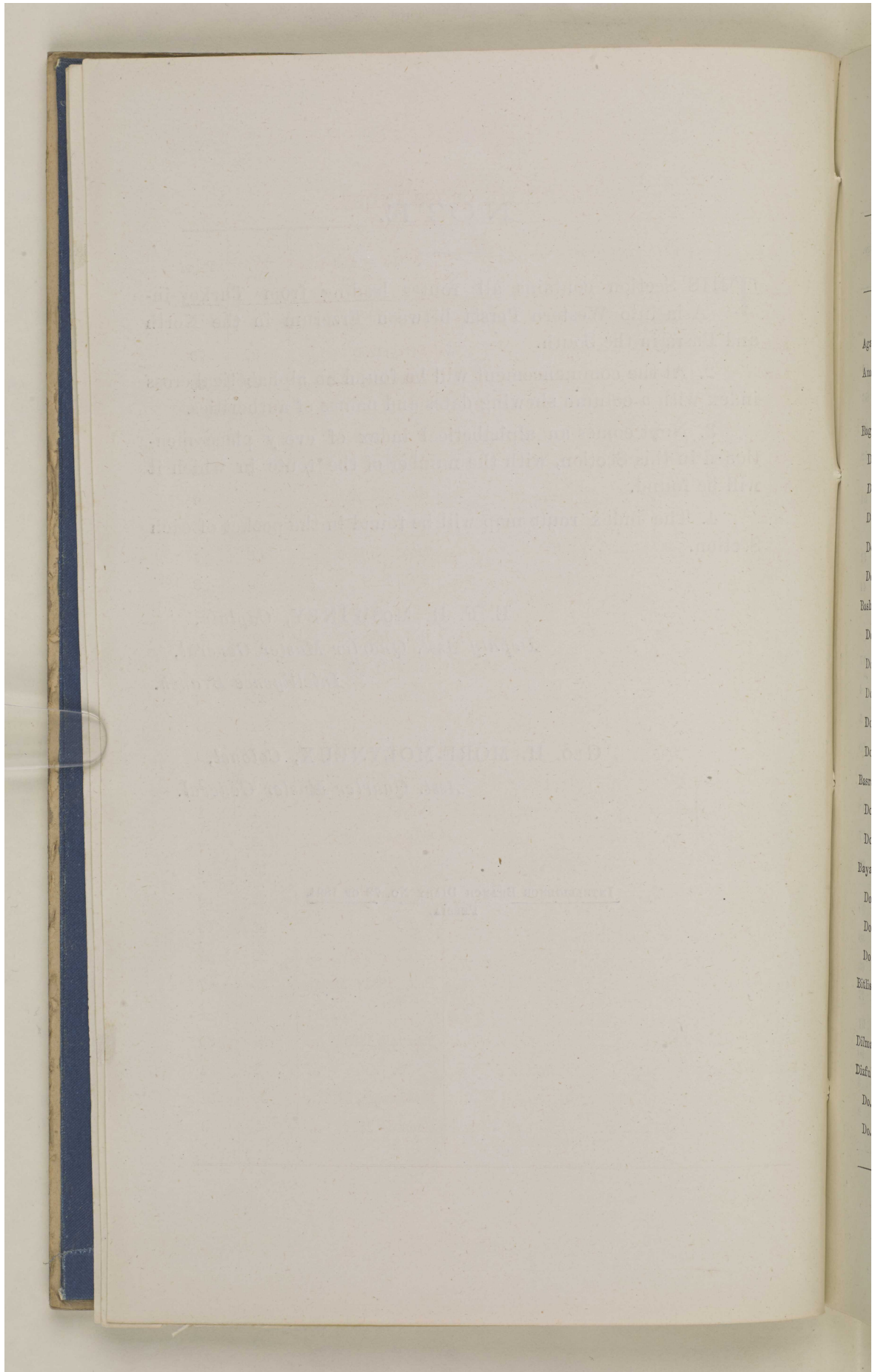
4. The index route map will be found in the pocket of each Section.

E. F. H. McSWINEY, *Captain,*
Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General,
Intelligence Branch.

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

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH DIARY No. 72 OF 1894.
PERSIA,

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [4] (13/122)



ALPHABETICAL CROSS INDEX.

From	To	Via	Authority and date.	Route No.	Page.
A					
Agantz ...	Bayazid ...	Diadin ...	Devey, 1890 ...	39	70
Amadia ...	Bashkala ...	Julamerk ...	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	19	36
B					
Bagdad ...	Karmanshah	Mendeli ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	6	4
Do. ...	Do. ...	Khanikin ...	Bell, 1884 ...	7	5
Do. ...	Mosul ...	Kifri ...	Gerard, 1882 ...	10	13
Do. ...	Do. ...	Right bank of Tigris	Cameron, 1879 ...	11	15
Do. ...	Suleimania ...	Kifri ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	8	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rich, 1820 ...	9	8
Bashkala ...	Amadia ...	Julamerk ...	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	19	36
Do. ...	Bitlis ...	North of Lake Van	Bell, 1884; Devey, 1889.	38	67
Do. ...	Dilman ...	Deri ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	24	39
Do. ...	Urumiah ...	Diza ...	Do. ...	21	38
Do. ...	Do. ...	Mur Dagb ...	Do. ...	22	39
Do. ...	Do. ...	Dilman ...	Do. ...	23	39
Basra ...	Dizful ...	Hawizah ...	Do. ...	1	1
Do. ...	Shustar ...	Left bank of Karun	Pelly ...	2	1
Do. ...	Do. ...	Right bank of Karun.	Mackenzie, 1875 ...	3	2
Bayazid ...	Agantz ...	Diadin ...	Devey, 1890 ...	39	70
Do. ...	Erzerum ...	Delibaba ...	Chernside ...	35	60
Do. ...	Khoi ...	.....	Bell, 1884 ...	36 A	65
Do. ...	Van ...	Peregri ...	Clayton, 1882 ...	29	47
Bitlis ...	Bashkala ...	North of Lake Van...	Bell, 1884; Devey, 1889.	38	67
D					
Dilman ...	Bashkala ...	Deri ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	24	39
Dizful ...	Basra ...	Hawizah ...	Do. ...	1	1
Do. ...	Khoremad	Pul-i-Tang ...	Rivadenevra, 1874 ...	50	91
Do. ...	Kut l'Amara	Pusht-i-Kuh and Dehluran.	Maunsel 1888 ...	5	3

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [6] (15/122)

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Alphabetical Cross Index—contd.

From	To	Via	Authority and date.	Route No.	Page.
E					
Erzerum ...	Bayazid ...	Delibaba ...	Chermside ...	35	60
Do. ...	Mush ...	Khinis ...	.....	37	66
Do. ...	Tabriz ...	Bayazid ...	Stuart, 1854 ...	36	64
Do. ...	Van ...	Agantz... ..	Clayton, Bell, Devey, 1884-89.	33	52
Do. ...	Do. ...	South of Lake Van...	Millingen, 1869 ...	34	54
J					
Jazirah ...	Van ...	Shattak ...	Devey, 1869 ...	32	51
Julamerk ...	Do. ...	Sekunis ...	Clayton, 1882 ...	27	44
K					
Karind ...	Siripul ...	.....	Maunsell, 1888 ...	12	17
Karmanshah...	Bagdad ...	Mendeli ...	Bell, 1884 ...	6	4
Do. ...	Do. ...	Khanikin ...	Bell, 1888 ...	7	5
Do. ...	Khoremad...	Harsin ...	Bell, 1884 ...	49	90
Do. ...	Kut l'Amara	Pusht i-Kuh ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	4	2
Do. ...	Mosul ...	Suleimania ...	Bell, 1888 ...	13	18
Do. ...	Tabriz ...	Binab ...	Napier, 1875 ...	45	77
Do. ...	Urumiah ...	Ushnu, Suj Bulak, Sakiz, Sehna.	Maunsell, 1888 ...	46	88
Kasr-i-Shirin	Sehna ...	Zohab and Juanru ...	Do. ...	48	90
Khanikin ...	Mosul ...	Kifri ...	Kiepert, 1884 ...	20	38
Khoi ...	Bayazid ...	.....	Bell, 1884 ...	36-A	65
Do. ...	Tabriz ...	Marand ...	.....	44	77
Khoremad...	Dizful ...	Pul-i-Tang ...	Rivadeneyra, 1874...	50	91
Do. ...	Karmanshah	Harsin ...	Bell, 1884 ...	49	90
Kut l'Amara ...	Dizful ...	Dehluran ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	5	3
Do. ...	Karmanshah...	Pusht-i-Kuh ...	Do. ...	4	2

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [7] (16/122)

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Alphabetical Cross Index—contd.

Route No.	From	To	Via	Authority and date.	Route No.	Page.
	M					
35	Mosul ...	Bagdad ...	Kifri ...	Gerard, 1882 ...	10	13
37	Do. ...	Do. ..	Right bank of Tigris	Cameron, 1879 ...	11	15
38	Do. ...	Karmanshah...	Suleimania ...	Bell, 1888 ...	13	18
39	Do. ...	Khanikin ...	Kifri ...	Kiepert, 1884 ...	20	38
40	Do. ...	Sakiz ...	Banah ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	14	20
41	Do. ...	Tabriz ...	Rawanduz ...	Gerard, 1882 ...	15	21
42	Do. ...	Do. ...	Julamerk ...	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	16	24
43	Do. ...	Van ...	Sert ...	Bell, 1884; Maunsell, 1888.	17	30
44	Do. ...	Do. ...	Julamerk ...	Bell, 1884; Ainsworth, 1840.	18	34
45	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bashkala ...	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	19	36
46	Mush ...	Erzerum ...	Khinis ...	.....	37	66
47	Do. ...	Van ...	South of Lake Van...	Clayton, 1881; Devey, 1889.	25	40
	R					
48	Rawanduz ...	Suleimania ...	Rania ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	43	76
49	Do. ...	Ushnu ...	.....	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	15-A	23
	S					
50	Sakiz ...	Mosul ...	Banah ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	14	20
51	Do. ...	Sehna ...	Divandereh ...	Do. ...	47	89
52	Do. ...	Suleimania ...	Banah ...	Gerard, 1882 ...	40	71
53	Sehna ...	Kasr-i-Shirin	Zohab ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	48	90
54	Do. ...	Sakiz ...	Divandereh ...	Do. ...	47	89
55	Do. ...	Suleimania ...	Panjwin ...	Do. ...	41	72
56	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rich, 1820 ...	42	72
57	Sert ...	Van ...	Khizan ...	Clayton, 1881 ...	30	48

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Alphabetical Cross Index—contd.

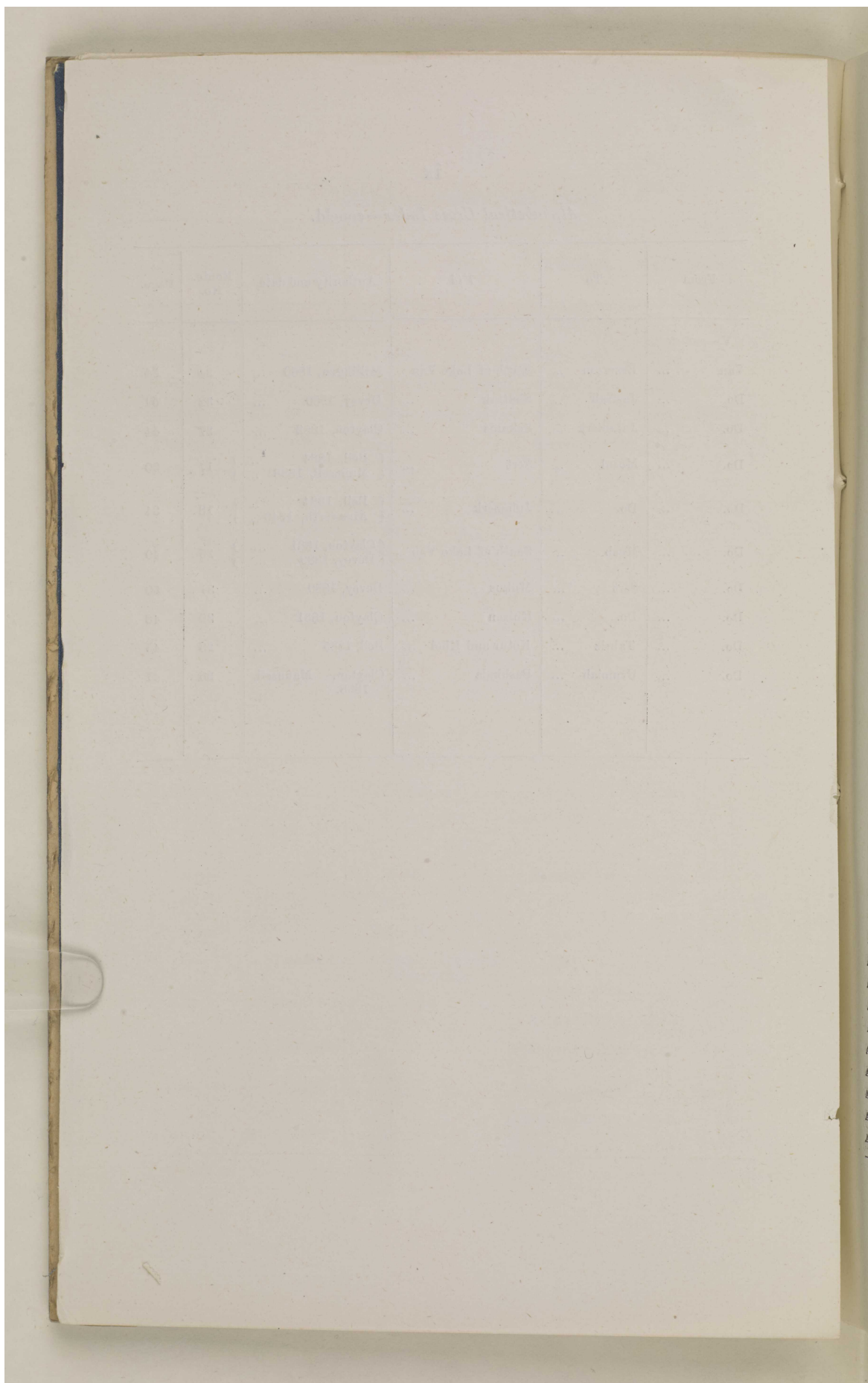
From	To	Via	Authority and date.	Route No.	Page.
<i>S—contd.</i>					
Sert ...	Van ...	Mukus ...	Devey, 1889 ...	31	50
Shustar ...	Basra ...	Left bank of Karun	Maunsell, 1888 ...	2	1
Do. ...	Do. ...	Right bank of Karun	Pelly ...	3	2
Siripul ...	Karind ...	.....	Maunsell, 1888 ...	12	17
Suleimania ...	Bagdad ...	Kifri ...	Do. ...	8	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rich, 1820 ...	9	8
Do. ...	Rawanduz ...	Rania ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	43	76
Do. ...	Sakiz ...	Banah ...	Gerard, 1882 ...	40	71
Do. ...	Sehna ...	Panjwin ...	Do. ...	41	72
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rich, 1820 ...	42	72
<i>T</i>					
Tabriz ...	Erzerum ...	Bayazid ...	Stuart, 1854 ...	36	64
Do. ...	Karmanshah...	Binab ...	Napier, 1875 ...	45	77
Do. ...	Khoi ...	Marand ...	.....	44	77
Do. ...	Mosul ...	Julamerk ...	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	16	24
Do. ...	Do. ...	Rawanduz ...	Gerard, 1882 ...	15	21
Do. ...	Van ...	Khoi ...	Bell, 1885 ...	28	45
<i>U</i>					
Urumiah ...	Bashkala ...	Dilman ...	Maunsell, 1888 ...	23	39
Do. ...	Do. ...	Diza ...	Do. ...	21	38
Do. ...	Do. ...	Mur Dagh ...	Do. ...	22	39
Do. ...	Karmanshah...	Ushnu, Suj Bulak, Sakiz, Sehna.	Do. ...	46	88
Do. ...	Van ...	Bashkala ...	{ Clayton, 1882 ... Maunsell, 1888 ... }	26	41
Ushnu ...	Rawanduz ...	.....	Ainsworth, 1840 ...	15-A	23
<i>V</i>					
Van ...	Bayazid ...	Peregri ...	Clayton, 1882 ...	29	47
Do. ...	Erzerum ...	Agantz ...	{ Clayton, Bell, ... Devey, 1884-89 ... }	33	52

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Alphabetical Cross Index—concl.

From	To	Via	Authority and date.	Route. No.	Page.
<i>V—contd.</i>					
Van ...	Erzerum ...	South of Lake Van	Millingen, 1869 ...	34	54
Do. ...	Jazirah ...	Shattak ...	Devey, 1889 ...	32	51
Do. ...	Julamerk ...	Sekunis ...	Clayton, 1882 ...	27	44
Do. ...	Mosul ...	Sert ...	{ Bell, 1884 ... Maunsell, 1888 ... }	17	30
Do. ...	Do. ...	Julamerk ...	{ Bell, 1884 ... Ainsworth, 1840 ... }	18	34
Do. ...	Mush ...	South of Lake Van ...	{ Clayton, 1881 ... Devey, 1889 ... }	25	40
Do. ...	Sert ...	Mukus ...	Devey, 1889 ...	31	50
Do. ...	Do. ...	Khizan ...	Clayton, 1881 ...	30	48
Do. ...	Tabriz ...	Kotur and Khoi ...	Bell, 1885 ...	28	45
Do. ...	Urumiah ...	Bashkala ...	Clayton, Maunsell, 1888.	26	41

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [10] (19/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [11] (20/122)

xi

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES OF PLACES.

Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.
A					
Abagha ...	38	Arin Ker ...	38	Bedrai ...	4
Ab i-garm ...	50	Arji ...	26	Bejar ...	45
Ab-i-kerind ...	6, 12	Arjish ...	38	Bendi Mahi ...	17, 29, 23, 33
Ab-i-Sirwan ...	46	Arpert ...	31	Berdizawi ...	16, 13
Ab-i-Zal ...	50	Arun ...	38	Berd-i-Sir ...	14
Adeljivas ...	38	Ashkafsaka ...	13	Berj ...	19
Adhem ...	9, 10	Askara ...	28	Besitun ...	45
Adzort ...	20	Atess ...	26	Bhotan Su ...	17, 27, 32
Agantz ...	17, 33, 38, 39	Awajuka ...	36-A.	Biman Su ...	41
Agash ...	38	B		Binab ...	15, 45
Aghje Kala ...	27	Baba Derbend ..	14	Bishewa ...	12
Aghveran ...	33, 37	Bagdad ...	6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Bistan ...	42
Ahmad Kulvan ...	42	Bah Ashiki ...	16	Bitlis ...	17, 25, 30, 38
Ahwaz ...	2, 3	Bah Idri ...	16	Bogut ...	13
Ain Sifin ...	16	Bahriz ...	6	Boh Syed ...	2
Ajakshehr ...	15 & 45	Baklabad ...	47	Bowanieh ...	7
Ak Bulak ...	29	Balouba ...	7	Butak Su ...	17
Ak Dagħ ...	45	Balad Ruz ...	6	C	
Akhlat ...	17, 38	Balak ...	17	Chabukli ...	38
Ak Su ...	8, 9	Bala Rud ...	50	Chalkani ...	35
Alakabad ...	44	Baluklu Su ...	35	Chaman-i-Chalderan ...	36
Alalian ...	26	Banah ...	14, 40, 42	Chaman-i-Kazligul ...	36
Albak Su ...	21, 26, 38	Band-i-Kir ...	23	Changolan ...	5
Aliabad ...	45	Bankur ...	6	Charbukur ...	37
Ali Gijan ...	50	Baradost ...	26	Chardaran ...	26
Alishtar ...	49	Barodar ...	41, 42	Chardowar ...	4
Ali Sultan ...	48	Barsan ...	26	Charmilia ...	6
Aljawaz ...	17	Bashkala ...	16, 19, 21, 23, 23, 24, 26, 28, 38	Chasimlar ...	46
Alkhosh ...	17	Basra ...	1, 2, 3	Chaurma ...	37
Altun ...	37	Bast ...	31	Chechapan ...	8
Altun Kiupri ...	10	Bayazid ...	29, 35, 36, 36-A, 39	Chemchemal ...	9
Amadia ...	16, 18, 19	Bayazid Agha ...	29, 38	Chemisurek ...	6
Amra ...	16	Bazirga ...	26	Chiana ...	46
Arab Diza ...	20	Bazmuzan ...	43	Chlazarin ...	8
Aras ...	36, 37			Chingovi ...	50
Ardia ...	38			Choban Kiupri ...	35, 36
				Chorogħ ...	46, 48

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [12] (21/122)

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Alphabetical Index to Names of Places—contd.

Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.
C—contd.		Dukhan	43	Ghazier	13
Chugh	26	Dulep	17	Gherradeh	42
Chunar Burdakul	50	Duni	15	Ghindig Su	30, 31
D		Dar	11	Gilzerda	8
Dandiye	17	E		Girdalan	41
Darragawan	46	Eksaraf	17, 38	Gok Tapa	8
Dehbala	4	Elsmali	25	Golan	43
Dehluran	5	Elwand	7, 12	Gollu	25
Deiristun	17	Engl	25, 32, 34	Gonar	6
Delasi	28	Erbil	10, 13, 15	Gop	30, 33, 38
Deli Abbas	8, 9, 10	Ercheh	28, 29	Guljezin	38
Delibaba	33, 35, 36	Erishat Su	38, 39	Gulnari	43
Demi	37	Ertev	33, 34	Gunduk	16, 18
Deniz	37	Erzerum	33, 34, 35, 37	Gunjanchin	4
Dera	15	Eshek Elias	35	Gunjir	6
Derbend	9	Eslaya	16, 18	Gurabun	13
Derbend-i-Kalaja	6	F.		Gurapahan	17
Dergala	15	Feishabur	17	Gurmanjol	43
Derghezin	9	Fenduk	17	Gurraiban	43
Deri	24	Pickead	43	Guzigailan	46
Deveh Boyun	34, 35	Filfil	17	H	
Diadin	29, 33, 35, 38, 39	Finck	17	Habikak Jab	48
Diala	6	G		Hadji Syed	36
Dilider	37	Galitha	16, 18	Haidu Bagh	33
Dilman	16, 23, 24	Gangachin	26	Hajiabad	49
Disher	13	Garan	41, 42	Halabja	13
Divandereh	46, 47	Gareniah	36-A.	Hammam Ali	11
Diza	21, 26, 27	Gavarrah	7	Hangasur	30
Diza Khalil	16	Gavalan	23	Harsin	49
Dizful	1, 5, 50	Gavvar	21, 26	Harrikja	40
Dohkalá	9	Geli Mazukah	16	Harunabad	6, 12
Dokharagan	45	Gengan	45	Haskeni	25
Dowizah	41, 42, 46	Gerger	35	Haspinek	33
Duari	16, 18	Ghanar Su	16	Hassan Aador	39
		Ghararnes	16	Hassan Kala	33, 34, 35, 36
				Hassar	26

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [13] (22/122)

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Alphabetical Index to Names of Places—contd.

No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.
	H—contd.					
13	Hawizah ...	1	Kala Mekran ...	11	Kerrapi ...	4
42	Hayis ...	16	Kalashin ...	15-A.	Khabur ...	32
30, 31	Hazil ...	17	Kamiran ...	46	Khan ...	25, 38
8	Helisan ...	26	Kanda Kilissa ...	16	Khana Barra ...	45
41	Herash ...	15	Kaprel ...	26	Khana-i-Miran ...	13
8	Herj ...	32	Kara Aina ...	40	Khana Sur ...	23
43	Huseini ...	50	Kara Bulak ...	36	Khan Beni Sa'ad ...	6
15	Huseinieh ...	4	Kara Chatan ...	45	Khanikin ...	7, 20
6	Husi ...	26	Kara Choban ...	43	Khanjiru ...	8, 43
30, 31, 38				33, 34, 38	Khawah ...	49
38				8	Khazir ...	10, 16, 17
43	Ibrahim Khanji ...	8, 9	Kara Dagh ...	36	Khedu ...	33
16, 18	Ilkhiji ...	45	Kara Derbend ...	34	Khelissar ...	15
4	Instosh ...	27	Kara Hissar ...	38	Khinis ...	33, 35, 37
6	Isferan ...	45	Karajan ...	33, 39	Khizan ...	30, 31
13	Itha ...	16, 18	Kara Khan ...	17, 33	Khizvak ...	38
17				33	Khoi ...	28, 36, 36-A, 44
43	J			46	Khoi Sanjak ...	13, 14
43	Jaghata ...	15, 45, 46	Kara Kend ...	33, 35, 36	Khorassabad ...	6, 12, 18
46	Javiersur ...	17	Kara Kilissa ...	13, 25, 30, 37, 46	Khoremad ...	49, 50
48	Jazirah ...	17, 32	Kara Kiupri ...	8, 9, 10, 45	Khormazu ...	36
31	Jedaia ...	8, 10	Kara Su ...	28	Khoros Kilissa ...	31
31	Jenawarra ...	42	Kara Tapa ...	4, 6, 7, 13, 45, 46, 49	Khosrabad ...	45
31	Jessan ...	4	Karkarli ...	45	Khosrova ...	16
31	Jogan ...	15	Karmanshah ...	7, 48	Khosru Shah ...	45
13	Juanru ...	48	Kashawar ...	41	Khumara ...	32
11	Jufair ...	1	Kasr-i-Shirin ...	35	Khumbash ...	27
30	Julamerk ...	16, 18, 19, 27, 32	Katawal ...	29	Khushab ...	25, 26, 27, 32
49				34	Khushmakam ...	45
49	K			5, 50	Kifri ...	8, 9, 20
6, 12	Kachan ...	38	Kauser ...	9, 10	Kilagorn ...	26
45	Kafilaja ...	5	Kazli Bel ...	16	Kishnaduruk ...	5
31	Kaiman ...	15	Kazmuk ...		Kiupri Keni ...	35
31	Kaklasar ...	46	Kerkhah ...		Kiupri Koi ...	36
33, 34, 35, 36	Kala-i-Tinai ...	10	Kerkuk ...			
35	Kalak ...	13	Kermi ...			

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [14] (23/122)

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Alphabetical Index to Names of Places—contd.

Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.	Name of place.	No. of route.
K—contd.		M		Muarennā ...	6
Kiyan ...	16, 18	Maden ...	30	Mukus ...	30, 31
Kizil Chai ...	3, 7	Mudrakh ...	37	Mulanabad ...	45
Kizil Diza ...	29, 35	Mahi Dasht ...	6, 7, 12	Mulla Hassan ...	23
Kizilji ...	42	Mahi Bulak ...	45	Mulla Suleiman ...	36
Kizil Kaya ...	33	Mahmudallah ...	28	Murad Su ...	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
Kizil Kabr ...	45	Mahmud Su ...	28	Mur Dagħ ...	22
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ROUTES IN PERSIA.

SECTION II.

Route No. 1.

FROM BASRA TO DIZFUL VIÂ HAWIZAH.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	JUFAIR ...	34	34	Small well; water is scarce and bad in the hot weather. The country is a sandy desert, liable to floods from November to May. At 31 miles ruins of Kushk Basra are passed and at 37 ruins of Kushk Hawizah.
2	HAWIZAH ...	34	68	
3	DIZFUL ...	80	148	From Hawizah to Dizful is 80 miles over a flat alluvial plain, fertile but uninhabited except by nomad Arabs and Lurs. It is watered by several canals from the Karun and Kerkhah.

Route No. 2.

FROM BASRA TO SHUSTER.

Authority—PELLEY.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	MOHAMMERAH	20	20	By river.
2	TELLOHIYEH ...	35	55	Water from Karun. Trees, reeds, and date palms.
3	BOH SYED ...	7	62	Ditto. Ditto.
4	OMEIRA ...	42	104	Ditto. Ditto. Road good.
5	AHWAZ ...	10	114	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
6	WEISS ...	14	128	Ditto. No trees. Ditto.
7	BAND-I-KIE ...	17	145	Ditto. Trees. Ditto.
8	SHUSTER ...	35	180	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [2] (27/122)

2

Route No. 3.

FROM BASRA TO SHUSTER.

Authority and date—MACKENZIE, 1875.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	MOHAMMERAH	20	20	By river.
2	VILLAGE ...	7	27	On right bank of Karun. By Samazni the river is crossed by a ferry. By the right bank to Omeira, and there crossing, the distance is shortened by 14 miles, but there are no intervening villages.
3	SAMAZNI OR SAMANIA	24	51	
4	OMEIRA ...	17	68	Karun ferry.
5	AHWAZ ...	10	78	
6	WEISS ...	14	92	
7	BAND-I-KIR ...	10	102	Karun ferry.
8	SHUSTER ...	24	126	Karun fordable. Water up to horses' girths.

