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تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠ " في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: "استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان

> المؤسسة المالكة المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند المرجع IOR/L/PS/20/144 التاريخ/ التواريخ ١٨٩٠ (ميلادي) لغة الكتابة الإنجليزية في الالتينية الحجم والشكل مجلد واحد (١٥٢ ورقة) حق النشر <u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>



حول هذا السجل

تقرير سردي عن عمليات المسح التي جرت في بلاد الرافدين [العراق] وشمال غرب بلاد فارس [إيران] ولرستان. يرد في المقدمة المعلومات التالية:

"كان الهدف هو استكشاف قطع عديدة من الريف الذي يعرف عنه القليل والذي تمر فيه الطرقات إلى الشمال من رأس الخليج الفارسي إلى ولاية وان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس بالقرب من أرومية. ولذلك، تم السفر في طريقين في لرستان من وادي دجلة. في جنوبي كردستان سُلكت الطرق في تركيا من كفري إلى سليمانية، ومن هناك إلى راوندوز، ومنها إلى العمادية، أما في بلاد فارس فسُلك الطريق من ساوجبلاغ إلى كرمانشاه مرورًا بسقز وسهنا. وتم عبور الريف جنوبي بحيرة وان إلى الموصل عبر الطرق من العمادية إلى الموصل، من الموصل إلى الجزيرة، من الجزيرة إلى باش قلعة، من باش قلعة إلى أرومية ومن أرومية إلى ساوجبلاغ مرورًا بأشنويه".

يتضمن التقرير الصور التوضيحية التالية:

- طاق گرا، باتجاه الشرق (ص. ٤٢).
- خريطة مبدئية تُظهر بلدة راوندوز، (ص. ٦٣).
- خريطة مبدئية تُظهر جسر راوندوز (ص. ٦٦).
- خريطة مبدئية تُظهر العمادية من الشمال الشرقي، (ص. ٧٦).
  - خريطة مبدئية تُظهر جسر الموصل (ص. ٨٥).

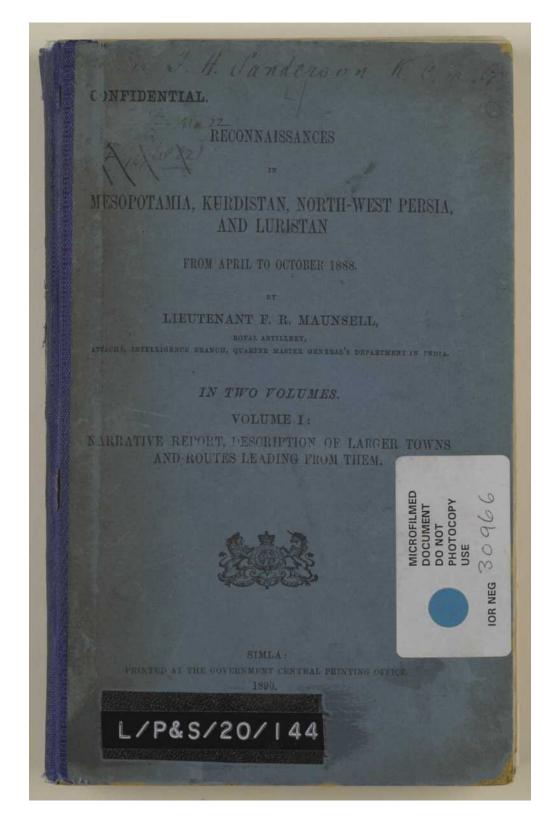
يتضمن التقرير الخرائط التالية:

- درب طاق گرًا، على الطريق بين بغداد وكرمانشاه، ديسمبر ١٨٨٩ (ص. ٤١).
  - الريف بالقرب من راوندوز، مايو ١٨٨٩ (ص. ٢٤).
  - هضبة العمادية والريف المحيط بها، يونيو ١٨٨٨ (ص. ٧٤).
- رسم تخطيطي لمدينة الموصل والمنطقة الريفية المحيطة بها، تم تصحيحه حسب مسح جونز، أغسطس
   ۱۸۸۹، (ص. ۸۷).
  - الريف بين فيش خابور وزاخو، يونيو ١٨٨٨، (ص. ١٠١).





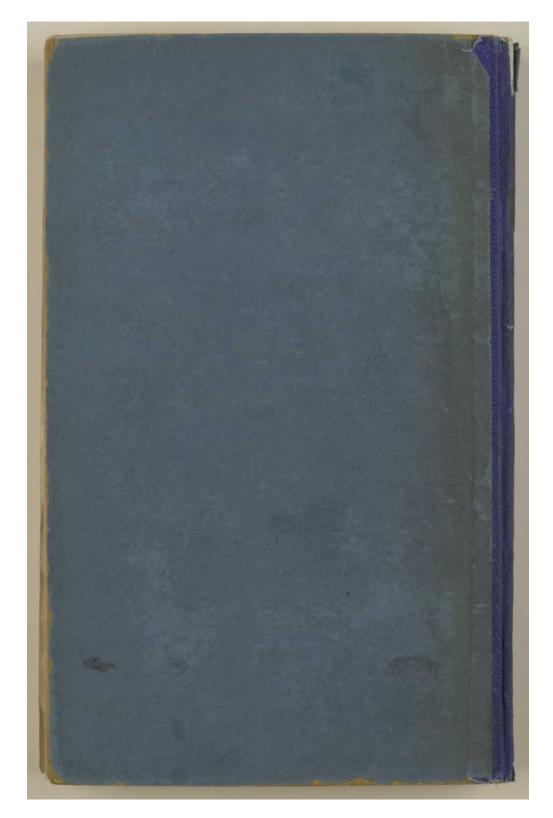
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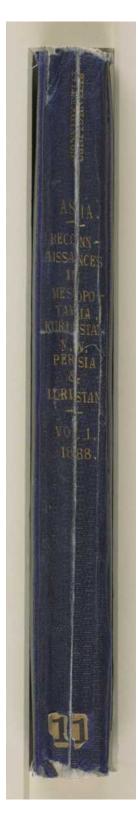


المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: <u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u> اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x00003





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المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: <u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u> اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x00005/العربية/http://www.gdl.qa

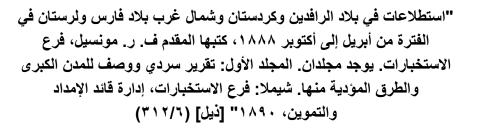




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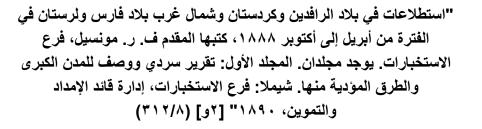




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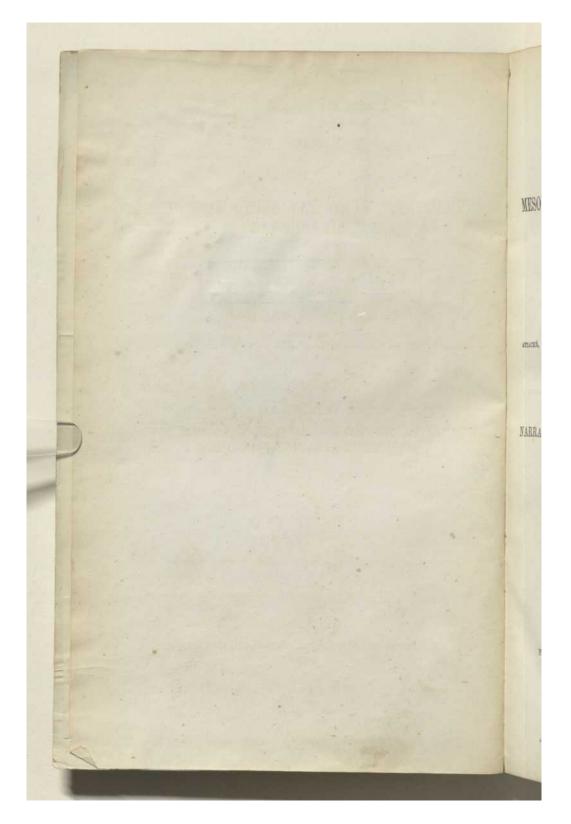
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RECONNAISSANCES

IN

# MESOPOTAMIA, KURDISTAN, NORTH-WEST PERSIA, AND LURISTAN

FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER 1888.

RY

LIEUTENANT F. R. MAUNSELL, ROYAL ARTILLERY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BEANCH, QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I: NARRATIVE REPORT, DESCRIPTION OF LARGER TOWNS AND ROUTES LEADING FROM THEM.

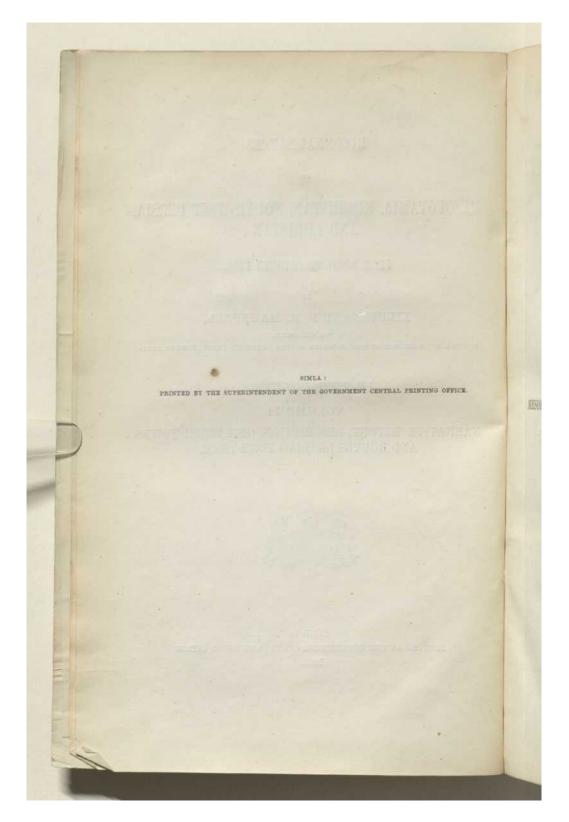


SIMLA : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE. 1890.





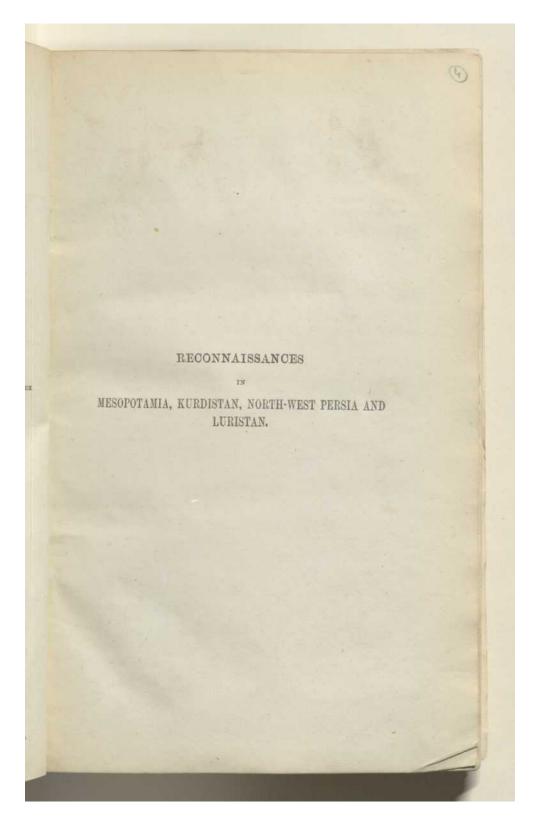
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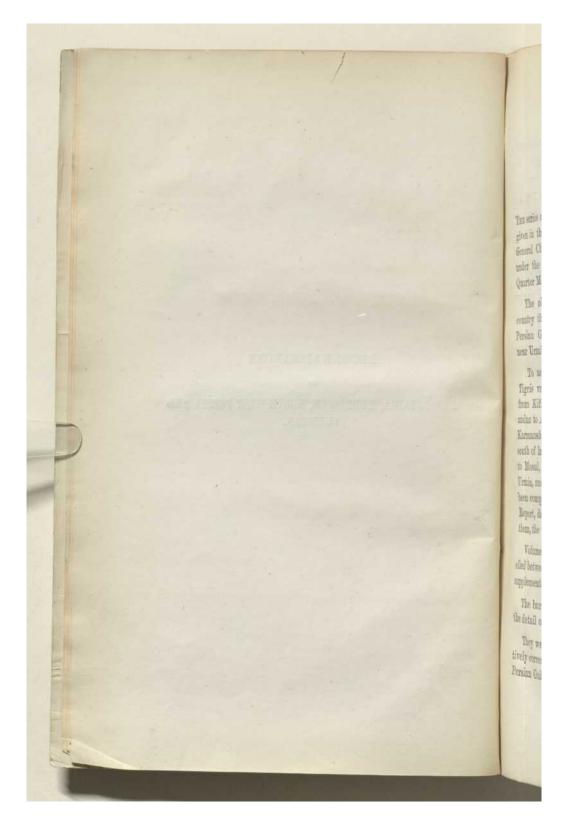
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## PREFACE.

THE series of reconnaissances the detailed reports of which are given in these two volumes were carried out under the orders of General Chapman, C.B., A.D.C., Quarter Master General in India, under the direction of Colonel M. S. Bell, v.C., A.D.C., Deputy Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch.

The object was to explore various tracts of little known country through which roads lead north from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Waliat of Van and North-West Persia near Urmia.

To accomplish this, two routes through Luristan from the Tigris valley were travelled. In Southern Kurdistan the roads from Kifri to Sulaimaniah, from there to Rawanduz, and Rawanduz to Amadiyeh, were gone over in Turkey, and Suj-Bulak to Karmanshah through Sakiz and Sihna in Persia. The country south of lake Van to Mosul was traversed in the routes Amadiyeh to Mosul, Mosul to Jazirah, Jazirah to Bashkala, Bashkala to Urmia, and Urmia to Suj Bulak through Ushnu. The report has been compiled in two volumes—the first containing the Narrative Report, description of large towns and routes leading to and from them, the various tribes, religions, &c.

Volume II gives a detailed description of the routes travelled between the principal points, and is intended chiefly as a supplement to Volume I.

The barometer heights have been worked out, and inserted in the detail of Volume II.

They were taken with an aneroid, and the heights are relatively correct. They are measured in feet above sea level at the Persian Gulf.





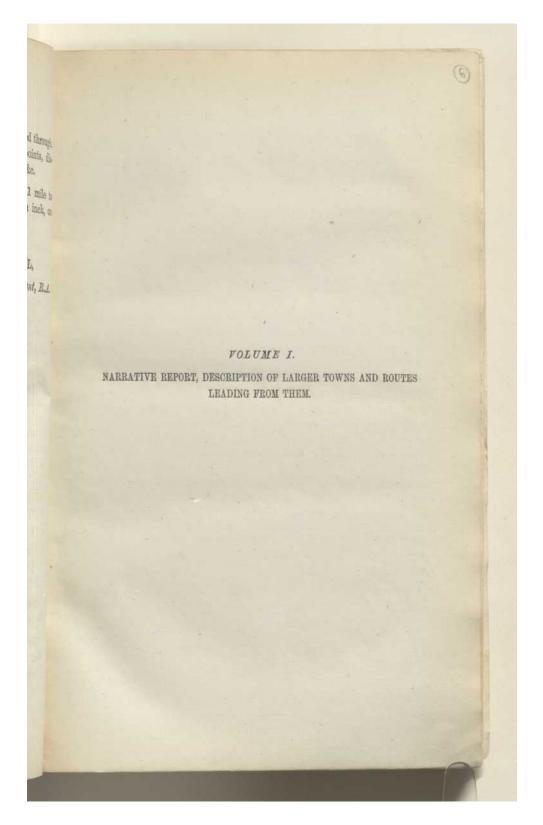
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vi A map has been compiled by me of the country passed through, showing the detail of the routes, heights of principal points, districts occupied by the different tribes, telegraph lines, &c. The routes were drawn orginally to a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, and reduced by photography to 8 miles to an inch, on which scale they were copied on the map sheets. F. R. MAUNSELL, SIMLA, 1889. Lieutenant, R.A.