Route No. 4.

FROM KUT L'AMARA TO KARMANSHAH.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	JESSAN ...	40	40	At 12 miles the salt marshes begin and extend to the 20th mile. In the dry season covered with thick saline deposit. In floods covered by 2 feet to 3 feet of water. Numerous flocks and herds and large date gardens round Jessan.
2	BEDRA ...	13	53	Large date gardens. The Gunjanchun River is 500 yards wide. Water slightly brackish.
3	ZORBATIYEH ...	22	75	500 houses: date gardens, and irrigation.
4	HUSEINIEH ...	14	89	At 4 miles cross the frontier. Road along Gunjanchun, which is forded several times. Large orchards at Huseinieh and supplies easily procurable.
5	KERRAPI PLATEAU.	22	111	Road along the river. All the water brackish, but drinkable. At 17 miles pass the Tang-i-golam defile, which is only 20 feet wide.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [3] (28/122)

3

ROUTE No. 4—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
6	DEHBALA ...	16	127	Road is only a track, crossing many ridges and valleys, in a very rugged country. There is good water at Dehbala.
7	CHARDOWAR ...	30	157	Road crosses several difficult passes with steep gradients. Large numbers of sheep, cattle, and goats at Chardowar.
8	PELANGIR ...	27	184	Cross the Vardalan range. Timber on summits of ridges. 300 houses at Pelangir, and plenty of cattle and a good many mules.
9	ZEILAN ...	24	208	Fertile plain and plenty of supplies.
10	KARMAISHAH ...	15	223	Road is only a track with steep gradients. Kar-manshah is a large and important place with from 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants.

Route No. 5.

FROM KUT L'AMARA TO DIZFUL.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
3	MALIKATABI.			Stages 1 and 2 are the same as in Route No. 4.
4	CHANGOLAN.			
5	ZAKRANI.			This route is little used, and the length of the stages is not given. It is 80 miles to Dehluran and 65 from thence to Dizful. The villages are few. Most of the streams are brackish. In spring, when there is grass on the desert, large herds of cattle are driven from Persia into Turkey by this route.
6	KAFILAJA ...	...	...	
7	KISHNADURUK.			
8	DEHLURAN ...	...	80	
9	PATTAK.			
10	TAK-I-ABBAS.			
11	KERKHAH RIVER			
12	DIZFUL ...	65	145	

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [4] (29/122)

4

Route No. 6.

FROM BAGDAD TO KARMANSHAH VIA MENDELI.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	KHAN BENI SAAD (<i>Turk</i> ORTA KHAN) (<i>Arab</i> BENI SAAD).	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broad track over flat alluvial clay. At 10 miles pass ruins of old serai.
2	BAHRIZ ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	Leave main road. At 10 miles cross the Diala River by a ferry. 400 houses at Bahriz. Well-supplied bazaar.
3	BALAD RUZ ...	23	52	Road skirts Nahr Khurassun canal; track is 10 feet to 12 feet wide. Canals 4 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Main channels 6 feet to 8 feet deep. Pass Shahr Habib (ruins). 600 houses at Balad Ruz. Canal 30 feet wide, bridged.
4	MENDELI ...	27	79	Road through reedy marsh for 2 miles. At 18 miles the Nuffat River, 20 to 25 yards wide, 6 feet deep. Ford is 40 yards wide and 2 feet deep. Mendeli has 1,500 houses. Supplies plentiful.
5	MUARENNNA CAMP	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Road across wide plain and irrigation channels, then along the Gunjir River, 400 yards wide. At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles cross the frontier. Road good and easy. At 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles pass Imam-i-Sunomar, some gravelly mounds, still along river. At 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles cross sandstone ledge 40 feet high. At 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ruins of old fort, Kala Dabrulch. At 22 ford Gunjir River, road a rough narrow track. At 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ford Gunjir River. No villages and no supplies at camping ground.
6	CHEMISUREK VALLEY.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	Keep along the river. Road is a rough track, sometimes in the river bed. Road crosses many spurs. At 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ford the Gunjir River; ford 40 yards wide, 2 feet deep. At 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ turn sharp to the north up a side valley. At 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles Chemisurek Valley. Good camping ground for troops. Fodder, fuel, water, and cattle available in quantities.
7	RUINS OF OLD ZARNA.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	Road over mountains and several passes; rough and difficult going, sometimes in the bed of a torrent. Generally, however, passable for artillery. At 8 miles reach Miandab Valley. At 11 pass some ruins. At 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ reach site of ruined town called Kuhna Zarna.
8	CHARMILIA CAMP.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{3}{4}$	Good road in the valley. At 5 miles pass ruins of Zarna. At 6 miles cross pass, at 8 emerge into Bankur Valley. Road rough and stony. Cross several ridges to Charmilia camp. Good grass and water.
9	TIBAO VALLEY...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	166	Rough, stony ascent up the Derband-i-Kalaja pass, 1,805 feet above Charmilia, at 3 miles from it. Descent of the pass is steep and rough. At 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [5] (30/122)

5

ROUTE No. 6—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate	Total.	
				Gouar Valley. Good camping ground. No inhabitants, but plenty of grass and water and cattle procurable. From here good road but rough over Tang-i-Jouimerk. At 10½ Tirao Valley, good camping ground.
10	KHORASSABAD...	10½	176½	Road at first stony, then over loose friable soil, then down valley. At 8¾ ford of the Ab-i-Kerind. At 10 reach main road from Bagdad to Karmanshah. At 10½ Khorassabad, 40 houses, the first since Mendeli. It is 10 miles north-west of Harunabad.
11	HARUNABAD ...	10	186½	The road from Khorassabad to Harunabad is through an open valley with plenty of water.
12	MAHIDASHT ...	22	208½	Good road over hills. At 18 miles begins the plain. At Mahidasht there are a few huts.
13	KARMANSHAH ..	18	226½	First 6 miles over plain. The last 8 miles are over low hills and ridges. Karmanshah has population variously stated from 40,000 to 70,000.

Route No. 7.

FROM BAGDAD TO KARMANSHAH VIÂ KHANIKIN.

Authority and date—BELL, 1884; MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	BAKUBA ...	31 (33)	31	Road starts as a broad track over clay, which would be impassable in wet weather. At 31 miles cross river DIALA, 150 yards wide, moderate current. There is a swinging bridge of boats, 10 in number, banks are clay, water muddy. Bakuba has 1,000 houses.
2	SHARABAN ...	26	57	Road runs with telegraph line over a great flat clay plain with many villages. At about 20 miles, near village of Lughwan, cross a canal 40 or 50 feet wide. Numerous small canals are passed at intervals. At 26 miles reach Sharaban, 300 houses.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [6] (31/122)

6

ROUTE No. 7—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
3	KIZIL ROBAT	18	75	Cross 300 yards of flooded country and many canals; one 20 feet wide 10 feet deep, by a culvert. Over undulating country, and then over a flat clay plain to Kizil Robat, 400 houses. Road from here to Mendeli is 2 days.
4	KHANIKIN ...	19	94	Cross canal 10 feet wide by 6 feet deep, and then cross a few undulations. Then over broad clay plain to Khanikin, crossing river 200 yards wide by ford 2' 6" deep and difficult. Khanikin lies in a hollow and has 2,000 houses.
5	KASR-I-SHIRIN	18	112 (110½)	Good hard road, 30 feet wide, winding through a hilly country. Cross the frontier marked by a tower. Over undulating country by good road to Kasr-i-Shirin. The Elwand River flows close to the village.
6	SIRIPUL ...	20	132 (128½)	Road is a clay track, swampy in hollows. Many watch towers are passed: road runs over a grassy broken plain to Siripul-i-Zohab. Crossing Elwand or Rejab stream by a bridge of masonry, 2 arches of 27 feet span, bridge 18 feet wide, buttress 35 feet, total length 80 yards. There are 50 houses at Siripul.
7	MIAN JANGAL (KURDISH TENTS.) (KERIND.)	24	156 (157½)	Road runs through a flat valley passing several villages. Good hard road 20 feet wide. Pass Tak-i-Gira and then ascend the Tak-i-Gira pass; there is a good made road down from it. The road then becomes a hill track, crossing ridges and valleys to Mian Jangal.
8	GAVARRA ...	25½	181½	Two miles of very bad ascent up rocky ravine, thence over ridges and valleys to the Bowanieh Valley, passing several villages and crossing a stream 30 feet wide, 2½ feet deep, with firm bottom, then over swampy valley. Then over low hills by a good mule track to Gavarra at 25 miles. Gavarra has 400 houses.
9	MAHIDASHT ...	25	206½	Ford stream 40 feet wide, 2 feet deep, rapid and pebbly. Thence over undulating country by narrow clay track, with several difficult crossings of streams. On the hills the road is good, but the valleys are swampy. Mahidasht has fifty houses.
10	KARMANSHAH...	16	222½ (216½)	Cross several flat valleys with small streams; the Mahidasht plain is well stocked with villages and extends 15 miles to right and left. The road is an undulating broad track passing many villages to Karmanshah.

The figures in brackets are taken from Captain Maunsell's Report, Volume I, page 275. There seems to be some mistake in Captain Maunsell's addition.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [7] (32/122)

7

Route No. 8.

FROM BAGDAD TO SULEIMANIA.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	JADAIDA ...	18	18	* This is the main post road from Bagdad to Mosul, already well known. An alternative route runs from Bagdad thus— Miles. Bakuba ... 30 Deli Abbas ... 29 — 59
2	ZEDAIDA ...	16	34	
3	DELI ABBAS ...	33	67	
4	KARA TAPA ...	28	95	
5	KIFRI ...	22	117	
6	FORD ... CAMPING GROUND	34½	151½	Road from Kifri starts along broad track, and ford river by easy ford over gravelly bed, 200 yards wide in several channels. Up to 4 miles cross low ridges, then on rolling, gravelly uplands. At 8 miles pass small village of Kohmurmil. At 16 miles pass ruins of Khan Surkhali. At 19½ ford the Chechapen, 15 feet wide, 6 inches deep. Country cut up by ravines, numerous short ascents and descents. At 29 miles descend into narrow valley, ford large stream. At 30 miles descend to valley of the Aksu and village of Ibrahim Khanji, 150 houses. Ford the river 80 yards wide, 2 feet deep, with gravelly bottom. Soon ford again 100 yards wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep. At 34½ miles ford again 120 yards wide and 18 inches deep, pebbly bottom. Many ruined villages passed on this stage. Steep ascent (gradient ½ to ¾) along ledge 2 feet wide for 300 yards. The track is then easy. At about 5 miles commence descent into Chiazarin Valley by narrow track. At 6 miles ford Chiazarin stream, 20 yards wide, 18 inches deep, gravelly bottom. Then gradual ascent. At 12 miles Tapa Gouri, large artificial mound. Cross rocky ridge, pass 400 yards long. Then into valley of small stream by a narrow ledge. At 19½ reach summit of plateau by good track over grassy ridges. On the top is the ziarat of Gok Tapa. Descend by ledge 10 feet wide to bed of stream, then steep ascent to village of Gok Tapa, 50 houses. Easy road over level plateau. Country deserted, then begin ascent of Kara-Dagh range. Steep ascent by 12 feet ledge, very stony but easy, through oaks and hawthorn trees. At 6½ reach summit of pass, deep gap between crags, 300 yards wide. There are the remains of an old wall. Descent by ledge, gradient ¼. Road is then fairly
7	GOK TAPA ...	23	174½	

* For details see Route No. 10.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [8] (33/122)

8

ROUTE No. 8—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
8	TEMAR ...	17½	192	level along bed of a torrent. At 8½ is the entrance to a narrow defile called Tang-i-Kalakh, through which the stream passes; entrance barely 6 feet wide. For 50 yards 8 feet wide, then cross stream by masonry bridge of 1 arch 12 feet span out of repair. 20 yards further cross again by a similar bridge. They are known as the Pul-i-Kalakh. Then emerge into a rolling fertile country. At 17½ miles reach Temar, 150 huts. Supplies procurable and large herds of sheep and cattle.
9	SULEIMANIA ...	13½	205½	Good track crossing several ravines by steep gradients. Then over the Gilzerda Dag by a dip in the range. Gradient and track easy. At 3½ miles road to Suleimania by Gilzerda village, difficult but practicable for mules. This route, however, passes Zaz, 30 huts, to the Khanjiru River at 7½ miles, gravelly bed 300 to 500 yards wide with rapid current. Ford the water channel 40 yards wide, 2 feet deep. On far bank are deep irrigation channels. At 10 miles Keni Massar, 40 huts. Then Balka, 30 huts. At 13½ miles reach outskirts of Suleimania, an important town, with about 2,000 houses.

Route No. 9.

FROM BAGDAD TO SULEIMANIA.

BY KIFRI, TAUk, AND DERGHEZIN.

Authority and date—Rich, 1820.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	HADJI BEY'S GARDEN.	5	5	Left Hadji Bey's garden at 7-15 a.m. and arrived at camp near Dokhala at 12-45 p.m.
2	DOXHALA ...	16	21	Yenijeh bore hence south 20° west; Howesh, south 60° west; Dokhala, north 70° west; half a mile distant is a ruined village.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [9] (34/122)

9

ROUTE No. 9—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
3	CAMP IN BED OF AN OLD CANAL.	...	...	Mounted at 6-15 a.m. and took the road to Toprak Kala. At 8-45 a.m. alighted at Seyid Mukhsen Pauk, a little Imam, on a canal from the Khalis. At 9-45 a.m. mounted again, and at 11-45 a.m. alighted at an old dry canal. From Toprak Kala, the general direction of our road was north 10° east, but we often turned out of it to avoid the deep mire. BEARINGS FROM THE CAMP. Imam Majedid, south 72° west, half a mile. Musabbah Khan, north 86° east, distant less than a mile. Abdullah Ben-Ali, south 43° east, in the district of Khorasan. Nahr-ul-Aswad, south 51° west, in the district of Khalis.
4	TECHUBUK ...	...	...	Marched at 6-30 a.m., and at 10 a.m. arrived and encamped at Techubuk. A difficult march, wading through water and mire most of the way.
5	DELI ABBAS ...	...	...	Mounted at 6-15 a.m. We were obliged to turn out of our road, and to keep towards the Diala on account of the water left by rain. The line of Zagros, extending to the Tauk, formed the extreme boundary of our view as soon as we left Techubuk. Arrived at Deli Abbas at 9 a.m.
6	KARA TAPA ...	...	...	Mounted at 5-30 a.m. We could not go the direct passage over the Hamrin hills on account of the water from the late rains. At 6-30 a.m. we arrived at the pass in the Hamrin hills, called Sakal Toutan. Here our road was north 10° east.
6				At 7-30 a.m. the road to Baradan branched off. We meant to have gone to Baradan, but the Narin was reported to be too difficult to ford (April) in consequence of the rains. Our road due north. At 8-15 a.m. we left the mountain on our left hand, and reached the bridge of the Narin at 10-20 a.m. Mounted again at 11 a.m. At 12-40 p.m. arrived at Kara Tapa. Excellent going all the way.
7	KIFRI ...	...	...	Marched at 5-30 a.m. north 10° east over gravelly hills, on the western declivity of which Kara Tapa is situated; slope extremely gentle: descended into a small valley, then over an arm of the hills, from which we descended by a long slope to the Tchemen bridge at 7-30 a.m.; thence north, to the broad torrent, at 8-30 a.m. Over a plain and by Telischan. At 9-10 a.m. entered on another elevation, also by a very gentle slope. At 9-40 a.m. mounted again, and at 11 a.m. arrived at Kifri.

2

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [10] (35/122)

10

ROUTE No. 9—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
8	TUZ KHURMATI	...	...	Mounted at 5-40 a.m. Road south 75° west, across a range of gravelly hills proceeding from the Kifri range. Subordinate gravelly hills branch out from Hamrin above Kara Tapa, and also from the Zengabad range. At 6-30 a.m. our course was west, and still in the hills. At 7 a.m. left the hills, and entered the Beiat plain, which slopes down very gently from the Kifri hills to the basin of the Tchemen; course north 85° west. At 7-30 a.m. we come to a ravine with a small stream of rain-water; thence north 80° west. At 8 a.m. north 55° west. At 8-20 a.m. Kuru Chai, a broad torrent bed, with a little water in it. Halted at Beiat. Mounted again at 9 a.m.; road north 45° west. At 9-30 a.m. Kizil Kharaba, a ruin on the road. From Kizil Kharaba, north 50° west. At 10-30 a.m. another "teppeh," or ruin. At 10-45 a.m. large Beiat villages. At 11-30 a.m. another large village. We now lost sight of the Hamrin hills, which were on our left all day, by their running off more west. Tuz Khurmati now comes in sight, bearing north 20° west. About a quarter of an hour before coming to Tuz Kurmati, we passed the torrent; it is called the Ak Su, and comes down from Ibrahim Khanji. On our left, and distant about a couple of hours, we saw the village of Yenijeh, which is on the present post road from Bagdad to Tauk. At 12-30 p.m., having crossed the torrent, arrived at Tuz Khurmati.
9	TAUK	...	...	Left at 5-30 a.m. Road north 15° west. At 6-45 a.m. road north 30° west. We had the gypsum hills close on our right. On our left a plain inclined down by a very gentle slope to the Hamrin hills, which were distinctly visible at the distance of between 3 and 4 hours. They appear to make a bend here, or advance from the west, the nearest part to us being indented like an embattled wall, and bearing north 85° west. The Adhem stream passes the mountains half an hour below this part, and below that again is Demir Kapi. After the indented or notched part, the chain appears again to bend westerly. At 7 a.m. north 45° west. Here the gypsum range appears to end, but it does not really terminate, or rather it becomes a low range of gravelly hills, inclining towards the west. At 7-20 a.m. our road north 20° west. At 7-40 a.m. the minarets of Tauk became visible.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [11] (36/122)

11

ROUTE No. 9—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.		DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
			Inter- mediate.	Total.	
10	LEILAN	...	...	...	At 10 a.m. we reached the Tauck Chai, which rises in Kurdistan, a little on the right of our proposed road. It forms the Adhaym when full of water. Reached Tauck at 10-20 a.m. Marched at 6-15 a.m., our road north, leaving the Kerkuk road on our left, to the foot of the hills. The Hamrin just in sight on our left. At 7-20 a.m. arrived at the village of Jameila. We now began to ascend the range of hills; that is to say, the western range of the fork sent out by the Kifri hills. They run north-west to the village of Matara. We reached at 7-40 a.m. a plateau, or extent of gravelly ruins. Our road north 50° east. At 8 a.m. came to other ridges of inclined strata. Road north 65° east. At 8-45 a.m. reached a spot overlooking the plain, or basin of Leilan, whence the hills slope gradually and gently to the plain. From here, Leilan lies north; the road did not go straight to the village, but bent a little. Arrived at Leilan at 10-5 a.m. From here I could see Kerkuk on a bearing of north 30° west, 10 geographical miles off. The intervening country is a perfect plain. Taza Khurmali is 3 hours off. Half a mile north is the village of Yahyawa.
11	YUSUF AGA'S CAMP.	...	...	...	Left Leilan at 5-30 a.m., road north 30° east along the Leilan stream. In half an hour we reached the hills, which here rise at once from the plain into a plateau. On ascending the plateau our course was north 70° east. At 6-15 a.m. our direction was north 25° east, and so continued for the remainder of our march; the Leilan water on our left all the way. At 7-30 we descended into a valley formed by a little stream which rushes down to meet the Leilan.
12	CHEMCHMAL	...	...	...	Halted for an hour; arrived at camp at 8-30 a.m. Mounted at 5-30 a.m.; road north along the valley of the Leilan water. At 6-15 a.m. road north 40° east. At 6-30 a.m. north 55° east. At 7 a.m. north 25° east. At 7-20 north 60° east. At 7-45 north 80° east. At 8 north 75° east. We now left the Leilan and crossed the range of hills—what I call the plateau,—going about north-west. Here the streams run down to Kurdistan. At 8-50 a.m. we descended by a direct, but not difficult, descent north 70° east, which in 20 minutes brought us to the first <i>landing-place</i>. Hence we descended by an extremely gentle slope in north 45° east to Chemchemal, where we arrived at 10 a.m.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [12] (37/122)

12

ROUTE No. 9--*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
13	DERGHEZIN ...	...	...	We marched at 5-30 a.m. north 10° east to join the Kerkuk road, which we met at 6-15 a.m. and proceeded on in north 75° east. The ground became more cut and furrowed as we advanced. The ravines, which are very deep, are made by innumerable little rills. At 9 a.m. we arrived at Derbend. Left the pass, and proceeded in north 75° east. The valley soon opens, having the Bazian hills on each side. The Gudrun mountain was before us, a little on our left. Our road lay along the foot of the hills on the right of the valley. At 9-45 a.m. road east; at 10 a.m. south 75° east. At 10-5 a.m. we turned into a branch of the valley, which is here very wide, in south 35° east to the village of Derghezín, which we reached at 10-15 a.m.
14	CAMP KERESPEH TAPA.	...	...	Marched at 5-30 a.m. and directed our course across the valley from the western side, where Derghezín is situated to the eastern hills, along the foot of which we afterwards kept. At 6-30 a.m. we reached the direct road, and passed close on our right the village of Bazian; the village was about 2½ miles off, under the west hills, in a direction north 60° west, our road south 30° east. We kept the hills which bound the valley on the east close on our left hand. At 7-10 a.m. road south 40° east. At 9 a.m. we turned off in north 75° east, and immediately ascended the hills which we had kept on our left all day; at 9-45 we arrived in the vale of Suleimania. Our road was now south 50° east; at 10 a.m. we arrived at our encampment, near a mount called Kerespeh Tapa.
15	SULEIMANIA ...	...	...	Started at 5-30 a.m. and directed our course towards the Gudrun chain in an oblique direction. Our road lay over hills, sent forth by the Gudrun range, and interrupted with valleys. At 8 a.m. we crossed a broad but shallow torrent, called Chakehak, and in 5 minutes more came to the Serchinar; further on is another but a smaller stream. Road along the foot of the hills with much ascending and descending to Suleimania.

NOTE.—Distances are not given.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [13] (38/122)

13

Route No. 10.

The two routes from Bagdad to Mosul are the great lines leading from the Persian Gulf to Kurdistan.

BAGDAD, KIFRI, KERKUK, ALTUN KUPRI, ERBIL, TO MOSUL.

Authority and date—GERARD, 1882.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	BAGDAD	...	...	Leave Bagdad by north gate; after $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles cultivation ceases, level desert; 11 miles Khan-i-Budan; 13 miles, water-cuts, marshy to left, then Kala-i-Tinai fort; ruined villages; then approach Tigris.
1	JEDAIDA	18	18	Jedaïda, palm groves, extensive village; cross boggy ground with some cultivation; 2 miles, boat-bridge over water-cut; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, end of gardens, bank of Tigris; then over cultivated plain; many villages in palm groves; 11 miles, Banat Hussein; 13 miles, brick bridge over canal; then
2	ZEDAIDA	15	33	Zedaïda, large village among trees; supplies abundant about here. Cross irrigated ground for 3 or 4 miles, then desert; at 10 miles some cultivation, boggy places; 16 miles Tamila, better cultivation; then approach the Diala and follow its right bank past Mohamed Seraya, and some villages on other bank; at 27 miles barren ground, deep water-cuts with narrow bridges, to
3	DELI ABBAS	33	66	Deli Abbas, a large village of 70 houses; brick bridge over stream; plenty of supplies. Route runs north, and soon enters desert country, reaching the hills at 6 miles; 9 miles Suenna; at 14 miles route reaches summit of Narin range (600 feet), fairly easy going, descent to plain in 2 more miles on other side; at 21 miles cross Narin River by brick bridge of five arches; thence across flat, partially cultivated plain to
4	KARA TAPA	28	94	Kara Tapa, a large village of 100 houses. Country of the Hamawand Kurds. Vineyards. Route runs north-east; after 5 miles cross a ridge, and then brick bridge over stream, and a little further brick bridge of three arches over Chitshand; then gradually ascend past Zerdan and Timshan into hills, at 20 miles crest; then descend to partially cultivated plain, on which is
5	KIFRI	22	116	Kifri. Route runs north-west over grass country for 8 miles, hills to right, where the Khorassai is crossed; then over grassy plain for 9 miles, hills to right, where cultivation begins, and lasts to the Tuz Kurmati River in a wide, gravelly bed; most of the water diverted for irrigation, easily crossed.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [14] (39/122)

14

ROUTE No. 10—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
6	TUZ KHURMATI	24	140	Tuz Kurmati, small town of 300 houses; fine pasture. Over slightly undulating country with numerous nullahs, some cultivation and villages; 8 miles Kadez, several other villages passed further. At 20 miles reach bed of Tauk Chai, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, water used for irrigation.
7	TAUK ...	21	161	Tauk, village of 200 houses; cultivation to north-west. Over fairly cultivated plain; some villages. At 8 miles cross bed of Daga Chai, generally nearly dry; then cross three other streams. At 17 miles cross Tasya Kurmun Chai, and pass large village of the same name; then some vineyards, to the Kerkuk Chai, usually almost dry. All these rivers go to form the Adhaym River. Along left bank of river bed, through cultivation, to
8	KERKUK ...	25	186	Kerkuk. After getting clear of the town the route crosses some broken, hilly ground, and then descends to a grassy cultivated plain, Kurdish villages; this is crossed for several miles; at 21 miles stony downs.
9	ALTUN KIUPRI...	27	213	Altun Kiupri. From here the route runs north over undulating, well-cultivated ground, passing a great number of villages, to
10	ERBIL ...	30	243	Erbil. Route turns nearly due west over undulating cultivated country for 12 miles, then more stony, to the
11	ZAB FERRY ...	22	265	Zab ferry. The river is 150 yards wide and rapid when low; in flood it is 2 miles wide, villages on either bank. The passage by the ferry-boats is always somewhat difficult, but it is fordable when very low; gravel bed; ford dangerous. Villages on either bank. The route continues over level ground for 10 miles to the ford of the Khazir, ordinarily 80 yards wide and stirrup deep, gravel bottom. Then the ground becomes highly cultivated, with numerous villages; pass ruins of Khorsabad and Christian village of Burtala, finally passing the ruins of Nineveh before reaching the Tigris, which is crossed by the bridge to
12	MOSUL ...	33	298	Mosul. With the exception of narrow bridges over the smaller water-cuts and irrigated fields, the whole route is easily passable for field guns from Bagdad to Mosul, except the hills between Deli Abbas and the hilly ground between Kerkuk and Altun Kiupri, where there would be some trouble, as also at the awkward bridges at Altun Kiupri. For the passage of the Zab boats would be required, as fording can seldom be depended upon. That portion of the route between Deli Abbas and Tauk is most deficient in supplies. There

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [15] (40/122)

15

ROUTE No. 10—concl'd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				is generally excellent grass for grazing, and during the winter numerous flocks of sheep are to be found; these in summer migrate to the Persian plateau. Barley and chopped straw are the only forage procurable. The telegraph line follows the route almost throughout. This report is taken from a reconnaissance by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, C.B., C.I.H., 1882. Between Mosul and Erbil this forms the road from Suj Bulak in Persia by Rawanduz to Mosul. This is the main route from the Persian Gulf to Turkish Kurdistan, and is of great importance in consequence; the route by the right bank of the Tigris (No. 11) is shorter but is less used, mainly on account of the Arabs, who prey on travellers. An important route runs from Kerkuk by Suleimania into Persia, and another from Erbil by Suj Bulak. The Bagdad-Kerkuk-Mosul route taken in conjunction with the Mosul-Jazirah-Mardin-Diarbekir-Kharput-Malatia Sivas route forms the grand trunk line of communication from Anatolia to the Persian Gulf, and is followed almost throughout by the International Telegraph line.

Route No. 11.

BAGDAD TO MOSUL, WEST OF THE TIGRIS.

(Distances approximate.)

Authority and date—CAMERON, 1879.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	BAGDAD ... SUMISHAH VILLAGE.	30	30	Leave along the right bank of the river through gardens for 5 miles to Kathimein; then through cultivation, skirting the river to Sheirat-el-Baida; irrigation by bullock wheels. Beyond this leave river, and cross bare uncultivated country, with grass in the hollows. Sumishah village, with fine fig and date groves. Beyond this, country irrigated and well cultivated with many villages. After some miles cross a small canal, and some miles further the Julail canal by a recently constructed bridge; soon

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [16] (41/122)

16

ROUTE No. 11—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
2	SAMARA ...	35	65	after this again reach the Tigris and cross level country with many canals to opposite Samara. Some cultivation here on the right bank. Then over level plain, alluvial, but with no habitations, passing some ruins, a few date groves, nomad Arabs, to opposite
3	DUR ...	15	80	Dur. From here over the level alluvial plain to
4	TEKRIT ...	15	95	Tekrit. North of this the country becomes more barren, the route keeps near the river to the ruins of an ancient castle called
5	KALA MEKRUN	25	120	Kala Mekrun. Beyond this the plain is perfectly level, broken up only by a few water-courses. After 25 miles leave the river on approaching the Jebel Hamrin hills, which are skirted for many miles. There are many <i>wadies</i> and the country is slightly undulating. After about 50 miles the Jebel Hamrin are crossed; here scarcely 150 feet above the plain, and the route returns to the Tigris near
6	SHERGUT ...	35	155	Shergut, the head-quarters of the Shammar Arabs, but in other respects a place of no importance. Beyond this there are some sedentary Arabs who cultivate the ground; there is irrigation, and some scrubby oaks and acacia shrubs are met with. There are also some sulphur springs and bitumen ponds. Continue near the river for about 20 miles, then descend somewhat to an alluvial plain, and reach
7	HAMMAM ALI ...	45	200	Hamman Ali, where there are hot springs; ruins of Nimrud across the river. From here it is perfectly level, going over a grassy plain to
8	MOSUL ...	20	220	Mosul. There are no difficulties on this route except want of supplies. Water is always obtainable from the river, and the country is practically level throughout. The people are Shammar Arabs mostly, but there are some sedentary Jebur Arabs. Some of the irrigation channels are somewhat awkward to cross. Communication could always be kept up with the river. This report is taken from one by Mr. Cameron, 1879; but the route is seldom used by travellers on account of the predatory Shammars, that by Kerkuk and Arbela being generally taken. From the military point of view it is, however, of undoubted importance as it marches with the great waterway of the Tigris. A route along the left bank of the river would cross the two great Zab rivers, besides others, which would cause much inconvenience. It must be remembered that if friendly relations were established with the Arabs, quantities of sheep and a large number of camels could be obtained along this route.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [17] (42/122)

17

Route No. 12.

FROM KARIND TO SIRIPUL.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total from Kerman-shah.	
3	HARUNABAD TO KARIND.	10	59	The stages to Karind from Karmanshah are Mahidasht, Harunabad, Karind. They are on the main route to Bagdad and are well known. <i>Vide</i> Route No. 6. Khorassabad, 50 houses, is passed. Easy road following the telegraph. At 4 miles pass Keni Chaomul, a small village. Several small streams with soft, boggy crossings. Otherwise road is good. At 10 miles Karind, 500 houses.
4	PAI TAK ...	21½	80½	Road fair but easily cut up in wet weather. At 3½ miles pass Harir, 60 houses. At 6½ miles pass Khalata, 50 houses. Road heavy. At 8 miles wind down a narrow ravine, rough but easy gradient. After this road crosses stream and is very rough and stony. At 15½ miles pass caravanserai of Surkhadiza. Then cross Tak-i-Girra pass. In the lower portion the gradient is severe and width only about 6' in places. Total descent is 990' to Pai Tak (camp).
5	SIRIPUL-I-ZOHAB or SIRIPUL, or ZOHAB.	11½	92	Good road up wide stream called Ab-i-dera. Pai Tak has a crowded caravanserai. There are 3 water-mills. Track is easy-going, 15' to 20' wide, enters fertile Bishewa Valley, 6 miles wide. At 7½ the Mian Gul pass, gradient level, pass 100 yards wide. Then turn north-west; road a good broad track. At 11½ cross the Elwand River by 2-arched stone bridge 20' wide. River is a rapid stream, not fordable, 50 yards wide, between banks of earth 25' to 30' high. 300 houses and a small square fort, easily commanded. From Siripul to Kasr-i-Shirin is 6 miles, and the remaining stages to Bagdad from Kasr-i-Shirin are Khanikin, Kizil Robat, Sharaban, Bakouba, Bagdad. They are well known as being the main caravan route from Bagdad into Persia. <i>Vide</i> Route No. 7. Karind to Siripul is usually accomplished in one stage.

3

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [18] (43/122)

18

Route No. 13.

FROM MOSUL TO KARMANSHAH.

Authority and date—BELL, 1884.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	KALAK FERRY...	33	33	Cross the bridge of boats. Road a broad clay track passing several mounds and villages, over cultivated plain with some grass. Ford a river known as the Ghazier, 100 yards wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep, 3 miles an hour, pebbly bed. Descend into Zab Valley. At 33 miles arrive at Zab passage at Kalak ferry. River is 150 yards, current 3 or 4 miles an hour. There are two small ferry-boats. In summer the river can be forded.
2	ERBIL ...	21	54	Road over grassy undulations along the river, crossing many dry water-courses and passing many villages to Erbil. Erbil has 2,000 houses. There is a ferry at Guirdamamish, 8 hours distance (1 boat). There are no other ferries on the Zab.
3	ASHKAFSAKA ...	21	75	Muddy clay road 30' wide. Then up bed of stream, entering low grassy hills. Here and there are steep gradients. Road is very undulating, but carts could use it if the muddy stretches were metalled. Track continues of the same character to Ashkafsaka.
4	KHOI SANJAK ...	25	100	Up swampy valley crossing small streams. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles begin to ascend by track 2' wide, but easy for mules, then over undulating country with a swampy stream in every hollow. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles the road is a bad mule-track, country cut up by ravines, and plentiful streams every $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. Pass Topsava with a fort. Khoi Sanjak has about 2,000 houses.
5	BOGUT ...	24	124	Alternative road to Suleimania bearing 130° . Road followed bears 150° . Road runs over numerous ravines and streams, good and broad in places: in others a mere ledgy mule-track 2' wide. Pass 5 or 6 villages, and descend by gradient of $\frac{1}{8}$ into valley of Lesser Zab to Bogut (Kurd village).
6	KHANA-I-MIRAN	25	149	Road continues to plunge in and out of ravines. At 6 miles descend to village of Kurkusmuk by gradient of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. At 9 miles cross lower Zab by ferry. Stream is 100 yards wide, 5' deep, current 3 or 4 miles an hour. The ferry consists of 1 raft of 15 inflated skins. Mules can ford here in June and even in October. Then a good hard road up a broken valley, with some very severe gradients in crossing ravines. Valley is very fertile and well wooded and watered. Oaks are plentiful. Thence over a grassy swampy plain 4 miles broad to Khana-i-Miran.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [19] (44/122)

19

ROUTE No. 13—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
7	SULEIMANIA ...	24	173	Road rises over an elevated grass plateau, with steep descents and ascents into and out of hollows. Pass many streams and villages. The road is a good firm broad track, but swampy in the hollows. The country is fertile and cultivated. Telegraph line on the right, so to Suleimania. Suleimania has 2,800 houses and considerable trade.
8	MOHUN ...	25	198	Road good, 18' wide, but very undulating up valley to Mohun. Many villages are passed and water is plentiful. Mohun is a village of a few huts.
9	HALABJA ...	20	218	Up the valley, along the stream, 100' wide, in gravelly bed, 3' deep, crossing several muddy tributaries, one being 40' wide and 8' deep. The country is all good pasture; the valley is about 5 miles wide. Plenty of good horses and cattle. The river is known as the Zelmrud. Halabja has only 3 good houses.
10	NAUSUD ..	23	241	Undulating road over fine country passing several villages. Plenty of scrub, oak, and mulberry timber. The road is only a mule-track. A steep descent, gradient $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, leads down to Nausud, a large village. Road is good up to this point.
11	DISHER ...	21	262	Road becomes a mule-track, going over huge ravines 2,000 or 3,000 deep, with rounded slopes. Good grazing for sheep. Cross the Sirwan River, 50 yards wide and very rapid; only centre arch of bridge exists, and the approaches to it are difficult. Road then goes up stream. Several villages are passed. The hills get higher and higher. Descend by good mule-track 2' to 4' wide to Disher, 150 houses. Sheep are abundant here.
12	PAWAR ...	8	270	Along a good made road, ascending a valley, and crossing the stream several times. Sheep are numerous. Pawar or Pava has 300 houses and about 2,000 sheep.
13	MAR-I-KHARWAR	24	294	Road up the same valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, but gradually contracting. Then over head of valley and over an undulating plateau with some steep ascents and descents. Some of the valleys are swampy. Mar-i-Kharwar is only a cave in the hill-side.
14	AGA HASSAN'S VILLAGE.	22	316	Undulating road up valley. Road is 10' wide and in excellent order; then over undulating plateau, passing several villages. There are a good many cattle. Then descend into river valley to Rawansir, 100 poor huts. The valley is 3 miles broad and cultivated. Stream is 100' wide and 2' 6" deep, flowing 3 miles an hour. Road at first swampy, afterwards hard, on the hill-sides. Cultivation along the river; the rest is grass. Villages are scattered.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [20] (45/122)

20

ROUTE No. 13—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
15	GURABUN ...	22	338	Village of 50 houses with a large number of sheep and cows. Broad track over clay, passing several villages skirting the Kara Su, 100' wide, sluggish and winding. Numbers of villages all the way. Valley is from 6 to 15 miles wide. The road is in parts very swampy and undefined. At Gurabun the river is 200' wide with clay banks 3' to 18 high. There are about 100 houses.
16	KARMANSHAH ...	9	347	Except when in flood, the Kara Su is fordable. Broad muddy track over fields. There are many villages in the valley. At 9 miles arrive at the outskirts of Karmanshah. A large and important town with population variously stated at from 40,000 to 70,000.

Route No. 14.

FROM MOSUL TO SAKIZ.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
4	KHOI SANJAK...		100	Stages 1 to 4—see Route No. 13. From Khoi Sanjak the stages are :— Or about 62 miles in all. This follows a direct line up the Pishder Valley over easy, almost level country. The last 25 miles, however, is a hilly, difficult road. From Sardasht to Lahijan, where the main road from Rawanduz to Suj Bulak is met, is an easy track along the valley of the Zab. From Sardasht along an open road, crossing the Zab <i>en route</i> .
5	BABA DERBAND	9		
6	BERD-i-SIR ...	6		
7	SARDASHT ...	5		
8	BANAH ...	7		
9	MIRADEH ...	8		
10	SAKIZ ...	8		
		43	143	Also see Route No. 40.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [21] (46/122)

21

Route No. 15.

MOSUL BY RAWANDUZ AND SUJ BULAK TO TABRIZ.

Authority and date—GERARD, 1882.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter mediate.	Total.	
3	MOSUL ERBIL	55	55	The route from Mosul is the same as No. 13 to Erbil. Beyond this first 12 miles low, undulating, and chiefly cultivated ground, bare and treeless, gradually approaching the high chain of mountains on the right. About 3 miles Christian village, Anahawa, 2 miles on left, and 10 miles through Bahirka, 11 miles dry bed of Bussora, and at 12 miles small village of Dumwach, and enter gorge of low gravel hills. After a mile ascend to 1,950 feet, see utter change in scenery, perfect sea of rough broken earth scraps, with brawling trout streams, oak copse beginning to show, and castle of Dera 3 miles ahead. Steep ascent of 300 feet, fair going thence, wind up small glens with clear running water and some nice patches of copse on banks, oleanders and long grass, to
4	DERA	16	71	Dera. Hence perpetual ascents and descents; splendid wild stony country with babbling brooks, wild roses, oak scrub, and deep ravines. About 8 miles into bed of large stream, which together with a couple of small villages, one ruined, an old castle on a craggy peak, and a razor-backed marble range, through a gorge of which the track turns off, are all called Duni. The ravines along foot of this range are particularly bad, and the marble boulders in gorge, where the only track is in bed of stream, so slippery as to be most dangerous riding for 100 yards. Thence bear more north-east, skirting stream, a good many oaks about and slopes becoming easy and gentle, and about 11 miles cross saddle, Bahijjek of over 2,000 feet, thence descend through oak copse and scrub to
5	HERASH	14	85	Herash, a Souchi village, belonging to the Dera Chief. After about a mile, easy ascent up ravine on to plateau downs, and 4 miles cross them east to Esh Handil, small river. The valley betwixt range crossed last night, and mountains to north, runs east and west. This range continues east for about 9 miles, where it joins another running more north and south and which the Rawanduz road crosses. Two small villages on Esh Handil, and commence gradual ascent towards range above mentioned. Fair lot of cultivation, ground very heavy and stony. About 9 miles, 1,900 feet, commence real ascent, marble rock with no end of mud. About 10 miles after a zigzag

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [22] (47/122)

22

ROUTE No. 15—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
6	KURRUCK ...	12	97	ascent to 2,650 feet, gain comparative level, a little cultivation and a few oaks about. Up to 12 miles wind along gradually ascending valley, and last half mile up hill-side to Kurruck, 3,200 feet. Descent of 1,000 feet to bed of stream, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from foot enter Si Dergan pass, after passing villages of Khalif and Koniartman further south. For first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles after crossing by a brick bridge, path winds along-side brawling stream, through splendid gorge, cliffs 1,500 feet overhead, and fine oaks along banks. It then (just opposite to where the Rawanduz Chai joins former stream, and the two united disappear northwards through a tremendous chasm) turns straight up the cliffs to the right (south), and after a narrow zigzag ascent by a solidly constructed but difficult path, or almost staircase of slippery marble boulders, for 1,000 feet, lands you on crest of range in an oak forest 3,475 feet. This pass, most difficult for pack animals, can be, it is said, turned from the south in the direction followed by line of telegraph. From crest descend a couple of miles, and crossing mountain stream, which cuts through the rocks to the north, again ascend a barren glen for a mile, where vineyards and cultivation meet you, and gradually descending for another $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, find the roofs of Rawanduz.
7	RAWANDUZ ...	14	111	Rawanduz. From here the route runs up the left bank of the Rawanduz Chai for 5 miles, then ascend minor valley to south-east, steep rise at end to
8	DERGALA ...	17	128	Dergala (3,800 feet), picturesque village, then descend a valley nearly east through forest; cross stream at Tchokiskin, cross some hills and descend to the Rawanduz Chai, which is forded, ascend right bank and up steep hill to
9	RAYAN ...	7	135	Rayan. Much cultivation on terraces. Then high above right bank of stream, wooded hills, descending at 8 miles and fording stream. More open valley, villages and cultivation; flocks of sheep; pass village of Durhan, and at 17 miles recross the stream, now a mere brook, and turn to left to
10	RAYAT ...	18	153	Rayat, the Turkish frontier station (4,850 feet). Four miles beyond this is crossed the watershed between the Rawanduz Chai and the Little Zab, and descends into the Little Zab Valley, pass several villages and reach
11	KHELESISSAR ...	27	180	Khelesissar. From here it is 24 miles to
12	SUJ BULAK ...	24	204	Suj-Bulak.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [23] (48/122)

23

ROUTE No. 15—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
13	MIANDAB ...	27	231	For 5 miles skirt river. At 8 miles ascend low spurs. At 13 Urumiah marshes extending for 15 miles. Cross Satao by brick bridge of 3 arches to Miandab, ruined town, with about 2,000 houses.
14	BINAB ...	24	255	Ford Jagatu 80 yards wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Over open plain with orchards. At 8 miles pass villages Tapa, Yuzbashikund, Senabad. At 12 miles enter Malakandi through walled gardens, crossing Mirzicha by a brick bridge. Over undulating country with large villages. At 17 miles enter plain. Villages and orchards. Cross Binab Chai by brick bridge. Binab has 2,000 houses. Supplies cheap and abundant.
15	AJAKSHEHR ...	14	269	Two miles of gardens, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of causeway over muddy end of lake. Large villages in plain. Over rich country, irrigated in places to Kamian, and on to Ajakshehr.
16	JOGAN ...	23	292	Through gardens. At 4 miles over low hills; from 15 to 18 miles over rocky and broken hills. At 19 miles open cultivated ground. Jogan has 2,000 houses.
17	TABRIZ ...	28	320	Over cultivated plain with orchards to Tabriz. Said to contain 60,000 houses. (?)

This report is from reconnaissances by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, C.B., C.I.H., 1892, and Lieutenant Maunsell, R.A., 1888. Between the Zab and Rawanduz it is easier, but is not fit for wheels in some places, and the gradients are steep. Between the Zab and Suj Bulak this route is a good deal used, and is one of the main routes into Persia. The shortest route from Mosul to Rawanduz keeps to the south of the hills as far as possible, but crosses the Jebel Maklub. Colonel Gerard went from Mosul to Rawanduz direct by Erbil; continuing his journey to Suj Bulak, and there would not appear to be any very great difficulties in the way. Some of the valleys of the Zibar and Bahdinan district are very productive, and there is cultivation also in the Rawanduz Chai basin.

Route No. 15-A.

FROM RAWANDUZ TO USHNU VIA KALASHIN PASS.

Authority and date—AINSWORTH, 1840.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	SIDAKA ...	8	8	Turkish frontier post.
2	SHEIKHAN ...	9	17	
3	USHNU ...	4	21	Lieutenant Maunsell could find no one in Rawanduz who knew this route. No trade follows it, and it is closed by snow for six months of the year. Guides for it could not be obtained in Ushnu. It is quite impracticable for troops. The road is said to be so narrow in places that two persons cannot pass one another.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [24] (49/122)

24

Route No. 16.

FROM MOSUL TO TABRIZ.

BY AMADIA, JULAMERK, AND DILMAN.

Authority and date—AINSWORTH 1840.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	AIN SIFIN ...	...	...	Crossed the north shoulder of Jebel Maklub. Beyond this a country of low sandstones led to the plain of Nav-kur, watered by the Khazir; it is bounded on the north by the Rabban Hormuz, at the foot of which is the large village of Bagh-Idri. Reached Ain Sifin after a journey across the plain of about 4 hours, and entered upon mountainous country.
2	SHEIKH ADI ...	..	...	Two hours' journey over the outlying hills brought us to a more lofty range of limestones and sandstones, which we crossed by a narrow glen. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles up this ravine the valley widens and gives off two lateral and parallel valleys; that to the south contains the village of Magheirah; in the central valley is that of Kathandiyah; while to the right is the northern vale, more narrow and deeply clad with wood. We turned up the valley of Sheikh Adi; the village stands on the top of an adjacent cliff. The two largest villages of the Yezidis are Bah-Ashikah at the western foot of Jebel Maklub and Bah-Idri at the foot of Rabban Hormuz A gentle ascent led to the crest of the Sheikh Adi range. Numerous vineyards occupied the hill-sides, and by these we descended into the small vale of Berbets, out of which we found our way by a narrow and precipitous ravine about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, with a bad road, which leads to the fertile valley of Ghanar Su; this valley contains many villages. We crossed it in a diagonal direction, and in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours reached a village at the foot of the range on the north. The ascent occupied $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the range broke off suddenly in a steep precipice, beneath which, in a narrow vale at a depth of 800 feet, were many villages and gardens. We were obliged to alter our course and keep up the side of the precipice till, passing over some broken hills, we found ourselves in the valley of Cheloki, bounded north and south by narrow ranges of limestone.
3	CAMP IN A VALLEY.	...	...	We proceeded to the village of Zindar, at the foot of the Tura or Jebel Gharah. The road led over this chain in a tortuous manner through wooded glens; the height of the summit was 2,187 feet. There was still a good deal of snow on the eastern slope (June 9th).

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [25] (50/122)

25

ROUTE No. 16—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
4	AMADIA	...	...	Road over a gently-undulating and well-wooded country to the valley of Amadia, which is but sparingly cultivated; it contains many villages, partly of Kurds of the Bahdinan tribe and partly of Chaldeans. Excepting the slight elevation intervening between the watershed of the Khabur and Gharah rivers, the valley extends from the Tigris to the vale of Rawanduz, being, however, curved about 12 miles to the east of Amadia in the direction of Ziberri, and is about 5 or 6 miles wide. The town is built on a rocky terrace, and is everywhere surrounded by cliffs. There are two gates, one to the north-west and the other to the east. The town stands on the eastern portion of the terrace. It is principally inhabited by Jews, of whom there are 70 houses.
5	HAYIS	...	...	Issuing by the eastern gate, we got into the gardens and vale north of the town. Crossed the pass of the Matineh mountain, called also the Geli Mazukah pass; the elevation was 5,840 feet, and there were patches of snow. From this point the extensive district of Berrawi extended before us; in our neighbourhood was a long valley dotted with Christian villages. Beyond it were two distinct lofty snow-clad chains of mountains—"Tur Devehli" and "Tura Shina." To the west the valley opened amidst forests, rock, and arable land. The four great tribes in Northern Kurdistan are Badhnan, Buhtan, Hakiari, and Rawanduz. About an hour's descent brought us to the village of Hayis (Chaldeans).
6	DUARI	...	...	An hour's journey brought us to a perpendicular precipice, about 250 feet deep, at the bottom of which rolled the Robar Elmei, which flows to the Zab. Road lay down the Robar Elmei; crossed it by a wooden bridge, passing several Chaldean villages, and then up a tributary stream to the village of Duari, the residence of the bishop. We had a steep descent from the Tara Dari and reached a valley nearly filled up with snow. The bishop's residence was 4,917 feet; the crest of Duari 5,792 feet; and the vale with snow 4,917 feet.
7	GUN-DUK	...	...	From hence we ascended again to the crest of the Deralini hills (5,811 feet), thence a prolonged descent of 1½ hours to the village of Gun-duk, inhabited by tributary Kurds. This deep valley reaches down to the Zab; it is bounded on the north by the great range called Karasi Tigari. The path or mule-way led round the southern slope of the Karasi Tigari; the Zab

4

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [26] (51/122)

26

ROUTE No. 16—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
8	LIZAN ...	...	...	rolled amid impracticable precipices 1,000 feet below. As we opened upon the valley of Lizan a most interesting scene presented itself. Before us was an alpine range of limestone rock, stretching east-north-east and west-south-west, with lofty precipices fronting west. There was one gap in this rampart through which the Zab found its way. There are several roads from Lizan to the Hakkari country, but all of them have to compass the ascent of the great limestone range east of the valley. One of them is carried over the side of the Tsaria Mount, east of the Zab, but is not accessible by mules; all the rest present great difficulties.
9	MINIANI ...	...	...	We proceeded up the valley of the Izani; passing the village of Miniani (divided into two parts about a quarter of a mile from one another); and 3 miles from the same place the village of Amrah, 1 mile beyond which was Zawaita.
10	AMRAH ...	...	...	Beyond Lizan the valley begins to rise, but above this is a shelving portion of declivity which is everywhere cultivated. In the middle of the valley the cultivation and cottages are mostly on the south side. At Amrah we commenced the ascent of the mountain. In one hour's time we reached the foot of the cliffs, and then turned along the face of the precipices near its foot. The road was very bad; at length we reached the gap in the rocks.
11	TARASPINO ..	...	...	The crest of the Kuriki (the mountain we were now crossing), leaving Ashital to the left (or west), was 7,652 feet in elevation. The descent was still steeper than the ascent. Reached Taraspino, a large village at the foot of the mountain.
12	ZOMA SUWARRI .	...	...	The guides declaring that this was a bad village, we moved on for another range, and gained the crest after an hour. We then continued along the side of the hill, above the valley of the Zab, and came to a summer pasture, called Zoma Suwarri (7,169 feet). There is a road across the mountain at a lower level than the one we were at present following, but it is only available at a short season of the year. The prospect from here was grand, the scenery bold and various.
13	ITHA VALLEY ...	...	...	Our road still lay along the side of the mountain; snow more abundant, and the slopes often very steep. We got down to the valley of Itha by means of a glacier, or snow patch, about a mile in length by 300 yards in width. There are three villages in the valley—Itha, Pir Bela, and Galitha.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [27] (52/122)

27

ROUTE No. 16—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
14	GALITHA ...	...	...	Proceeded down the valley to Galitha, and there commenced another ascent, almost as fatiguing as that of the Kuriki. Having gained the crest, we had nothing to do but to descend another glacier. We then found ourselves in an alpine valley, at the lower part of which was the village of Malotah.
15	MALOTAH ...	...	...	This valley, at an elevation of 6,200 feet, was partly cultivated and partly covered with snow.
16	KIYAN ...	...	...	The ascent to day was not so steep. The hills were wooded with fine oak. Gaining the next crest Warandún, we found ourselves above a pasture with a large patch of snow. The descent was steeper than the ascent, and extended about 800 feet. We descended another thousand feet through a thick forest to the valley of Kiyan, where there is a lead mine. There are two villages at Kiyan, the upper one Mahomedan, the lower Chaldean. In the parallel of Kiyan, or a little below it, and at the foot of the Warandún, the Zab is divided into two branches; the southerly branch comes from the country beyond Julamerk, the northerly from Leihún. This latter is called "Berdizawi," or Little Zab. A huge mountain mass, called "Meskannah," extends between the two rivers. After a short ascent, we travelled along the banks of the Berdizawi, sometimes over cliffs which overhang the river. In little more than an hour we came to a torrent from a snow-clad chain called "Maranan," to the west, it was 13 yards wide, by 2 in depth, and was crossed by the usual bridge of interwoven branches. Near the same point was a bridge over the Berdizawai; a little cultivation, but no village. Beyond Maranan River to the north are two rocky ranges; the most easterly and lofty of these is called Sináber; beyond it is the upland of Leihún. We crossed the first and lower ranges; then, turning to the north, the path led along the foot of the cliffs, and then up rocks, like steps. On the upland of Leihún, we found the Berdizawi divided into 3 branches. We crossed all these streams by twig bridges. This upland is inhabited by the Kurdish tribe of Leihún under the Beg of Julamerk. Many villages with much cultivation are scattered about. We crossed the river and turned rather to the south-west to the village. From Leihún the direction of our travels was altered; instead of travelling constantly north, we now turned to the eastward over the upland of Leihún, and low ranges of hills.
17	LEIHÚN ..	...	...	

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [28] (53/122)

28

ROUTE No. 16—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
18	ESLAYA ...	...	...	Passing over a range of hills, rising no great height above the upland, we descended to a cultivated vale with houses and gardens called Eslaya, 6,258 feet in elevation.
19	JULAMERK ...	...	...	Another ascent brought us in view of Julamerk, bearing north 80° east. The town consists of about 200 houses, or mud hovels, which nearly encircle the castle hill, the residence of the Beg. It is situated in a deep hollow, on the Kurdistan upland, at an elevation of about 5,400 feet. To the east is a bold rocky mountain called Shembat, about 3,000 feet above Julamerk. Around, especially to the north and north-west, is seen cultivation, with a few villages. We descended to one of these, called Merzin, and thence went on to the Armenian village of Pagi. Left Pagi for Bashkala. We had a gentle ascent up to the shoulder of Tur Burj-ul-lab, which lasted nearly 2 hours, and then descended to the valley, or rather upland of Kochannes, a small village upon a level upland vale, advancing over the valley of the Zab.
20	GHRANIS ...	...	..	Rode some distance along the side of Kochannes hill, having a higher range, that of Aref Tagh, before us. We then descended by a long and steep, though otherwise good pathway, to a valley in which were many villages. We then ascended again to a cultivated upland at the foot of Aref Tagh, where were the Chaldean villages of Espin and Gharanis, both with towers of defence. Our camp at Gharanis was at an altitude of 7,009 feet. There are two roads from Gharanis, one over the mountains, the other by the valley of the Zab. We took the latter, although the longer route.
21	KERMI ...	...	...	Made two slight ascents and descents and then reached some sulphur mines in the bottom of a valley; passed the Chaldean village of Kermi, and then turned off from the valley of the Zab, which was here rocky and wooded, to the north-east, passing a valley with two more Chaldean villages.
22	MEILAWA ...	...	...	We followed again for some time the valley of the Zab where it winded through a marshy upland vale, at the end of which it received a large tributary, which we crossed by a bridge. Ascending an upland a little above the Zab, we reached the Chaldean village of Meilawa. The country towards the head-waters of the Zab beyond this quite changed its character. There are still a few mountain points, as Arghi Tagh, to the south-east, with the bold outlying "Rock of Tiri." But the outline of the chain is

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [29] (54/122)

29

ROUTE No. 16—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				now tame and rounded, and rising so little above the level of the upland, as to have the appearance rather of hills than of mountains. Meilawa was at an elevation of 6,418 feet.
23	BASHKALA ...	...	...	Road still continued up the open valley of Zab; 2½ hours brought us where two streams met: one, from the mountains beyond Bashkala; the other from Kanda Kilissa. We soon came in view of Bashkalah, about two miles to our left. It is a large village, built round the base of a conical hill, which supports a castle. It is said to contain 200 houses. It is governed by an officer of the Beg of Julamerk, and is tributary to the Pasha of Van. Keeping still up the valley of the Zab, we came to an ancient Armenian monastery. At this point the Zab is divided into two streams, one of which comes from the southern declivities of the Erdish Tagh in the district of Albak, the other from Koniye, Karasun, and Kashen.
24	KANDA KILISSA ...	...	...	Kanda Kilissa is a very old Armenian monastery. We left the valley of the last tributaries to the Zab, and entered upon a hilly country with occasional ravines. Crossed over a ridge, and descended by Khani Berin; re-ascended amid rocky hills, from whence we had our first view of the plains of Salmas bearing due east. Our descent from hence occupied 3 long hours, when we reached some basaltic cliffs, which led directly to the cultivated plain. Two more hours, amid villages and gardens, brought us to the Chaldean village of Khosrova.
25	SALMAS or DILMAN.	...	...	This district of Salmas is covered with villages, which have generally a common market, and the whole is enclosed like a fort. This place is designated sometimes Salmas, sometimes Dilman, but is generally known in ordinary parlance as "Shahr."
26	SALMAS.			
27	TESUJ.			
28	DIZA KHALIL.			
29	TABRIZ.			