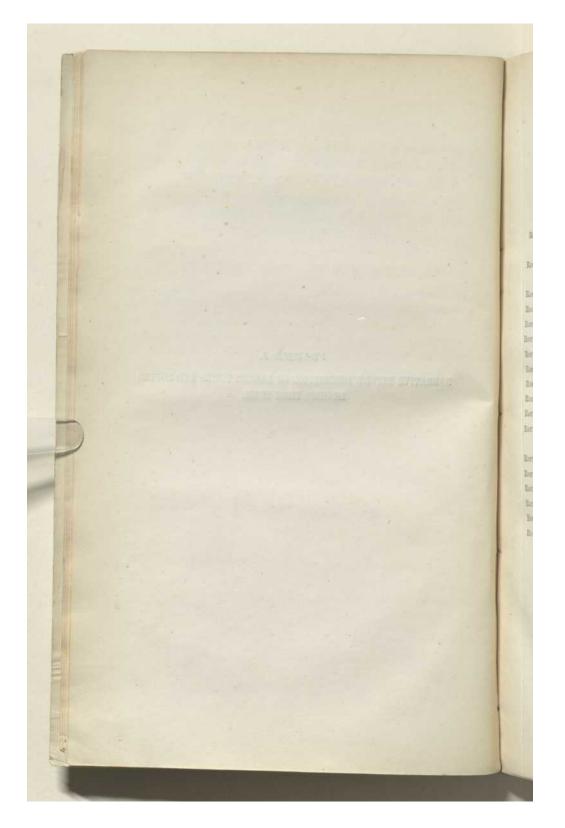
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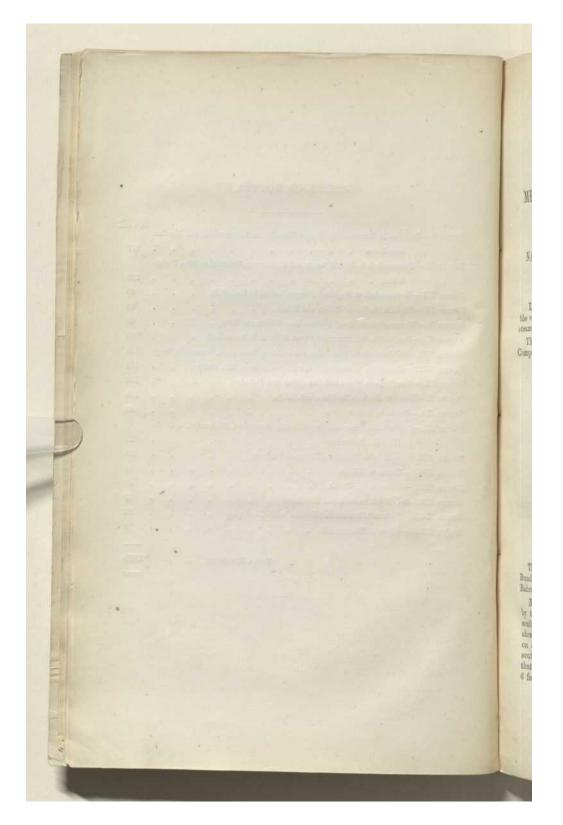
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		6
		0
DEBALL OF DOLUTES		
DETAIL OF ROUTES.		
	-	
ROUTE L-Baghdad to Karmanshah (Stages Baghdad to Khornssabad) vid Mandali	Distance, in miles.	
and Zarna	177	
ROUTE II Karmanshah to Kut-I-Amara vid Chardowar, Dehbala, and the Pusht-		
i-Kuh	210	
ROUTE III Karmanshah to Baghdad (Stages Karind to Sir-i-Pul)	43	
ROUTE IV Sir-i-Pul to Kasr-i-Shirin vid Zohab	33	
ROUTE V Karmanshah to Mosul (Stages Kasr-i-Shirin to Kifri)	59	
ROUTE VIBaghdad to Sulaimaniah (Stages Kifri to Sulaimaniah)	89	
ROUTE VIL-Sulaimaniah to Rawanduz viá Dukhan, Rania, and Gurmanjel Dagh	125	
ROUTE VIII Rawanduz to Amadiyeh vid Begil and Great Zab Valley	115	
ROUTE IX Amadigeh to Mosul rid Davudiyeh and Dohuk	105	
Rours XMosul to Jazirah-ibn-Omar vid Zakho	110	
Route XAZakho to Feishkhabur	43	
ROUTE XI Jazirah-ibn-Omar to Bashkala vid Shernakh, Merwanen, and the		
Hartoshi Mountains	201	
ROUTE XIIBashkala to Urmia vid Diza and Guavvar	125	
Roure XIIIUrmia to Ushnu	59	
Rours XIVUshnu to Suj-Balak	48	
ROUTE XVSaj-Bulak to Sakiz vid Karakend	53 95	
ROUTE XVISakiz to Silina era the Kuh-i-Chahil-Chashmah	88	
	00	
TOTAL DISTANCE	1,778	
AUTAL DISTANCE		





"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٧ظ] (٣١٢/١٩)







"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٨و] (٣١٢/٢٠)

# RECONNAISSANCES

# MESOPOTAMIA, KURDISTAN, NORTH-WEST PERSIA, AND LURISTAN.

# NARRATIVE REPORT, DESCRIPTION OF LARGER TOWNS AND ROUTES LEADING FROM THEM.

#### THE PERSIAN GULF.

Leaving Simla on the 24th and Karachi on the 29th March 1888, we made the voyage up the Gulf in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Arabia*, and arrived at Busra on the 7th April.

The distances in the Gulf following the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer's tracks are-

			Miles.	nt 8 knots per hour.	
Karachi to Gwadar			 260	323	
Karachi to Muscat			 468	585	
Karachi to Bundar Abbas	4++	22.01	 650	811	
Gwadar to Muscat			 230	282	
Muscat to Jask			 133	$16\frac{3}{4}$	
Muscat to Bundar Abbas		***	 246	307	
Jask to Bundar Abbas			 130	161	
Bundar Abbas to Linga			 110	134	
Linga to Bahrain	***		 246	304	
Linga to Bushahr			 310	387	
Bahrain to Bushahr		444	 175	22	
Bushahr to Fao			 140	176	
Fao to Busra			 60	7吉	
Karachi to Bushahr			 1,070	133	
Karachi to Busra			 1,270	1581	

The ports of call for ocean steamers on the Persian coast are Gwadar, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bushahr, and on the Arabian coast Muscat and Bahrain.

Bundar Abbas.—Bundar Abbas is an open roadstead partially sheltered by the east end of Kishm island and Ormuz and Larak islands to the south-east and south-west respectively. The anchorage is 2 miles from the shore in 3 to 4 fathoms. A low sandy beach extends for some distance on either side of the town, and landing is generally easy, except with a south wind, which gets up a considerable surf, the beach being open inthat direction. There is a small pier 100 yards long and 40 yards broad, with 6 feet of water at high tide, but the beach round it is uncovered at low tide.

VOL. I.

المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٨ظ] (٢/٢١٣)

Cargo has to be landed in lighters, and carried from them to the beach on men's backs. The boats vary a good deal in size. The smaller size would carry about 7 tons, and the larger 20 tons.

2

Linga.—Linga is also an open roadstead, vessels having to lie about 14 miles from the shore in 5 fathoms of water, their position being entirely open to the *shemal* or north-west wind. Landing is easy as a rule.

There are a considerable number of *buggalas* and lighters, and some were building on the beach. There is a small harbour of stonework about 100 yards square, dry at low tide, with an opening on the north side for boats to enter.

Bahrain .- Bahrain is an island on the Arabian coast. The anchorage is 4 miles off the town in 6 fathous of water. Landing is difficult, the water being very shallow for some distance from the shore. The channel is buoyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the outer buoy being 13 miles from the town. The navigation of the channel approaching the town is difficult.

Bushahr.—Bushahr is the principal seaport of Persia, but the harbour is by no means a good one. The anchorage, called the "Outer Roads," is 6 miles from the town in 4 fathoms, and that of the "Inner Roads" is 24 miles from the shore. Vessels drawing 13 feet can enter the "Inner Roads." In April the Persian cruizer *Perscholis*, manned by German officers, was in the harbour. H.M.S. *Turquoise* was unable to enter the "Inner Roads" because of her draught.

Konait.-Kouait is the only good natural harbour in the Gulf, and is the main outlet for Central Arabian and Najd traffic. The town is on the south side of a fine clear bay, 20 miles long, cast and west, by 10 broad, with water of a suitable depth for anchorage all over (10 fathoms and under), and is good holding ground. The entrance to the bay is to the

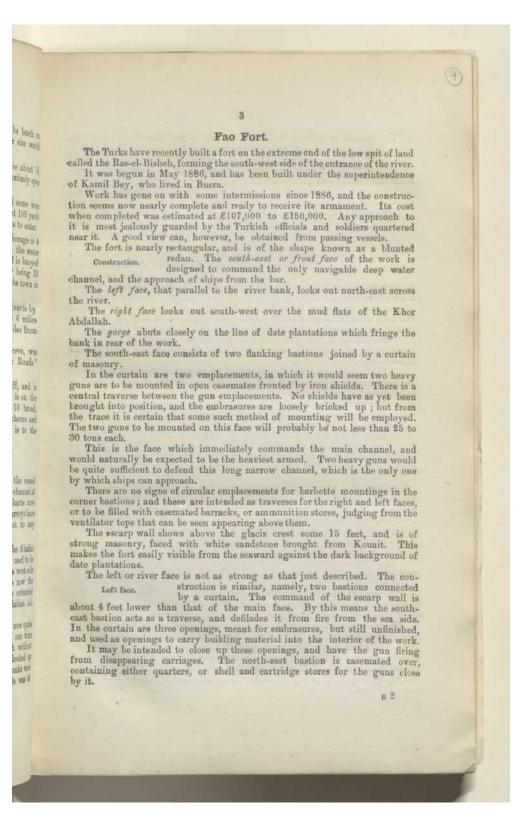
## Mouth of the Shatt-'l-Arab.

The low coast and the fort at Fao are scarcely visible when the vessel reaches the outer buoy at the bar. The position of the navigable channel at the river mouth has altered considerably of late years, and the charts now in use, which refer to former surveys, are misleading. No regular surveys have been made for several years, and the Turkish authorities object to any

The entrance to the river is between two banks under water—the Abadan bank on the north-east, and the Abdallah on the south-west. There used to be two channels divided by a sand-bank, and the best channel lay on the west side of the bank. The eastern has now silted up, and the former is now the only navigable one. In addition to this, the Abadan bank has extended and because merced with a layer bank to the only the west which the Abidan and become merged with a larger bank to the east called the Maidan Ali

The Bamishir (Bahr-'l-Mishir), the old mouth of the Karun, is now quite silted up at the mouth, and becomes more so every year. It was at one time an alternative channel for native craft to reach Muhammerah without ascending the Shatt-7l-Arab. Pilots informed me that it was so blocked up that native crafts could not ascend it. Long strips of mud banks were showing above water as we passed up stream long before the tide was at

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LIBRARY

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The right or south-west face is similar to that just described. The con-Bight face. Struction is the same, and it also has three embra-sures. The armament of these faces would be of lighter calibre than the sca face—probably guns of about 5 tons weight, capa-ble of being easily and quickly worked. Thus the total armament of the work would therefore be two 25 or 30 ton 12 thr hat to lo st guns and six of 5 tons each (three on each face). The gorge or rear face is a simple stone curtain with a gateway protected Gorge. by a caponier in the centre. The curtain contains 10 Gorge. casemated quarters, and would be unarmed except by machine guns. 12 There is a shallow wet ditch some 30 yards wide round the fort. In wet ditch and glacis. front is a small glacis, the interior slope of which is faced with brick. This bank is built principally in Wet ditch and glacis. Tu to protect the foundations of the escarp against high tides. In January 1887, a very high tide, caused by a strong south-east wind, washed away a good deal of this bank in front of the main face. It was then under construction, and has been since faced with brick. It is 4 feet high and of varying thickness from 6½ feet upwards. It would protect the foot of the escarp from fire also. There is a small group of mud huis outside the gate of the fort; also a small creek and quay on the right foce to fail the prior for the fort. 65 福井 gui the small creek and quay on the river face to facilitate discharging material from the native craft. the native crait. H.M.S. Twrquoise, our largest vessel at present in the Gulf, and whose heaviest gun is a 64-pr. R.M.L., might get over the bar at spring tide, but rarely risks doing so. To the south-west of the fort lie extensive shallows and mud flats, extend-ing in old charts to about 6 miles, and which have probably of late years large-- to ( ly increased. 誠 In front of the sea and river faces are deep, soft mud flats, uncovered at low water, but with 2 feet of water at high spring tides. At ordinary tides there is a belt of mud exposed, forming a very efficient protection against boat H.H. qui attack. Any one endeavouring to land would sink to his waist at once or be entirely engulfed. -In front of the gorge and the south-west face are small patches of reclaimed land and date plantation banked out from high tides, but capable of inundation. M The gorge might be attacked from the desert, which extends to within half a mile of the entrance immediately beyond the date plantations. This would avoid the mud flats which render the other faces inaccessible. The end of the low spit on the east side of the river mouth does not lie directly opposite the fort. Kusbah, a Persian fishing village of some 100 read huts, is situated on this, and is 2,000 yards to the north-north-east of the fort 51 the the fort. few The bank there is hard sand and easy for landing. The shortest ranges vi breaching batteries could open on the north-east face of the fort would thus be 2,000 yards. The entrance to the channel from the sea is marked out by two buoys, the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who put them down and move them when necessary to follow the changes of the channel. The buoys are 4 miles apart, and the course between them for a vessel inward bound would be W.  $31^{\circ}$  N. Between the buoys lies the bar on which at high-est spring tides there is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  to 19 feet of water. The rise and fall of spring tides in 9 fort tides is 9 feet. h

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In April we crossed the bar in a vessel drawing 14 feet, but with only 12 feet of water in the channel on a rising tide; the ship forcing her way through 2 feet of the soft alluvial mud without injury. Deep Inden vessels have constantly to do this. After the annual freshets the pilots have to make boat surveys on their own account to be able to note the alterations of the channel. From the inner buoy the course to the fort is W. 48° N. for 3½ miles. The channel is never more than half a mile wide, and is now the only navigable one either for ocean steamers or native craft. The course from the inner buoy is shaped directly towards the south-east face of the fort.

5

Consequently the fort commands the only navigable channel, and a ship must advance from extreme range under its direct fire. If the buoys were removed, the navigation would be very difficult.

The object of the fort is more to keep vessels under a heavy fire as they

The object of the fort is more to keep vessels under a heavy fire as they ascend the channel commanded by its main face rather than batter them for the few minutes they would be passing along the river face.

The arrival of any of the iron work or racers for the mounting of the guns would be brought to the notice of the Consul, as they would come with the armament from Constantinople. At the very least estimate it would take six months, when the armament is permitted to arrive, to get the racers, mountings, &c., placed, and the guns and carriages put together and ready for action.

# Fao Telegraph Station.

The telegraph station at Fao consists of a large two-storied wooden building on the right bank containing the transmitting office of the Persian Gulf line (under control of the Indian Government) to the Turkish Government line to Busra and Baghdad. Steamers stop here to land mails, and there is a cuaranting station.

quarantine station. The station is surrounded by thick date plantations irrigated by small canals, and there is a small cluster of huts among the trees known as Fao village.

On the opposite bank is a fishing village of about 200 reed huts called Mushad. At ebb tide the river water here is fit for drinking, and a little further up it is so at all times.

Several herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and buffalces were seen on the banks. Date plantations on the left bank do not commence until nearly 5 miles above the telegraph station.

The plantations extend about 1 mile inland, and form a fringe parallel to the banks, and beyond is an endless stretch of bare sandy desert. There are a few plantations along the Bahr-'l-Mishir channel also. The telegraph, two wirse on iron poles runs marallel to the river, 2 miles from the right bank.

wires on iron poles, runs parallel to the river, 2 miles from the right bank. At 19 miles above the telegraph station we passed a low island called Fedagh covered with scrub and bushes. The navigable channel lies round the west side, and a cluster of 100 read huts stands on the left bank.

Beyond stretched a sandy plain covered with short genus for about 1 mile on which the cattle grazed. On the right bank were thick date groves extending 2 to 3 miles inland. Several small villages were visible among the plantations, built of low reed huts.

built of low reed huts. *Mahallah Island*.—Thirty-three miles above Fao telegraph station is a Harge island called Mahallah.

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The ship channel makes a bend round the west side of it. The eastern channel cuts off a considerable bend, but is only navigable for small boats and river steamers. Both banks are thickly grown with date trees, and towards the main channel the island is covered with tall reeds and sedges. The banks on both sides are very low and swampy. Karwa River.-At 6 miles above Mahallah island we passed the Hafar

mouth of the Karun river.

The water of the Karun is much cooler and fresher than that of the Shatt-'l-Arab, not having passed such a long distance through marshes, and conse-quently much more wholesome for drinking.

#### Muhammerah.

Muhammerah was visible about two miles up the Karun on the right bank

bank. We could trace the remains of the old forts built by the Persians in 1856 to resist our troops landing. It is said that the Shah intends fortifying Mu-hammerah and the river mouth now that concessions have been given for navi-gating the river. The Hafar mouth is now the principal onliet, as the Bahr-1-Mishir is quite silted up and unnavigable. Above the Hafar are two long swampy-looking islands called Mahasif and Mayahib, growing rice crops, banked out from the high tides. The steamers take the eastern channel and stop off Failah, a village of 300 huts, for cargo from Muhammerah. A salute of one gun for the Shaikh of Muhammerah is fired here by the British India steamers on passing in recognition of his father's assistance to one of the Company's steamers some years ago. Shaikh Mizal has a house on the the Company's steamers some years ago. Shaikh Mizal has a house on the

the Company's steamers some years ago. Shatkh Mizai has a house on the right bank opposite Failah. Salahiah Island.—Ten miles above Failah a narrow island called Salahiah is passed, the western channel being the deepest. The date groves on either bank increase as we ascend the river, extending 2 to 3 miles inland. Several well-built houses stand among the trees on the right bank belonging to Arab merchants of Busra. Both banks from above Failah are now Turkish territory.

## Busra.

The town of Busra occupies an important place at the head of the Gulf, being the port of transhipment from ocean steamers to the river boats and caravans of the interior.

The population of the town itself is 10,000, while round it are several small The population of the town itself is 10,000, while round it are several small mud villages and suburbs hidden among the date groves, making the total population of town and environs amount to about 40,000. The Persians number about 3,000, chiefly shopkeepers and porters, and there are 1,000 Jews and 400 Christians of various sects besides. There are a small number only of Turks, mostly officials. The remainder of the population, with the exception of a few Europeans and Indians, are sedentary Arabs.