NOTE.—Distances in miles are not given, and only approximate times.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [30] (55/122)

30

ROUTE No. 16—*concl'd.*

From Tabriz to Salmas Fraser gives the following information (1834):—

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	DIZA KHALIL ...	...	...	Rode by the village of Magan, and pushed on from there to Diza Khalil, a thriving village with orchards and gardens. It occupies the borders of a mountain stream from the range on the north of Lake Urumiah (Shahi), and covers an extensive tract.
	TESUJ ...	...	...	The whole of the district from Tabriz is one sheet of cultivation; it abounds with fine village and gardens.
	SALMAS ...	...	...	One way lay through the district and plain of Salmas, one of the finest in Azerbaijan. The plain itself extended about 30 miles inland from the lake, and in some parts may be 10 miles across.

Route No. 17.

FROM MOSUL TO VAN VIA SERT.

Authority and date—BELL AND MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	MOSUL ...	...	...	These routes lead for the most part through the heart of Kurdistan, and through a mountainous difficult country, in which military operations could only be conducted on a small scale. This is especially the case in the Zab basin, the routes from Amadia to Julamerk, from Rizan on the Zab to Neri, and from Amadia to Rawanduz being in many places awkward even for pack transport. The upper basin of the Khabur is sunk deep among rugged mountains, and is most difficult of access from all sides. The same is the case with the upper Hazil basin. Routes across the Nestorian districts of Baz, Diz, Chab, and Oramur are extremely difficult, even for pack animals. After crossing the Tigris bridge, turns north, and after a mile cross the Khazir stream by a bridge of six masonry arches, river usually fordable, skirt ruins of Nineveh, pass village of Hadiye

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [31] (56/122)

31

ROUTE No. 17—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	FILFIL ...	18	18	and convent of Deir, some gardens and good grazing, little cultivation, to Filfil. Cross a stream by new masonry bridge, flocks of sheep and cattle, good grazing, inhabitants Arabs. Pass the large village of Deiristun. Some distance further a route turns off to Alkosh and thence by Dandiye to Amadia, which is a good deal used. After 10 miles ford the Butak Su, bed 50 yards wide, shallow, owing to irrigation channels. Large village of Hatara some distance up stream, some cultivation, several villages.
2	GURAPAHAN ...	17	35	Gurapahan, large Yezidi village of 250 houses, well built. Continue over plain, little cultivation. After 6 miles cross the small Dohuk Su pass, near large villages of Dulep and Gristebik. After 10 miles pass large village of Simel, soil here fertile with fair cultivation; villages mostly inhabited by Yezidis, reach
3	TAL ZAIT ...	15	50	Tal Zait, 100 houses, country more undulating approaching the hills. Pass Asi, where there is much fruit, and reach hills at 12 miles, where a route turns off left to Feishabur, then an easy ascent by good road, 2 miles to summit of Zakho pass (2,700 feet), good descent on the other side, grass slopes to
4	ZAKHO ...	21	71	Zakho. If the right channel is not fordable, it is necessary to go up stream to the upper bridge, then descend right bank past the town, and again over level ground at foot of hills, fording the Hazil River after 3 miles, bed 80 yards wide, ferry where the river is high, difficult ford. There some cultivation, fertile soil, several large Christian villages to
5	NAHRAWAN ..	19½	90½	Nahrawan, Christian village of 100 houses, unhealthy; these approach the Tigris gradually. At 4 miles pass Rubahi on the river bank, irrigation and cultivation; hills close in, and the road runs near the river. This is 150 to 200 yards wide as a rule, but the bed is over 600 yards. At 9 miles cross the Nurdush River, 30 yards wide, and generally fordable, bad approaches; road continues along Tigris, crossing some spurs and ravines. Pass Kasr Delan, where there are vegetables and fruit, and reach end of boat-bridge at
6	JAZIRAH ...	19½	110	Jazirah. Up to this point the route is quite practicable for artillery, and attempts have been made to convert it into a carriage road. There are culverts over many of the smaller streams, and the gradients over the Zakho pass have been made easy. The route keeps along the left bank, crossing several deep ravines to

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [32] (57/122)

32

ROUTE No. 17—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
7	MANSURIA ...	5½	115½	Mansuria. Beyond this the road skirts the Tigris, crossing the Zozan, a large stream, 30 yards wide, and the valley then contracts, and the route becomes a difficult track. There is a ferry at 4 miles from Mansuria and another at Finek, 7 miles. The cliffs bordering the river become very steep. A little further valley opens somewhat, and route recedes from the river, crossing grassy slopes, fertile, and a little cultivation. At 16 miles a plateau (2,150 feet) is reached, which is crossed, and there is then a bad ascent to
8	FENDUK ...	28	143½	Fenduk (3,450 feet). Some cultivation and good soil, scrub on the hill-sides. The road descends again over fertile grassy hill-sides to the river at 6 miles, scrub and trees; the bottom of the valley is followed for 7 miles, then a spur is crossed; bad route. At 23 miles, at Ghena Khan, another spur is crossed, and route descends to
9	BALAK ...	27	170½	Balak in the river bed. The valley is here ½ mile broad. The road keeps up the flat bed of the river, the valley widening, and after 9 miles reach the Botan Su, which is forded. It is 75 to 100 yards wide and 3 feet deep. Near this is Til. The route follows the right bank of the Botan Su northwards; bad track at first, but improves, and the valley widens, allowing of a little cultivation. At 16 miles, after fording the Bitlis Su, there is a steep ascent out of the valley by a good paved 10-ft. road for 800 feet, reaching a broad tilled plateau at 19 miles, and a little further in a hollow is
10	SERT ...	20½	191	Sert. This route, which is taken from Colonel Bell's and Lieutenant Maunsell's reconnaissance, is of great importance, and is the chief route from Mosul to the plateau land of Kurdistan and Armenia. Between Mosul and Jazirah there is no difficulty for wheeled transport, but although guns could be got to Sert from Jazirah, this could not be done without great difficulty. The usual route from Mosul to Diarbekir is by this line as far as Jazirah. Camels are not found north of Jazirah. A very important hill route leads from Jazirah by Shattak to Van,* which would be followed in proceeding from Mosul to Van, unless a more eastern line by Amadia were taken. The route mentioned as turning off to Alkesh is important as leading to Amadia. The hills to the right of this route, after it passes Zakho, are rugged in general, the tributaries of the Tigris issuing from deep gorges, access along which is difficult. In the winter the level country

* See Route No. 32.

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33

ROUTE No. 17—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				traversed between Mosul and Jazirah is much frequented by Kurdish tribes, which in summer disappear northwards in search of pasture. It has often been proposed to make a military road from Jazirah by Sert to Bitlis, and strategically this is much needed. No very great difficulties would be experienced in engineering a carriage road from Jazirah as far as Sert. Population of Sert is variously stated at from 7,000 to 14,000. Fuel is scarce, and water-supply poor. Road from Sert is an up-and-down track over ridges and ravines with some steep gradients, but a good mule-path. The hills are huge undulations with no wood, but plenty of small streams. Javiersur is a small village.
11	JAVIERSUR ...	27	218	
12	BITLIS ...	30	248	Road descends by 1-foot track, then becomes very steep ($\frac{1}{8}$), then over ridges and valleys. At about 8 miles bridge over Bitlis Su. Trees are fairly abundant. Road is a 10 feet easy track. At 30 miles up a steep ascent to Bitlis. The town has about 30,000 inhabitants. Houses are of stone, mostly double-storied. Bazaars are well supplied. The Bitlis Su is roughly embanked through the town (bed 20 feet to 30 feet deep) and crossed by wooden bridges of 30 feet span at places; there are 32 of these and as many mills. The climate is very severe in winter.
13	TADWAN ...	16	264	Good track 10 feet wide up Bitlis ravine. At about 3 miles the road to Mush bearing 355° over plain, at first cut up by ravines to Tadwan. 50 houses. Carts are plentiful.
14	AKHLAT ...	23	287	Road skirts the lake, bad going, crossing ridges from Sipan Dag. At about 6 miles pass Khisvak; 60 or 70 houses. Cross several streams 10 to 15 feet wide. At 23 miles Akh'at; good water and gardens; 100 houses. The low border hills of the lake are of red clay and much cut up.
15	KOJERI ...	23	310	Road undulates over skirts of the hills along the lake. Some of the ascents and descents are steep ($\frac{1}{8}$). At 10 miles Aljawaz, a small walled town. The country is mostly cultivated. Pass Circassian village Ardiah to Kojeri over tilled fields; good mule track. The boats here are flat-bottomed, 20' by 10' with a 12' mast. Reach Van in 12 to 24 hours with a wind. Some of them hold 30 men. Only 10 houses at Kojeri.
16	EKSARAF ...	25	335	Road skirts the hills; all the plain is cultivated. Pass several villages to Eksaraf, 60 houses.
17	KARA KHAN ...	27	362	Road over hills, gradients easy over cultivation to Agantz, 200 or 300 houses, at 12 miles. Lake is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town. Good 18 feet road, skirting lake to Kara Khan, 40 houses.

5

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [34] (59/122)

34

ROUTE No. 17—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
18	SHAH GUELDI...	30	392	Ten feet road between lake and hills. At 3 miles bridge, 60 yards, 2 arches, over river Bendimah, shallow, low banks. Road passes several villages, then over undulating hills with good soil to Shah Gueldi, 10 houses.
19	VAN ...	23	415	Road over plain passing many small villages. Then over hills. At 10 miles descend to river. Bridge 70 yards long, 4 feet wide, stone piers and trestles, about 20 in all. At 17 miles begin descent into Van plain. Passes villages and runs between walled gardens to Van. This is an important town and fortress with a considerable garrison. Population stated variously, probably about 30,000.

Route No. 18.

FROM MOSUL TO VAN VIA AMADIA AND JULAMERK.

Authority and date—BELL, 1884; AINSWORTH, 1840.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	MOSUL ...	...	...	After crossing the bridge over the Tigris the route runs north-east, passing through the mounds and ruins of Nineveh, over level country with good grass, but little cultivation; some low ranges of hills to
1	KHORASABAD ...	15	15	Khorasabad. Ascend gradually towards the hilly country, sandy clay soil, most of the villages passed occupied by Yezidis, luxuriant grass and some tillage. After about 18 miles the undulations become more pronounced, and the hill country is reached, some trees; route crosses grassy undulations, ascending continually for 3 miles, then up a ravine to
2	SHEIKH ADI ...	26	41	Sheikh Adi (2,850 feet), tomb of the founder of the Yezedi faith, some vineyards, little cultivation. Descend somewhat, hills stony, but some grazing, into the valley of the Upper Ghasu Su, 2½ miles broad, fertile but untilld. At 5 miles cross the river; its bed is more than 50 yards wide, but usually it is not more than 15

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [35] (60/122)

35

ROUTE No. 18—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
3	SPINDARI ...	22	63	yards wide and 1 foot deep; would sometimes be unfordable. Ascend steeply out of valley, good grazing, oak scrub. Pass near the village of Atrush, the seat of a Kaimakam, and, after crossing another valley, reach Spindari (4,200 feet). Vineyards numerous, large Kurdish village, fertile soil. Descend into a broad-bottomed, well-cultivated valley, the stream of which joins the Ghasu Su. Cross it, and ascend a ravine, crossing a <i>col</i> (5,100 feet), and descend steeply on the other side, hills covered with small trees and scrub, descending gradually into the broad, grassy valley of the Gura, which is crossed; some villages, some cultivation. Ascend to
4	AMADIA ...	22	85	Amadia. Leaving Amadia, Ainsworth's route seems to have been the same as Colonel Bell's and Mr. Binder's to the first <i>col</i> , and thence to
5	DUARI ...	9	94	Duari (4,900 feet), the chief place of the Nestorian district of Berawi. Then cross over into another valley, in which is
6	GUNDUK ...	8	102	Gunduk, good pasture. Then over hills above the Zab, which runs in a deep, inaccessible ravine, descending into a large valley, in which close to the Zab is
7	LIZAN ...	7	109	Lizan, a large Nestorian village. The Kurdish village of Jenan is on the other side of the river. Route turns west up the Lizan valley, cultivation and villages for 4 miles to Umra. Then turn north, and cross a range (7,650 feet), descending on the other side to
8	TARASPINO ...	8	117	Taraspino, in another valley. Cross out of this into the Itha Valley, which is descended past some villages to Galitha, after which there is a Northern range to be crossed to
9	MALOTAH ...	9	126	Malotah, some cultivation (6,200 feet). Another range is then crossed to Kiyan, and the route descends into the valley of the Berdizawi, which is followed up for some miles, and then crossed, the route turning east to
10	LEIHÚN ...	11	137	Leihún is an upland pastoral country, many villages, and much cultivation. The route then runs east, and passing Eshaya crosses the range between the Berdizawi and the Zab, and descends to
11	JULAMERK ...	8	145	Julamerk. The first part of this route is from a report of Colonel Bell, V.C. From Amadia to Julamerk is from Ainsworth. Below is given an alternative route from Amadia to Julamerk, which makes a detour across the Zab. This route is quite impracticable for artillery, and would be difficult for troops of any kind between Amadia and

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [36] (61/122)

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ROUTE No. 18—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				Julamerk. There is plenty of water and fuel besides fruit, in some of the lower valleys, but grain is scarce, and meat would only be found during the time that the Kurds are migrating. Crossing the Bahdinan district, before reaching the Ghara Su, the country is easier. There are some alternative routes between Mosul and Amadia. One by Alkosh and Dandiye was followed by Lieutenant Maunsell, R.A., and is described in his reconnaissance. It presented no great difficulties. For stages from Julamerk to Van see Route No. 27.

Route No. 19.

FROM AMADIA BY JULAMERK TO BASHKALA.

SAME AS ROUTE No. 18 TO AMADIA.

Authority and date—BELL, BINDER, DEVEY, 1889.

(*Eastern Route.*)

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	AMADIA ...	...	...	Quitting the town the route descends into a valley coming from the north and follows this—a rocky, difficult gorge, for 3 miles—then cross a spur, and turn east descending a long valley past the villages of Wallis and Duari towards the Zab. An oak forest is entered, through which the route descends to the Zab, which is ascended 1 mile to the
1	BRIDGE OVER THE ZAB.	14	14	
				Bridge over the Zab, which here runs in a deep mountain valley, the hill sides partly covered with scrub and trees. The bridge has two stone piers with rough logs joining them; the river is quite unfordable. There are some small patches of cultivation in the Zab Valley and there is fair pasture. The route ascends a small valley in a north-easterly direction 4 miles to the village of Dahl, where there is a <i>kaimakam</i> . Then descend into another valley, that of the Belat Su, and cross out of this, descending steeply into the valley of the Andrat Su, near

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [37] (62/122)

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ROUTE No. 19—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
2	BERJ ...	11	25	Berj, a Syrian village, and Jessi, a Kurdish village, a little cultivation. Follow the valley up to
3	THURUB ...	6	31	Thurub, a large Syrian village, cultivation and trees, follow up the valley past the villages of Guzarek and Gundik, the valley becoming more and more sterile and rocky. After 9 miles cross a <i>col</i> at its head, and cross a transverse valley, then over another <i>col</i> descending to
4	RABAT ...	15	46	Rabat, a Kurdish village near the head of the Thal Valley. This deep valley is followed down past Becherat and other Kurdish villages to the junction of the Thal with the Zab in 9 miles. The left bank of the Zab is then followed up for 6 miles to a wooden bridge over it, which is crossed, and the route then takes up through a side ravine to
5	JULAMERK ...	18	64	Julamerk. From Julamerk there are two routes to Bashkala; that usually followed crosses the hills for 4 miles to the head of the valley of Kochannes, the same as the route to Van, and keeps over the high hills that here separate the Zab Valley from the Bhotan Su to the
6	NEBUNAR YAILA	15	79	Nebunar Yaila at the head of the valley of the Gerjanis Su. The right side of this valley is followed in a northerly direction for 5 miles, where the stream is crossed, and its left bank is followed in an easterly direction down to
7	MANJENAN ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manjenan. Several villages here in the valley. Gerjanis is 2 miles lower. The route then crosses over into the valley of the Sarishkhan Su near Sarishkhan, and thence northwards, crossing another valley to
8	BASHKALA ...	13	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bashkala. This is a most difficult route throughout till close to Bashkala and quite impracticable for wheels. Between Amadia and Julamerk it is larger and quite as difficult as route No. 18. From Julamerk there are two routes to Bashkala, that described and one nearer the Zab, which appears to be equally bad. The Zab itself, below the junction of the Nehil Chai, running in a very deep gorge very difficult to pass. Bad as is this route and No. 18 they are made use of by great numbers of Kurds, Nestorians migrating from Albak and Gavar to Bahdinan and Mosul. This report is taken from routes of Colonel Bell, Mr. Binder, and Mr. Devey. Colonel Bell went direct from Bashkala to the Thal Valley. Mr. Devey has reported on a route from Amadia by Beit-es-Shabab on the Khabur basin to Shernakh, but this traverses very difficult country and seems to be little used. For route between Bashkala and Van see Route No. 26.

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Route No. 20.

FROM MOSUL TO KHANIKIN.

Authority and date—As far as Kifri, GERARD, 1882 ; Kifri to Khanikin, KIEPERT'S MAP, 1884.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	KIFRI ...	...	...	See Route No. 10 for stages from Mosul to Kifri. Kifri to Khanikin is 3 stages.
1	KUSHK-I-ZENG	15	15	
2	ZENGHABAD ...	10	25	
3	KHANIKIN ...	10	35	

Route No. 21.

FROM BASHKALA TO URUMIAH VIÂ GAVAR.

Authority and date.—MAUNSELL, 1883.

No. of stage.	Name of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	SARDERAN ...	23	23	Broad gravelly track. At 6 miles cross ravine with large stream. At 9 miles a flat cultivated terrace along the Zab. Valley about 1 mile broad. At 11½ miles cross another ravine near village Kattibaya. Zab is known here as the Albak Su. At 16½ miles road to Julamerk. At 19½ miles ford Zab, 50 yards wide, 2 feet deep. At 23 miles Sarderan, small Kurdish village.
2	DIZA ...	31	54	General direction south-south-east. At 3½ miles cross Mashiro stream; several villages. Steep ascent. Water supply and good grass abundant. At 11 miles long descent, the last part being steep. At 12½ miles the Mihaila Gavari stream, 60 yards wide and 3 feet to 4 feet deep. Road up right bank; easy path for mules. At 17 miles the valley widens. At 18 miles wooden bridge, strong, 30 feet span. River is quite unfordable anywhere. Reach Gavar plain. Broad easy track to Diza, 700 houses, 1 battalion. Plain is 20 miles long by 8 wide with a dozen poor villages. General direction north-east by caravan route to Urumiah. From here the stages are the same as Route 26.

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39

Route No. 22.

FROM BASHKALA TO URUMIAH VIÂ MUR DAGH.

Authority and date—BINDER, 1886.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				This is the most direct road, but it is scarcely ever used, because the natural difficulties are much greater than in either of the other routes between the two places.* The distance is 90 miles. There is no regular track.
				* Route Nos. 21, 23.

Route No. 23.

FROM BASHKALA TO URUMIAH VIÂ DILMAN.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	KHANA SUR ...	27	27	This road is usually open in winter and free from snow. It is the principal caravan route.
2	DILMAN ...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	GAVALAN ...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	
4	SHANGAR ALI...	20	96	
5	URUMIAH ...	12	108	

Route No. 24.

FROM BASAKALA TO DILMAN VIÂ DERI.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	DERI ...	9	9	This is a caravan road, undulating and hilly, but not difficult. Dilman has about 5,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall with bastions.
2	DILMAN ...	9	18	

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Route No. 25.

FROM MUSH TO VAN SOUTH OF LAKE VAN.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total	
	MUSH...	...	...	Leaving Mush, the route runs a little south of east across the Mush plain, keeping to the south of the winding Kara Su, which is, however, quite fordable, past Deghevank, and crossing a stream by a bridge at 9 miles to
1	HASKENI ...	14	14	Haskeni, where a route to Melasgird turns off to the north-east. The route continues over easy country, with cultivation and villages, between the Kurdistan hills and the Kara Su, past Zilket (8 miles) and Mamik (13 miles) to
2	NURSHIN ...	19	33	Nurshin, a Turkish village at the head of the Kara Su basin, near which is the large Kurdish village of Gotni; the route ascends on to the plateau between this and Lake Van, and runs 5 miles across this south-east to a ruined
3	KHAN ...	5	38	Khan, where the route from Bitlis to Akhlat crosses it. The usual route from Mush to Bitlis is that above described, turning off south-west at this point, as described, the reverse way. This plateau, known as Rahwan, is of importance as defending the head-waters of the Bitlis Su, and the best routes from the north and from Mush to Bitlis, and thence by Sert to the Tigris. The route now turns north-east and descends to Lake Van at
4	ORTAB ...	4	42	Ortab. Up to this point there would be no difficulty for troops of all arms moving from Mush. From here the route runs close to the lake shore $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Tukh, where there is a stone bridge over a stream fordable in summer. This route then runs for 4 miles along the shore and then crosses a promontory to
5	ELSMALI ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$	Elsmali. From here the route runs inland between an extinct volcano and the hills to the south, descending into a valley where there are four villages, the principal of which is
6	VANIK ...	5	$52\frac{1}{2}$	Vanik. A difficult route from Bitlis joins in here from the south-west. The route continues near the lake past the village of Khazeh to the harbour of
7	SURP ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	58	Surp, a small land-locked bay, the village of Surp on the north side. From here the track crosses the hills to the plain of Gollu, 3 or 4 miles from the shore, and reaches
8	GOLLU ...	5	63	Gollu. From the plain the track ascends steeply about 1,000 feet, and after rough ascents and descents traverses a ridge high above the lake forming the water-parting between it and the Tigris basin. It then runs inland, past Narrigus to near Pelo. Here a route from Sert from the south-west joins in. This is 12 miles from

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ROUTE No. 25—concl'd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate	Total.	
9	KHAN ...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gollu. The track, after some steep ascents and descents, descends a narrow valley running eastwards into Lake Van, which it descends to a Khan, near the mouth of the stream. Several villages near this; supplies plentiful; Murkruk and Mokrant, the chief places. Beyond this the route is possible for wheeled conveyances. The Khan is the seat of a <i>kaimakam</i> . The route now runs along low ground between the hills and the lake, passes a monastery after 4 miles, and then, after crossing a spur, passes Vostan. From near Vostan a route crosses southwards to Mukus, reaches the village of
10	ATANAN ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	Atanan. The route now runs north-east, and after 2 miles crosses the Khushab River near its mouth. There is a rickety hurdle bridge of one span, but with low water the river, which is 20 yards wide, is fordable. There are also two bridges higher up. The plain of the Khushab is fertile, well cultivated, and thickly populated.
11	ENGL ...	6	103	Engl, a large Armenian village of 80 houses. The route now runs over undulating cultivated country past Zebbistan to the plain of Van, and arrives at
12	VAN ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	Van. This route is not practicable for artillery throughout. <i>Arabas</i> can run over from Mush to Lake Van, and from the Khan at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Van, but the intervening part of the route is very rough in many places, and difficult even for pack transport. Sleighs are used in winter for transporting wood. The villages are poor along the south shore of the lake, but wood and water are plentiful; and supplies should be generally obtainable in the best parts. This route is compiled from reports by Captain Clayton, 1881, Mr. Devey, 1889, and Tozer's "Turkish Armenia."

Route No. 26.

FROM VAN TO BASHKALA, AND THENCE VIÂ DIZA TO URUMIAH.

Authority and date—CLAYTON, 1882; MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	VAN ...	...	...	The route runs south-east over the plain past Kumbach, and then ascends for 5 miles to a <i>col</i> (7,100 feet) and descends to

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42

ROUTE No. 26—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	NURKUK ...	11½	11½	Nurkuk, an Armenian village of 40 houses in the wide Khushab Valley. The road turns east up this valley for 7½ miles to where it crosses the river near Zernak by a high single-arched bridge 10 feet wide. The valley has been narrowed and the route now runs along the hills that rise on the left bank for 2 miles, then the valley opens somewhat; the route crosses some spurs and reaches
2	MAHMUDIYE ...	15½	27	Mahmudiye, or Khushab. An alternative route to Bashkala runs south-east over the hills from Mahmudiye. Here the road again crosses the river by a good stone bridge of three arches, 10 to 12 feet wide. At this point the valley of the Khushab is very narrow. The route, difficult in places, runs up the valley and recrosses to left bank by a ford at 4 miles, village of Kasir, a little further up valley, which the route now leaves, striking up a minor valley south-east to
3	SHUSHNAMERG	4½	31½	Shushnamerg, a Kurdish village: continues rising steeply in places to a pass (9,100 feet), where it crosses the watershed between the Khushab and the Zab rivers; the pass is often blocked with snow. Steep descent to
4	CHUGH ...	11½	43	Chugh (7,000 feet), in a valley running E.N.E. to the Zab. This valley the track descends 3 miles to the village of Mirawur, where the route turns south out of the valley over the hills past the villages of Helisan, and over some spurs, past Alalian, to
5	BASHKALA ...	11	54	Bashkala. From here the route runs S.S.E. past Resulan over the cultivated plains for 2 miles, then descends into a ravine, which it follows down to
6	KILAGORN ...	6	60	Kilagorn, and a mile further it reaches the Zab, or Albak Su as it is still called here sometimes, which is crossed by a bridge (5,800 feet) of stone, two arches, 6 feet wide, which here runs in a valley southwards, sunk 50 feet to 70 feet below the sloping plateau of Bashkala. The route runs S.S.E., receding somewhat from the river over level ground past Arji and Ates to
7	HUSI ...	6	66	Husi, a village of 30 houses; these places are Nestorian. Husi is 1½ miles from the Zab. The route continues in the same direction, rising somewhat to
8	CHARDERAN ...	4	71	Charderan. There is another route from Bashkala to this point, which keeps on the right of the Zab and crosses that river by a ford east of Charderan; the ford is 2 feet deep in summer and the river rapid. A little further the route descends steeply into a ravine, the stream of which is forded after descending it a mile. The Zab 3 miles off, opposite this turns south-west to near

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ROUTE No. 26—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
9	MUHAMMED AGHA KIUPRI.	11	81	Kochannes. The route runs south-east over hilly country, passing the Kurdish villages of Khak-karavok and Biz Deran, and at 13 miles descends steeply into the valley of the Nihaila Gavari, a stream running north-west into the Zab. The track is here very bad, the valley, which is rocky and narrow, is followed up, the track running along the right bank to
10	KAPREL ...	8½	89½	Muhammed Agha Kiupri, where there is a good stone bridge over the Gavari. The route keeps up the right bank, the valley opening out, and some distance further is
11	DIZA ...	5	94½	Kaprel, an Armenian village at the commencement of the level plain of Gavar. This plain is 20 miles long from north-west to south-east by 10 miles broad at its widest part; it is quite flat and contains many villages, but is swampy in some places in the centre. At Kaprel a route from Kochannes joins in. The route leaving the stream which flows through the centre of the plain, skirts the hills on its north-east side to
12	SHEIKH AMIR ...	6	100	Diza (5,800 feet). From Diza there is a route to Urumiah in Persia, and difficult roads run southwards.
13	DELASI PASS ...	8	108	Start north from Diza ascending from the Gavar plain, pass villages of Sakeran and Nudian, then up a narrowing grassy valley to
14	BARSAN ...	7	115	Sheikh Amir, a Kurdish village of 60 houses. Soon afterwards the stream down the valley is forded, easy route, ascending gradually to the
15	BAZIRGA ...	8	123	Delasi pass (7,000 feet). This is the watershed between the Zab basin and that of the Nazlu Chai, which flows into Lake Urumiah. Route descends east into the Baradost Chai Valley, passing Surian, and arrives at
16	GANGACHIN ...	6½	129½	Barsan, a wretched village. Continue descending the valley, narrow in some places, to
17	URUMIAH ...	24½	154	Bazirga. This is the Turkish frontier post and is a miserable village. The route continues down the valley, passing the frontier after 2 miles, and 2 miles further issues on to the Baradost plain, which it crosses east to
				Gangachin. From here the route runs by Mastakar and Hassar (21 miles) to
				Urumiah.
				This is an important caravan route and would be followed going from Bashkala to Urumiah, and is easy throughout; although not used for wheel, it is practicable for field artillery. Carts are used between Urumiah and the Baradost plain. Supplies are not obtainable between Diza and the frontier; water plentiful. This report is from one by Lieutenant Maunsell, R.A., 1888.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [44] (69/122)

44

Route No. 27.