The principal article of export from Busra are dates, the produce of the

Exports, amounted to £330,000 in value and 60,000 tons in bulk. The next important anticle of export is wool brought from Persia, Mesopotamia, and the surround-ing districts, valued in 1887 at £312,000, the average bulk being 30,000 bales. Last year horses to the number of 2,500 were exported, this being

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E II	and the num mak share the second	
1	some 25 per cent. above the annual average. A prohibition against the exportation of Arab horses from Turkey has been in force many years;	
-14	but this does not practically affect the trade. The horses bred by nomad and	
	settled Arabs in the interior are smuggled across the frontier and shinned	
í.	from the Persian port of Muhammerah. The yield of wheat last year was	
1	insufficient to render its exportation profitable ; in fact, wheat to the value of £15,000 was imported, but this year there may be some margin available,	
8	as harvests up-country are fair.	
	The imports are chiefly Manchester and Indian cloths and cottons, sugar,	
	Imports. spices, coffce, indigo, and kerosine oil.	
	The wood of the date tree, the only indigenous tree, is used extensively	
phi -	for ratters for houses, landing piers, and piles to bank out the stream; but for	
6	the bettermost houses in Busra and Baghdad planks and rafters have to be imported from India.	
(H)	Coal for the river steamers was imported last year from England to the	
i	amount of 5,000 tons; and of the 90 steamers entering the port 88 were British.	
	This alone is sufficient to show the importance of British trade interests here.	
g 1.	The date season is the busiest time of year, commencing in the middle of	
	August, and continuing through September and October. The grain export	
A.	season is in May and June.	
ł	The following lines of ocean steamers run to Busra: The British India Steam Navigation Company running weekly with Gulf mails from	
1	Karachi,	
	The Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company every fortnight from Bombay.	
1	There is also a direct line to London owned by a Jewish firm in	
	Baghdad. In the date season numerous steamers are chartered, and it is	
ŝ	usual then to see seven or eight steamers loading at once. The various European firms in Busra are—	
1	Messrs. Lynch Brothers (principal local office being in Baghdad).	
	Messre, Gray, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company.	
	Messrs. Darby, Andrews & Co., Agents, Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company.	
	Messrs. Muir, Tweedie & Co. (principal local office in Bushahr).	
	Messrs. Hotz & Son, a Dutch firm, with London offices.	
	Mesars. Asfar et Cie., Agents for Mennier & Cie., a French firm.	
	The two first firms do by far the largest portion of the trade. The town is on the right bank of the river, and is distant from it 2 miles.	
	It stands in a large area enclosed has a model of the	
	round towers at intervals ; a good deal of which is	
	now thrown down or out of repair. To reach the town from the river, it is necessary to ascend a narrow winding creek.	
	The wall encloses an irregular-shaped rectangle and measuring 4 300	
	by 2,200 yards wide, and was built as a protection against attacks from the	
	desert Arabs.	
	The town is in the south-west corner, and the remainder of the enclosure is filled with date gardens.	
	There are five gates : on the north-west face near the town is the Bab Bohet	
	and on the south-west the Bab Bakria; at the south-east corner of the rectangle	
	is the Bab Zobair; and along the south-east face are the Bab Seraji and the Bab Minawi, the latter opening along the river bank.	
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3 The British Residency, English merchants' houses, Turkish custom-house, and the Commodore's residence are situated close to the water's edge. On the left bank, nearly opposite the Residency, is the new Turkish hospi-tal, a fine two-storied building recently built, with a small landing pier in front of it. Near it is Gardilan, a small cluster of mud huts; and beyond, through a thin fringe of date palms, is aboundless stretch of open desert. There are ruins of an old Turkish fort and barracks near Gardilan. Three hundred soldiers are quartered, in the town, and the barracks are on the creek at the north-east corner of the place. et fo ja: 1 north-east corner of the place. The Wali's residence is half-way up the main creek, and the custom-house and a small Turkish dockyard factory stand at the mouth of it. The factory is used for repairing the Turkish river steamers, besides which a good deal of building and repairing native craft is done up the creek. The two Turkish gunbeats anchored in the river are very poor craft, and could not be trusted far from their anchorage. fre could not be trusted far from their anchorage. Ocean steamers have to anchor in midstream, where they have suffi-cient room to swing with the tide. All cargo is discharged into lighters, a species of clumsy wooden craft similar to those found at other Gulf ports. They can carry from 15 to 20 tons of cargo. The water-supply in Busra is bad. The river water is heavy and unwhole-some from the marshes higher up stream. The townspeople seem content to obtain their water from a creek close by the town. Better water is obtainable from wells. is M tal Di 加制 from wells. In former times Busra was an emporium for the commerce between Europe, Western Asia, and the Far East. The low mounds of brick ruins and foundations of walls inside the old circle of the fortifications mark the site of a 初記 large city. It declined after the divergence of trade route between west and east round the Cape instead of by the Gulf and Mesopotamia. The opening of the Suez Canal and a direct route thereby to England is gradually reviving bit iev its commerce; also the discovery of markets in England and elsewhere for dates, its staple produce. Were it not for the shortsightedness and jealousy of foreigners of the Turks, the position of Busra upon a great estuary formed by the united waters of two navigable rivers, flowing through the richest and most fertile provinces of Asiatic Turkey, marks it as being especially favourable to commerce. In spite of drawbacks, there is no doubt the trade and importance of Busra is gradually on the increase. The present Wali, Nafiz Pasha, was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the VIth or Baghdad Army Corps. He is a Mushir (Field Marshal) and a personal friend of the Sultan, and is a well-mannered old gentleman, belonging to the old fanatical party, distinguished for its hatred of English influence. dates, its staple produce 21 14 前 hij to the old fanatical party, distinguished for its hatred of English influence. Zobair. Zobair is an Arab town of 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, 10 miles west of Busra. In spring, when the Euphrates is in flood, the country between it and Busra is under water, being part of the marsh which extends from the Euphrates above Korna to the sea, parallel to the Shatt-'l-Arab. 80 6m Magil. 21 Magil is a small village, 4 miles up stream from Busra, on the right bank. The old house of the British Residency still stands on the right bank. In the stap

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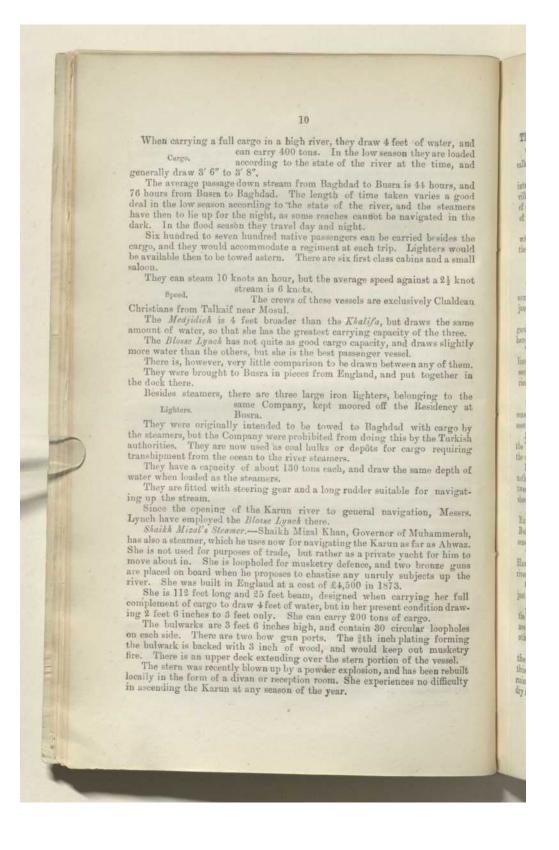
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [11و] (٣١٢/٢٨)

	(12)
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courtyard is a tablet to the memory of the members of Colonel Chesney's expedition in 1836 drowned in the wreck of the <i>Euphrates</i> . Coal is stored here for the Turkish river steamers, and there is a small repairing shed dock, the	
latter being of a deep excavation in the mud with a dam at one end. Strewn about in the mud are pieces of a large dredger or digger bought by the Turks on the completion of the Suez Canal. It is said to have cost	
£120,000, was never even put together, and is now lying useless from rust and decay. It was meant for digging and opening up some of the old canals between the Euphrates and the Tigris.	
The river is encroaching on the right bank, and threatens to sweep away the old Residency in a few years.	
Routes from Busra.	
To Najd The caravan road to Najd, and through Arabia to Mecca, starts	
from Busra. It traverses sandy desert most of the way with few wells. It is called 10 days to Najd on camels, 10 or 12 hours per diem, and 20 days to Mecca.	
Kousit is \$5 miles distant across a sandy desert with few wells. Camels take two days, and caravans can reach there in three days.	
To Shuxtar and Dizful.—There is a route through Hawaizah to Shustar and Dizful. It is two days (68 miles) to Hawaizah, the stage being Jufair, about	
half-way, where is a small well, but no village. Water is scarce and bad in the hot weather.	
The country is a bare sandy desert, parched and dry in summer, but liable to floods from November to May. At 31 miles some ruins called Kushk	
Busra are passed, and at 37 miles are more ruins called Kushk Hawaizah. From Hawaizah to Dizful (80 miles) is over a flat alluvial plain, fertile, but uninhabited, except by nomad Arab and Lur tribes. It is watered by	
several canals from the Karun and Kerkhah,	
River Steamers on the Tigris.	
There are three English and five Turkish steamers employed in the Tigris navigation.	
The former belong to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Com- pany (Messrs, Lynch Brothers).	
According to the original firman granted to this Company, only two of these steamers are permitted to be employed at the same time.	
The steamers are the Khalifa, Medjidieh, and the Blosse Lynch.	
They are all similar in shape and construction, and have been recently built of steel, with powerful engines (100 H. P.) and side paddle wheels.	
The dimensions of the <i>Khalifa</i> are 230 feet in length and $34$ feet beam. The construction is like that of American river steamers, with wide	
Construction, sponsons and a double passenger deck, one over the	
There are two steam capstans, one in the bow and another in the stern,	
used for hauling the vessel off when it gets aground in the low season	
The rudder is exceptionally long, and powerful steam steering gear is used so as to be able to turn rapidly a vessel of such a shape, the draught being small compared with the length. Steering can be done also by the paddles, as each is worked by a separate set of engines.	
The sponsons, 6 feet wide, extend all round the vessel, and increase the deck space considerably.	
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٢ظ] (٣١٢/٢٩)



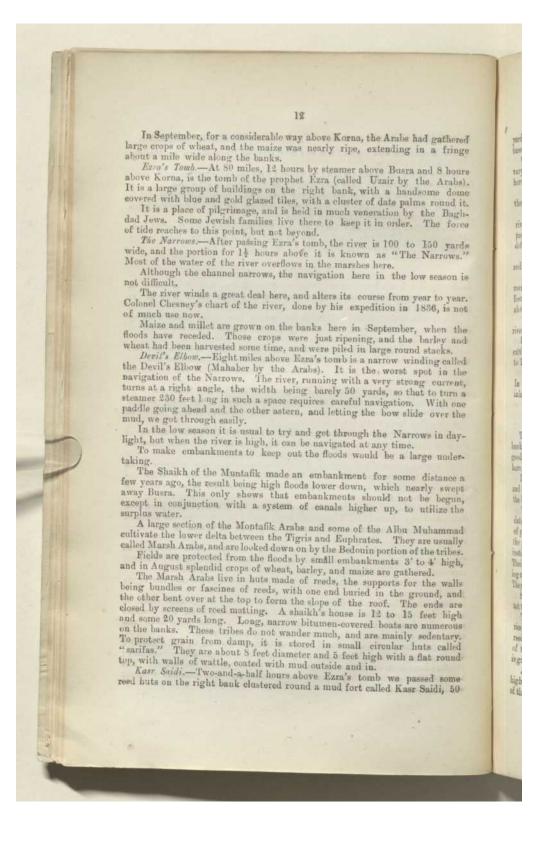
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and	The Shatt-'l-Arab and the Tigris from Busra to Baghdad.	
and	The Euphrates and Tigris form one tidal channel from Korna to the sea	
	called the Shatt-'l-Arab. Above Busra the banks are low and fringed with date plantations, with some	
and good	intervals through which bare stretches of sandy desert can be seen. A few	
THE	villages, clusters of mud huts, are scattered among the trees, and large herds of cattle, sheep, and water-buffaloes graze along the banks. Large stretches	
i tiy	of rice is grown between Busra and Korna,	
s the	The Shatt-'l-Arab has an average width of 600 yards and a depth of 21 feet,	
ald	with a current of 24 knots during the flowing and 3 knots an hour during the ebb tide. Sea-going gunboats can ascend as far as Korna.	
щЦ		
1001	Korna.	
den	Korna is 4 hours by steamer (40 miles) above Busra, and is a place of some 700 houses on the right bank of the Tigris on the spit of land at its junction with the Euphrates.	
1021	There are some two-storied brick houses on the bank, surrounded by	
192	gardens and date plantations. A kaimmakam and a few zaptiyahs are quartered here, and a Turkish custom-house.	
chily	There is a telegraph office, at which a junction is made between the two	
See	lines from Baghdad, the first or original line following the Euphrates, and the	
t a	second or new line the Tigris. From Busra to Korna there are two wires car- ried on iron standards.	
6	Several native river craft were building and repairing along the bank.	
ţŧ	The date plantations extend some 4 miles above Korna, and then entirely	
io lir	cease. North of this nothing but a few solitary clumps of trees are to be seen on either bank until Baghdad is reached.	
there	The Tigris MarshesSoon after Korna, we entered the great marshes of	
unag	the Tigris and Euphrates which extend across the whole of the land between the rivers to the west and as far as Hawaizah to the east.	
that	In spring, when the river is in flood, the country is under water with	
	nothing visible but tall reeds and sedges. The country in the triangle be- tween Korna, Amara, and the Euphrates end of the El-Hai canal is one large	
ige .	sheet of water then.	
299	Another sheet of water extends parallel to the Shatt-'l-Arab from the Euphrates at Suk-es-Shyukh, and enters the sea by an outlet to the north of	
ot	Bubian island, and making Busra into a sort of island in the flood	
nu.	season.	
10	The marshes on the left bank from Korna to Amara and eastward to Hawaizah are formed by the overflow of the Kerkhah, the Tib, and Duwarij	
10 - 10	rivers from the Pusht-i-Kuh, which lose themselves in these marshes.	
	One outlet of these marshes, called the El Hud Canal, runs into the Tigris just above Amara.	
祖	Another, called the Swaib river, which may be taken as the main outlet of	
	the Kerkhah, flows into the Shatt-'l-Arab, 6 miles below Korna. The marshes are navigable for native craft as far as Hawaizah, but the Beni Lam and	
ala .	other Arab tribes make the route unsafe, and it is little used.	
町	A great masonry dam or bund once existed near Hawaizah, and controlled	
	the course of the lower Kerkhah, irrigating a very large tract of country; this has long been carried away, and this large marsh has since formed. The	
d -	runs of cities can be distinguished through the water. The marshes are almost	
时	dry in the hot weather.	
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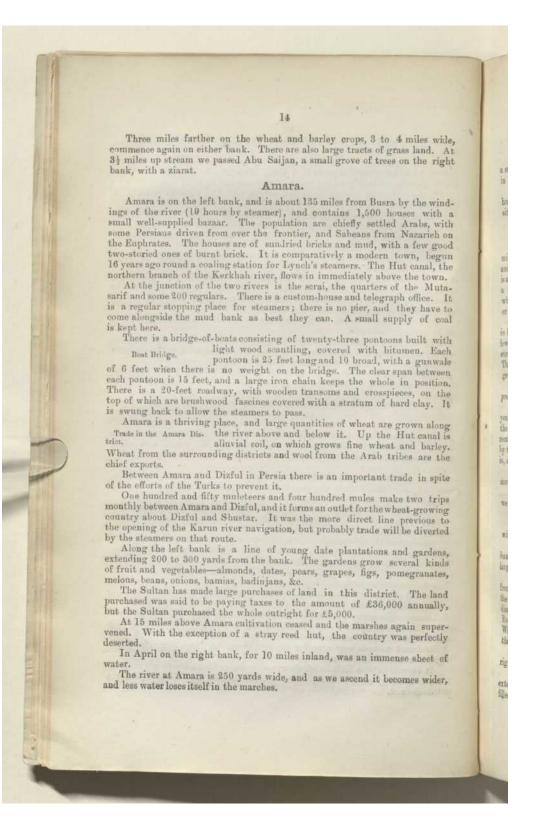
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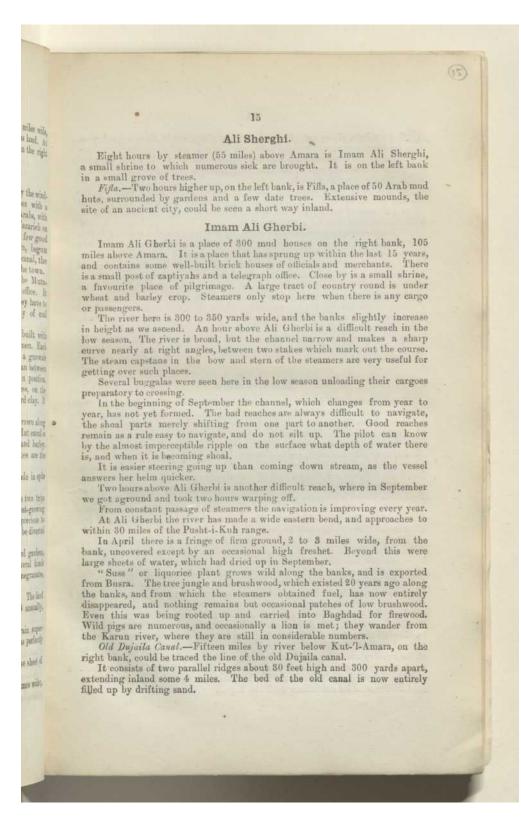
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1	yards square, with walls some 12 feet high and about 3 feet thick at the	
	base.	
	On the right bank was a fringe of dry ground uncovered by the floods,	
	varying in width from 200 yards to 1 mile. This affords grazing for large	
	herds of cattle, and for growing patches of wheat and barley.	
	On the left bank are tall reeds and sedges, and the marshes unite with	
	the water of the river. The telegraph from Fao to Baghdad follows the general direction of the	
	river, about 1 mile distant on the right bank. Two small reed villages were	
	passed, each with a small fort like that at Kasr Saidi. These are intended for	
	defence against Arab raiding parties.	
	These villages are on the right bank, where the ground as a rule is firmer	
	and not so liable to floods.	
	At 3 hours above Ezra's tomb is a large square fort on the right bank	
	more substantial than that at Kasr Saidi. Walls are of sundried bricks, 10 feet thick at the bottom and 3 feet thick at the top, with an upper coping	
	along the top of the parapet of burat bricks.	
	The fort is about 90 yards side, with a gateway of brick opening on the	
	river.	
	In April large encampments of reed huts line the bank, each with herds of	
	cattle, sheep, and water buffaloes grazing on the short grass. Channels from 8	
	to 10 feet wide are cut to drain portions of the marsh.	
	Most cultivation is on the right bank, the left bank being swampy.	
	In September this water was gone, and the Arabs had moved further inland.	
	Kala Saleh.	
	Twenty-four miles above Ezra's tomb we passed Kala Saleh, on the left	
	bank, a place of 500 houses stretching about 2 mile. There were some	
	good two-storied brick houses on the river front. Steamers do not stop-	
	hare.	
	It is a kaimmakamlik of the Busra Waliat. There is a telegraph office,	
	and the line is carried across the river here on poles of sufficient height to carry the line over the funnels of steamers	
	the line over the funnels of steamers. The houses in Kala Salch are surrounded with gardens of fruit and	
	date trees, each enclosed by a high mud wall. The population consists chiefly	
	of people from Nazarieh on the Euphrates. They are of the Sabean sect,	
	the principal religious observance of which is baptism, which they say was	
	instituted at the Creation, and restored by their prophet John the Baptist.	
	Their religion contains several Christian rites and ceremonies, and is interest-	
	ing mainly as the instance of the survival of the Christian tradition in Arabia.	
	They do not acknowledge Muhammad at all. Several of this sect are to be found in Amara. Their total numbers are said	
	not to exceed 4,000 families.	
	The river gradually widens above Kala Saleh. A large belt of wheat and	
	rice cultivation extends on either bank, and the banks are thickly dotted with	
	reed hut encampments of the Marsh Arabs, and also the black blanket tents	
	of the desert nomads now seen for the first time. A large quantity of rice	
	is grown round Kala Saleh.	
	At 12 miles above Kala Saleh the marsh ends, and both banks get slightly	
	higher. Barley, wheat, maize, millet, sesame, and rice are the chief products of this district.	
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16 These ridges, rising out of a perfectly flat plain, would form a good posi-tion for throwing up earthworks to bar the navigation of the river. New Dujaila Canal.—Some 4 miles in a direct line W. S. W. below Kut, and the 10 miles by the windings of the river, the Turks in 1886 constructed what is called the new Dujaila canal. (10 It has been made with the entrance placed at a sharp bend of the stream, so that the full force of the current is directed down it, and in flood 11 30 丘 there is danger of the river being diverted and leaving the channel in an unnavigable condition for steamers. Through urgent representations made, its construction was stopped before Through urgent representations made, its construction was stopped before this actually happened. A trench was dug 20 feet broad at the top and 9 feet at the base for about 2,200 yards, but was not connected with the river. This trench was meant to connect the river with the old Dujaila canal, and its total length was to be 10,000 yards. The river is now prevented by not more than 20 feet of light soil from entering the trench, and this the current is seedbally cating around it automa cantain that makes measures are taken 100 gradually eating away; and it appears certain that, unless measures are taken to increase this barrier, the natural action of the river will soon connect them, 120 The same result may follow from accident during the spring flood or from Arab views of local interest; also while the trench remains open within a few yards of the Tigris, the Tarks can very quickly, should they think it expedient, cut the communication between Baghdad and Busra by rendering the 面 21 山臣 river unnavigable. 10 Kut-'l-Amara-Kut-'l-Amara (the fort of the Amara) is 285 miles from Busra by the 111 Kut-1-Amara (the fort of the Amara) is 285 miles from Busra by the windings of the river and 220 miles from Baghdad. It is 44 hours by steamer up stream from Busra, and is on the left bank, containing 1,200 houses built of sandried bricks and mud, with a row of better built brick houses, belong-ing to merchants along the river front. The barracks and residence of the Mudir, known as the serai, are in a square brick building at the west end. There is a telegraph office, connected by a short branch line (two wires) with the main line, which crosses a loop of the river some 6 miles to house with ing tie di There is a telegraph office, connected by a short branch line (two wires) with the main line, which crosses a loop of the river some 6 miles to the eastward. There are some 200 soldiers quartered here, used chiefly for overawing the Beni Lam Arabs, who roam and pillage over the country between this and the Pusht-i-Kuh. The inhabitants are mostly settled Arabs, and Persian refugees from Luristan driven across the frontier. These latter are very poor, and are th 101 the last labourers, muleteers, or small traders. Lining the banks near the town are a fringe of gardens irrigated by water lifts from the river. These grow a great variety of fruits-young date water firts from the river. These grow a great variety of firthes-young date trees, oranges, lemons, pears, pom-granates, figs, mulberries; and several sorts of vegetables-melons and pumpkins, beans, onions, bamia, badinjan, &c. Beyond the gardens is a wide belt of country on both banks under barley and wheat. Kut is a thriving place, and is a regular stopping place of the steamers. The surrounding district and the country on the banks of the El-Hai 854 line 拍 steamers. The surrounding district and the country on the banks of the Li-Hai canal are the best grain-producing districts on the river. Routes from Kut-'l-Amara.—A caravan route leads in a N.N.E. direction to Mendali through Jessan and Bedrai, and it forms the main outlet of the trade of those districts (see Route II, Kermanshak to Kut). The staple products of the country are dates, dried finite word and wheat -# In of the country are dates, dried fruits, wool, and wheat. A route also used by caravans lies across the desert to Baghdad, follow-ing the general direction of the Tigris, and crossing the Diala river at the boat bridge near its confluence with the Tigris. lo ni los -