FROM VAN TO JULAMERK VIÂ SEKUNIS.

Authority and date—CLAYTON, 1882.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	VAN ...	...	...	From Van the route runs 4 miles E.S.E. to Khumbash, a large village. Here the route turns south over the hills, descending at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the ford of the Khushab River, which is 2 feet to 3 feet deep in summer. The river runs through a wide and fertile valley forming the district of Haiazo, in which there are many villages.
1	INSTOSH ...	12	12	Instosh, a large Armenian village. Route runs south-east, and after 4 miles ascends out of the valley by steep zigzags, crosses a ridge, and descends for a short distance steeply, then gently to a stream running south-west to the Botan or Satak Su, which is forded. A mile further on is
2	AGHJE KALA ...	10	22	Aghje Kala, a Kurdish village to the left of the road, which continues south-east over undulating ground, descending to a plateau, in which are some deep ravines of streams going to Botan Su to be crossed. This is the beginning of the Murduz district. Eventually the road descends to the valley of the Botan Su, which here runs south-west in a deep ravine; the river is crossed close to the junction of the Sekunis Su, the valley of which is followed up to
3	SEKUNIS ...	13	35	Sekunis. There is a bridge here over a stream which curves, running north-east near this point. The route keeping to the left of the Botan Su now ascends gradually over upland pastures for 10 miles to a pass (9,800 feet), which marks the watershed between the Botan and the Zab, and descends into the Nestorian valley of Berinar, through which flows the Upper Bardawa Zab in a general south-westerly direction, and passes near the villages of Hadalanis and Kobanis. There is then a steep ascent and another pass is crossed, 9,800 feet above the sea, and the valley of Kochannes is entered; the route skirts the upper end passing about 2 miles from
4	KOCHANNES ...	18	53	Kochannes, the seat of the Nestorian patriarch. From Kochannes a difficult route runs down the valley east to a ford over the Zab, which is passable only in summer, and thence over the hills to Diza; it is rough and difficult and there are no supplies. Distance 35 miles. The route running now nearly south, ascends out of this valley, and then descends gently to
5	JULAMERK ...	8	61	Julamerk. This route is only practicable for wheels to the limit of the Khushab Valley, the ascent out of

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [45] (70/122)

45

Route No. 27—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				which is difficult; but for this <i>arabas</i> could get as far as Sekunis. There is plenty of water on this route and some supplies should be obtainable; no wood except near Kochannes. This report is taken from one by Captain Clayton of 1882. Mr. Devey describes a somewhat different route between the Khushab and the crossing of the Botan Su, apparently going more to the right. The country traversed till the Zab basin is reached is open and fairly easy with good summer pastures, frequented by Kurdish nomads in the summer. As a rule, this route would be followed in proceeding from Van to Amadia or <i>vice versa</i> .

Route No. 28.

The Van-Kotur route is much frequented, and that by Bashkala and Diza to Urumiah is also of importance (Route 26). But the Hakkari country is so difficult that any tracks south of the line Mervan—Julamerk—Diza are useless from the military point of view and inconvenient as commercial highways. The most usual routes from Van to the Tigris are those by the south shore of the lake to Bitlis, and thence to Jazirah or else by Shattak and Shernakh.

FROM VAN BY KOTUR (PERSIA) AND KHOI TO TABRIZ.

Authority and date—BELL, 1885.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	VAN ERCHEK	...	18	Erchek. Route runs up an open valley. At 6 miles cross the Mahmejik stream, which runs into Lake Erchek, easy country as far as
2	ASKARA	...	33	Askara, small village, continue up the valley which narrows gradually to a gorge; after 4 miles Mulla Hassan is passed, and the route takes a direction a little north-east across plateau that separates the Mahmejik Valley from that of the upper Mahmud Su and that of the Kotur Chai; route soon turns east, and after 6 miles passes Karkarli and descends a valley sinking east. Cross undulating country, passing villages of As-turji (a malarious place owing to swamps) and Mahmudallah, in the Upper Mahmud Su basin to

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [46] (71/122)

46

ROUTE No. 28—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate	Total.	
3	SARAI ...	20½	53½	Sarai (6,800 feet). From Sarai the route runs south-east, ascending over undulating country and descending into a valley in which is Sharab Khana. From here the route ascends the valley of an affluent of the Kotur Chai south-east, and after 6 miles crosses a ridge. Descend into the rocky valley of the Kotur Chai, which, coming from the west, rises several miles to the south-west and is here a considerable stream; it flows east in a deep valley. Four miles further pass Razi, a small village. The frontier between Turkey and Persia is about here. The valley gradually opens out to Kotur. From Kotur the route follows the valley of the Kotur Chai to Khoi. Although this route is not used for wheels, it traverses easy country, and there are few points between Van and Kotur that could not be traversed by field artillery. Supplies are scarce after leaving Erchek, but water is plentiful; little fuel. This report is taken from a reconnaissance by Colonel Bell, 1885. It is not necessary to go as far north as Sarai, although that is the usual route followed; a route runs almost due east from Mulla Hassan, reaching the Kotur Chai Valley, near Tup on the route from Sarai to Albak, and this is some miles shorter than that taken by Colonel Bell, which was also taken by Millingen. The Millan Kurds are found about the upper valleys of the Kotur Chai and of the Mermid Su. It should also be noted that the shortest route from Erzerum to Khoi would be by Kara Choban-Agantz-Peregri-Sarai,* and that artillery could pass by this route very nearly as easily as by Alashkert and Kizil Diza. In winter, however, the highlands between Peregri and the Kotur Chai Valley are liable to intensely cold east winds, and the snow often lies very deep. Through the Khoi Valley. Then over wild and rude mountains to Zanjireh. Road skirts the plain of Marand. Road over plain. Through narrow valley, then over pasture land. Through cultivation over plain to Tabriz. Tabriz.
4	SHARAB KHANA	7½	61	
5	RAZI ...	9	70	
6	KOTUR ...	3½	73½	
7	KHOI ...	38½	112	Zanjireh. Then over wild and rude mountains to Zanjireh. Road skirts the plain of Marand. Road over plain. Through narrow valley, then over pasture land. Through cultivation over plain to Tabriz. Tabriz.
8	ZANJIREH ..	17	129	
9	KHOSHK SERAI...	16	145	
10	MARAND ...	10	155	
11	SOFIAN ...	17	172	
12	SAHALAN ...	12	184	
13	TABRIZ ...	13	197	

* See Route No. 29.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [47] (72/122)

47

Route No. 29.

FROM VAN TO BAYAZID VIÂ PEREGRI.

Authority and date—CLAYTON, 1882.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	VAN ...	...	...	Leaving Van the route runs eastwards, and at first crosses the plain, passes the village of Shahbaghi and the Zemzem Dagħ hills. It then ascends gradually, and then descends a valley in which are some villages, to the bitter lake of Erçek and Erçek, when the route runs north. At this point the route to Kotur turns off to the east. 3 miles further across level ground (near the Erçek lake after fording the Mehmejik Su) is another Armenian village of 120 houses, Kharagonis. The route then quits the lake and ascends steeply to a plateau; this it crosses and descends to Pirsolau, on the Mermid Su, several small villages; the route continues for 2½ miles to the Kurdish village of Ak Bulak, and then ascends out of the valley, crosses a pass (7,250 feet), and descends steeply to the plain north-east of Lake Van at Adzort, an Armenian village. Then crosses the plain to
1	ERÇEK ..	18	18	
2	PIRSOLAU ...	9	27	Pirsolau, on the Mermid Su, several small villages; the route continues for 2½ miles to the Kurdish village of Ak Bulak, and then ascends out of the valley, crosses a pass (7,250 feet), and descends steeply to the plain north-east of Lake Van at Adzort, an Armenian village. Then crosses the plain to
3	ADZORT ...	9	36	Adzort, an Armenian village. Then crosses the plain to
4	PEREGRI ...	8	44	Peregri. The route runs up the Bendimahi Valley, crossing to the right bank over easy country to near
5	BAYAZID AGHA ...	15	59	Bayazid Agha, a Kurdish village. Beyond this the stream is forded at the plain of Abagha, peopled by Kurds, and near this a route runs over the hills direct to Diadin. The plain is crossed for some miles (a bridle track crosses the hills to the right to Arab Diza in Persia on the caravan route). The route then runs up a valley ascending steeply to the right of the Tendurek Dagħ, to a col 8,500 feet above the sea close to the Persian frontier and near the Kasli Bel pass, by which the caravan route crosses from Erzerum by Kizil Diza into Persia. This is 20 miles from Bayazid Agha. Descend abruptly for a mile or so to
6	TEPERISKENI ...	24	83	Teperiskeni (in a broad valley leading down to Kizil Diza). From this point the route descends by the caravan route to
7	KIZIL DIZA ...	4	87	Kizil Diza. From here to
8	BAYAZID ...	11	98	Bayazid. There is a direct route from the pass above Teperiskeni to Bayazid, which saves about 6 miles, but crosses rough country. The most direct route turns to the right about 3 miles short of the col near the Tendurek Dagħ and crosses another col into Persian territory, then ascending and crossing the Kasli Bel pass, where it meets the caravan route, it then runs north direct to Bayazid over the hills as above stated.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [48] (73/122)

48

ROUTE No. 29—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				Between Bayazid Agha and Teperiskeni no supplies practically would be obtainable. About Peregri and Erchek plenty should be forthcoming. Between Peregri and Van water is scarce. There is no fuel other than <i>tezzek</i> to be found anywhere on this route. This route would be practicable for field artillery, although it is not used for carts. This is taken from a report of Captain Clayton, 1882, compared with a later report of Mr. Devey. It would of course be possible to take the shore road from Van to near Peregri, and by this means avoid all difficulty as to water, besides going by a better road. From Van to Peregri by this route would be about 53 miles, and the whole distance to Bayazid, going round by Kizil Diza, would be 107 miles. From Kizil Diza to the passes over the Russian frontier to the north is about 20 miles. Another route from Van to Bayazid would be by Sarai and thence to Peregri, but besides being a great detour, this line crosses little-known country at considerable elevations. In the winter the mountains between the Bendimahi Valley and Kizil Diza would often be blocked by snow. The Hairderan Kurds graze their flocks in this district north of the Bendimahi Valley in summer.

Route No. 30.

FROM SERT TO VAN VIA KHIZAN AND PELO.

Authority and date—CLAYTON, 1881.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate	Total.	
	SERT ...	...	...	Leaving Sert (2,850 feet) the route ascends gradually north-east, passing after 5 mile the large and prosperous village of Halanzor. It rises gradually, and at 5 miles further crosses hills (4,200 feet), enclosing an amphitheatre open to the east. It then passes about a mile west of Puli, and turning north descends by zigzags 5 miles to a stream (2,500 feet) 2 miles west of the village of Kurmus, which is the seat of a <i>kaimakam</i> . It then runs north over hills for 3 miles and turns sharp east to

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [49] (74/122)

49

ROUTE No. 30—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	MADEN ...	18	18	Maden, a poor Nestorian village, near which are some mines now not worked. The route now follows the left side of the valley of a stream running east to join the Ghindig Su down to the main valley (9 miles). Wooded slopes and rough going. The route turns up the valley of the Ghindig Su keeping high up on its western side; the hills are wooded and the gradients very steep in places. $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles up, a lateral stream is crossed by a bridge, and after a steep ascent receding from the valley, is reached
2	KHIZAN ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	Khizan, a wretched village. Beyond this there is cultivation and trees are abundant. After 4 miles the route crosses a stream which joins the Ghindig Su about 4 miles to the south and crosses partially cultivated land to
3	KARASU ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	36	Karasu, a large village (4,530 feet). Here some supplies might be obtained; a track runs over the hills to Bitlis. The route runs east down a valley to the narrow Ghindig Su Valley, which after 3 miles it again follows. There is much wood here, and the track is rough and difficult, but there is cultivation. After about 4 miles the stream is crossed, some villages are passed, the track running on the left bank to opposite
4	SARIS ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	Saris, a large village on the right bank; there is a bridge. A route from this point crosses the hills to Mukus. A mile further the route recrosses to the right bank by a frail bridge; 2 miles further crosses back at Gop, and 2 miles on afterwards reaches
5	HANGASUR ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	55	Hangasur. Above this the valley is wider. The route follows the stream past Perkhur rising rapidly to
6	PELO ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{1}{2}$	Pelo (6,230 feet), near the headwaters of the Ghindig Su; a mile further the track meets that running near the south shore of Lake Van from Mush to Van, which it follows to
7	VAN ...	$39\frac{1}{2}$	101	Van. This route is quite impracticable for wheels, and in places the gradients are very steep. Beyond Pelo the route is partly available for <i>arabas</i> . Plenty of water, and some supplies obtainable in the valley of the Bhotan Su; fuel abundant, and there is a great deal of game. This report is taken from one by Captain Clayton, 1881.

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'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [50] (75/122)

50

Route No. 31.

FROM VAN TO MUKUS, KHIZAN, AND SERT.

Authority and date—DEVEY, 1889.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	VAN ...	...	...	From Van the route is the same as that to Bitlis, and to Mush south of the lake as far as Vostan just beyond Atanan.
1	VOSTAN ...	18	18	Vostan; near this the route to Mukus turns off to the south, and after crossing wooded hills for 10 miles pass Narek village and monastery, and three miles further is reached
2	ARPERT ...	13	31	Arpert. There is then a steep ascent of 9 miles to the summit of a lofty pass over the Yeremy mountains, with a steep descent on the other side to
3	KHOROS KILISSA ...	16	47	Khoros Kilissa at the head of the Mukus stream, which is followed down to
4	MUKUS ...	10	57	Mukus. This valley is followed down in a westerly direction for 4 miles, and the route then turns up to the right, making 5 miles of very steep ascent. The ridge between the Ghindig Su and the Mukus Su is followed for some miles, and the route then descends gradually to
5	BAST ...	24	81	Bast, and a valley with many hamlets is then descended for 7 miles, to where the Ghindig Su is met. This is crossed by a stone bridge at
6	SARIS ...	8	89	Saris, where the route is the same as Route 39 by Karasu and Khizan to
7	SERT ...	48½	137½	Sert. This is a difficult route, many of the ascents and descents being very steep. The bottoms of the valleys are cultivated and end on many villages. The hill-sides are more or less wooded, but the tops of the mountains are bare and rugged; the water-supply is abundant. Much game is found on the hills, but the country is not well known, nor is it adapted for military operations. This report is from one by Mr. Devey of 1889. From Vostan to Mukus the route is probably identical with that described by Layard. It should be noted that this route between Sert and Mukus and Layard's between Mukus and Julamerk make a line from Sert to Julamerk; but the route most usually followed runs up the Bhotan Su as far as Shattak.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [51] (76/122)

51

Route No. 32.

FROM JAZIRAH VIÂ SHERNAK AND SHATTAK TO VAN.

Authority and date—DEVY, 1889.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	JAZIRAH ...	...	...	The road ascends steadily some distance over bare hills north-east. After 10 miles descend and cross a ravine, then follow the wooded ridge between two tributaries of the Tigris in a N.N.E. direction for 14 miles, then descend to the stream on the right, and from here ascend to
1	SHERNAKH ...	30	30	Shernakh (5,300 feet); no villages up this. A route from here runs east to near the Upper Khabur River, and thence by Mervan to Van. This route is followed in an easterly direction for 20 miles in a labyrinth of hill and dale with forests. The Shattak route then turns north, passing west of the Evrak Mountain, and the watershed between the Khabur and Botan Su basins is crossed; this is fairly wooded, but there is scarcely any settled population; good pasture here and there till the valley of the Bhotan Su is approached, this latter river being reached near a bridge some miles below
2	KHUMARA ...	45	75	Khumara, about a mile from the river on its left bank. The river may be crossed at the above-named bridge, and the route by the right bank taken. The left bank route, after six miles, crosses the Kawalis River, up the valley of which runs a summer route to Mervan and Julamerk. 7 miles further the Bhotan Su is crossed by a wooden bridge, and soon afterwards is reached.
3	SHATTAK ...	16	91	Shattak. From Shattak the route runs up this torrent for some distance, bare hilly country, pass Sevdigin village after 6 miles, and 7 miles further pass
4	GEURANDASH ...	13	104	Geurandash. The route continues over the hills passing Muskova in 5 miles and Kotis in 4 miles more, thence descending to
5	HERJ ..	11	115	Herj, an important village, whence it is an easy route down to the Khushab, which is reached after 4 miles, and crossed by a bridge some distance above Engl. Thence over some undulating partially cultivated country to the plain of
6	VAN ...	16	131	Van. This route, which is quite impracticable for wheels, is one of the best pack routes between Mesopotamia and Lake Van, and is much used in summer. It traverses country that is little known, although the travels of Colonel Chernside, Lieutenant Maunsell, and Mr. Devy have served to open it

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [52] (77/122)

52

ROUTE No. 32—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				up. Mr. Devey tried an alternative route from Shattak by Spindari, on the route to Mervan, and thence by Hokotzvant on the Bhotan Su. This route is from notes of Colonel Chernside and Mr. Devey.

Route No. 33.

FROM ERZERUM VIÂ AGANTZ TO VAN.

Authority and date.—CLAYTON, BELL, AND DEVEY, 1884—1889.

No. of stage	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	ERZERUM ... AGHVERAN ...	... 37	... 37	From Erzerum the road is the same as Route No. 45 to Aghveran. From here the route runs east-south-east along the hills bordering the valley of the Khinis Chai on the north for 4 miles to Khedu. Here an <i>araba</i> route from Korsi north of Aghveran by the Tektar pass over the Akh Dag range joins in. From here the route continues in the same direction to
2	KOSLU ...	9	46	Koslu, a small village with a little cultivation near it in the plain of Khinis Chai, which is 3 miles to the south. The route runs east past Todveran over the plains to
3	KARA CHOBAN...	14	60	Kara Choban. Routes run to Khinis from both Koslu and Kara Choban, but to go by Khinis is a detour. Villages and water plentiful here. A mile further the route crosses the Khinis Chai by a bridge. Kara Kiupri; from here a route runs southward, over the hills to the Murad Su, which is crossed by a ferry opposite Tegut. From Tegut the route runs to Gop in the Bulanik district. The route then runs east, south of the stream for 5 miles to a good ford over it near where it is joined by the Tuzl Chai near the Kurmizi salt-works. The route then ascends in a south easterly direction, and crossing stony uplands with few villages reaches

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [53] (78/122)

53

ROUTE No. 33—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
4	NUREDDIN ...	23	83	Nureddin, a small village about 6 miles north-west of Melasgird. The route descends to the
5	MURAD SU ...	5	88	Murad Su, which is here fordable, running in a narrow valley from north to south. From here the route ascends eastwards to Karakaya, an Armenian village, and continues thence up the valley of an affluent of the Murad Su, called the Karajan Chai or Patnotz Su, to Mannuz, where the Karajan Chai is crossed; Patnotz lying some 5 miles north of the route, ascending gradually to
6	KIZILKAYA ...	15	103	Kizilkaya. From here the road runs eastwards over easy country with some cultivation, descending to cross the Dedelu Su, and then crossing another ridge before reaching Koz, descends to a valley to
7	HASPISENEK ...	23	126	Haspisinek, whence to
8	AGANTZ ...	8	134	Agantz. Here it meets the route along the shore of Lake Van from the south-west. Agantz is the point whence routes cross the Ala Dagh mountains to Kara Kilissa and Diadin. Beyond Agantz there is a good carriage road, which runs near the lake. At 6 miles village of Haidu Bagh is passed, and a little further the stream of the same name is crossed by a stone bridge of one arch (stream fordable). The road continues to Arnis, a miserable village, another close by. From here the road crosses a plain for 2 miles to
9	KARA KHAN ...	14½	148½	Kara Khan, near the north-east corner of the lake, a Turkish village of 40 houses; the village of Peregri is about 5 miles to north-east. The route now runs south to the Bendi-mahi River, which is crossed by a stone bridge 60 yards long of two arches, 10 feet roadway; the river can generally be forded in summer; 3 miles further the road passes Shukembul, beyond which the country is level for 4 miles to a promontory at the end of the Peregri plain keeping near the lake. The road ascends somewhat to
10	MEREK ...	16½	165	Merek, a village some 600 feet above the lake: from here there is a direct route to Van. The route is at first not so good as from Agantz, keeping along the hills leading from the lake. After 6 miles Yanik is passed and the road is better. Some villages and cultivation to
11	SHAHGUELDI ...	13½	178½	Shahgueldi, a small Christian village. The road continues southwards over undulating country and descends after 7 miles to the plain of the Mermid Su. Good 25 feet road. Cultivation and villages. The route runs on to the
12	BRIDGE OVER MERMID SU.	10½	189	Bridge over the Mermid Su, 70 yards long, 4 feet wide, stone piers and trestles, bad banks. Route runs south-east, approaching the lake, cross

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [54] (79/122)

54

ROUTE No. 33—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
13	VAN ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	some undulations and descend into the plain of Van. Good road across the plain to Van. This is a route throughout practicable for guns, although crossing the Mermid Su might necessitate a detour. The greater part of the distance from Agantz to Van there is a well-made road. The direct route from Merek to Van saves 8 miles, but is difficult for wheels. Supplies are plentiful at Agantz and fairly so at Kara Khan, also plentiful in the Mermid Su plain. This report is taken from reconnaissances by Captain Clayton, R.A., 1881, and Colonel M. Bell, R.E., in 1885. From Agantz this route is the post route from Erzerum. In winter the route usually followed is that by Ertev, north of Mejdilu. An alternative route from Erzerum would be over the Delibaba pass to Zeidikan, and thence to Agantz by Tutakh.

NOTE.—(Erzerum Agantz).—This is an important route, and is the post route from Erzerum to Van. From Agantz to Van by the shortest route is 60 miles, the total distance is thus 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The route is throughout practicable for *arabas* and is frequented by caravans.

Supplies should be plentiful in the Upper Khinis Valley, but not generally elsewhere. Fuel scarce but plenty of water. This route is mainly taken from a report by Mr. Devey, 1889. The route coinciding with that taken by Captain Clayton from Melasgird to Agantz for a short distance beyond Kara Kaza. By following this line from Marmuz to Haspinck instead of turning up to Patnotz, the distance from Melasgird to Agantz would be decreased to about 38 miles. In winter the route followed from Erzerum to Daghveran is generally by Hassan Kale and Kulli.

Route No. 34.

FROM ERZERUM TO VAN.

By ERTEF, KULLI, KARAGHIL, PIRUN, AND THE SOUTH COAST OF LAKE VAN.

Authority and date—MAJOR F. MILLINGEN, 1869.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	DEVEH-BOYUN...	...	...	Passing through arid country, we soon reached the top of the ridge, from which the plain of Passin was visible from one extremity to the other. This ridge is called Deveh-boyun, or "The Camel's Neck." Strategically it is a very important point, because, if the Turkish forces were to lose ground at Kars, this is the only place where they could effectually make a stand.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [55] (80/122)

55

ROUTE No. 34—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				It is on this position that the contending armies must decide who is to be the master of Erzerum. During the late war the Turkish Army occupied the position, and constructed some field-works thereon. From a practical point of view the position is essentially defensible: inapproachable on the left flank, it can only with difficulty be attacked from the positions dominating its right flank. The road from Erzerum (the line of retreat of the Turks) passes by the right flank of the position. It is 7 miles distant from Erzerum, and is a dreary, cold, inhospitable place.
2	ERTEF	...	...	In descending, the road follows an easy slope, and after 3 miles a small rivulet intersects it. The route now lay on the plain, and skirted the hills forming the southern boundary of the Passin Valley. From this point branch off two roads which lead, the one to Kars, the other to Van and Mush. On approaching the village of Ertef, the port of Hassan Kaleh was on our right. Ertef is a little Armenian village situated at the entrance of a narrow valley which penetrates into the mountains. As far as Ertef we followed a kind of road, but from here it was a mere track winding up the steep ascent, and often skirting deep ravines.
3	EIUBLER	...	...	After a succession of more or less steep ascents and descents we came to the small village of Eiubler. From Ertef the road had been very steep and trying; 4 hours of steep ascent. The chain of mountains which separates the basin of the Araxes from the valley of Passin must be between three and four thousand feet above the Araxes.
4	KULLI	...	...	The road from Eiubler to Kulli is a continuation of the steep ascent from Ertef. On leaving Eiubler the path skirts some high ridges bordering a deep, long ravine. After an hour's march our road took a more southerly direction, <i>i.e.</i>, to our right, and reached the culminating point of the Tek Dag chain, where we found several small plateaux. The descent is much shorter, and consequently much steeper than the ascent on the other side. Its declivity must be 48° or 55°, so that in many places we had to walk. Kulli is only about two hours from the top of the chain. A vast cemetery stretches along the north extremity of the village along the slope of the range.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [56] (81/122)

56

ROUTE No. 34—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
5	KOSLU ...	...	...	Crossed the low marshy plain which stretches from the village to the Araxes about 1,000 yards distant. The river is scarcely 100 yards wide, but is a violent and boisterous stream; crossed over by a ferry made of inflated skins. On emerging from the steep banks of the Araxes our road was over an undulating ground, which gradually rises to the Ak-Dagh, which divides the valley of the Araxes from the basin of the Euphrates. At about 7 miles from the river we traversed a plateau which connected two ridges of hills, and was a point of junction between two lateral valleys. On emerging from the pass we beheld a long valley, bordered to the north and south by two ranges of hills, the Ennis running in the middle. The road skirts the ridge of hills bordering the northern side of the valley till it reaches the village of Koslu. From the mountain pass to Koslu the distance is calculated to be something like $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the pass being considered as lying half-way between Kulli and Koslu. Koslu is a small village, not exceeding 20 houses.
6	KARAGHIL ...	...	...	From Koslu our road was south-east. On the right was nothing worth mentioning, while on the left three villages were to be seen in the plain; the first was in the middle of the plain, about two miles off; the second on an elevation which sloped to the river; the third, on the left, was called Kara Choban. The mouth of the Ennis is 3 leagues from Kara Kiupri, a small town on the banks of the Ennis, inhabited by Armenians. We followed the road which leads to the ford; the water was rather deep. On the other side of the Ennis we had a small flat tract of country to cross; the road then lay through a series of hills which run between the Euphrates and the Ennis. Karaghil is a small village inhabited by Armenians. From Karaghil to the Euphrates is about 1,000 yards. To the left, in the plain, was the large borough of Kopp; further up, close to the river, were situated, Sultanieh on the left and Kara Choban on the right bank. The right bank of the Euphrates, in this portion of its basin, is lower than the left bank. In many places a muddy bottom is to be found along the right shore. The Euphrates is here about 160 yards wide; we crossed on "keleks," which are much used in these parts.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [57] (82/122)

57

ROUTE No. 34—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
7	PIRUN	...	...	After crossing we proceeded in a due easterly course, and gradually rose until we reached a small elevation, on which is the small village of Tegut, distant about 3 miles from the Euphrates. From this point the road which leads to Bitlis takes a southern direction. The general route of caravans from this to Van goes by the northern shore of the lake, passing through a level and easy country. The parting point of the two roads is at the landing-place on the Euphrates. We went by the road along the southern shore and proceeded to Pirun, 3 hours distant from Tegut, and situated in the midst of broken scenery, formed by rocky hills and narrow valleys.
8	NAZIK	...	...	At a short distance from Pirun the mountains which separate the plateau of Lake Van from the basin of the Euphrates rise abruptly, affording access only through narrow and difficult passes. Following the descent on the further slope of the mountains and skirting along the banks of a rivulet we reached Nazik. It is at the southern shore of the lake, where the beach is low and flat. The water is clear and sweet. The lake is richly provided with fish, the village of Nazik is on a neck or promontory, which projects from the eastern shore into the lake. The lake is of an oval form; its greatest length from north to south is about 10 or 12 miles.
9	KAZMUK	...	...	From Nazik we directed our course towards a valley, the prolongation of the one we had followed on coming to the lake. After crossing a rivulet, the road ascended to the end of the valley, where the ridge divides the lake of Nazik from the basin of Lake Van. From the ridge a beautiful panorama presents itself; to the north, the Subhan Dagh; to the south, the Hakkari mountains; to the east, the surface of the water is lost in the horizon. Descended to Kazmuk, an Armenian village of 50 or 60 houses.
10	TADVAN	...	...	Course south-west, following the highway which leads to Tadvan and skirting the declivity of the Nemrud mountains. Country flat and devoid of trees and cultivation. Tadvan is 3 hours from Kazmuk; road easy and fair; the village consists of about 20 houses.
11	ORTAB	...	...	Followed the road which skirts the south-west extremity of the lake; country now fertile and luxuriant; road good and pleasant. Villages

8

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [58] (83/122)

58

ROUTE No. 34—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
12	SURP	...	...	began to appear on all sides. After going along-side of the lake for some time the road began to deviate to the right, and led through a series of secondary valleys and passes, then through a dreary country, over a succession of ascents and descents, more or less steep. Ortab is situated in a little plain surrounded by mountains. Road at first over marshy ground, then over mountains; from the mountains it is difficult, down a steep descent. Surp stands on an elevation close to the mainland and appears almost hidden in a thick forest of chestnut trees. Time taken from Ortab, 5 hours.
13	NUSHEH	...	...	Retraced our steps for some way, and re-mounted the steep hills above Surp, until we rejoined the direct road to Van; then, turning to the left, eastward, we came in sight of a bay. The road here gradually descends towards the lake and skirts in many places its shores. Passed the village of Shemzenan. Nusheh is a small hamlet of 40 houses, and is situated on the skirts of a small and narrow valley.
14	ENGL	...	...	Road through an easy and picturesque country; the mountains of Van visible in the distance, also the islands of Akhtamar and Sein. Skirting the extremity of a small bay, passed within a short distance of the villages of Aghau-ank and Vostan, the latter lying at the foot of a hill, the ruined castle of Vostan dominating the village. Engl is situated on the banks of one of the most important tributaries of Lake Van, the Hoeh-ab River, a wooden bridge over it. Engl has a population of 1,000 souls, entirely Armenian.
15	VAN	...	...	The route from Engl to Edremit skirts the cliffs which here overhang the shores of the lake. Edremit is a small village, the lower part among orchards. A few hundred yards beyond the village the road leaves the rocky declivities of the Erdoz mountains, and descends into the plain of Van. The distance from Edremit to Van is not more than 2 hours. An imposing and perpendicularly cut Acropolis rising abruptly some 250 feet above the flat and level surface of the adjacent plain. Such is the sight presented on approaching Van from the south. At the foot of the Acropolis lies the town. The plain extends 3 leagues to the east from the walls of the fortress, and is limited by

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [59] (84/122)

59

ROUTE No. 34—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				the Shai mountains. To the west the town is separated from the lake by a track of flat, marshy ground, some 1,500 yards in extent. From south to north the plain extends 5 leagues, and is bounded on both sides by two ranges of hills. From its north-east extremity, to its furthest point to the south-west (the Bay of Tedvan) the Lake of Van has an extent of 28 leagues. The depth of water varies. I found a depth of 84 feet at a distance of 2 miles to the west. The water is saltish and very disagreeable to the taste. The northern and eastern shores are generally low and flat; the southern shore is, on the contrary, abrupt and rocky. The principal rivers and streams that pour their waters into the lake are 11 in number. The lake is 5,500 feet above the level of the sea. The navigation on the lake is scarcely worth mentioning. If steam navigation existed on the lake, a shorter and more convenient route to Erzerum and the Black Sea would be ensured: and in the event of war between Russia and Turkey the trade of Persia would find greater security by following this route.—(<i>Millingen.</i>) A town, capital of the Province of Van, Asiatic Turkey, south-east of Erzerum, south-west of Bayazid, west-north-west of Tabriz, north of Mosul, east-north-east of Diarbekir. It is situated in a large plain, said to be 43 miles in circuit, studded with villages and gardens. The imposing mountains of Warak, Sipan, and Erdoz are in full view, bounding the plain on the north-north-west and south-east, while to the west lies the beautiful Lake of Van, distant one mile and a half. The Rock of Van is a most striking object. It is shaped somewhat like a camel's back, rising in the centre and falling at both ends. The ridge runs east and west, and is about 600 yards long, divided into three parts, each of which is about 200 yards in length. The rock stands alone without any other hills in the vicinity, and is therefore more remarkable in its appearance. The middle and highest part is separated from the two ends by dykes, which are cut through the solid rock, so that each part is a separate fortification, the capture of either extremity by no means ensuring that of any other portion. The middle division is about 120 feet in height and perpendicular on the south side: on the north it is formed in part of a very abrupt

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [60] (85/122)

60

ROUTE No. 34—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				rock and in part of an earthy slope, but very steep and strong; the height of the two other positions at the lower part is 20 feet, and the whole rock is encompassed with a wall of stones and earth, with bastions, some of which are square and the others round. On that part of the north face where earth takes the place of rock, there are no less than five successive tiers of walls and bastions. The town is placed under the southern face of the rock, and is enclosed with a wall of mud and stone, having large, round, and small square bastions, protected, though not on all sides, by a ditch. The population of the city, including the gardens, is estimated by Shiel at 12,000 souls, of whom 2,000 are Armenians, and by Brant at 5,000 Mahomedan and 2,000 Armenian families. In the country throughout the Pashalic, the Armenians outnumber the Mussalmans. An immense number of the former, natives of the Pashalic of Van, migrate to Constantinople, where they employ themselves as labourers, porters, &c.

Route No. 35.

These routes being those nearest the Russian frontier are of special interest, that from Erzerum to Bayazid being of exceptional commercial and strategical importance.

ERZERUM—KIUPRI KENI—DELIBABA—KARA KILISSA—DIADIN—BAYAZID.

Authority—CHERMSIDE.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
	ERZERUM ...	...	...	The road leaves by the Kars Gate, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across stony bottom with Top Dagh to north, then ascends stony gully, with easy gradient for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Deveh Boyun. Pass south of Fort

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [61] (86/122)

61

ROUTE No. 35—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				Orkhanieh and cross plateau gently rising for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then descend by easy gradient between the forts commanding the front of Deveh Boyun position to the Passin plain, where there is a khan and the shallow Nebi Chai is forded. Then cross the well-cultivated plains on which there are many <i>araba</i> tracks to
1	KURUJUK ...	$12\frac{2}{3}$	$12\frac{2}{3}$	Kurujuk, a small village of 50 houses. Up to this point the road in most parts is a wide <i>chausée</i> . Then continue across plains for 9 miles to ford of Nebi Chai, here at times a wide-flooded stream. Reach
2	HASSAN KALA...	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$22\frac{1}{3}$	Hassan Kala. From Hassan Kala there are two routes of some importance, one leading north-east to Neriman; the other, crossing the Nebi Chai by a bridge, runs southward over the plain to Khinis and Mush. Owing to the narrowing of the plain at Hassan Kala the position is important. From this point the road continues eastwards over the plains, passing numerous villages; gradually the level ground contracts till it is only a mile wide at
3	KIUPRI KENI...	$11\frac{1}{3}$	$33\frac{2}{3}$	Kiupri Keni. A mile beyond this village is reached the Choban Kiupri or bridge over the Araxes (here also called Bingueul Su), just below the point where the Nebi Chai joins it. The bridge is of stone, with six solid arches, and is 90 yards long, the left bank being considerably higher. The river is here a broad clear swift stream, seldom, if ever, fordable; it runs in a depression 150 feet below the plateau on either side and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile wide. The road, still running eastwards, crosses a plateau practicable in all directions except in wet weather. There are some steep places at the crossings of the small streams. The villages of Omrakom, an important Turko-Persian place, Minduvan, and Kumatser (a large Christian village) are passed and the road reaches
4	YUZVEREN ...	$12\frac{1}{3}$	46	Yuzveren, an Armenian village with 40 houses, where there is a bridge over a small stream. From Omrakom and Yuzveren carriageable routes lead over the hills to the south into the valley of the Sharian Su turning the Eshek Elias or Delibaba pass. Beyond Yuzveren the ground becomes much more hilly, several streams are passed, and the Delibaba valley is entered, the road turning south-eastwards to near
5	DELIBABA ...	11	57	Delibaba. The village of Delibaba is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the road. From here an important track leads to the frontier post of Kara Kilissa on the Araxes. The road now follows the Delibaba gorge in a southerly direction. After about 3 miles a route turns off to the left, which turns

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [62] (87/122)

62

ROUTE No. 35—*con/d.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
6	ESHEK ELIAS...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	the Eshek Elias pass on that side leading down to Mulla Suleiman in Alashkert. The road follows the valley—in some places a gorge—to Eshek Elias, the scene of a struggle in the war of 1877. From here a track runs to the left to Tagher on the other side of the watershed. The road ascends steeply for about 3 miles to a col, 7,400 feet above the sea, which is the watershed. The high ground here offers pasture which is made use of by nomad Kurds in summer. After crossing another col the road descends into the Tagher Valley, where it is joined by the above-mentioned track, and also by those more to the west from Omrakom and Yuzveren. The road now turns eastwards along the high ground forming the north side of the Sharian Su Valley, and about 2 miles from that river are grassy hills. There are several good positions hereabouts commanding the passages from the Sharian Su to the Araxes valleys. There are a few villages and some cultivation.
7	ZEIDIKAN ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Zeidikan. The high ground between Zeidikan and Delibaba is during the summer time much resorted to by nomad Kurds who bring their flocks to pasture. Zeidikan is important as being a point from which many tracks diverge. Of these one runs to Toprak Kala by Mulla Suleiman; from both Mulla Suleiman and Toprak Kala routes run over into the Ataxes Valley; the telegraph runs by Toprak Kala to Kara Kilissa. Another much-frequented route crosses the Sharian Su at Khau-ser, leading over into the Murad Su Valley. The road from Zeidikan crosses the Alashkert plain, which is fertile and well cultivated, with numerous villages. The soil is alluvial. The road crosses several small streams, and in wet weather is muddy and difficult. The road passes through the village of Chalkani and reaches Kara Kilissa.
8	KARA KILISSA	23	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kara Kilissa is the meeting point of many routes. In this part of the country there are few Turks, the population consisting almost entirely of Kurds and Armenians. Beyond Kara Kilissa the road keeps to the northern side of the Murad Su Valley to opposite the Persian village of
9	GERGER ...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gerger, which is at the end of the Alashkert plain. It is on a knoll overlooking the Murad Su on its left bank. To the north are bare uplands rising to the Kizil Kara Dag and Sineh Dag. On the south the valley is wider. The hills afford fair pasture; there are few villages.
10	TASHLIJA ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	Tashlija is a small village of Persians at the point where the stream of the same name joins the

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [63] (88/122)

63

ROUTE No. 35--*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				Murad Su. From here and near the village there are routes over the hills to the north into Russian territory. From Tashlija the road continues eastwards along the slopes to the north of the Murad Su to
11	UCH KILISSA ...	7	135	Uch Kilissa, or Surp Ohannes, important on account of its monastery. The Murad Su is near this point spanned by a bridge, over which runs an important route to Van (see Route 39). After leaving Uch Kilissa the hills to the north recede and the road runs across a plain, swampy in places near the Murad Su, to
12	DIADIN ...	10	145	Diadin, the upper part of its course being from south to north. The road now crosses some stony high ground which forms a watershed between the Murad Su Valley and that of the Baluklu Su at the hamlet of Koteha, 5 miles off. This is a good military position; it then descends into the plain of the Baluklu Su to
13	KIZIL DIZA ...	15½	160½	Kizil Diza, when it crosses a stream flowing in a hill valley from south-west to north-east to join the Baluklu Su. Up this valley runs the caravan route to Tabriz, crossing the frontier 10 miles off at a <i>col.</i> The Bayazid road makes a detour to the north, remaining on level ground from about 5,300 feet above the sea, ascends for the last mile to
14	BAYAZID ...	11	171½	Bayazid. This important road is throughout practicable for wheeled military transport. It is being improved and relaid out, and is in some places metalled. A line of telegraph runs along the road, except between Zeidikan and Kara Kilissa. There are two wires as far as Ha-san Kala, where one branches to the right to Mush.
				The worst part of the road is between Delibaba and Zeidikan, but in rainy weather some of the torrents crossed swell up and might be troublesome, and the Passin and Alashkert plains are in places liable to inundation. The above itinerary is chiefly taken from a report by Colonel Chermiside, R.E. The route is well known and is being constantly traversed by Europeans, but most of the traffic turns off at Kizil Diza crossing into Persia.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [64] (89/122)

61

Route No. 36.

FROM ERZERUM TO TABRIZ.

By BAYAZID.

Authority and date—STUART, 1854.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	HASSAN KALA	...	...	The road crosses some chalky hills, and then enters the plain of Hassan Kala; many streams, cultivation.
2	KHORMAZU	...	...	Cross river Murts at starting, pass village of Kiupri Koi, and cross Aras, at junction with Murts, by bridge of Choban Kiupri. This valley is in a well-watered plain, sloping to the Aras.
3	TAGHER	...	...	The road is excellent, and all the streams are bridged. It goes through a well-watered and fertile country; pass village of Delibaba, then come to defile of Kara Darband, a deep narrow gorge, on each side of which rise red rocks, jagged, and broken into a hundred pinnacles overhanging the path. A few miles beyond come to the Baghaz-i-Tagher, a narrower but less imposing pass, thence there is a steep ascent followed by a few miles of upland valley.
4	MULLA SULEIMAN	...	...	The road ascends for 2 hours. Mulla Suleiman is a large village at the foot of Kosh Dag.
5	KARA KILISSA	...	...	Pass Toprak Kala to the north. The road winds about a great deal to avoid marshy spots.
6	UCH KILISSA	...	...	The road goes along the banks of the Murad Chai the greater part of the stage, and fords it a little below Uch Kilissa, close to a two-arched bridge.
7	BAYAZID	...	...	Crossed to the right bank of the Murad Chai; pasture land nearly the whole way to Bayazid.
8	KILISSA	...	...	Went by a short cut over the hills, and were frequently without a path: some tremendous descents. Kilissa, a small village.
9	KARA AINEH	...	...	The road crosses the plain of Chaman-i-Kazligul, traverses a dreary defile hemmed in by volcanic rocks, crosses a hill, and descends into the large plain of Chaman-i-Chalderan.
10	ALI SCHEIK	...	...	The road goes through defiles the greater part of the stage.
11	PEREH	...	...	The road goes through a narrow valley into the plain of Khoi.
12	KHOI	...	...	Six miles. The road goes over a plain. Khoi contains from 4,000 to 7,000 families; it is surrounded by a double <i>enceinte</i> of mud fortifications.
13	HAJI SYAD	...	...	The road on leaving is 20 feet broad with an avenue of willows for 2 miles, but is intersected by water-courses. Ford the Otur River a little above a bridge, and then ascend from the plain.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [65] (90/122)

65

ROUTE No. 36—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
14	TESUJ ...	...	...	The road ascends a wild rocky defile from the summit of which Urumiah is visible. The descent, the roughest and most precipitous on this route, is into a plain, which is crossed for 14 miles.
15	SHEBESTER ...	...	...	The road skirts the lake of Urumiah at the distance of 2 or 3 miles.
16	TABRIZ ...	...	...	The road crosses a large plain.

NOTE.—No distances given.

Route No. 36-A.

FROM BAYAZID TO KHOI.

Authority and date—BELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	AWAJUKA ...	6	6	
2	GARENIAH ...	5	11	Road bad for one or two hours.
3	ZERAWIAH ...	6	17	
4	KHOI ...	8	25	Otherwise the road is good and passage over the hills easy. Khoi is a walled town with 20,000 inhabitants.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [66] (91/122)

66

Route No. 37.

These routes, although they do not—except for those leading respectively from Erzerum to Mush and Bitlis, from Erzerum to Van, and from Bitlis to Van—represent important commercial routes, are of great military interest. They traverse a country very likely to form in the future a theatre of military operations on a great scale, and which, hilly as it is, will as a rule admit of the employment of troops in all directions. This country is but imperfectly known as yet, and only partially surveyed, and it is in some cases difficult to reconcile routes followed by different travellers with each other.

ERZERUM—TASHKESE—AGHVERAN—KHINIS—CHARBUKUR—TO MUSH.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	ERZERUM ...	...	...	From Erzerum the route runs nearly south for 2 miles to foot of hills, then ascends, and after zigzag to east, reaches top of Palan Dukan pass (9,795 feet), $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the tower between the two new works. Up to this point the road has been regularly engineered. Artillery might with difficulty be taken over the pass; it is blocked in winter. Descend gradually south-east over bare, undulating country, to stream running north-east of the Upper Nebi Chai; this is crossed by a ford (2 feet deep in July). Route continues to
1	MADRAKH ...	11	11	Madrah, a Kurdish village; supplies very scanty. Over grassy downs, 4 miles to village of Tashkese. A stream running south-west into Upper Araxes. At village of Delider direct route to Kulli diverges to left. Route continues past Deniz and Semi in a deep valley, descending to the ford, of the Araxes, 3 feet deep in summer. The river runs in a deep valley.
2	CHAURMA ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	Chaurma (6,645 feet), a small Kurdish village, 1 mile beyond the ford. Route continues south-east over spurs for 8 miles to Korsi, where it joins the route from Mejdlu, where it turns south. The route crosses a ridge (7,200 feet), the watershed between the Araxes and Murad Su valleys, which would make a good position against advance from north, and descends into a fertile valley.
3	AGHVERAN ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	37	Aghveran, a large village, where supplies are abundant. Route runs south, across a level plateau. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across deep ravine with village and stream, good ford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further another ravine; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further, again, descend into another ravine, in which is
4	KHINIS KALA ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$	Khinis Kala. Route runs down left side of ravine to Arosh, where the stream (the Khinis Chai) is forded ($1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in summer). The route then moves south-south-east over a plateau to

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [67] (92/122)

67

ROUTE No. 37—concl'd.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
5	KIZIL CHAI FORD	11	58½	Kizil Chai ford. The stream is considerable, running north-east, but is generally fordable here; it is the boundary between the vilayets of Erzerum and Bitlis. The road now runs south-south-west and crosses a range of hills, ascent steep. The crest (7,700 feet) is passed at about 5 miles, and there is then an easy descent over grass uplands, till it reaches the Murad Su Valley into which there is a steep descent.
6	CHARBUKUR ...	15	73½	Charbukur on the Charbukur Su, which is crossed by a bridge. The route by Altun from Erzerum joins in here. The route now descends the right bank of the Murad Su in a deep, cultivated valley, the river being fordable in some places when low to
7	SİKANA ...	9	82½	Sikana, where the valley opens out into the plains of Mush. The route runs for 6 miles over the fertile plains to the bridge over the Murad Su. Originally there were 12 stone arches, but now all except three have broken in, and spars take their place; the roadway, such as it is, is about 10 feet wide. The bridge is about 150 yards long and 30 feet above the water of the river, which is quite unfordable. A little further the route fords the Kara Su and runs on to
8	MUSH ...	13	95½	Mush (4,830 feet).

This route is practicable for wheeled guns, although the part between the Palan Dukan pass and Mudrakh is difficult. The track from Delider by Kulli to the bridge over the Araxes is that usually followed, but is about 4 miles longer than that given. The route by Altun is shorter, but not so good. Supplies would be generally obtainable, except between the Araxes and Erzerum; there is no lack of water, but fuel is very scarce. This report is taken from one by Captain Clayton, R. A., of 1882. The route is one that is much followed by travellers, and is about the best from Erzerum to Bitlis; from Khinis Kala the route to Van turns off, passing by Kara Choban to Agantz, and from Kara Choban a route runs southwards to Akhlut, which would also lead to Bitlis, or a more western route might be taken through Bulanik by Gop.

Route No. 38.

BITLIS BY ROUTE ALONG NORTH-EAST SHORE OF LAKE VAN TO BASHKALA VIA AGANTZ.

Authority and date—BELL AND DEVEY, 1884 AND 1891.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
	BITLIS ...	...	...	From Bitlis the route, a good 10 feet road, ascends the valley of the Bitlis Su. A telegraph line runs along the road; after 7 miles it reaches an open plateau and arrives at a ruined

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ROUTE No. 38—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	KHAN ...	8	8	Khan. Near this the route crosses that from Mush to Van south of Lake Van. The route from Bitlis to Mush turns off short of the Khan. The route runs north-east across a level plateau with some ravines approaching the lake to
2	TADVAN ...	8	16	Tadvan, a Christian village of 50 houses on the shore; good water-supply from a stream. Fire-wood is shipped here from the Nimrud Dagh for Van. Route skirts lake by level track, cross one or two spurs of the Nimrud Dagh (8,000 feet high) and reach
3	KHIZVAK ...	7½	23½	Khizvak, a village of 60 or 70 houses, cultivation and water. Route continues across an undulating plain, high ground on the left receding. Pass villages of Zaag and Agash, the latter at about 7 miles. Then cross two streams, each about 15 feet wide, and reach the collection of villages extending 2 or 3 miles called
4	AKHLAT ..	15½	39	Akhlat. The country is well tilled here; there are gardens and plentiful water-supply; soil good. Akhlat is the seat of a <i>kaimakam</i> , and has a considerable population; there are some old fortifications. A route runs north; plenty of supplies should be obtainable here. The route continues skirting the lake, and after 2 miles a stream 100 yards wide is ford-d. Undulating country with cultivation and pasture, past villages of Sor and Knsh Kunduk; at 7 miles awkward path over cliffs for a mile or two, then again road, practicable for <i>arabas</i> , to
5	ADELJIVAS ..	13	52	Adeljivas, a dirty little town among gardens with good water-supply. Cultivation. The Sipan Dagh (about 13,000 feet) rises to the north. Fair road near the lake to the Circassian village of Ardia, and thence sandy track to
6	KOJERI ...	10	62	Kojeri, a small Christian village. After which the route recedes from the lake, passing over cultivated easy country for 6 miles to Arun, where the lake is met again near Arun. The route now runs inland near the foot of the Sipan Dagh for 5 miles, crossing a promontory to
7	ARINKAR ...	11	73	Arinkar. After this the route for some distance skirts the lake, a good road, passing Dagh Dagh, and then turn up over the hills to
8	EKSURAF ...	14	87	Eksuraf, a Christian village of 1,000 inhabitants. Fruit is grown and supplies are plentiful. From here the route runs over well-cultivated undulations for 9 miles to
9	URANA ...	9	96	Urana, where the Erishat Su is crossed by a bridge 50 yards long and 3 or 4 feet wide, partly stone, partly piles. River probably fordable. The route continues over easy cultivated country—the Arjish district—to

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ROUTE No. 38—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
10	AGANTZ ...	3	99	Agantz. This route is generally practicable for <i>arabas</i> , but at certain points guns might find it difficult. The country is, however, generally easy and the road could often be left. Supplies fairly plentiful, and fuel is to be found on the Nimrud Dagh. Near Adeljivas, where the slopes of the Sipan Dagh in places rise direct from the lake, is the worst part of the route. This report is taken from a reconnaissance by Colonel M. S. Bell, R.E., 1884. The route, turning off north at Akhlat, is that most usually followed from Bitlis to Erzerum, meeting as it does the Erzerum-Van route at Kara Choban. The distance is somewhat less than the route by Mush and Khinis Kala. Moreover, this route from Akhlat as far as Gop would generally be followed going from Bitlis to Alashkert; beyond Gop the route would be by Melasgird and the Murad Su Valley. Going from Bitlis to Bayazid on to Igdir the lake shore would probably be followed to Agantz; and in summer the difficult track to Diadin would be taken, otherwise it would be necessary to go by Peregri.
11	PEREGRI ...	20	119	From Peregri the route is the same as No. 29 to Bayazid Agha. Near this village it turns off in a direction W.S.W. and fords the Bend-i-mahi after 3 miles at a difficult place; the water is generally over 2 feet deep and over 50 yards wide. The route then skirts the Abagha plain, passing some mineral springs and some cultivation, with a few scattered villages to
12	BAYAZID AGHA	15	134	
13	KACHAN ...	10	144	Kachan, a well-built village at the foot of a detached hill. All this district is occupied by sedentary Haideranli Kurds; from here two routes pass into Persia. Then over some swampy meadows to Selakhana village; then ascend for 5 miles in direction south-west over bare rolling hills, which are traversed, to
14	GULJEZIN ...	10	154	Guljezin, a hamlet of the Takuri Kurds, in a boggy depression. Then over undulating country passing at some distance Nursha and Chibukli, descending gradually to the level country at the head of the Mermid Su Valley, a stream is crossed after 7 miles. The route now runs due south, and, crossing the gentle hills between the various affluents of the Upper Mermid Su, reaches
15	SARAI ...	15	169	Sarai, where it crosses the route from Van to Kotur. Ascent gently in a southerly direction and cross into the head of the Kotur Chai Valley at Top, cross the valley, and ascend to

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [70] (95/122)

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ROUTE No. 38—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
16	SETMANIS ..	10½	179½	Setmanis, close to the Persian frontier. This is an important village of the Millan Kurds, with 400 inhabitants, on a stream joining the Kotur Chai at Razi. Then a steep ascent of over 1,700 feet to the Kara Hissar pass (9,100 feet), which forms the watershed between the Kotur Chai and the Albak Su, or head of the Zab. Some cultivation very high up; bad going. Then a long but not difficult descent to
17	ZERKEV ...	14	193½	Zerkev, on a small stream joining the Albak Su. From here the route runs south to Deyr on the Albak Su, here already a stream of some size. From here the route runs south-east by the depression of the Al ak Su, but receding gradually from the stream. At first the country is level, intersected by some deep ravines, but becomes more broken after 10 miles. Finally there is a slight ascent to
18	BASHKALA ...	17½	211	Bashkala.

This is a considerable detour. The shortest route from Peregri runs direct south-east, meeting that here described in the Mermid Su Valley. This reduces the distance to Sarai to about 25 miles. The most direct route from Sarai to Bashkala, but a more difficult one than this, runs by Salan Kala in a branch valley of the Mehmiyik Su and avoids the Kotur Chai basin altogether.

Except the Kara Hissar pass there is little difficulty at any point between Peregri and Bashkala by the route detailed. Between Peregri and Sarai the country is generally only gently undulating; but there is little cultivation and the cold in winter is intense with 5 feet of snow, lasting well into spring. This is taken from a report of Mr. Devey of 1891.

Route No. 39.

AGANTZ to DIADIN, NEAR BAYAZID.

Authority and date—DEVEY, 1890.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate	Total.	
	AGANTZ ...	...	...	Leaving Agantz, the track, available for country carts passes Erishat, crosses the Erishat Su, and ascends the valley of the Erishat Su or Zilan Dere through partially cultivated country. At 5 miles cross the small Zilan Su. Open valley with some villages. Ascend to
1	HASSAN ARDOR	12	12	Hassan Ardor, an Armenian village. Ascend valley of Shura Su. Plenty of scrub and willow copses, fair going to small Kurdish village of

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [71] (96/122)

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Route No. 39—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
2	SUMMIT OF PASS	21	33	Shura, 8 miles distant. Beyond this the route is impracticable for <i>arabas</i> . Then an ascent steep in many places to the Summit of pass. This is about 10,000 feet above the sea and liable to be closed by snow. Then steep descent into the head of the Murad Su Valley. Follow the stream to mills of Karaja 7 miles. Beyond this the route is practicable for country carts, and follows the right bank of the Murad Su, the valley gradually opening out and becoming cultivated to
3	DIADIN ...	19	52	Diadin. This is not an important route, but it could be probably traversed by mountain artillery. The report is from one by Mr. Devey.

Route No. 40.

FROM SULEIMANIA TO SAKIZ.