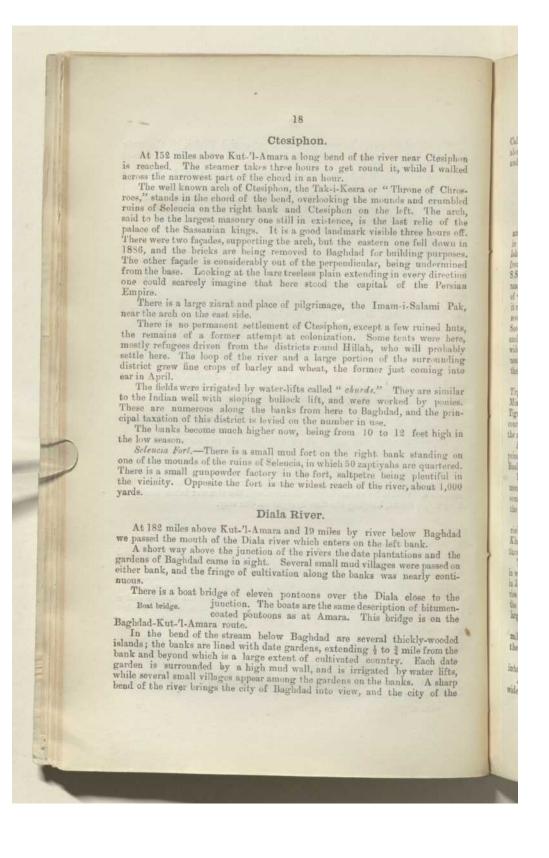
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Occasional caravans also come in from Shustar and Dizful, by the route	
along the foot of the Pusht-i-Kuh; but the Beni Lam Arabs make it insecure	
(see Bedrai Route 11). A merchant in Mosul informed me that he did a large trade in sheep and	
cattle that started from the districts round Dizful and Shustar in the winter;	
and were driven along the left bank of the Tigris, grazing as they went, and	
finally sent through Mosul to Aleppo to Sakanderun.	
Immediately above Kut is a difficult piece of navigation in the low season full of sandbanks. Steamers stopping at Kut go alongside a steep bank, and	
there is no pier, which in the flood season makes landing difficult.	
The northern entrance of the El-Hai canal is just opposite Kut.	
The whole distance between Kut and Baghdad in the low season is the	
most difficult to navigate on account of the shoals.	
The river at Kut is 400 yards wide, and from here to Baghdad the banks are higher, and inundated land disappears.	
The Turks have of late years been making some efforts to settle and utilizo	
this fertile country. Defensive posts have been established to protect the settled	
Arabs from Bedouin raiders. An increase in the population along the Tigris	
is also due to migration from Hillah and the districts on the Euphrates adjoining it, where the gradual wearing away of an embankment has allowed	
the river to leave its proper channel and destroy large tracts of country which	
used to be irrigated by it.	
These settlements on the Tigris are Maghesil, Jumisa, Azaziah, and	
Ctesiphon, standing in the order named above Kut, each having a small	
mud fort with a few zaptiyahs to protect them. They are all in a fairly thriv- ing condition.	
Between them are enormous tracts of fertile country on either bank,	
treeless and uninhabited, except by a few wandering nomads.	
Baghdadia.—At 124 miles above Kut-I-Amara we entered a wide loop	
of the river in which are the ruins of a mud fort called Baghdadia. It stands on some low sandy mounds, rising 50 to 100 feet, which fill up	
the loop. These would in such a flat country form an excellent defensive	
position, easily strengthened by earthworks thrown up in the sand. The	
mounds are visible for a considerable distance, and the steamer takes nearly an	
hour to go round, keeping the fort in sight all the way.	
Jumisa.	
On the right bank, near the north end of the Baghdadia loop, is Jumisa,	
one of the new Government settlements. The surrounding district has recently	
been bought up as the private property of the Sultan. This is a place of S00 houses of sun-dried bricks and mud, generally built inside	
enclosures of high mud walls, used as kraals to shelter and protect cattle.	
There are a few young date trees and gardens behind the village and a	
small mud fort at the north end of the place 100 yards square, with loop-holed	
walls 20 feet high, and circular flanking towers at the corners. One hundred men are usually quartered here.	
The principal faces of the fort look out on the desert, and the north face	
looks up the reach of the river. It is not intended to bar the passage of the	
river, but rather as a protection against the Arabs.	
Most of the villages we passed on the banks have mud enclosures, with	
loopholed walls or towers, into which the inhabitants can retire or place their cattle in case of Arab raids.	
VOL. 1. D	





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19 . Caliphs is still a gorgeous sight with its line of white houses and gardens r Clemples along the river bank, the blue and gold dome of the Mosque of Suk-al-Ahazal and the numerous slender minerets that pierce the sky. It is 190 miles by river from Kut-7l-Amara and 505 from Busra. ile I walls ne of Chine Our journey up stream in April took 70 hours, not including stoppages. nd eramilei The and The Tigris above Baghdad. whe of the The upper waters of the Tigris are divided into two branches-the eastern e hours of and western. The western branch, retaining the original name, has its source in lake Guldjik, 68 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekr. The watershed between the ell down is g parpases adormined lake and the eastern branch of the Euphrates is only a slight ridge, 18 miles from Arghana Maden. The general direction of the course of the stream is y direction From Argunna Maden. The general direction of the course of the stream is S.S.E. to Diarbekr, during which it receives numerous tributaries from the ranges to the east. At Diarbekr, the river has accumulated a considerable body of water, and is 150 to 200 yards wide in November; while in the flood season it rises 8 feet, and is about 400 yards wide. Below Diarbekr the river contains he Pandia alami Pa It has 5 feet, and is note too yards while. Derive Diarbeat the river contains several islands, and runs in a wide bed through a fertile valley about 1 mile wide. Soon after passing through this level tract it becomes narrower and deeper, enclosed between steep banks, and near the Mardin Gate is only about 100 yards wide and is crossed by a fine bridge of ten arches. From Diarbeat the course is rained has were hen Il probaile nearly due east, and it receives several large tributaries on the left bank from oming into the ranges to the north. The principal of these is the Hazru-Su, which comes from the Siluan and Tirgil districts. The Chaklatis-Su, a large tributary from the direction of Miafarakin. The Batman-Su, sometimes called the eastern branch of the Tigris, rising in the mountains 30 miles south-west of Mush, and having a are stalle nd the procourse nearly due south from there. Only a few tributaries enter from on feet highn the right bank. the right bank. Eastern Branch — The eastern branch is made up of numerous streams, the principal of which is the Boltan-Su, which rises in the Arabi Dagh, S.W. of Bashkala, a lofty range which divides it from the Zab valley. Its course is nearly due west through Nurduz and Shattak and through the mountainous district to the south of lake Van to Sairdt, and on its way receives in the divide state of the state of the second state of th ie quinted plentific i some large tributaries from the direction of Meuks and the snowy ranges in the vicinity. A short distance below Sairdt it is joined by the Bitlis-Su, a large stream A short distance below Sardt it is joined by the Bitlis-Su, a large stream rising north of Bitlis, and on the right bank by numerous tributaries from the Khandosh Dagh and the Modikan district; the Bohtan-Su, after passing through a deep rocky valley, joins the Tigris near Til. The Tigris to Jazirah-ibn-Omar flows in a norrow bed, about 400 yards in width, bordered by steep rugged hills. The width of the actual channel in January is 200 yards wide, but it covers the whole bed in floods, when the rise is 5 to 6 feet. From Til to Jazirah the course is nearly south-east. On the right bank are only a few small tributaries, but on the left are several w Baghal unk. ups and the ere puela early and slose to the the right bank are only a few small tributaries, but on the left are several large streams, rising in the snow-covered ranges to the enst. The principal of these is the Rohsur-Su, rising in the Halakur Dagh, 30 miles N.N.E. of Shernakh and flowing into the Tigris through a gorge at 1 inte Hr-model the western end of the Derguleh valle in frants After passing Jazirah the river finally leaves its rocky course and emerges At Jazirah is a bridge-of-boats, and the width of the stream was 140 yards wide and 10 to 15 feet deep in July. The total width filled at the flood season Each dat mite El 北部 ity d to n 2





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- 20 is from 400 to 600 yards; it rises then 8 feet above its July level. The current de is from 4 to 5 miles an hour. mi Below Jazirah to its junction with the Euphrates, the Tigris receives no fm tributaries of any size from the desert country on the right bank 111 Khabur River .- About 23 miles by river south-east of Jazirah, the Tigris receives the Khabur, a large tributary rising in the southern slope of the Aka-rak Dagh, a snowy range 20 miles west of Julamerk. It llows through a very wild mountainous country in the Berwari district, and emerges from MI II the mountains 25 miles east of Zakho. 1 Below Zakho the Khabur ceases to be a mountain torrent, and is navigable 4 in high water for rafts from there to the Tigris. Eight miles west of Zakho it 21 receives on the right bank the Hazil, a large mountain stream coming from the Judi Dagh. Æ Below its junction with the Khabur the Tigris is 150 to 200 yards wide tiv flowing in a deep channel over a gravelly bed. The current about 3 miles an hour. There was a ferry at Feishkhabur, but it has been removed by the お行 The current about 3 miles an Government. From Feishkhabur to Mosul the course is nearly south-east, the river making a wide bend round the Batma Dagh, a low desert ridge about 20 miles sft 400 1449 above Mosul. At Mosul a bridge-of-boats spans the deep channel, and a masonry bridge that portion of the bed which is covered in the flood season. In June the channel at Mosul at the bridge is 170 yards wide. The total width covered 調西田田 in flood was 650 yards. There is 10 to 15 feet of water at the bridge at Mosul, with a current from 4 to 5 miles an hour. it i Zikr-ul-Awaz Bund .- Below Mosul the river runs in a deep channel over a wide gravelly bed, with a current not more than 3 miles an hour in floods; and in summer scarcely 1 mile an hour. At about 28 miles by river, and 20 論能 miles in a direct line S.S.E. of Mosul, is the celebrated masonry bund called the Zikr-ul-Awaz Bund. and fore It is drawn across from bank to bank, and is about 18 inches high. The It is drawn across from bank to bank, and is about 15 inches figh. The banks are the usual flit sandy plains, and not more than 5 or 6 feet high at the lowest season, so that there would be no difficulty in making a canal to turn the obstacle or blowing up a passage in it with dynamite. 101 m "山 Zikr-Ismail Bund .- Seven miles lower down is the remains of another similar dam, now almost obliterated by the force of the current, called the Zikr Ismail. Numerous sulphurous and naptha springs at various points along the banks. The sulphur baths of Hammam Ali are a few miles inland on the right bank near the bund. 小 Great Zab River. About 121 miles below the Zikr-ul-Awaz bund, the Great Zab joins the Tigris on the left bank. This is one of the largest tributaries, and rises in the low hilly ranges of the frontier district of Albak, and flows south-southin west through the Bash Kala plain. At Karmi it-is joined by a large branch, the Nihaila Gavvari, which rises in Nutcha, flows through the plain of Gavvar, and north-west along the foot of the lofty snow-covered ranges of Tura Bemarghil and Tura Daouil. L 41 trn Below Karmi the Zab enters the group of snow-covered mountains inhabited by the Nestorian Christians, flowing in a deep narrow valley, along a tortuous the val rocky course. The river here is a wild mountain torrent, rushing between tig

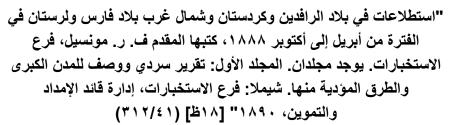
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21 The cutter steep gorges and over enormous rocky ledges, and quite unnavigable. Thirty miles south-west of Julamerk it receives on the right bank the Berdazawi from the south-eastern slope of the Arabi Dagh; the Khabur and Bohtan-Su, all rising in the same group of lofty mountains. Numerous small tributaries flow in from the districts of Ashitha, Baz, Tkoma, and Salabacca. South of Amedican the Zah makes a shurn turn south-east, emerging into Techilles I h, the Term of the dis-South of Amadiyeh the Zab makes a sharp turn south-east, emerging into a small valley near Latka, where it receives the Ghara stream from the Amadiyeh direction ; and farther on, the Ashkufa river, a large mountain stream rising in the south-west slopes of Tara Bermarghil. The general course south-east of Amadiyeh is thereast ws through 1 nierges fan is navigille Amadiyeh is through a very narrow valley with steep sides, in places only t of Zakh about 40 yards broad. It opens out in the Bila Keupri valley, but soon after reenters a series of impassable rocky gorges. On the left bank it is joined by the Rawanduz river, a large mountain stream formed of several others meeting near Rawanduz, and string in the Kernik Dack and Shilt her Dack on the Rawanduz, ming from saids with and rising in the Kandil Dagh and Shaikh Iva Dagh on the Persian t 3 miles a ved by the frontier. About 10 miles west of the junction it emerges from the Berdin gorge, and after that until it joins the Tigris is a broad stream over a wide gravelly bed, containing a large body of water. It is proverbial among caravans for its deep and treacherous nature and difficulty of crossing it. the river at 20 miles About 12 miles below Kandil it receives the Akra, a tributary from the north-west, and on the opposite bank the Bastorah Chai from the Herir district to the south-east. Below Kalak it receives a large tributary, the ary bridge June the th covered Ghazar-Su, from the Bahdinan district. From the Berdin gorge, the course of the Zab is nearly south-west, and it enters the Tigris by two branches—one dry in the low season. *The Tigris below the confinence of the Great Zab.*—About 12 miles below the confinence of the Great Zab and 32 below Mosul there is a ford, opposite urrent from r in fluid: the confinence of the Great Zab and 32 below Mosti there is a ford, opposite the Zianat, Sultan Abdullah. Camels can ford here in October. The river now is broad with a very gentle current, with low flat banks, and the desert extends on either side as far as the eye can reach. The thick forest mentioned by Chesney has now entirely disappeared, and nothing remains but a few low oaks and acacia shruls. Several hot springs and bitu-minous fountains are on the right bank. Some large streams enter the river on the right bank in the mine sesson, but are dry during the greater part of cer, and I bund milel high. Th et high u n canal to on the right bank in the rainy season, but are dry during the greater part of the year. At 38 miles below Mosul is Muishar, with some rapids. A mille At 61 miles is a great confusion of islands and passages. Between 75 and 79 miles are several eddies and rapids. Some 30 miles below Kala Shergat and 80 below Mosul the river passes through the low Hamrin ridge, that rises about 150 feet above the plain. s pleag the and an th The navigation is difficult, the current being rapid in places, and rocks, scarcely seen above the water, have to be avoided. o jing fa Lesser Zab River. IDO DESI On the left bank, 90 miles below Mosul, is a tributary called the Lesser Zab. It rises in the Lahijan district, in north-west Persia, on the eastern slopes of the Kandil Dagh, and flows at first S.S.E. in Persian soil, until in latitude 36° it makes a sharp bend nearly north-west, passing through outhenth which me the frontier ridges by a series of gorges, and flows into Turkish soil at the valley of Pishder. From there it flows through Marga plain, where on the

right bank it receives a considerable affluent, the Khudran river, from the

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Balak district ; and on the left bank the Karachoran from the Kurkur Dagh and Azmir Dagh (Route VII).

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From Marga it passes through several narrow valleys, taking a course W.S.W. to Altun Keupri, where it receives a tributary from the direction of Koi Sandjak, and thence across the desert to the Tigris.

On the Tigris, a little way below the junction, are some small rapids called Kelab. The river now bends eastward of south between Tel Truliyah on the east and Kala Jebour on the west, preserving its width, and forming several

There are several sulphur and naphtha springs on the left bank.

The plain on either bank is perfectly level, and from Tikrit to Baghdad the stream is wide without any obstructions, and the current slow. There are the remains of numerous canals on either bank.

#### Adhim River.

After a course 15 miles eastward from the old Dujila canal the river After a course to miles castward from the old Lufta carta the river makes a deep double bend, and at the eastern extremity it receives the river Adhim, a large tributary on the left bank. The main trunk of the Adhim rises in the N.W. portion of the Karadagh and receives other tributaries, the Tauk-Su and the Ak-Su, from the S.E. and of the same range.

The course of the Adhim continues south through the Hamrin hills, at the foot of which are the remains of a remarkable band. In the dry season there is very little, if any, water in the lower portion of the river.

### Diala River.

The Diala river enters the Tigris 19 miles below Baghdad, but rises The Duala river enters the lights 15 times below Daghand, but lises in Persia, where for the upper part of its course it is known as the Abi-Sirwan. It rises on the north side of the Kuhi-Sangar, 40 miles west of Hamadan, and first flows nearly due west, by Sihna ; then it winds through the Shahu and Avroman hills, from whence it receives several tributaries,-on the right bank the Khanjiru and on the left the Zemkan Rud from Gavarra and Rowansir. Its course to the Tigris is south-west from here. Near Khanikin it receives a large tributary, the Alwand, from the Bend-i-Nua Kuh.

# General Remarks on the Tigris Navigation.

The navigation of the Tigris for large rafts commences at Diarbekr, and is continued to Baghdad, below which native sailing craft and river steamers

are used. Rafts never ascend the river. The wood, being valuable, they are broken up and sold, and the owners return overland. Rafts are of various sizes, accord-ing to the use they are intended for, and vary from 50 to 300 skins. They are made of two layers crosswise of tree trunks, usually thin poplars, from 25 to 30 feet long, righting on rows of inflated shearshing thin poplars.

from 25 to 30 feet long, resting on rows of inflated sheepskins, secured under-

A raft of 150 skins measures 26 by 16 feet, and is in most cases secured by wickerwork and a layer of bitumen on top. When families travel in this way, a small tent is rigged up.

a small tent is rigged up. The cars are straight poles, some 20 feet long; and along the outer end, for about 3 feet, are tied crosswise thick pieces of reeds forming a rectangle about 18 inches broad. They are used chiefly for steering, the speed of the raft

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ų.	The time taken by travelling by raft varies according to the time of year.	
14	From Diarbekr to Mosul the descent can be made in 41 days in the flood	
E	season, the total distance of 270 miles being accomplished in 90 travelling	
	hours—that is, at the rate of 3 miles an hour.	
1	From Jazirah to Mosul is 36 hours by raft in June, when the water is get- ting low. There are no rapids or any obstruction, and navigation is easy, the	
1	river flowing in a deep channel over shingle and gravel banks, which do not	
	alter their position as easily as the sand and mud banks lower down.	
	From Mosul to Baghdad takes from 3 to 4 days in the flood season and 12 to 14 in the low season, when they are only able to navigate by day, and	
	have to lie up for the night.	
ly .	The chief difficulties of this section are the passage of the bund of Zikr-	
	ul-Awaz below Nimrud and the shallow rapids in passing through the Hamrin	
	ridge. From Tikrit to Baghdad the navigation is easy. Rafts at present manage to slide over the bund, a drop of about 18 inches,	
a	with a good deal of twisting and breaking of the skins. The Euphrates	
w.	steamer, belonging to Colonel Chesney's expedition, ascended as far as the	
m	bund, 20 miles from Mosul, but did not cross it. Messrs. Lynch say they could easily run their steamers to Mosul were the bund removed, and having	
Be.	reached Mosul, there is no difficulty in reaching Jazirah.	
11	The Turks talk about forming a company to pavigate the Tigris as far as	
	Mosul, and the Euphrates as far as Maskeneh; but very little seems to come	
	of it. About the 15th of October, sooner or later according to the senson, the	
	Rise and fall of the rains cause the first rise in the river, and the navigation	
	river. improves.	
8	In January the frost and snow in the mountains checks the rise; and the permanent rise does not begin till March, when the high floods commence.	
	In the middle of July the low season commences, and lasts for four months.	
4	The current in the low season is very slight, and in flood the swiftest is	
11	about 4 miles an hour. Suddan franhata ana ananainnallut mat mhile the sinus is sitis	
	Sudden freshets are occasionally met while the river is rising, coming down with great violence, but not continuing long.	
4	Below Baghdad the constant passage of the steamers has improved the	
	navigation a good deal.	
	In April the river rose 3 feet in a single night at Baghdad. As regards the tributaries of the Tigris, the Bohtan-Su, the principal	
i	Navigation of tributa- eastern branch, is not navigable at all.	
	ries of the Tigris.	
	The Khabur is navigable for large rafts from Zakho to its junction with	
	the Tigris from November to about the 15th of June, a distance of some 25 miles. In the hills to the north of Zakho are coal mines, from which the	
	Turks supplied the fuel for their Tigris steamers, and which was brought	19
	from Zakho to Baghdad by raft. This has now been discontinued through	
	some mismanagement, as the mines are still perfectly workable. The <i>Greater Zab</i> would be navigable from the Berdin to its junction with	
	the lights, a distance of about 60 miles. It is a deep sluggish river at this	
	portion of its course, and probably, if explored, could be navigated by	
	steamers.	
	The Lesser Zab is navigated by timber rafts from the Marga plain to the Tigris; but it is doubtful whether steamers could ascend it, except perhaps	
	in the hood season.	
	The Diala is navigated by the Tigris sailing craft as far as Bakuba, about	
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24 50 miles above its junction with the Tigris ; and there is no doubt steamers could also ascend to this point. Above this the river is shallow, running over a wide gravelly bed, and unnavigable. The Shatt-el-Hai is a canal or branch of the river leaving the Tigris at Kut-'l-Amara, and flowing south until it joins the Euphrates near Suk-es-Shyukh. It is navigable from February to June, and is used then by native craft to export the corn grown in the rich district through which it passes. These boats average 80 tons burthen, and draw 5 feet of water. At other seasons of the year it is unnavigable, and from July to November its bed is in many places dry. The Mosul, a large Turkish steamer, took troops up the Shatt-el-Hai in 1886-87 about half way to the Euphrates, but did not proceed further, not because of the shallowness of the water, but because of the narrowness of the river, in which it was impossible to turn the vessel. ki lai arti of Me The only other means of inter-communication between the Euphrates and Tigris by water is the marsh which covers about 60 miles of the southern end of Mesopotamia between the rivers. The ancient canals connecting the two of Al rivers, of which there were several, are now partially or entirely filled up with drifting sand. rive The large marshes on the left bank of the Tigris formed by the lower waters of the Kerkhah river are navigable in the flood season as far as Hawaizah; but the route is unsafe because of Arab raids, and seldom used. the rem and Zap The Saklawiyeh or Isa canal, which joins the Euphrates and Tigris near Baghdad, is navigable in the flood season for steamers. Midhat Pasha's steamer went through this canal and up the Euphrates as far as Maskeneh in 1873 .- (See " Report on Voyage, Saklawiych to Maskench" : comp The Foreign Office, 1873.) The Euphrates is quite navigable in the flood season, but in low water the stream is much obstructed by rocks and the remains of masonry bunds, which com low : The would take some trouble to remove. Messrs. Lynch do not think this river navigable in its present state for Messrs. Lynch do not think this river navigable in its present state for their vessels, but that it would be feasible to improve it. The craft on the Tigris below Baghdad are sailing vessels of 30 tons burthen, drawing about 5 fect when fully loaded. In the low season they have to carry less. They have one large lateen sail and a clumsy rudder of great length with a high poop, and in adverse winds they pole themselves along the banks. They would be very useful in the construction of a boat bridge. In the low season, in the shallow reaches, they unload their cargo, haul the vessel over the obstruction, and load up again. Were suitable embankments made and the river prevented from wandaring da ph the dea Were suitable embankments made and the river prevented from wandering at will over the marshes at the flood season, the navigation would be greatly nin; improved. Even one foot more depth would make a great difference, and the riverbed would be gradually raised, so that it could be used for irrigation. Tub th A kuffah or gooffa is the circular used on the middle Tigris, made of pome-A keyah or googa is the circular used on the middle Tigris, made of pome-granate branches woven together with rope, and plastered omathe outside with bitumen. The construction is very simple, and they are of various sizes, hold-ing as many as twenty men. Horses, sheep, and cattle are often crossed in them, or moved from place to place down stream, and all the country horses are accustomed to enter them. One or two paddles are used to propel them along. Kuffahs are found principally on the river from Baghdad to Amara, and on the Diale at Bakuka. 世紀 th and on the Diala at Bakuba Below Amara the Marsh Arabs use a long narrow boat called a " belum," San propelled by a paddle and one long oar. 2/51

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### mut stame ow, mil BAGHDAD. the Tigries near Soles The population of Baghdad, in round numbers, may be taken as 100,000 in by min of which nine-tenths are Musalmans of both the Sunni and Shia sects. There are 2,000 Jewish families and 800 families of Christians of various sects, as follows :--500 Papal Chaldean families, 200 families of Jacobite Chris-tians, and 50 to 100 families of Armenians. The town is built on both banks it passes water. November of the river. The largest portion, containing the principal buildings, bazars, The barars are arched over with brick to keep off the sun, and each trade has a separate section set off for itself. The shops well supplied with all kinds of articles—Manchester cotton goods and English stores. The bazars and sights of Baghdad city have been frequently described. Messrs. Lynch Bros. and Messrs. Darby, Andrews & Co. are the largest merchants of the place. Members of these forme two to Members are better and the store of the second to Members. Shatt-d-Ha further, 11 DAITOWIN uphrates at southern en of these firms travel to Mosul or Busra, but never into Kurdistan or Luristan. g the to All their trade with Sulaimaniah and such places is done by native agents. There is a tramway to the Shrine of Kathimein on the left bank of the fled np wit A plan of the town was made by Captain Jones in 1853, and since then the old fortifications have been thrown down. Some portions, however, still remain. At the south-west corner on the river bank, the Tabiyeh, Dabogiyeh, the low as far s om-used. d Tigris m and the wall up to the Bab-i-Shekki still remains intact, and are used as a Zaptiyah Barrack. Euphrain a Marketal The Tabiyeh, AI Joueh, AI Zowiyh, and Makam-es-Shaikh have been completely removed, and the bricks even to the foundations carried away. The ditch still remains, and is dry for the most part, with a few stagnant pools. water th The covered way and glacis are a line of mounds of earth, giving a command of 10 to 15 feet over the level of the desert to their front. With a With a few alterations this could be made into an earth rampart and entrenchment. ent state h The Tabiyeh Al Halweh is in a semi-ruined condition, but the mound near it gives a considerable command. gives a considerable command. The tower at the Bab-el-Relism still remains standing, the gateway is closed up, and converted into a magazine, on which is a small guard of Zapti-yahs. The Tabiyeh-el-Titeran is thrown down. The Bab-el-Wastani has its tower still remaining, and the road runs through the old gate, although the walls on either side have been entirely demolished. There is a customs post here. The Tabiyeh Al Fetha and Tabiyeh Al Chaouk have been removed, and the rammert levelled tens burlin have to any great lega ng the heat In their tessel over in male rampart levelled. rampart levelled. There is a small magazine 300 yards behind the Tabiyeh Al Chaouk. The Tabiyeh-es-Sabunchiyeh is thrown down. The Bab-el-Mondhem and the citadel are still standing, but the walls are much out of repair, and are falling into decay. North of the citadel, on the river bank, is the Nejibiyeh Palace, a fine-looking house, the residence of the Wali. On the glacis are several brick fields, and the clay is suitable for making good bricks and tiles. The portion of the town on the right bank is mostly inhabited by settled Arabs and Shiahs. There are two telegraph lines from *Baghdad* to *Fao*. One, the original line, of two wires. runnine to Hillah and Diwaniyeh on the H H PE reurs, milt righta nade of prin outside with BERRI ten constit santry brow propel ibr I to Anno Telegraph. Samawa, Shaikh-ash-Shayukh to Korna. The newer line, a single wire, runs also to Korna, but follows the left bank of the Tigris, through Azaziah, 1 VOL. L.

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٢٤٠] (٣١٢/٤٥)

26 Kut-'l-Amara and Amara. From Korna they both run through Busra to Fao, where they join the Persian Gulf line. From *Bagkdad to Mosul* the line follows the post road through Kifri, Kirkuk and Altun Keupri, and is a line of two wires on iron poles. From *Mosul* 1 tefit month to Diarbekr is a line of two wires on wood poles following the bank of the Klal Tigris to Jazirah-ibn-Omar, and across the Tor Abdin range to Diarbekr. From Diarbekr to Constantinople there are three wires on wooden poles. From Baghdud to Kermanshah and Tehran is the Persian line following the main trade route through Bakuba, Khanikin, Tak-i-Girra Pass and Karind. There are two wires on wood poles. The office in Baghdad occupies a tumble barn comp Kirb There are two wires on wood poles. The office in Baghdad occupies a tumble down building, and it is in a very bad state; the instruments are badly kept, and of inferior workmanship. The bridge-of-boats consists of 27 pontoons, made of light wooden plank-ing, thickly coated with bitumen on the outside. They are 10 feet broad and 25 feet long, with a 6 feet gunbetwee M power gree wale, to allow Kuffahs and small boats to pass underneath. The pontoons are secured to a strong iron chain passed across the river. In high floods, it has to be swung back; the approaches to the bridge on either bank are through very narrow intricate streets. The current at the bridge in Base it is : Th April was about four miles an hour ; the breadth of the stream being 320 yards, and in flood time 30 to 36 feet deep in the centre. but m The barracks for the regular troops are a little above the boat bridge on the and A left bank, and consist of a line of very substantial two-storied brick buildings, built on three sides of a square looking out over the river. Recruits were at work learning their drill with the Martini Peabody rifles. The men in the barrack rooms were packed close together, their beds touching ; Karine and were very crowded. tance Muhammad Ahsuf Pasha is the present Wali of Baghdad ; he is a modern Tark educated in Paris. All questions of government are now referred to Constantinople, and almost all the independent power of the old Walis is gone. The embankment at Hillah on the Euphrates has gradually been falling into main disrepair ; a French engineer now estimates the cost of repairing it at £500,000, if indeed it is practicable at all. The river seems now to be taking the Hindiyeh channel, and last year the channel opposite Hillah was almost dry, The Tigris annually floods the plain above Baghdad. Wheat, barley, wood, dates, are the staple produce of the Mesopotamian plain, and the soil is extraordinarily fertile. In spring, the so-called desert is covered with nutritious natural grasses in endless variety, and at all seasons a few showers will turn its brown surface green. The river banks both of the Tigris and Euphrates present great facilities to cultivators, and between September and March crop after crop of wheat, barley, maize and beans are raised by means of irrigation along the banks of those and the other rivers. If the Government made banks to keep out the spring floods and constructed or reopened some of the ancient canals, the yield of cereals and the increase of trade and population would be enormous. The plain round Baghdad is by no means a sandy desert, but is all rich alluvial clay, requiring irrigation to convert it into splendid corn-producing Karn mile country. A good deal of water lodges in the hollows in the rains, and crops grow without irrigation. straig 7 From October to May the climate of Baghdad is cool and invigorating. serais The greatest heat is from July to the middle of August. Climate. runs f

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢١ و] (٣١٢/٤٦)

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٦ظ] (٣١٢/٤٧) LIBRAR HSILIN

		The stages are-		28						
1. Jalaida       1       1       18       18         2. Dalli Abbas       1       18       18       18         3. Dalli Abbas       28       96       17         4. Kura Tapa       22       117         6. Kurit       22       117         7. Tuak Khurmati       22       117         8. Kirkuk       22       119         8. Kirkuk       22       119         8. Alkun Kenpri       21       129         8. Alkun Kenpri       120	16	and trade and				Int				1.4
1       That Albas       93       95         2       Kirin       92       117         3       Two Khurmati       92       117         4       Two Khurmati       92       117         5       Nithin       92       117         6       Kirin       92       117         6       Kirin       92       117         1       Kulak       92       116         9       Altan Kenpri       97       214         11       Kulak       92       225         11       Kulak       92       225         11       Kulak       92       225         12       Moral       92       225         13       Moral       92       225         14       Kuka Kospi       12       225         13       Moral       12       225         14       Moral       12       225         15       Moral       16       100       110         14       Moral       12       226       225         15       Moral       12       226       225         16       Moral       <							18	18		
4       Kurit       1       22       117         6       Twa Khurmati       22       121       141         7       Tank       23       127       214         10       Evaluation       23       127       214         11       Kinku       20       244       11         11       Kalan       20       244       11         11       Kalan       20       244       11         11       Kalan       20       244       11         12       Mond       20       244       11         13       Salan       200       244       11         14       Kalan       200       244       11         15       Mond       10       200       244         14       Kalan       10       200       244         15       Mond       10       200       200       200         14       Takak       10       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200       200										
i. Track Thermatic       i. i		4. Kara Tapa								
7. Tank       1       167         9. Attion Keepri       2       245         10. Erbil       2       245         11. Kalak       2       245         12. Moral       2       245         13. Moral       2       245         14. Kalak       2       245         15. Moral       2       245         16. Attal       2       245         17. Tank       2       245         18. Moral       2       245         19. Moral       2       245         10. Attal       2       245         11. Kalak       2       245         11. Kalak       2       245         10. Attal       2       245         11. Kalak       2       245        11. Kalak <td></td>										
9. Altent Kengri       97       244         11. Kahal       97       244         12. Moral       97       244         13. Moral       97       244         14. Kahal       98       245         15. Kata       245       245         16. Kata       245       245         16. Kata       245       245		7. Tauk								
10. Eröld										
12. Mond		10. Erbil								
This is an easy route, and easily passable for artillery throughout its entire inder (see Kifri and Moseil). The fact is the inder of the Model follows the right bank of the Tigris, and presents on the other route to Model follows the right bank of the Tigris, and presents on the theorem of the inder of th										1
Image: A control of the Mosell follows the right bank of the Tigris, and presents no difficulties, except that between Tikrit and Mosell there are no villages, and only Arab camps from which to obtain supplies.         Raiding parties of the Shammar Arabs render this route unsafe.         To description of this route, 'sce Mosel Arabs render this route unsafe.         To description of the portion from Suffit to Sulaimaniah, sce Route VI.         The total distance is 206 miles.         The total distance is 206 miles.         To description of the portion from Kifri to Sulaimaniah, sce Route VI.         The total distance is 206 miles.         To description of the portion from Suffit to Sulaimaniah, sce Route VI.         The total distance is 206 miles.         The Sagirma Pass and parts of the road would require improving to be scatched for artiller.         The sampting through the country of the Hamawand and strends, who are noted robber.         There is another route along which a military road has been partially made, with word, we do be strends. The Mosel post to at strends.         The sacross the Description time days from Bagbad, constant going to medary. From Damascus to Bayrout some line houre by mail ear.         The following are the balting-places on the road, with the approximate distances between them:         Salaring thue the sale of the second south and the sale of the second south and the sale of the second south in the second south and the sale of the second south and the sale of the second south in the second south the approximate second south in the second south the approx			2	and the second second		1.1.1.1	rough	out its er	tire	
Saklawiyeh	0	The total distance i The Sagirma Pass a passable for artillery. From Kifri to Sul caravans, owing to its Jaf Kurds, who are not There is another rou which goes to Sulain north-west, and is less <i>Routes across the De</i> camel riders to reach the dromedary post. Baghdad to Damas by dromedary. From The following are	s 206 m aimania passing ted robb te along taniah direct t sert.—T te Medi cus is al Damase the ha	illes. is of the through through through 1 through 1 han the fc Che straig terranean bout nine us to Beyn	road woul scarcely the count military ro Kirkuk. ' urmer, but htest route is that fo days from out some	d require ever use try of th ond has b This mak is more across th ollowed b n Baghd nine hour	e impu d by ee Hau een pa tes a o frequen e Syria y the l ad, con s by n	travellers nawand rtially m létour to ated. un Desert ate Cons astant gu	be s or and ade, the for ular	
Saklawiyeh          40         Rumadi          23         Hit          40         Gisair Khubbaz          40         Gisair Khubbaz          40         Gisair Khubbaz          40         Aamij          24         Rajni Sabra          20         Imheywar (Wells)          23         Igaara (Wells)             Zagr             Itinf              Rummana               Aitha               Idhmair               Jubnair		distances between them						Miles.		
Hit			***					40		1
Gisair Khubbaz           35         Anmij           24         Rajmi Sabra          20         Imbaywar (Wells)          23         Iydawa           35         Igaara (Wells)          38         Zaef          40         Iltinf          45         Rummana          34         Aitha          27         Idhmair          43		Hit						40		1
Rajni Sabra          20         Imheywar (Wells)          23         Igaara (Wells)          35         Zagt          38         Zagt          40         Iltinf          45         Rummana           34         Aitha          43         Damagens          43								35		
Imbeywar (Wells)           23         Iydawa           35         Igaara (Wells)          38         Zagf          40         Iltinf          45         Rummana          34         Aitha          27         Idhmair          43		Rajmi Sabrn						63/3		
Igaara (Wells)           38         Zagf           40         Iltinf          45         Rummana          34         Aitha          27         Idhmair          43		Imheywar (Wells)	***					23		
Zagf             40           Iltinf             45           Rummana            34           Aitha            27           Idhmair            43								00		
Rummana             34           Aitha             34           Idhmair             27           Idhmair             43		Iydawa Igaara (Wells)				***		40		
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		Iydawa Igaara (Wells) Zagf Iltinf Rummana Aitha Idhmair	  					43		1.5
TOTAL DISTANCE 515		Iydawa Igaara (Wells) Zagf Iltinf Rummana Aitha Idhmair	  					43		