Authority and date—GERARD, 1892.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	MAMA KULAN ...	20½	20½	Over mountainous country. At 8 miles Harrikja Valley, 8 miles wide, with plenty of fruit trees and vineyards. Mama Kulan has 40 huts.
2	PANJWIN ...	27½	48	Over hills, ravines, and deep valleys with plenty of water and oak timber. Panjwin has 200 houses.
3	SERAMBAL ...	21	69	Along valley to Mashkal, stream 70 yards wide, 3' deep: then over open, partly cultivated plain to Surab River, 70 yards wide and just fordable. Thence over mountains to Serambal, 50 houses.
4	BANAH ...	13	82	At 2 miles road very difficult for a mile, then over undulating country to Banah, 600 houses.
5	KAPURA ...	15	97	At first over open country, then very deep, over plough along stream, then over hills wooded with oak and thorn. Some very steep ascents. Kapura has 30 huts 1 mile north-west of track. Path is narrow and rocky.
6	MIRADEH ...	9	106	Miradeh, 70 houses.
7	SAKIZ ...	17	123	Over undulating country with a few villages. Sakiz has about 1,000 houses.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [72] (97/122)

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Route No. 41.

FROM SULEIMANIA TO SEHNA.

Authority and date—GERARD, 1882.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
2	PANJWIN ...	...	48	Stages 1 and 2 same as Route No. 40 to Panjwin.
3	MURIVAN ...	18	66	Up small stream across Biman Su Chai Valley, 4 miles broad. At 11 miles head of a lake. Skirt lake to Murivan, a small village with fort and Persian garrison.
4	SHEIKH ATTAR...	21	87	Over valleys with good grazing, passing several villages to Girdalan River. At 9 miles dilapidated brick bridge, 3 arches. Thence up tributary to Garan Pass at 15 miles, zigzag and rocky in parts. Steepish descent. Sheikh Attar has 30 hovels.
5	BARODAR ...	27	114	Over ridges and ravines, crossing Katawal stream at 5½ miles. At 7 miles open valley to northeast with ploughed slopes. Cross numerous spurs to Barodar, 50 houses, and numerous sheep.
6	SEHNA ...	30	144	Over spurs and valleys with streams. At 15 miles Dowizah, 200 houses. Up to 26 miles ascend crossing several streams, then open cultivated valley and gentle descent to Sehna. Sehna has from 4,000 to 7,000 houses. Garrison of 2 regiments and some guns.

Route No. 42.

FROM SULEIMANIA TO SEHNA.

BY BISTAN AND PANJWIN.

Authority and date—RICH, 1822.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	GHEERADEH ...	...	...	Left Suleimania at 3-40 a.m. and took the Giozeh road as being the easiest to pass the chain of bare hills which bound Suleimania on the east.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [73] (98/122)

73

ROUTE No. 42—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate	Total.	
				Reached the foot of the hills by a gentle ascent all the way from Suleimania at 4-15 a.m. and immediately began the ascent, first in the dry bed of a torrent for a few minutes, and then on the steep face of a hill; at 4-50 a.m. reached the summit by a very steep path. Before us was the plain of Suarajik and Shehr Bazar, terminated on the south by a defile. Our descent was north along the east face of the wall-like hill; it took one hour and ten minutes. The rest of our journey was north 50° east. Halted for half an hour at Benawilli; at 7-30 a.m. descended a steep hill and arrived at the village of Gherradeh. The Giozeh is the most southern pass that leads over the chain, or wall, of bare hills. Next to it on the north is the Azmir road, which goes to the site of the old city of Kara Choban, and further north is another called the Gavian road.
2	DOLADREIJ ...	...	...	Started at 4 a.m.; our course due east to the hills, or rather mountains. At 4-30 a.m. road north 50° east, on a ridge with a small dell on the left, and a very deep and large glen on the right. Road gradually ascended. At 5 a.m. we reached the hills at an opening in them; now descended by a steep road, and kept winding in a defile of the mountains. General direction north 50° east. Road for the rest of the way north 80° east. At 7-20 a.m. crossed the Tengazhi River, and ascended by a steep path, which occupied thirty minutes. On our right was the river. The descent, which commenced immediately (for we had crossed a ridge), occupied half an hour, but was more gradual than the ascent. We now wound among the hills, ascending and descending, and at 9-40 a.m. arrived at the village of Doladreibj. On our right were the high mountains of Kazhan. The face of the country very mountainous. Road excellent.
3	CAMP NEAR AH-MED KULWAN. ...	...	...	Mounted at 3-45 a.m. and in a few minutes were out of the little valley of Doladreibj. General direction of road a little south of east, and wound much among woods. Soon began a steep ascent, which occupied 40 minutes, for half an hour of which it is almost perpendicular. We immediately began to descend into the plain, through which meandered the river of Kizilji. In about 40 minutes reached the foot of the mountain, which runs nearly north and south: here the road branches into two; that on the left going north-east to Bistan (2 hours off), and

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [74] (99/122)

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ROUTE No. 42—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate	Total.	
4	BISTAN ...	...	...	that on the right about south to Ahmed Kulwan. Rode south along the foot of the hills, and at 7-30 a.m. arrived at our destination, about 1 mile north-east of Ahmed Kulwan. Set off at 5-15 a.m., and, keeping the hills close on our left, at 6 a.m. arrived at the river of Kizilji, where it forces through the mountains. This place is north from Ahmed Kulwan. We now left the mountains, and stretching across the plain, came to a line which branches out east from them. Crossing this we saw a vale through which a river runs; a similar line of hills bounds it on the other side. The river is called Tatan, or the Bistan River. Keeping the mountains we had just crossed on our right we arrived at 7-30 a.m. at Bistan. Bistan lies north 10° east from Ahmed Kulwan, and Banah north 10° east of Bistan, 5 hours.
5	PANJWIN ...	...	...	Left Bistan at 5 a.m. and, riding through the plain of Tatan or Bistan, crossed the hills which surround it, and descended into that of Ahmed Kulwan; crossed it easterly, and arrived at Panjwin at 9 a.m. From hence Ahmed Kulwan bore north 55° west, distant one hour. Caravans go in 8 days from this to Hamadan and to Sehna in 4 days.
6	KAI KHOSRU BEG ...	...	...	Set out at 5 a.m. and at 6 a.m. entered Persia; the Kizilji River soon disappeared to the right, behind the hills that now separate the plain which turns more south. Our course hitherto was about south 70° east. Hence to Kai Khosru Beg's tents it bore south. At 9-15 a.m. we arrived in camp. The bare precipices of Avroman bear due south, and extend westward, overlooking Shehrizur, whose plains are separated from us by hills which come down from Ahmed Kulwan to Avroman. Between Avroman and Zagros is a narrow valley, through which runs a direct road to Kermanshah. Its direction is south 35° east. The plain of Zagros is bare and high.
7	GUEIZA KWERA ...	...	...	Left at 5-30 a.m. and proceeded down the valley formed by a prolongation of the hill of Merivan on the south and of the hills of Zeribar on the north, in a general direction north 85° east. At 7-30 a.m. arrived at Gueiza Kwera.
8	JENAWARA ...	...	...	Off at 5 a.m. and proceeded through a hilly but open country till 6 a.m. when we came to the entrance of a narrow valley. The small river of Asrabad or Garan flows through the pass into the Dila.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [75] (100/122)

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ROUTE No. 42—*concl'd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				Our direction to the bridge was north 70° west, thence south 70° east. At 7-50 came to the foot of a very steep ascent, still in the same direction, the road not winding much; the ascent occupied 45 minutes. At 8-35 a.m. reached the top of the <i>col</i>, and almost immediately began to descend. At 9 a.m. reached the foot of the pass called Garan and halted. (The pass of Ardababa to Banah is easier.) At 10-35 we mounted again. Road south 70° east; at 11 a.m. 20° east. At 11-45 a.m. we came to a little river called Kakor Zeikria, which falls into the Diale. Hence north 70° east; at 12-15 p.m. north 50° east. At 12-55 p.m. we struck out of the high road up a narrow valley, and at 1 p.m. arrived at Jenawara.
9	BARODAR	...	...	Started at 5-30 a.m. and proceeded south 50° east till we reached the road in half an hour. The general direction of road south 80° east. At 6-50 a.m. passed an artificial mount in a narrow valley. After having ascended almost all the way from Jenawara, we descended about a quarter of an hour and arrived at the foot of the descent at 8 a.m. Immediately rose again by a very steep ascent, of which we attained the summit at 8-30 a.m. The descent was inconsiderable. At 9-10 a.m. arrived at Barodar in a narrow valley.
10	DOWIZAH	...	...	Off at 5-30 a.m., and soon after leaving the village crossed a pretty high hill. Our road all the day wound through very narrow valleys among the hills, through which ran a little stream whose course was easterly. At 8 a.m. we halted, and at 8-40 proceeded on again, and at 9-40 a.m. arrived at the village of Dowizah.
11	SEHNA	...	...	Sehna bears south 10° east of Dowizah, and is distant about 12 or 13 miles. The country is more open. The plain as we approached Sehna descended to it. Behind the town it again rose, and after several breaks and hills, terminated in the high ridge of the Bazir Khain hills running north and south.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [76] (101/122)

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Route No. 43.

FROM SULEIMANIA TO RAWANDUZ VIA RANIA.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	YERANKOZ ...	18	18	At 4½ miles ford Khanjiru River, 200 yards wide and shallow. Broad track over plain. Yerankoz is ¾ miles off track; 30 houses. Good track, but narrow in places. At 4½ miles pass Karachatan, 150 houses. At 10¼ miles Khan-i-Miran, 50 houses in well cultivated valley. By narrow ledge descend to Tabin stream. Ascend on other side by narrow ledge. Steep zigzags, then gradual ascent to Sardasht.
2	SARDASHT ... DUKHAM FERRY	16 13½	34 47½	One hundred houses with ruined masonry fort. Over ridges and valleys with some cultivation and many streams; then up very fertile, well-wooded valley. At 10¼ miles reach Lesser Zab, 200 yards wide with rapid current. At 13½ reach ferry on right bank, framework of reeds on 12 sheepskins. Rough hill track on the other side to Gulnari, small village.
3	GULNARI ...	17	64½	Gradual ascent over hilly country. At 3½ miles reach summit of a spur from which the valley of the Zab, 30 miles by 10, is visible. At 5½ miles Torba village, 100 houses. Plenty of wheat and orchards, descend into plain of Zab, splendid grass. Road along river, 500 yards wide. Stream is 200 yards with rapid current. At 11½ miles ford Khudran, 60 yards wide, 3 feet deep, strong current, only just fordable. At 17 miles village Bazmuzan. Rania has 300 houses.
4	RANIA ...	24½	88½	
5	GOLAN ...	17	105½	Up valley of Sarkupan Su. At 6½ miles village Berkhansed, 50 houses, 3 water-mills, irrigation. At 10½ miles ford the stream, 20 yards wide, 1 foot deep. At 13½ miles village of Burzungeh. At 17½ Golan, hamlet.
6	NALKEWAN VALLEY.	15	120½	Ascend narrow valley, then over ridges and ravines. At 9 miles summit of Gurmanjol Pass, gradient of 30°. The pass is closed for 3 months by snow. At 15 miles Nalkewan Valley, good camping ground. No village.
7	RAWANDUZ ...	20	140½	Over rough hill-track with plenty of timber. At 9 miles Gurrawan, 50 huts, and cultivation, 2 mills. At 13 miles Fichead, 100 houses. Ford stream 30 yards by 2 feet deep. Then down valley. Finally by slippery paved roads and narrow zigzags descend to Rawanduz, 1,000 houses, 5,000 inhabitants, and Turkish garrison.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [77] (102/122)

77

Route No. 44.
FROM TABRIZ TO KHOI.
BY MARAND.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				13 miles, north-west.
1	SAHALAN ...	13	13	After crossing the long bridge over the Aji Chai, the road leaves the south road to Khoi. This village is in the midst of cultivation.
2	SOFIAN ...	12	25	North-west.
				17 miles, west-north-west; 42 miles.
3	MARAND ...	17	42	The road runs through a narrow valley, which is in some places very swampy, until it expands into the pasturage of Yam.
4	KHOSH K-SERAI ...	...	...	West. Road skirts the plain of Marand.
5	ZANJIREH ...	...	...	West-south-west.
6	VALDIAN ...	...	...	West. The road winds through wild and rude mountains.
7	KHOI ...	...	...	The road goes over a continuation of the above mountains until it descends into the vale of Khoi. This is an exceedingly well cultivated and populated spot.

Route No. 45.

FROM TABRIZ TO KARMANSHAH.
BY BINAB AND SAIN KALA.

Authority and date—NAPIER, 1875.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	SARDARUD ...	8½	8½	From the "Ark," or citadel, in centre of Tabriz to the south-western outskirts is a distance of about 2 miles, for most part through high-walled gardens. Clearing gardens, follow good wide track bearing about west-south-west; low undulations of Koh Sahend, distant on average 1 mile.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [78] (103/122)

78

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
2	GENGAN ...	26	34½	At 3¼ miles pass village Lala, ½ mile left. At 5 miles pass village Lawasan, 30 houses, ½ mile left; gardens ¼ mile right; road touches hill skirts. Skirting hills closely, at 6 miles pass village Ahmakia, on hill slope, 1 mile left. At 7 miles cross low ridge (50 feet) which falls away into plain, ½ mile right, and descend into wide hollow filled with gardens and cultivation of Sardarud. At 8½ miles passing through high-walled gardens reach village of Sardarud. Road throughout stony, but level and wide. Two and a half hours. Cross the Sardarud (dry for 8 or 9 months) by stone bridge; pass under mud fort Zalazil; and at 1¼ miles clear garden walls. Bear south-west skirting hills. At 2 miles road off left to Khosrushah. At 2½ miles large caravanserai; road thence lies across level plain, at average distance from hill skirts of 1 mile. At 4½ miles Yenkal, 40 houses, ¾ mile right. At 5¼ miles Isferan, 100 houses, in glen 1 mile left. At 7¼ miles cross road to Khosrushah, 1,000 houses, 2 miles left. At 9¾ miles large caravanserai, Khosrushah; village Tazakand, 1 mile in rear. At 10¾ miles pass hamlet Shustar. At 13 miles through large village Ilkhiji, 300 houses, extensive gardens. A 14 miles touch hill-skirts. At 15½ miles, skirting hills closely over undulating stony road, pass hamlet Khasawan. At 17 miles road off left to Mamaghan and Dokharagan; large villages lying in hill skirt left, having respectively 500 and 800 houses. Thence road lies across level grassy plain, stretching from base of hills left to shore of Lake Urumiah, 15 to 20 miles right. At 18¼ miles road off right to hamlets below Gengan. At 24 miles reach Gengan, passing through gardens for 1 mile. Hamlets and gardens extend right and left for 3 or 4 miles. Road throughout level and good. Water frequent. Seven hours.
3	AJAKSHEHR ...	21½	56	At 1 mile clear gardens of Gengan and follow narrow devious track south through cultivated valley, hills on left touching road.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [79] (104/122)

79

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles enter defile commanded by steep crests of 50 to 100 feet: path narrow, but passable for guns. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles clear defile and traverse open plateau draining north-west and south-west into Lake Urumiah. At 6 miles cross low ridge and descend by easy gradients. At 8 miles emerge on plain opening on lake lying 2 miles right. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles pass village Khanian, 40 houses, and enter glen commanded by low easy hills. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles cross low ridge and descend over undulating plateau to small stream flowing into lake; road from Khanian comes in along stream on right rear. At $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles pass small guard-house and follow glen commanded by low hills, 100 to 600 feet. At $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles cross low ridge into glen draining south-west into lake. At $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles cross spur south of stream and descend into cultivated open plain, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Alternative road turns off left, clinging to hill-skirt, and passing through Khanagha joins lower road some miles on. Thence 3 miles to Ajakshehr, large village of 300 houses with extensive gardens. Road throughout practicable for guns, or easily improveable. 6 hours.
4	BINAB	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	68$\frac{1}{2}$ Leave Ajakshehr and bear south-east across cultivated plain. At half mile cross the Kara Chai, small stream flowing in wide bed with perpendicular banks 10 to 12 feet high, gravelly bottom. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles pass through village Tappa, 15 houses, and bear east to foot of hills; road from Khanagha comes in left rear. Thence, skirting hills closely, pass at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles village Khudaru, 50 houses, on cultivated plain extending to shore of lake, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At 5 miles leave hill-skirt and enter wide expanse of pasture and mud flats; road to town of Maragha, distant 10 miles, turns off left. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles over flats crossed by paved causeway 20 feet wide; depression filled in spring by water of lake, and difficult to pass at all times after rain. At $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles 'pavement' ends and track continues on low embankment.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [80] (105/122)

80

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				At 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles reach outskirts of town Binab, 2,000 houses. Thence for 1 mile wind through extensive high-walled gardens. Road good throughout, stony and undulating over hill-skirt, and likely to be heavy on the level after rain, but with aid of causeway, certainly at all times passable for wheels.
				<i>4 hours.</i>
5	LAILAN ...	23	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Traverse gardens of Binab and cross the Seufi or Sofichai, small stream flowing in wide sandy bed, by sound stone bridge of 5 arches. Bear south-south-west and at 1 mile pass village Khana Barra, 100 houses. At 2$\frac{3}{4}$ miles strike edge of wide plain and skirt hills left. At 3$\frac{3}{8}$ miles road to Miandab turns off right front. At 4$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, along hill skirt, pass hamlet Khanabad. At 8$\frac{3}{4}$ miles, over plain and open downs, pass village Yolghunay, 2 miles left. At 10$\frac{3}{4}$ miles descend into cultivated level plain with a few large villages. At 12$\frac{3}{4}$ miles pass through large village Malik Kandi, 300 houses. Thence over cultivated plain, passing at 13$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, village Karachar, 1 mile left; at 14$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Yuzbashi-kandi, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile right; at 15 miles, Tappa, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile right. Cultivation ends here and barren level plain extends to Lailan, 200 houses, 23 miles. Road throughout very good.
				<i>6$\frac{1}{2}$ hours.</i>
6	KASHAWAR ...	15	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leave Lailan on bearing south-east, skirting plain at 1 mile from hill slope left. At 3 miles cross dry gravelly bed of Lailan stream, and approaching hills pass hamlet Turabad. At 3 miles pass hamlet Tazakand, 5 houses, and enter defile enclosed by low hills of easy slope. Thence, on same bearing, over open downs cultivated in parts, to Chalkamar, 40 houses, near banks of small stream, flowing west-south-west towards the Jaghatu River and the lake, 9$\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Other villages, gardens, and cultivation visible lower down stream. Cross stream and bend towards high ridge, skirting valley on north. At 11$\frac{1}{4}$ miles cross low spur and descend into valley of Jaghatu River enclosed by high ridges and under 1 mile in width.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [81] (106/122)

81

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
				Thence bend up valley, skirting hills to left closely. At 12 miles pass hamlet Fara, 10 houses, and at 14½ miles, Najar, 50 houses. At 14½ miles, cross wide gravelly bed of torrent, draining lateral valley on left, and at 15 miles reach Kashawar, large village, 100 houses, with ruined mud fort on mound. Road throughout good and practicable for wheels. Heights commanding it, everywhere of easy slopes and accessible to infantry or light guns. <i>4 hours.</i>
7	SAIN KALA ...	14½	121	From Lailan there are two roads up valley of the Jaghatu, one clinging closely to hill-skirt to left of valley, usually taken by caravans in winter or wet weather; the other, more direct, taking nearly centre of valley. The two join some miles higher up. Following direct road by good but devious path, at two miles pass through hamlet Karajoi, 10 houses, and at 2½ miles pass Azezkandi, 10 houses, ¼ mile left. At 3¾ miles reach small mound of volcanic rock, at base of which lies hamlet Akhchala, 5 houses. Thence on to hamlet Hoolakun, 10 houses, 5½ miles. At 7 miles pass hamlet Yoongar, 8 houses, and at 8½ miles reach hamlet Chichektu, 10 houses, with new well-built mud fort having 4 solid flanking towers and curtain walls of about 150 yards; a side-road to Khatunabad and Bibikandi, large villages of Afshar district, turns off to right front; large village Kara Tapa, 1 mile left. At 9 miles caravan road comes in left rear. Thence, skirting low undulations on left hand, at 11½ miles reach strong village of Mamajak or Mahamadjuk, of 100 houses, commanded by strong square fort with masonry flanking towers on natural mound 60 to 70 feet high; low heights command fort at distance of 300 to 500 yards. At 12½ miles road contracted by low undulations and river; detour to left easily made. Thence to Sain Kala, 14½ miles, village of 100 houses. Fort of Sain Kala, commanding village, stands on high natural mound, and is strongly built, but without water. Road throughout good and practicable for wheels. <i>4½ hours.</i>
8	SANJUD ...	14	135	From Sain Kala, bear nearly due south to foot of low hills enclosing valley to left.

11

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [82] (107/122)

82

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				At $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles enter hilly tract and bear away from the Jaghatu, which also bends west towards Sakiz village, and district of Kurdistan, distance 30 miles. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles commence ascent, passing over spurs of Marmar Dag, considerable mountain east of Sain Kala. At 6 miles reach hamlet Khoj Ali, 400 feet above the Jaghatu; ascent easy, road good, commanded by accessible heights of 200 to 500 feet. Thence continue to ascend over ridge and hollow to Kizilkabar, 40 houses, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles, about 900 feet above the Jaghatu; road good, but winding and broken by steep pitches; commanded to left hand by heights of 400 to 1,000 feet; right, open plateau. Road turns off left to Turki Wairan, large village, distant 2 miles. From Kizilkabar, descend over sharp undulations $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Kara Chai, small stream flowing north-west to join the Jaghatu. Thence follow up left bank of stream through narrow defile, road in parts very narrow, but easily improveable; heights on either hand precipitous and inaccessible, 600 to 800 feet. At $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles, cross stream by sound masonry bridge, 15 feet wide, and bend south-west up narrow glen to village Sanjud, 30 houses ($14\frac{1}{4}$ miles). Road narrow and tortuous, but easily improveable; heights on either hand receding easily and accessible. $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
9	TIKANTAPA ...	$27\frac{1}{4}$	$162\frac{1}{4}$	From Sanjud follow glen south and south-east by narrow winding path, commanded by crest of plateau, 300 to 620 feet. At $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles emerge on open plateau seamed with deep ravines, draining west and south into the Saruk tributary of Jaghatu, east and north into the Kara Chai; ground for a couple of miles on either hand practicable for cavalry or guns. Thence ascend by easy gradients to 10 miles, and skirting culminating heights commanding road 400 to 600 feet (total height from Sanjud 1,100 feet), descend along narrow ridge with sharp fall on either hand, 400 feet, to Mahibulak, 8 houses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; road good and slopes every where accessible. Thence descend over sharp undulations to glen of Gen Aghatch, village of 40 houses, 1 mile right, 400 feet, $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [83] (108/122)

83

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
10	KHUSHMAKAM ..	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	184	Thence over open ridge and hollow with total fall of 1,200 feet to Saruk stream, 18$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; road stony and devious, but practicable for guns; stream fordable, except in flood; gravelly bottom. Cross Saruk by sound stone bridge of 3 arches, 15 feet wide, ascend 100 feet to open ridge, and descend by easy gradients to valley of small stream Yurghun-Aghatch-Chai, flowing north into the Saruk, 20$\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Following up stream through open valley, at 21 miles pass Genjakishlak; road good, commanded left by easy heights 50 to 500 feet. At 27$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, still following stream through open valley, reach village Tikantapa, 100 houses. Road throughout practicable or easily improveable; water plentiful. Leave Tikantapa and bear south-east, still following stream. At 2$\frac{1}{2}$ miles pass Hajiabad, 20 houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile right, and at 4 miles, hamlets Akkala and Hajibaba, 15 houses each; path to Arab Shah, Durbash and Kirikhli turns off left; road good commanded by easy heights 50 to 400 feet. Thence, still following up valley, slopes on either hand receding; at 8 miles pass Sabil, 50 houses 1 mile left; road to Sehna turns off right front over rough hilly tract. At 11$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with total ascent of 275 feet, reach crest of ridge separating drainage basins of Urumiah and Kizil Ozan; road open and good. Thence descend by easy gradients to Kizil Bulak, 40 houses, 13$\frac{1}{4}$ miles; descent about 500 feet; road good, with one or two steep pitches easily improveable, commanded by accessible heights 50 to 300 feet; village on bank of brook flowing south, tributary to Kizil Ozan. At 17 miles, following stream, reach Jafirabad, 40 houses; road narrow and winding, but practicable for guns; heights commanding 50 to 700 feet. At Jafirabad bend sharp east following stream through narrow gorge enclosed by accessible heights, 50 to 300 feet, and wind through narrow defile flanked by low crests of sandstone, 50 to 700 feet. At 19$\frac{1}{4}$ miles valley opens out. Thence to Khushmakam (80 houses), 2$\frac{1}{4}$ miles; village, with old mud fort out of repair, situated on rising ground right bank of stream.
11	KARA BULAK ...	13	197	Leave Khushmakam, following right side of valley and bearing south-east; road good over level cultivated country.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [84] (109/122)

84

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
12	BEJAR ...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	212 $\frac{1}{4}$	At 4 miles ground broken and undulating. At 8 miles reach narrow gap in ridge of Ak Dag, which rises to 1,000 feet above valley; gap known as Tang-i-Nasirabad has length of 300 to 400 paces, and is commanded by steep but accessible heights. At 8$\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach hamlet Nasirabad, and ascend by easy gradients over open plateau. At 10$\frac{1}{4}$ miles enter defile commanded by easy heights of 50 to 500 feet; road stony but good throughout. At 12 miles reach crest of pass with total ascent of 375 feet, and descend by a steep slope into wide undulating plain; road to Tabunah, distant 4 miles, turns off left. Thence 1 mile over easy undulations to Kara Bulak, 50 houses; road good throughout; descent from the Ak Dag, about 500 yards, would require some improvement for wheels; rock on surface hard limestone. From Kara Bulak the direct caravan route to Bejar bears south-south-east; to left of road, open cultivated plateau land extends for some miles; to right easy heights 100 to 400 feet; at 2$\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach crest of sharp descent into valley of Kizil Ozan, known as Gardan-i-Salamatabad. Thence descend 2 miles to Kizil Ozan, total descent 875 feet; road narrow and tortuous; rock on surface, limestone; considerable labour necessary to render pass practicable for guns. Cross stream by strong stone bridge of 8 arches, 120 paces in length, 6 paces in breadth. Stream unfordable for 3 months in spring only; left bank high and precipitous, right open. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile left village and new mud fort of Salamatabad, commanded by spurs of range in rear. Thence, following drainage line by narrow devious path, easily improveable, at 7$\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach crest of wide expanse of open plateau, total ascent 600 feet. Thence over good road, 11 miles, to hamlet Ali Badr, 15 houses. Thence, still ascending over open plateau, at 13$\frac{1}{2}$ miles enter defile, commanded at some distance by isolated precipitous hills. At 14$\frac{1}{2}$ miles pass village of Halwai, 30 houses, and at 15$\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Bejar. Town of 1,000 houses, open and lying in hollow, commanded on 3 sides by hill slopes. Road from Kizil Ozan practicable for guns; total ascent 1,500 feet.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [85] (110/122)

85

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Name of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
13	KHASRABAD ...	24	236½	Direct caravan route from Bejar to Karmanshah leaves town south 8° west, and winds through defile enclosed by low, rugged, limestone hills. At ¾ mile enter defile known as the Tang-i-Kalija, and proceed over rough, narrow, and tortuous path to crest of pass known as Gardan-i-Alakabud, 1½ miles; ascent 550 feet, enclosing heights 100 to 200 feet, steep and rocky but accessible. Thence, sharp descent of 50 feet to plain. At 3¼ miles reach village Alakabud, 60 houses, and descend easy, open ridge flanked by deep ravines. At 7½ miles reach village and mud fort Chihl Amiran, 30 houses; road narrow but easily improveable, following narrow glen enclosed by slopes under 50 feet. At 10 miles reach Tamaras Rud, brook draining to Kizil Ozan; road good and open; total descent 800 feet. Crossing brook, ascend over gently undulating country, and at 12¼ miles reach elevated plateau of volcanic rock with steep rocky scarps; total descent 300 feet; road good. Crossing plateau, at 14¼ miles descend sharp incline 200 feet; road narrow but easily improveable, slopes being easy and of soft rock (clays and marls). At 16 miles, cross small brook, village Kharzain, 40 houses, ½ mile right; total descent 475 feet. Thence, traversing easy undulating country over good road, pass Chashma Khalil, 10 houses, at 18¾ miles, and at 24 miles reach Khasabad, large village of 300 houses, watered by stream flowing east. Road throughout practicable for guns, or easily improveable.
14	SERA AGACH ...	23½	259½	From Khasabad, pass south over easy undulations to the Katchigird stream, fordable and with sound bottom, 8 miles; new caravanserai and hamlet Sharvek, 5 houses, left of road; Abbasabad, 15 houses, ½ mile left front. Thence, over level plain to Deh Ali Verdi, 50 houses, at 12 miles. At 13¾ miles, over good level road pass Aliabad, 10 houses; and at 15½ miles, Yalghuz Aghach, 50 houses. At 21½ miles, cross high road, Teheran to Sehna; at 23¼ miles, reach Sera Aghach, 60 houses, on banks of marshy stream. Road throughout good.
15	SUNGAR ...	29¼	288¾	From Sera Aghach, bear south-south-west across level plain to gap in high ridge running from north-west to south-east.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [86] (111/122)