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٢و] (٨٢/٤٣)

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67	Mediterranean.							
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## Arab Tribes on the Tigris.

The principal divisions of the Bedouin Arab tribes who wander about the country of the Lower Tigris and Euphrates may be classed as follows: *Kab or Chab Arabs.*—These tribes inhabit the southern portion of the Khuzistan plain extending along both banks of the Karun from Muhammerah and also along the Bamishir to the Persian Gulf.

They are a large collection of tribes partly settled and partly nomadic. They extend from Wais on the Karun to Khalfabad on the Jarahi, eastward to the Hindiyan stream, and southward to the sea; so that the country held by the Shaikh of this tribe is of considerable importance; including the mouth of the river Karun, and the important port of Muhammerah. The Chab territory is tributary to Persia.

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٢ظ] (٣١٢/٤٩)

30 Shaikh Mizal Khan of Muhammerah, a man of considerable influence, is till it t the principal shaikh of the Chab Arabs. *Muntifik Arabs.*—These are by far the most powerful tribe of lower Me-sopotamia. They inhabit the country enclosed between the lower Tigris and Euphrates, and on the right bank of the Euphrates south of Suk-ush-Shiukh as far as the desert east of Busra. of Th tion ( A portion of them, the original Bedouin stock, are still nomad, but a large Taki portion of them are Fallahin, and cultivate the fertile land along the Euphrates in Fi and Tigris near their junction. Suk-ush-Shiukh is their principal settleof th ment. These Fallahin are sometimes known as Marsh Arabs. Large numbers of villages of reed huts, with cultivated strips of land, have been banked out from the inundations and extend a long way above Kurna. mint anth-of La In the Hawizah district are many of the Muntifik tribes, migrated from the right bank of the Tigris, between Amara and Korna, to escape the exac-tions of their Shaikhs. When the Mula of Hawizah is strong, they pay him tribute; when he is weak, they decline to do so. The Muntifik contain some 20 subdivisions, subject to constant change, as Burn inelu Khor regards numbers and strength. The Beni Sa'ad are a large division occupying the loop between the rivers r Kurna. Some divisions of the Muntifik are also to be found to the north-Halib the di indep near Kurna. west of Baghdad. than the or Lorist Albu Muhammad .- These Arabs live along the left bank of the Tigris from Amara to Kurna. They live in reed huts, and cultivate what land they can reclaim from the great marshes. They are occasionally to be found in the Muntifik country on the right bank. *Rubia*.—These inhabit the districts on the right bank of the Tigris south ech ! of Kut-I-Amara and Ali Gherbi. They are also known as the Rubbah. They are now cultivators or Fallahin for the most part, but at one time occupied the whole of the present Muntifik country. The Amara are a large subtribe and th Ghuli in the Field of the Rubia. Bani Lam.—Along the left bank of the Tigris, between it and the lower slopes of the Pusht-i-Kuh range, are the Bani Lam Arabs. They occasionally roam as far north as Mandali and the junction of the entire to art Diafa also and divis Diala and Tigris ; but remain round Bedrai and Torbatiyeh, and extend as far south as the Tib and Kerkhah rivers. They are a turbulent lot, always at feud with the Lur tribes over the Persian frontier. Zobaid.—On the right bank of the Tigris, occupying the intervening country between it and the Euphrates to the south-west of Baghdad, are the Zobaid Arabs. T pener Ravis Ture Zobaid Araos. Shamar Toga.—To the north-east and east of Baghdad are the Shamar Toga, the Battah and several other small Fallabin tribes. Shamar.—Along the right bank of the Tigris, between Baghdad and Jazirah, extending over the large extent of country known as Al Jazirah, are the Shamar Arabs, a very large tribe with many subdivisions. They are an off-host of the great Naid tribe, who are distinguished as Jahal Shamar. B mly Gain the offshoot of the great Najd tribe, who are distinguished as Jabal Shamar. the Routes in Luristan. place like a In any route which leads from the Mesopotamian plains into Persia, the chief difficulty lies in the ascent of the great platean, which extends all over Central Persia, and varies in level from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. B valley

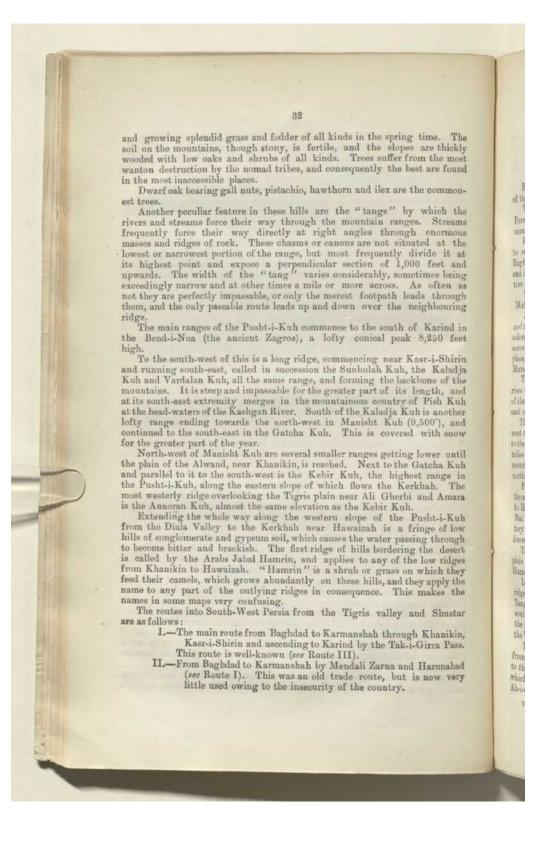
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٣٢و] (٣١٢/٥٠)

31 iuffuente in In Azerbaijan and North-West Persia this plateau ascends to the westward till it merges in the still higher mass of rolling hills round Lake Van. of lower W. In Ardelan the plateau is bounded on the west by the several lofty ranges of Turkish Kurdistan. In Luristan the plateau falls away towards the Tigris plain in a succession of parallel ranges, known generally as the Pusht-i-Kuh. Overlooking Khuzistan the plains of Shustar and the Karun river are the Bakhtiari Mountains, forming the edge of the plateau in that direction, and in Farsistan and the Mekran coast the ridges forming the southern boundary k-ush-S , bot a her he Kapirate neipal antiof the plateau reach down to the sea coast. Luristan is roughly divided into two portions by the River Diz, the country to the north-west being known as Lur-i-Kuchuk, and that to the sonth-east as Lur-i-Buzurg. This river also separates the two great divisions of land, hay ve Karna of Lur tribes ; the Faili who inhabit Lur-i-Kuchuk, and the Bakhtiari, Lur-iignated fre pe file etc-Buzurg. hey pay En Lur-i-Kuchuk is further divided in Pish Kuh and Pusht-i-Kuh. Pish Kuh includes the districts more immediately under the control of Burujird and Khorramabad, extending to Hulilan on the Kerkhah. t change, # Pusht-i-Kuh is the more mountainous country to the westward of Hulilan as far as the Tigris plain. The tribes of the Pusht-i-Kuh are under an the riven the direct control of Hassan Ghuli Khan, the chief of the Faili, and practically o the north independent of the Persian Government. The district is far more inaccessible than the Pish Kuh, contains no large towns, and is less under the control of the central Government. Hassan Ghuli Khan still retains the title of Wali of the Time t land they Luristan. ound in the The Pish Kuh tribes are without a supreme chief of the various tribes, each having its own particular head, or "Tushmal." In the Pusht-i-Kuh and the more mountainous portion of the Pish Kuh, the authority of Hassan gris south mh. They Ghuli Khan is supreme; who is a powerful and vigorous ruler, independent in the impregnable position he has taken up among the mountains. In Pish Kuh the tribes are mostly sedentary, while in the Pusht-i-Kuh they are e oecurie e subtribe entirely nomad. the lower Layard in 1846 says several subdivisions left the Pusht-i-Kuh owing to acts of oppression of the Wali and settled in the plain country round Diztul. Similar acts of oppression on the part of Hassan Ghuli Khan have also driven large numbers to settle along the Tigris in Turkish territory; and consequently the district is now almost depopulated, and numerous tion of the extend as es over the divisions and tribes given by Layard are non-existent, or nearly so. The people in Pusht-i-Kuh, where we came across them, were quiet and peaceable, and did not seem to deserve the bad name given them by Layard and intervento ad, ut th Rawlinson. The Sagwand Lurs to the south-east have a bad reputation. Travellers should always procure letters to the principal chiefs. Besides the large encampment at Hassan Ghuli Khan's place at Dehbala only one or two small camps were seen through the whole of the Pasht-i-Kuh the Shar ar hind set during a four days' journey Janimak, an Luristan Mountains.-In describing the mountains of the Pusht-i-Kuh, the chief feature to be noticed is the parallel character of the ridges forming They are at the main chain, which run in a general direction north-west and south-east. The ridges are steep, lofty masses of limestone, the strata being in some hamat laces vertical with huge cliffs and precipices, and steep impassable summits like a Spanish sierra. Persia, the Between these ridges are enclosed numerous small plains and narrow extends 1 valleys generally of the richest soil, well watered with numerous springs,





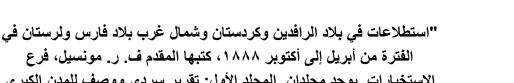
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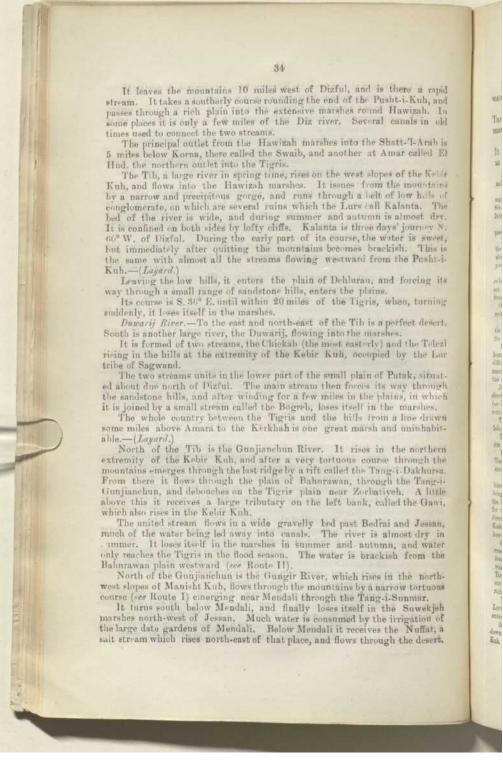
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٤] (٣١٢/٥٢)

33 time. The III .- From Kut-'l-Amara to Karmanshah by Bedrai, Dehbala, Charare this dowar, and the Vardalan Pass (see Route II). om the ne This is a rough and difficult route, and not used as a trade route. est are form IV.—Shustar to Hamadan by the Kerkhah Valley, the Jaidar Pass to Khorramabad and Burujird. the commo Between the Kerkhah Valley and Khorramabad is the most difficult portion of this route. which is This is one of the natural commercial arteries from Khuzistan in Central en. Stream Persia, but is partially closed owing to the lawlessness and insecurity of the a ettornato mountain districts. ated at the Route I is the easiest and best route geographically speaking for goods to reach West Persia from the Gulf, the Tigris steamers being used as far as Baghdad. Trade on the other hand passes through Turkish Custom Houses, ivide it z 0 feet mi times hing and is always liable to be checked by imposts, arbitrary or otherwise, or restricis altea s tive quarantine regulations. By Route IV goods c By Route IV goods can reach Shustar by the Karun Navigation from Muhammerah, and pass exclusively through Persian territory. *Kerkhah River*.—The Kerkhah is the principal river of Lur.i-Kuchuk and the Pusht.i-Kuh. It rises in three branches; the first and most incon-siderable has its commencement about 25 miles west of Hamadan. The second rises in three springs on Mount Elvand, 6 to 8 miles south of that place, and runs south-westward till it meets the former in the plain of Marne chemit 10 miles south area of Kameura. ds through eighbouring Karind in 8,250 feet st-i-Shirit Maran, about 10 miles south-west of Kangawar. The third, or south-east branch, called the Ab-i-Kulan, is the largest, and rises in the bills 15 miles north of Burujird, within a few miles of the springs be Kalada bone of the ength, mi Pish Kui of the river Dizful, and flows north-west through Daulutabad and the country east of Nihawand. h is another ,500'), and The three united streams go by the name of the Gamasiab, which flows west to near Bisitun, where it receives the Ab-i-Dinawar from the mountains to the north of Sangar and Dinawar. From here it turns south-west, and a few with soor miles from Harsin receives the Kara Su, which rises, one branch in the Guran lower unfi mountains west of Karmanshah, and another in the Kamiran plain to the Gatoha Kui north-west, and flows through the valley 4 miles north of that town est mage = rkhah. Th From its junction with the Kara Su the Kerkhah flows nearly due south through a very rough mountainons country, passing through several "tangs," to Hulilan. From there it makes a westerly bend flowing through the Tang-i-Bai into the lower end of the Chardawar valley. Here it receives a large tribu-tary called the Ab-i-Chenara on the right bank. Its course from Bistun is little and Amn Pusht-i-Kui ringe uf lut known, as no road follows its bank and the country is very inaccessible. The Ab-i-Chenara rises near Karind, flows south-east through the Karind ing three g the dest plain (Ab-i-Karind) past Harunabad, and down a wide fertile valley into the Harassan plain, where it is called the Ab-i-Chenara (see Route II). In a course due south from Harassan it forces its way through the lofty te low nige which the hey apply the ridges of the Vardalan Kuh by an enormous rift some miles long, called the makes the Tang-i-Salim, emerges into the Chardowar valley, and from there turns south-east. In Chardowar it receives tributaries from Zangawan and from the head of the valley, and lower down joins the Kerkhah which breaks through and Sinsta the Vardalan Range by a rift called the Tang-i-Bai. h Khanika The Kerkhah receives numerous small tributaries on its right bank .Gim Ps from the Kebir Kuh. It flows through the plains of Lort and Seimarrah to the Pul-i-Gamashau, below which it receives a large stream, the Kashgan, Haronalat which drains the mountainous region towards Khorramabad ; with others, the is now my Ab-i-Garni and Ab-i-Zal, also from the same mountains on the left bank. VOL. I.





الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٢ظ] (٣١٢/٥٣)

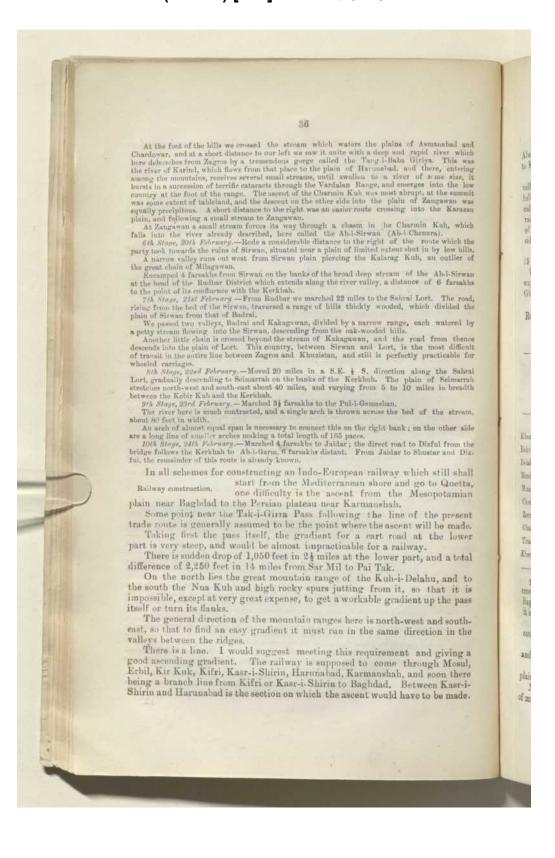


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		25
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1 100	In summer and autumn the Gungir is absorbed in the marshes and no	
all as	water then reaches the Tigris.	
	Between Badrai and Mendali are three small streams-the Ab-Kazat, Ab-	
14 M	Tursakh, and the Talk-Ab, all of them salt. They flow into the Suwekjeh	
1	marshes also.	
26)	The following is a précis of Rawlinson's Route from Zohab to Shustar. It should be read in connection with Routes I and II, both of which cross it	
	at right angles.	
14 Sec.	1st Stage, 14th February 1836 Left Sir-i-pul-i-Zohab (see Route III), and marched 10	
nite 13	miles to Deira in a general direction due south.	
1.5	The road winds round the foot of a range of hills called Danawish into a little valley watered by the Deira River, which joins the Alwand near Mula Yakub half way between	
nst (n	watered by the Deira River, which joins the Alwand near Mula Yakub half way between Sir-i-pal and Kase-i-Shirin. The road follows the right bank into Sahra Deira (the plain of Drin), a collaw group A miles hear and 2 broad	
attific il	Deira), a valley some 4 miles long and 2 broad 2ed Stage, 15th FebruaryThe river was a rushing torrent at this season and im-	
1 Abre	passable here; so we ascended the right bank to the head of the plain, and there crossed.	
This	From Deira we crossed the Sumbulah Kub, a lofty abrupt range bounding Gilan plain to the north-east by a difficult pass called the Surkhah Mil (red pass). This is a remark-	
Posta	able ridge exceeding in height all the other ranges, and exhibiting a line of naked and precipitous erags.	
ring a	The high road from Zohab to Gilan conducts over these hills by a more open pass	
	called the Tang-i-Shishrah about a farsakh north of the Surkhah Mil, but even this was not practicable for artillery, consequently the aucient route must have rounded the	
tarroin	Sumbulah Kub to the north.	
	On the summit of the Sumbulah Kuh is a tableland bounded on either side by a barrier of racky precipices.	
deten:	Descending from this the road conducts for 10 miles in a south-east direction along	
	the plain of Gilan to a rained village of that name situated at the southern extremity of the plain. Much rice is cultivated here, and the Kalhur Kurds pass the winter here.	
Tels	In ancient times the route across Mount Zagros by Gilan does not appear to have been generally followed. The passes between Gilan and Harunabad (see Route I) are very	
hë Le	been generally followed. The passes between Gilan and Harunabad (see Route I) are very difficult, and the intervening country very sparingly furnished with supplies, so that Alexander's	
itau	march would have certainly followed the high road by the gates of Zagros (Tak-i-Girra) rather than	
nitigen	this difficult and barren track. Srd Stage, 1615 FebruaryLeft Gilan and made a long march of 8 farsakbs to Zarna. The	
third'n	direct road from Ollan to the Luristan frontier passes over some high tableland called Chillah	1
her.	(see Kaladja Kuh, floute I), but this line was reported blocked with snow, so the more circuitous route by Zarna and Iwan was taken.	
र्धराज्यस्य 👘	This road led through a narrow valley between the mountains called Miandar, which we	1
e bultit	followed for 20 miles into the plain of Iwan. This glen was thickly wooded with " baind," or dwarf oak, and the trees here were of a larger	3
ribiti	size than any others seen in Persia. Herbage was rich and plentiful, this being a favourite winter residence for the Kalhur Iliats.	
ghth	The direction of the road through the valley was south. On emerging into the plain, the road	
churs.	struck across a barren track for 10 miles in a direction S, 20° E. towards Zarna. Iwan is distant 6 farsakhs S. 10° W. of Zarna at the extreme point of the plain, the	
-	intervening country being rich and fertile, well watered and cultivated. The route now	
114	being described was a great line of communication in ancient times. It is mentioned as the line of march of Alexander from Susa (Shustar) to Ecbatana (Hamadan), the reason	
Ges	for this circuitous route being that chariots and heavy carriages were unable to take the	
lent	direct line to Kermanshah up the Kerkhah valley or to Khorramabad along the course of the Kashgan although such routes might be now feasible for modern artillery. Thus there would	
her a	Kauhgan although such routes might be now feasible for modern artillery. Thus there would have been no alternative but to take them up to the plain of Karind by the Tak-i-Girma Pass.	
\$112	41h Stage, 17th February, - A long march of 11 farakhs from Zarna to Chardowar. We crossed a range upon which the snow lay one foot deep intervening between the plains of Iwan and	
1	Asmanabad going in a direction due east, and on the descent rejoined the high road from Gilan,	
210	which had traversed the elevated tableland of Chillab, in a direction south-east from that place. The Asmanabad plain is 10 miles long and 4 broad. From it to Chardowar are two roads-the	
part)	one following the course of a petty stream which waters both these plains ; the other through a	
100	richly wooded glade in the hills : the former, the high road, is the nearest aud best. The plains of Asmanabad aud Chardowar form the frontier districts of Kurdistan and	
	Luristan. Chardowar was reached at dusk; and the territory of the Pusht-i-Kuh was here entered. Chardowar is a plain 12 miles long and 5 wide.	
1	51h Stoge, 19th February Marched 4 farshkhs to Zangawan. The road led for 12 miles	
	down the plain of Chardowar through an open and wellcultivated country to the Charmin Kuh.	
ert	Run. #2	
	PL	



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Alwand, pass	Sir-i-Pul	on the	left, and g	nt would run o south-east u	p the Kala	shakin plain	
to Kifraour v	alley.						
valley (5,385'	A he	e bed of	a large str	eam would b	be followed	into Tirao	
				h-east of Tira			
called the Chi	alabakka	Kuh (5	,780'), ove	r which it wo	uld be easy	v to carry a	
of the Chalab	the Ha	s70 feet	plain. i	from Kasr-i- 5 miles ; this	Shirin to	the summit	
siderably by a	short to	innel at	the summi	t of the ridge.	, migne be	reduced con-	
From the				bad is a desce		feet in about	
15 miles, This worth	should a	antain la l	he funther	and and	1.11	e 1 e	
way construct	ion or no	t. it is an	n additiona	explored, as, v l line of comm	unication	to the Tak-i-	
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Girra Pass.							
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Girra Pass.	I.—Na			nt-Baghda	d to Ka	rmanshah	
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Girra Pass.	I.—Na	via M		nd Zarna.	d to Ka	rmanshah	
Girra Pass.	I.—Na	via M	lendali a	nd Zarna.			
Girra Pass.		via M	lendali a	nd Zarna. April.		Rate per diem.	
Girra Pass. Route No.		via M	Hours	nd Zarna. April.			
Girra Pass. Route No.		via M	Hours	nd Zarna. April.	a.	Rate per diem.	
Girra Pass. Route No.		via M	Hours	nd Zarna. April.	a.	Rate per diem.	
Girra Pass. Route No.	G # 5.	via M	Iendali a 1014 to 3014 Hours marching.	nd Zarna. April. Muz Intermediate.	s. Total.	Bute per diem, In miles, per hour,	
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Girra Pass. Route No. Sr. Khan Beni Said Bahriz	G #5.	via M 2 	Iendali a Oth to 30th Hours marchilug. 5-50 3-66	nd Zarna. April. Intermediate. 17-50 11-50	s. Total. 17*59 29*00	Bate per diem, in miles, per hour. 3 18 3 14	
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Girra Pass. Route No. Sra Khan Beni Said Bahriz Belad Ruz Mendali	GES.	via M 2 	Iendali a <i>Oth to 30th</i> Hours murching. 5-50 3-06 7-25 9-83	nd Zarna. <i>April.</i> Muz Intermediate. 17:50 11:50 23:00 27:00	s. Total. 17*59 29*00 52*00 79*00	Bate per diem, in niles, per hour. 3 18 3 14 3 17 2 74	
Girra Pass. Route No. Sra Khan Beni Said Bahriz Belad Ruz Mendali Muarenna Cheniauruk Zarna		via M 2 	Iendali a <i>Oth to 30th</i> Hours murching. 5-50 3-06 7-25 9-83 8-25 4-83 5-75	nd Zarna. <i>April.</i> Muz Intermediate. 17:50 11:50 23:00 27:00 25:50 15:75 20:25	«. Total. 17*59 29*00 52*00 79*00 104*50 120*25 140*50	Bate pr diem, in niles, per hour. 3 18 3 14 3 17 2 74 3 09 3 226 3 52	
Girra Pass. Route No. Sr. Khan Beni Said Bahriz Belad Ruz Mendali Muarenna Chenisuruk Zarna Charmilia		via M 2	Iendali a <i>Oth to 30th</i> Hours murching. 5-50 3-06 7-25 9-83 8-25 4-83 5-75 4-75	nd Zarna. <i>April.</i> Muz Intermediate. 17:50 11:50 23:00 27:00 25:50 15:75 20:25 13:25	«. Total. 17*59 29*00 52*00 79*00 104*50 120*25 140*50 153*75	Bate pr diem, in niles, per hour. 3 18 3 14 3 17 2 74 3 09 3 226 3 52 2 80	
Girra Pass. Route No. Sr. Khan Beni Said Bahriz Belad Ruz Mendali Muarenna Chenisuruk Zarna Charmilia Tirao	GBX.	via M 2	Iendali a <i>Oth to 30th</i> Hours marching. 5-50 3-06 7-25 9-83 8-25 4-83 5-75 4-75 6-16	nd Zarna. <i>April.</i> Muz Intermediate. 17:50 11:50 23:00 27:00 25:50 15:75 20:25 13:25 12:25	«. Total. 17*59 29*00 52*00 79*00 104*50 120*25 140*50 153*75 166*00	Bate pr diem, in niles, per hour. 3 18 3 14 3 17 2 74 3 09 3 26 3 52 2 50 1 52	
Girra Pass. Route No. Sr. Khan Beni Said Bahriz Belad Ruz Mendali Muarenna Chenisuruk Zarna Charmilia	GBS.	via M 2	Iendali a <i>Oth to 30th</i> Hours murching. 5-50 3-06 7-25 9-83 8-25 4-83 5-75 4-75	nd Zarna. <i>April.</i> Muz Intermediate. 17:50 11:50 23:00 27:00 25:50 15:75 20:25 13:25	«. Total. 17*59 29*00 52*00 79*00 104*50 120*25 140*50 153*75	Bate pr diem, in niles, per hour. 3 18 3 14 3 17 2 74 3 09 3 226 3 52 2 80	
Girra Pass. Route No. Sr. Khan Beni Said Bahriz Belad Ruz Mendali Muarenna Cheniauruk Zarna Charmilia Tirao Khorassabad	GRS.	via M 2	Iendali a <i>Oth to 30th</i> Hears marchildg. 5 50 3 06 7 25 9 83 8 25 4 83 5 75 4 75 6 16 3 25	nd Zarna. <i>April.</i> Muz Intermediate. 17:50 11:50 23:00 27:00 25:50 15:75 20:25 13:25 12:25	a. Total. 17*59 29*00 52*00 79*00 104*50 120*25 140*50 153*75 166*00 176*50	Bate per diem, in miles, per hoar, 3'18 3'14 3'17 2'74 3'09 3'26 3'52 2'80 1'82 3'20	

There is no water in the summer, and the more northern route by Bahriz

and Belad Ruz is then taken. We left Baghdad at 8-30 A.M. by the Bab-l-Wastani, and struck across the plain following the line of the telegraph poles. Numerous caravans, some of camels from the Mosul direction, and others of mules, donkeys, and strings of pilgrims from Persia. The road is a well

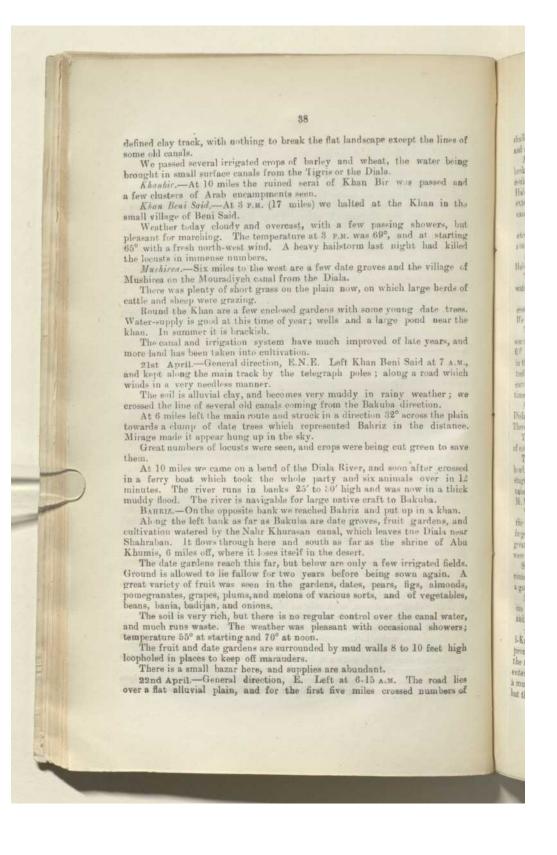
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e water big

shallow irrigation cuts, muddy but easy going : the larger canals are narrow

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and deep; impassable for baggage animals. At  $\theta$  miles from Bahriz entered a series of low mounds strewn with broken bricks and pieces of glazed blue and green pottery, among which we could trace the lines of several ancient canals. These mounds are called Shahr Habih, and extend for  $\vartheta$  miles along the road, and mark the site of some extensive city. The soil is a rich alluvial clay, and the reopening of these

caunals would restore fertility to this district. The read is well defined but not much used, and we saw nobody all day except two small Arab encomponents with their flocks. At this time of year, abundance of rain water is to be found in the hollows between the mounds

At 15 miles a large marsh about 1 mile square was passed, called Shahr Habib, with drinkable water and good grazing round the edges

The grass, except in the hollows, was getting burnt up now. In summer water has to be carried in skins on this route. Balad Baz.-At 23 miles wheat and barley crops again appeared, and we

crossed numerous small canals, offshoots from a large one at Balad Ruz. We halted in the gardens of the place at 2-15 P.M.

The heat of the sun was beginning to make itself felt at midday, but the we ther otherwise was pleasant, with cool north-west breezes. Temperature  $61^{\circ}$  at starting and  $78^{\circ}$  at 2 r.a. Flies and mosquitoes very troublesome in the date gardens. The grass is very fine; red and white clover, yellow trefoils, rye grass and other English varieties were noticed. The mules carried no barley and were fed entirely on grass as is the usual custom at this time of year.

A large canal called the Nahr Balad Ruz comes through here from the Dida near Shahraban, and is crossed by a small brick bridge in the village. There is a strong flow of muddy water in it now.

The date and fruit gardens are enclosed by high mud walls ; a few fields of cotton are also grown.

There are 10 zaptiyahs posted here, and it seems a peaceable neighbour-hood. The inhabitants are settled Arabs. The town is very dirty with green stagnant pools among the gardens, and it is not surprising that it is very unhealthy, and that the plague broke out here in 1884. A Greek proprietor, M. Baie, has a nice house here and farms the neighbouring district.

The Balad Ruz canal runs south for some 8 miles and then loses itself in the desert ; there is no system of directing the irrigation, and the water forms large reedy marshes extending for a considerable way to the north-east, and great quantities of water go waste. "Houbara," snipe, quail and partridge were to be found here.

Supplies here were abundant from a small bazar. The village is surrounded by a high mud wall, and the road enters and leaves it through a gateway with loopholed wall on either side.

a gateway with toopholed wall on either side. A track leads north along the west bank of the canal to Shahraban which can be reached in eight hours. Now a large marsh has to be waded through, and probably floods from the canal have blocked the road altogether. 23rd April.—General direction, E. Left Bahriz at 5 s.M. The Pusht-i-Kuh hills are now plainly visible in front. The Jabal Daimuri, a conical prominent peak, forms a good landmark for steering towards Mendali. For the first two miles our path led through irrigated wors, and then endeally the first two miles our path led through irrigated crops, and then suddenly entered on an overflow from the canal and we had to wade for two miles through a muddy marsh 18" to 2' deep; the track was easily visible through the reeds; but the baggage got wet owing to the mules stumbling in some deep cuts.



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40 By making a détour of some eight miles to the south this swamp might be partially avoided. This is the regular caravan route, and the path is dry, or nearly so, in summer. From Ruz to Mendali the bearing across the desert Wal is almost due cast. There was good grass on the plain for the first two miles after leaving the heit marsh, but it got more burnt up and disappeared as we went on : earlier in the spring there was plenty. Mendali was visible five hours before we arrived as a mirage. At 21 miles we forded the Nuffut River, a stream of brackish water which flows east of Mendali and joins the Gunjir to the south. It rises between the Jabal Luti Bagheba and Jabal Daimuri. The banks were lined with sedges, and the stream flowed in a narrow bed with steep banks 20 feet high. We met a caravan of 30 camels with dates from Mendali on their has high. ilon way to Baghdad. ques From the ford we crossed a bare plain covered with saline incrustation, tow through which several small brackish streams flowed towards the Gunjir. For the last two miles before reaching Mendali some wheat crops and grass were passed, and at 2-45 we reached the date gardens which surround thr the town. jun Mi MENDALL .- This is a place of 1 500 houses built of mud and sun-dried bricks, in the middle of extensive date and fruit gardens, which form an oblong Tan; round it some 3 miles long and 11 broad ; the houses are scattered on some low mounds in the centre. The gardens are watered by numerous canals from the Gunjir River, which the emerges from a gap in the hills some 5 miles to the north-east. hare Oranges, pomegranates, lemons, almonds, figs, and dates are the chief fruits. The only trade of the place is in dates and dried fruits with Baghdad. The dates are said to be especially good here. Saddles and horse Iman furniture, numdahs, and felt coats were made in the bazar. htteg The date gardens are enclosed by a mud wall round the outer edge, some 20 feet high with loopholed towers at intervals; each garden also is partitioned off with high walls. this f The district is a quiet one, as the Arabs do not raid here now, and the The district is a quiet one, as the Arabs do not raid here now, and the Kurds from over the border only at rare intervals. There is a Persian Consul here : he told us the route we intended to take was absolutely impracticable without an escort of 100 men ! There is a kainmakam and a few zaptiyahs quartered. The inhabitants are a mixture of Kurds, Persians, Arabs and Turks; principally the first named. Most of the inhabitants are Sunni Musalmans, but there is one mahalla of 200 houses exclusively Shiah. enter 「「「 l bride The impo Fi Kazania .- Bearing 185°, and 41 miles distant is Kazania, a village of 500 houses on the bank of the Gunjir surrounded by a large patch of date gardens, Then talley ing the to St the inhibitants of which are all Shiahs. Ghaib.—Bearing 250°, and 5 miles distant is Ghaib, a village of 300 honses in a smaller patch of date trees. Both these plantations are surrounded by mud walls. Good grass grew on the plain to the south, and a few flocks of Good grass grew on the plain to the south, and a few flocks of sheep were seen. The climate in summer is very unhealthy, and stagnant pools in the gardens and general want of sanitation must make it more so. It was severely visited by the plague in 1884. in an Imm topp The sun was powerful at noon, temperature 80°, with a cool north-west wind, which made marching pleasant. On the 24th it rained heavily in the afteracross N remain ETEW O