86

ROUTE No. 45—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
16	GULICHA TAPA	15½	304	At 4 miles enter narrow defile and pass village Kangaru, 20 houses, ½ mile left. Thence by tortuous narrow path between steep and barely accessible slopes of 500 to 1,000 feet, crowned by granite peaks, to crest of pass known as Gardan-i-Girdakanu, 7½ miles, total ascent 1,000 feet. Thence, descend over steep slopes 400 feet in ½ mile; path barely practicable for wheels, but improveable without serious difficulty. From foot of pass traverse undulating plain 7 to 8 miles in length and breadth, enclosed on all sides by mountains. At 9¼ miles, pass Girdakanubalak, 40 houses, 1 mile left. At 12½ miles, pass through narrow gap in enclosing hills, and following small stream at 13¼ miles reach Girdakanupain, 20 houses; road good. Thence by good road skirting low hills flanked right by deep ravine at about ½ mile, and passing hamlet Asyab, 15 houses; Gurya-Hut, 10 houses; Baghlashah, 15 houses, off right to the Gawa Rud, 21½ miles; descent 350; streams small, fordable save in flood; bottom sound, banks low and open to ½ mile. Thence, ascend 425 feet to pass at 23¼ miles; ascent easy; road good, commanded by accessible slopes of 500 to 1,000 feet, lofty tabular mountain of limestone, Mahinkoh 1 mile left. Thence, long steady descent to valley of Sungar; passing at 25 miles hamlet Haiwatula, 20 houses, at 28 miles reaching foot of descent 700 feet below pass, and at 29¼ miles town of Sungar. Road good and practicable for guns; where narrow easily improveable. Sungar, 2,000 houses, open town, in well-cultivated valley showing many villages. Leave Sungar south-south-west; at 1½ miles over level cultivated plain cross Shaju Rud, brook flowing west, and at 3 miles touch skirt of lofty precipitous mountain known as Dalakhana. Thence, over easy undulations, by a stony and devious track, 9½ miles to foot of pass known as the Gardan-i-Malawas; ascent of pass about 1 mile, 300 feet; path obstructed by boulders, tortuous and narrow, but with practicable gradients and easily improveable. From crest of pass, descend 900 feet, passing at 12½ miles, Jabarabad, 30 houses, and reaching foot at 13¾ miles; road narrow with some steep pitches, but easily improveable. From foot of pass traverse open plain of Dinawar to Gulicha Tapa.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [87] (112/122)

87

ROUTE No. 45—*conclld.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
17	BESITUN ...	18½	322½	Bear south-south-west across plain. At 1 mile cross small stream Jan-nisar by stone bridge, 3 arches, 17 feet wide, and enter defile Tang-i-Dinawar enclosed by inaccessible cliffs 800 to 1,000 feet in length. Follow stream formed by junction of Kangarshah stream with Jan-nisar on narrow tortuous path flanked left by stream and dense thickets of willow, right by cliffs, defile to half mile wide; path bad, but easily improveable.
18	KARMANSHAH...	20	342½	At 3 miles, following windings of defile, pass hamlet of Huseinabad; defile opening. At 5½ miles pass Chashma Surkhab, 5 houses, left. At 8¼ miles pass Mazarian, 15 houses, on road, and Azan Ozan, 20 houses, 1 mile left; defile opens into cultivated valley, 1½ miles left. At 10 miles, pass Barnach, 40 houses, ½ mile right with strong new fort on mound, having double curtain wall of mud, about 150 yards and 80 yards in length, and masonry flanking towers; commanded by hill slope at short distance. At 12 miles, Marankoh, 30 houses, ½ mile left. At 12¾ miles, pass Bakirabad, ¼ mile left, Najuviran, 20 houses, 1½ miles right. At 13 miles, pass Kashantu, 50 houses, ¼ mile left; and 14¾ miles cross small stream, unfordable, with muddy bottom, by small stone bridge, 3 arches, 15 feet wide. At 14¾ miles, pass Haiderabad, 10 houses, ½ mile left, and at 15¾ miles, Sungarbad, 20 houses, ½ mile left. At 17½ miles, pass mound Sangar-i-Nadiri, and strike into high road and telegraph line from Teheran to Karmanshah. Thence to Besitun, 1 mile. Road throughout good; where narrow easily improveable. Distance thence to Karmanshah about 20 miles. This route is by no means direct.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [88] (113/122)

88

Route No. 46.

FROM URUMIAH TO KARMANSHAH VIÂ USHNU, SUJ-BULAK, SAKIZ, SEHNA.
Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	CHASIMLAR ...	22	22	Road over plain, crossing streams and canals, mostly bridged. Many villages, and all under cultivation. Road leaves plain, and crosses barren and deserted country. At 20 miles begin descent into Ushnu plain. At 25 miles, Ushnu plain, the road is practicable for field artillery with very little improvement.
2	USHNU ...	31	53	Ushnu has 1,000 houses in gardens and orchards.
3	GUZIGAILAN ...	23	76	Road over rich plain fording irrigation cuts. At 16 miles Gornawa, large village, and at 18 Chiana with a fort. At 23 Guzigailan. 150 houses. Drinking-water not good. Nagirdah, 2½ miles off, has 500 houses.
4	SUJ BULAK ...	25	101	Road for most part flat, crossing one low ridge, to Suj Bulak, 2,500 houses.
5	KARAKEND ...	26	127	Ascend valley with steep gradient, which could be made passable for artillery. Over hilly country, rich, cultivated, and numerous streams and villages to Karakend, 150 houses.
6	SAKIZ ...	27	154	Stage similar to the last. At 9 miles, ford Tatavi River, bed 200 yards wide, but stream only 30'. The whole route is practicable for artillery and yields abundant supplies. Sakiz has about 1,500 houses. Firewood is scarce.
7	RENGRAZUL ...	17	171	From here to Sainkala is 2 stages by easy country, similar to above. At Sainkala the main caravan route to Tabriz is reached. Road winding over hills, well-cultivated valleys. At 13 miles descend to Jaghatu Valley. Supplies fairly abundant. Rengrazul is a small village.
8	MULANABAD ...	19	190	Mule track over hill country. At 18 miles, ford Khurkura River, 30 yards wide; ascend steeply out of valley and halt at small village Mulanabad.
9	SHAHKALA ...	21	211	Up river valley and over a spur to Shahkala, small village.
10	KOSUMA ...	16	227	By rocky hill track to Darragawan pass, 9½ miles. Descent is steep to wide undulating plain. At 16 miles, reach plateau of Kosuma.
11	SEHNA ...	32	259	Over cultivated undulating country to Dowazah, 20 miles. Road from Suleimania <i>via</i> Panjwin. Road then crosses a succession of deep valleys, low ridges and open hilly country, all well cultivated, to Sehna. This road from Sakiz is closed by snow for 4 months. The better route is by Divandereh. See Route No. 46.

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [89] (114/122)

89

ROUTE No. 46—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
12	CHOROGH ...	20	279	Sehna ha 5,000 houses and about 25,000 inhabitants. Garrison, 800 men. Gradual descent over hilly country. At 4 miles ford Ab-i-Sirwan, here called Rukma; most of the water led away in irrigation-cuts. Road up river. At 12 miles, branch off up valley of Gavar. At 20 miles, Chorogh.
13	KAMIRAN ...	26	305	Easy road. At 12 miles, leave river up side valley. At 19½ miles cross Mil-i-Mervarra pass. At 26 miles, Kamiran, large village.
14	KAKLASSAN ...	23	328	Road across hills. At 7 miles, enter gap called Tang-i-Kalashakani, and Rahzabar stream, difficult to ford in spring. Then over hills. At 19½ miles, again strike Rahzabar stream. At 23 miles, village of Kaklassan.
15	KARMANSHAH ...	18½	346½	Good broad track to the Kara Su, 40 yards, 2 feet deep, steep clay banks 15 feet to 20 feet. Then over Karmanshah plain to Karmanshah.

Route No. 47.

FROM SAKIZ TO SEHNA VIA DIVANDEREH.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Name of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
1	TELAKU ...	20	20	This is the principal road and most used by caravans.
2	DIVANDEREH ...	20	40	
3	BAKLABAD ...	20	60	
4	SEHNA ...	20	80	

12

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [90] (115/122)

90

Route No. 48.

FROM KASR-I-SHIRIN TO SEHNA VIÂ ZOHAB AND JUANRU.

Authority and date—MAUNSELL, 1888.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	ZOHAB ...	4	4	Easy road along a plain.
2	ALI SULTAN ...	8	12	This is a hilly rough track only practicable for pack animals.
3	HABIKAK JAF...	8	20	
4	JUANRU ...	8	28	
5	} CHOROGH ...	...	...	{ Then 2 rough hilly stages of the same character to Chorogh on Route No. 46.
6				
7	SEHNA.			

Route No. 49.

FROM KARMANSHAH TO KHOREMABAD VIÂ HARSIN.

Authority and date—BELL, 1884.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
1	HAJIABAD.			A very easy, level, and good road.
2	HARSIN.			
3	KHAWAH.			
4	ALISHTAR.			
5	KHOREMABAD ...	...	100	

'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [91] (116/122)

91

Route No. 50.

FROM KHOREMABAD TO DIZFUL.

By LURISTAN AND ARABISTAN.

Authority and date—MONS. A. RIVADENEYRA, 1874.

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
				<i>Khoremabad is the capital of Luristan and has a population of about 50,000.</i>
1	CHINGOVI ...	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	Heights above sea 4,550 feet.
2	SIR-I-AB ...	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	A river which flows into the Khoremabad River.
3	PA-PUL-I-KASH KAN.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Three <i>farsakhs</i> west of this station, the Madiyan River (<i>a</i>) receives the Khoremabad River, and is called by former name. Near this station are ruins of a large bridge. (<i>a</i>) The river changes its name along its course— 1st—Khoremabad; 2nd—Madiyan; 3rd—Kashkan; 4th—Kerkah; 5th—Enters the Tigris, after flowing through marshes, as the "Suweyb."
4	CHUNAR BURDA- KAL.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	Road follows the river.
5	PUL-I-MADIYAN- RUD.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wood scarce here. Hitherto a species of oak plentiful. The acorn is peeled and put in an oven. When very hot, it is steeped in water for 20 days, when the water becomes black and bitter. The acorn is then dried in the sun, and, when quite dry, is made into cakes. The inhabitants subsist much on this.
6	ALI GIJAN ...	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	64 $\frac{5}{8}$	Height 4,450 feet.
7	PUL-I-DUKHTAR	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	Height 3,000 feet. River impassable after rains. Deep ford at all times. Road difficult. The river now receives the name of Kashkan. Ruins of a bridge.
8	AB-I-GARM ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	Height 1,950 feet. Between Pul-i-Dukhtar and plain, two narrow passes cut through the rock, are traversed.
9	PUL-I-TANG ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{7}{8}$	Height 1,880 feet. Very narrow cliffs overhang the river; ruins of an old bridge. In the narrowest place the cliffs are only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ metres apart. A common bridge of trunks of trees.
10	AB-I-ZAL ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 $\frac{5}{8}$	Height 2,050 feet. River joins the Kerkah. A short distance below this station, the direct route from Khoremabad to Dizful joins.
11	HUSENI ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{3}{8}$	Height 1,900 feet. Land begins to be cultivated hitherto, and in most parts of Luristan, the land is only adapted for pasture.

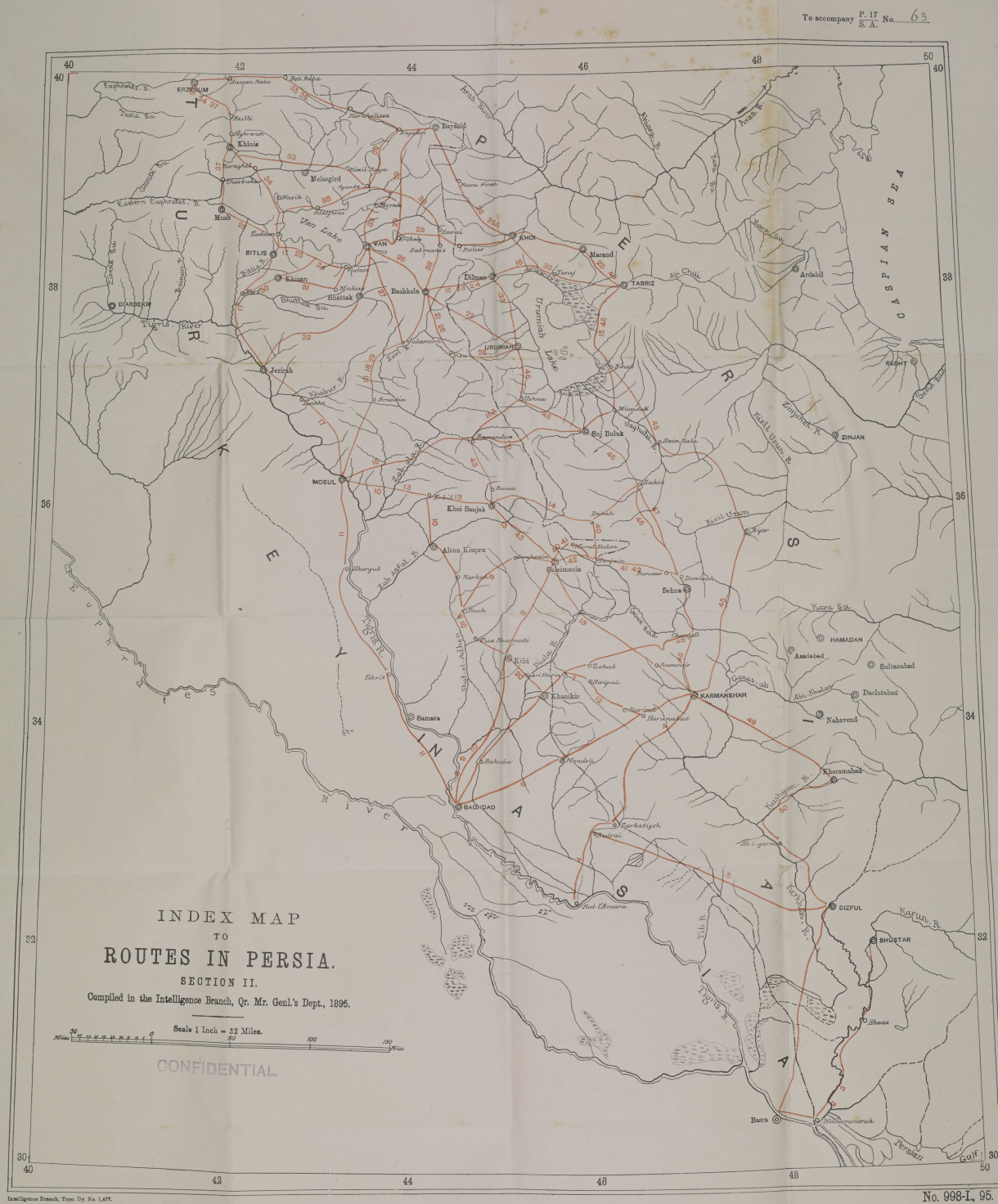
'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [92] (117/122)

92

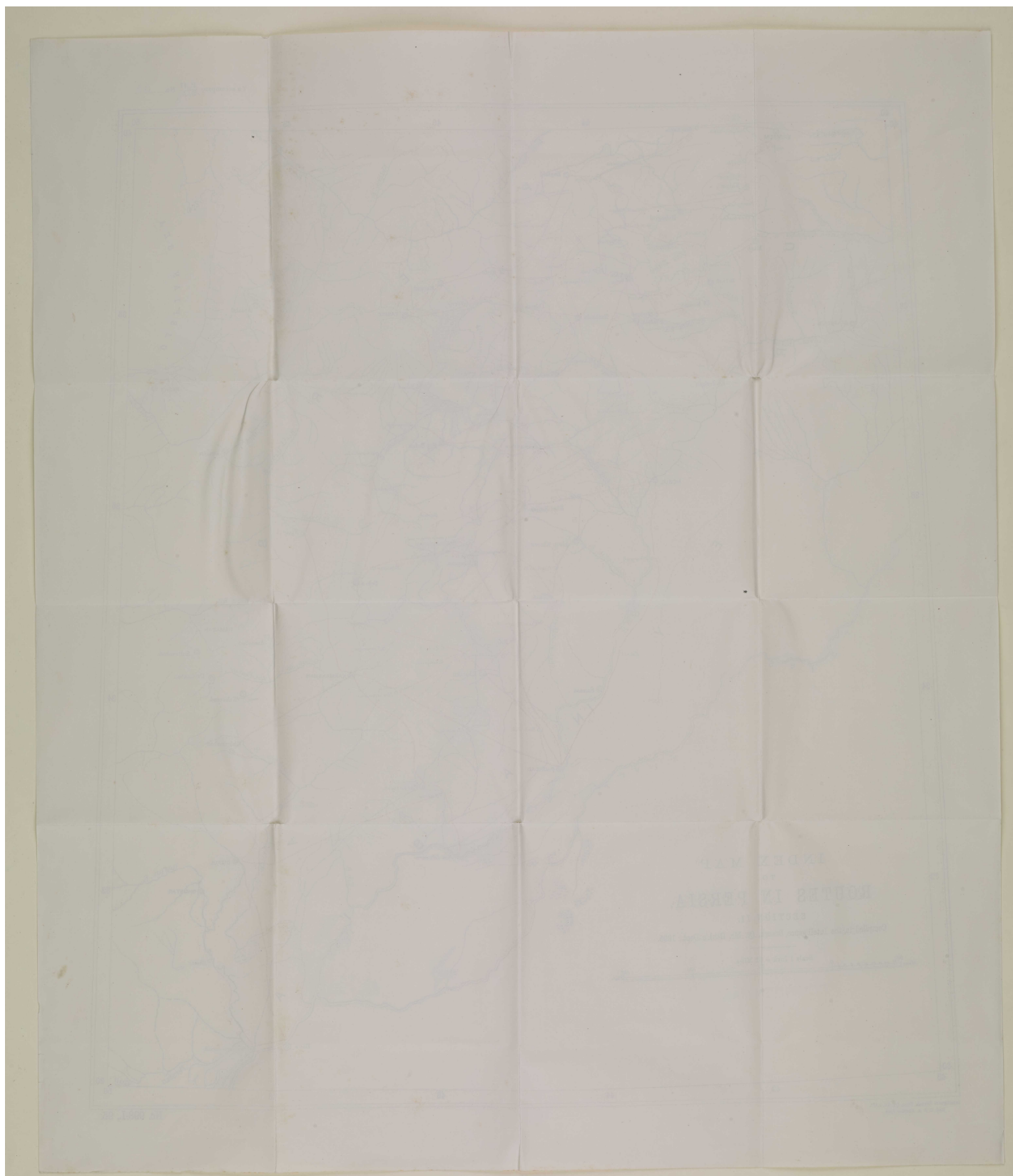
ROUTE No. 50—*contd.*

No. of stage.	Names of stages.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
12	SALIHABAD ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{8}$	Infested by robbers, who imitate the cry of jackals to distract attention. Height 1,175 feet. Half-way, cross the Bala Rud. Leaving Luristan, enter the plain of Khuzistan. Here are six regiments and six guns. A fine bridge of 22 arches spans the river at Dizful. From <i>Dizful</i> to <i>Ispahan</i> caravans go in 12 days. Roads mountainous and stony. Merchandise is conveyed at 1$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>krans</i> per man. The overland route to Bagdad is of 14 stages, but very precarious. <i>Dizful</i> to <i>Shuster</i> is 41 miles south-south-east; at 5 <i>farsakhs</i> (17$\frac{1}{2}$ miles), pass Konah, a village of 50 houses. Rest of route is impassable after rains, the whole country becoming flooded. <i>Shuster</i> has 7,000 inhabitants. Three-fourths of the town is in ruins. When there is much water small vessels pass up the Karun as far as <i>Shuster</i>. Small steamers can pass to <i>Ahwaz</i>. Caravans go to <i>Bebahan</i> in 8 days, but the route is rather difficult. Communications with <i>Mohammera</i> by river, up stream about 10 days, and down 6 or 7 days. From <i>Dizful</i> to <i>Faleeyah</i>, near <i>Mohammera</i>, is about 198 miles. From <i>Khoremabad</i> to the <i>Shat-el-Arab</i> is about 356 miles.
13	DIZFUL ...	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	157	

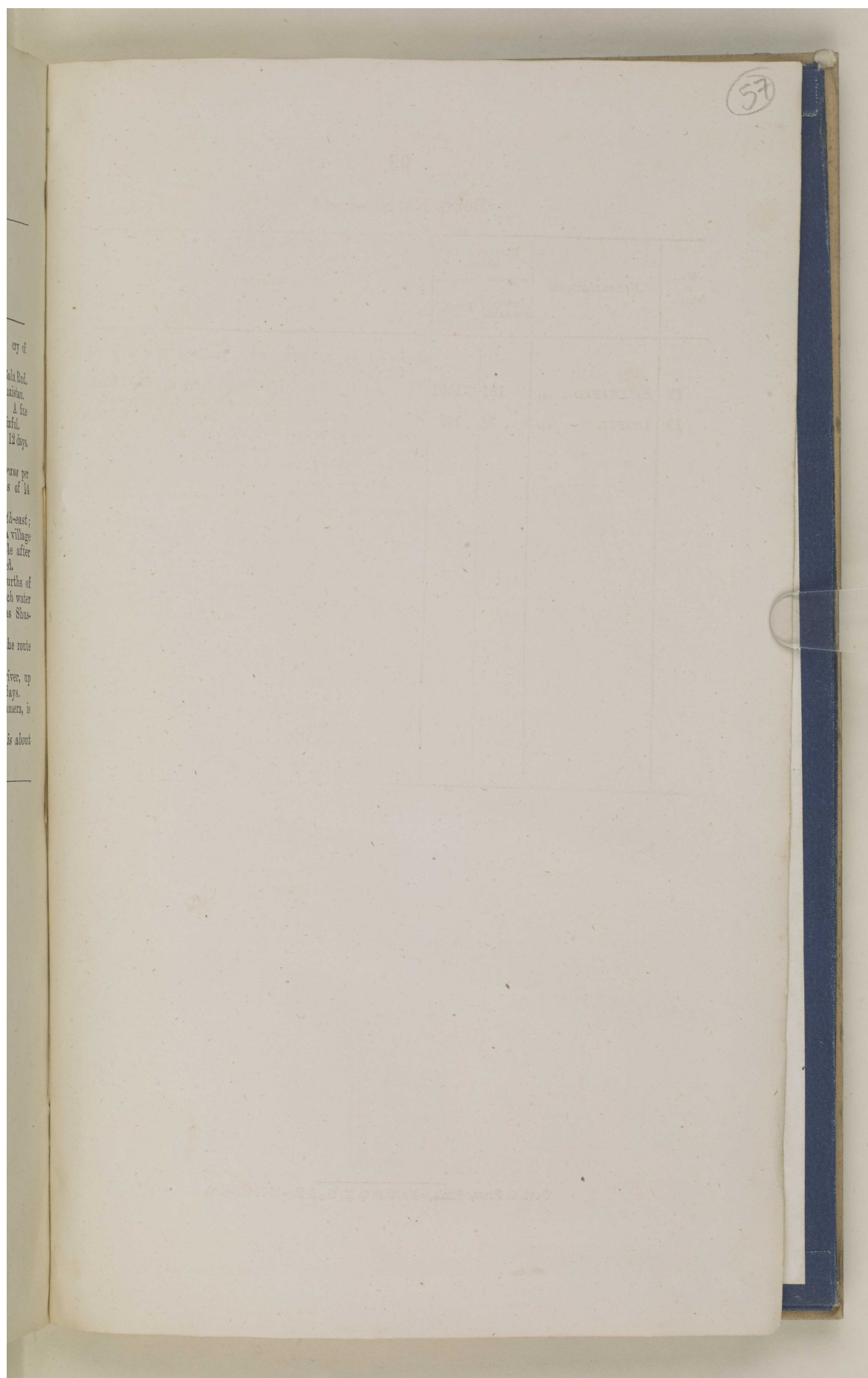
'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [93] (118/122)



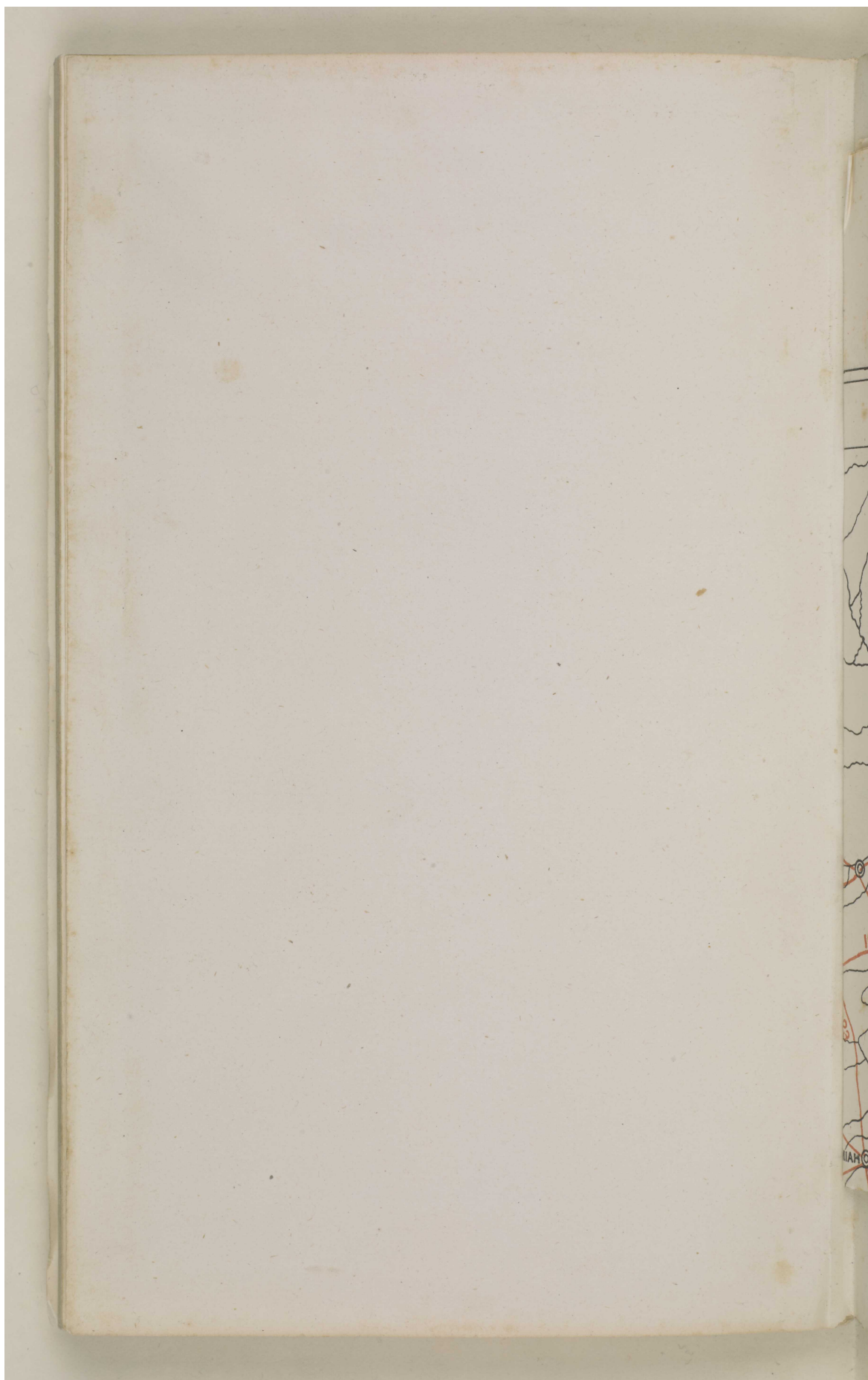
'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [94] (119/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [ii-r] (120/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [ii-v] (121/122)



'ROUTES IN PERSIA. SECTION II.' [back-i] (122/122)