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and a second	41	
migit is the is do.		
the date	Routes from Mendali From Mendali to Khanikin is two stages of nine	
	hours each, the intermediate stage being Kala Nuft, a small frontier post.	
aving 15	Water is all brackish on the way. To Bedrai is a caravan route of two stages of eight hours each, Ab-i-Tursak	
Titt hell	being the intermediate one. No supplies available : water also brackish.	
trivel ma	Some petroleum wells exist in the hills about 12 miles to the south-east	
in	Petroleum, at the foot of a prominent peak called Jabal Gueb-	
ish ma lt in	rian.	
ance line	A few years ago petroleum from here was taken to Baghdad in skins on camels, but as no attempt was made to refine it for lighting purposes, it	
s Zo ju	has been superseded by the imported article from America or Baku.	
60 the	25th AprilGeneral direction, N.E. Left Mendali and threaded	
	along a narrow track through the gardens for about a mile, emerging on an	
Tustain	open grassy plain crossed by several irrigation cuts, after which we headed	
bjit. Mota zi	towards the line of hills to the N.E. After 41 miles we reached the Tang-i-Sunmar, the gap in the low hills	
andra a	through which the Gunjir River issues. It flows in a gravely hed 400 to 500	
a attrict	yards wide in several straggling channels. The outer line of the hills runs	
sam-dil	332° and 145°. Balad Ruz from here bears 258°.	
in oblay	Persian Frontier Passed the Persian frontier at the entrance of the	
00.5m	Tang-i-Sunmar ; marked by a heap of loose stones by the roadside.	
	A short way beyond forded the river, here a rapid stream 2 feet deep, and then followed the right side of the river valley, 1½ miles wide, bordered by low	
r, #12	bare hills, which increase in height as we ascend.	
he did	At 111 miles pass a tumulus and small shrine on the opposite bank called	
s wit	Imam-i-Sunmar (1,000').	
d hore	The riverbed is here 1 mile wide, and strewn with branches and débris	
1.	brought down by the spring floods. People from Mendali were gathering this for firewood.	
er edg	Soil improves as we go on, and more grass is seen.	
rden als	Kala Dubrulch.—At 174 miles pass Kala Dubruleh (1,270'), the ruins of	6
and the	a fort built on a spur to defend the passage of the valley, beyond which we	1
-000	entered the Vargatch valley & mile wide, having a steep rugged range of the	
标题	same name immediately to the south-east. A salt stream flows in here on the	
	left bank. Above this point the river water is quite sweet. Pul-i-Surrafsha.—At 211 miles pass Pul-i-Surrafsha, the ruins of a small	
babitum	bridge. The river bed is now 60 yards wide and is bordered by low cliffs.	
the fit	The old bridges, ruined forts, &c., passed on this route show it was once an	
9 <u>13</u> 11	important road,	
estil	Forded the river again above the bridge 2' 6" deep with a rapid stream.	
garden	There is plenty of rich grass, mostly clover, on the hill slopes and in the valley. A few stray patches of Indian corn were passed just sprout-	
	ing which the nomads sow in the early spring and then leave to take care	
0 hum	of themselves until they arrive in the summer. The valley has now narrowed	
inded by	to 300 to 400 yards wide and the path is easy going along the river bank	
locis C	Muarenna Camp Ground At 251 miles ford to left bank again and halt	
h h	in an open grassy basin among the hills called Muarenna Camp (1615)	
ha	Immediately to the north-west rises the Jabal Daimuri, a long narrow ridge topped by a cliff 300 to 500 feet high. This forms a good landmark, seen	
	across the desert from Balad Ruz.	
stell	No one was met at this stage and the country is quite deserted ; only the	
山田	remains of some of last year's camps were noticed. Good clover and grass	
	grew on the slopes now,	
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٨ظ] (٢١٢/٦١)

> 42 Weather today cloudy, with a fresh north-west breeze, and towards evening a heavy thunderstorm. Temperature 68° at noon. There is room for a large camp of troops among the low hills bordering the valley.

26th April .- General direction, E.N.E. At 5 A.M. left camp. The track at first keeps along the left bank, which cuts its way down the centre of the at inst keeps along the left cank, which cuts its way how the centre of the valley in a deep narrow bed bordered by cliffs of rocky conglomerate 50' to 80' high. Cross several small ravines from the hills to the right. Another road follows the right bank, but is rougher than this, and the hills on that side come close to the water's edge.

Disgarran Falley.—At 3 miles we passed round the end of a spur which juts out here and entered a long grassy valley 200 to 300 yards wide, hordered by ragged spurs from the high ranges on either side and known as Dizgarran valley (1,815').

On either side of the river bed are flat terraces extending to the foot of the On either side of the river bed are flat terraces extending to the foot of the border hills. The track is an easy one along the left bank over a close sward of good grass dotted with brilliant flowers. To the south is the Tulwar-i-Khuda Range, a series of impassable rocky ridges, which run 163°, and parallel to one another. The culminating ridge of this range is a sharp razor-edge summit of limestone cliffs, and about 4,000' above sea level. No one was met during this stage, but the remains of several of last year's and the second of the track of the track of the termine of the several of last year's

encampments were seen, and the nomad Kalhur Kurds will be here in about

a fortnight's time. Pul-i-Dukhtar-i-Kurd.-At 31 miles we passed by the ruins of an old Fuch-Distance-L-Mara.—At 54 miles we passed by the runs of an old bridge, called the Pul-i-Dukhtar-i-Kurd, over the narrow riverbed. If this were repaired, we could cross here, and avoid some narrow bits higher up. A track leads north from here to Sir-i-Pul-i-Zohab. It is said to be rough and difficult, only used by the Kurd Iliats migrating. The hills on

both sides of the valley get more rugged, and are topped with cliffs of grey limestone.

Zarrat Valley .- At 6 miles we crossed a low undulation and emerged both and emerged into the Zarrat valley (1,875'),5 miles long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, bordered by rounded hills covered with fine grass. Several small streams come in on either bank. The river keeps on the north side of the valley and flows in a deep bed bordered by cliffs 60 to 80 feet high. A few shrubs and low fig trees make their appearance on the hillsides now for the first time, and the stream banks are lined with oleanders.

The stream banks are lined with oleanders. The head of the valley is closed by a spur from the end of one of the ridges of the Tulwar-i-Khuda. A steep cliff abuts into the stream, and our track leads steeply over the spur rejoining the river valley on the other side. The soil is soft clay and shale, and a cutting could easily be made to avoid the steep portion. At the bend of the river, on the opposite bank, is the head of a broad valley running 345° and down which a large stream flows. *Tang-i-Shutargardan.*—At 9½ miles, the head of the valley is closed by a ridge through which the river forces its way by a narrow winding gorge called the Tang-i-Shutargardan. The road winds along the edge of the cliff overlooking the water. The gorge is § mile long and from 30 to 40 yards wide, bordered by cliffs 150 feet high. The remains of an old bridge exist here, and also of a constom house. This shows that this was once a trade route fallen into disuse owing to the lawless and unsettled state of the country. From the gorge we owing to the lawless and unsettled state of the country. From the gorge we pass the river valley diagonally and ford the stream in the centre of it. Fine grass grew in the valley and on hillsides all along this stage.

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Chemisuruk Plain At 114 miles we left the Gunjir valley and turned	
north through an easy but narrow pass (2,200'), which opened into the plain	
of Chemisuruk. The Gunjir valley continues on a bearing of 12.8°, the ridges bordering it close in, and are covered with low shrubs and trees.	
The river rises in Iwan plain at the foot of Manisht Kuh, and reaches the	
Tam Sambak valley through a succession of narrow gorges known as the	
Tang-i-Iwan. A footpath is said to lead to Iwan and Zarna up the valley,	
but no practicable path for mules.	
We halted and pitched our camp in the centre of the Chemisuruk valley	
alongside a small stream (2,225'). No Iliats had yet arrived and not a human being was seen anywhere. This valley slopes south, and is 8 miles long and	
S to 4 broad, joined by several side valleys. The camp was 2,225 above sea	
level. Most of the soil is a fertile clay, with here and there large patches of	
grey shale in rounded hillocks. These grew no vegetation whatever but	
contained numerous small nodules, which lay scattered on the surface and proved	
to be iron pyrites.	
Gilon KuhFrom 346° to 10° extends the Gilan Kuh, a steep ragged im- passable ridge about 5,000' above sea level, which separates this plain from	
that of Gilan. It runs generally N.W. and S.E. A rough track used by	
nomads crosses through a rocky gorge and affords access to the Gilan valley,	
and from thence to Sir-i-Pul.	
To the east of the valley are several wooded ranges running parallel	
to the Gunjir in the direction of Zarna.	
The ridge immediately to the east of the valley is called the Bagh Kuh	
from the number of wild fig trees dotted about its slopes. The rock is a soft white limestone with horizontal strata, and the action of	
the weather has formed the hillsides into a series of a rocky terraces like stairs.	
To the west are several long valleys growing abundance of good grass.	
To the south-east of the Gilan Kuh is a continuation, called the Zarna Kuh,	
of about the same elevation.	
The ridges to the north-west seem to fall away and get more rounded and	
undulating, and the country seems easy in the direction of Khanikin.	
27th April.—General direction, N.E. and S.E. Left camp, and gradually ascended towards the north-east corner of the plain, where we crossed the ridge,	
by the Tang-i-Kushk, is a gap 1 mile wide at the junction of the Zarna Kuh and	
the Bagh Kuh ; bordered a series of scarped cliffs terraced one above the other.	
The top of the pass is 4,100', or 1,875' above Chemisuruk.	
The track is rough and stony, but could be improved in a short time into	
a good road, as the gradients are easy. The steepest portion is a stony clay	
slope at the summit of the col. From the top the road winds diagonally down the hill slope to the north-	
west. It is a rough path among low trees and scattered boulders, and over-	3
looks a deep narrow valley to the right flowing towards the Gunjir.	
On reaching the foot of the slope, we had to pass a narrow rift in the	
hills also known as the Tang-i-Kushk (3,550').	
The gorge is 300 yards long, and for a short distance is 30 yards wide	
borderd by steep cliffs. The road winds between large boulders, strewn with loose stones, but with some clearing could be made into a good cart road.	
The bed of a dry torrent leads through the pass. At the northern mouth of the	
pass the track bifurcates, one running to Gilan valley to the north-west,	
distant 12 miles or one short stage.	
Our track turns south-cast up the Miandar valley 1 mile wide growing	
good grass, and dotted with fine trees like an English park. To the north	

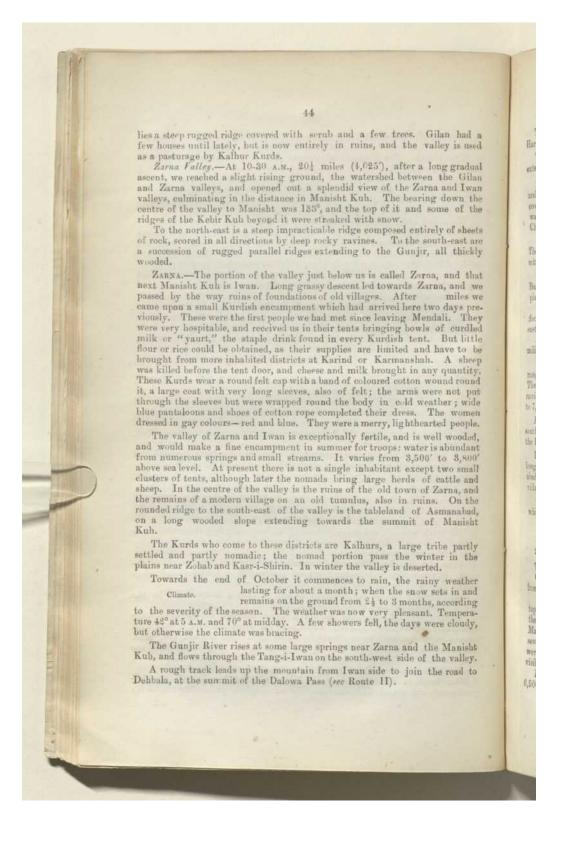
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		(30)
	45	
	These pastures belong to Reza Ghuli Khan, the Kalhur chief, who l	ivas in
	Harunabad.	ives in
	The influence of Hussain Ghuli Khan, chief of the Faili Lurs, do	es not
	extend beyond Manisht Kuh.	
	28th April.—General direction, S. E. and E. Left camp at 5-1	
	and proceeded south-east down the plain. The border ridges are t covered with trees and brushwood. At Zarna is the richest soil of the	
a	watered by a series of fine springs from which a stream issues, call	
	Chashm-i-Zarna (3,580').	70
	From Zarna we turned north-east through the Gurma-i-Zarna The narrowest part is 30 to 40 yards wide with steep shelving sides t with cliffs. By clearing the stones a good cart road could be made.	
1	From the mouth of the pass emerged into the small grassy val	ley of
	Bankur (3,915'), and turned east across it. To the south lies the w	rooded
5	plateau of Asmanabad on which is the site of an ancient city of large si We passed a stony wooded ridge by a rough track, crossed a broad	
	forming the watershed between some fine valleys stretching north-west and	
	east. And followed a path through a thick forest of fine oaks now in fir.	
6	At 13 <sup>‡</sup> miles encamped in a small basin shut in by hills called milia (4,590') close by a small cluster of Kurd tents.	Char-
7	Kalaja Knh In the afternoon I climbed to the top of the Kalaja H	Kuh, a
5	range lying east of the camp from which a fine view could be obt	ained.
¢	The hillside is composed of sheets of grey limestone rock cut up by ravines and almost bare of trees. The summit of the ridge is from	
	to 7,500'above sea level.	
4	Katchal Kuh The general direction of the Kalaja ridge is 134°	
Į.	south and 305° towards the north, where it joins a lofty rounded summit	called -
ŧ.	the Katchal Kuh. The peak of the Katchal Kuh is 7,500'. In a direction 134° runs a grassy valley 3 to 4 miles wide and about 25	miles
	long, after which the border hills close in. A road leads down this to E	
	abad crossing the Kalaja Kuh some miles farther to the south-east,	. No
0	villages were visible in this direction, only a few Kurdish tents. The pass is said to be more difficult than this. We met a caravan	today
Į.	which took this route.	under 1
	It is four stages to Karmanshah-	
	1. Gavvar (south-east end of the valley), 3. Mahidasht.	
	2. Harunabad. 4. Karmanshah.	
	This joins the main road at Harunabad.	those
	Gavvar is a very small village; few supplies are obtainable, and from Kurdish nomads.	1030
	Manisht KuhManisht Kuh bears 157° from here. The summit i	
	topped and about 9,500 above sea level. Beyond it lay the craggy rid the Gatcha Kuh. Both were thickly covered with snow. Sloping	
	Manisht Kuh towards us was the Asmanabad plateau wooded and cross	sed by
	several small ravines. To the south-east dividing Iwan from Debbala were some very steep ridges. The sharp ridge of the Tulwar-i-Khud	
	were some very steep ridges. The sharp ridge of the Tulwar-i-Khud visible on the horizon.	1 110
	Bounding the Bankur valley to the north was the Gumir Kuh rising to 6,500', the north side of which was a slope of about 25° and thickly w	

المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٣٠ظ] (٣١٢/٦٥)

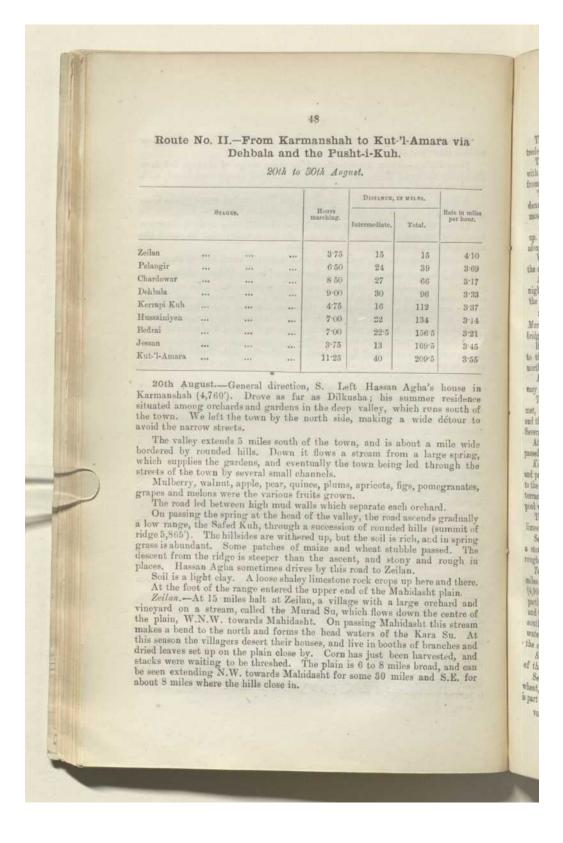
46 Chillar Falley,-Between the Gumir and the Kalaja Kuh is the Chillar valley up which a road from Gilan runs. The south-east slope of the Kalaja was a steep searped slope looking impassable. mode The Chillav valley is about 20 miles long and 4 to 5 broad containing fine the g pasture ground. The centre of the valley bears 305° from here. when 29th April.—General direction, E. N. E. Left camp at 7-15 A.M. and commenced the ascent of the Kalaja Pass, a rough track winding among boulders and skirting some craggy ravines. By carrying the road to the left an easier gradient could be found and, if cleared of stones, could be made into laba bein a fair cartroad. SUIK At the top of the ridge the hawthoro was in bud, while at the bottom it was in full leaf. At 9 A.M. the summit was reached (6,325'). The rounded summit of the ridge rose 1,000' still higher to the south-east (7,300). From the summitcom vill 247° was the bearing of Jabal Daimuri over Muarenna camp. 315° to the Kachal Kuh. From 10° to 15° was a lofty range, the Avroman Dagh, and mountains near Fro stone Sihna, both thickly covered with snow. From 40° to 60° was another snow-covered range, the Baluch Kuli and Parao Kuh north of Karmanshah. nuki We began a rough winding descent down a steep slope thickly wooded with oaks and hawthorn. It was much steeper than the ascent, and at the foot (5,860') we emerged into the broad grassy valley of Gouar their Gavvar. firm There are several springs along the foot of the ridge, and a small stream ville runs south-east down the centre of the valley towards the Ab-i-Chenara. This south-east down the centre of the valley towards the Ab-t-Obenard. One cluster of tents was the only sign of life in the whole valley. Gouar valley runs 130° for some 20 miles, and the ridges then close in. The village of Gouar lies in that direction at the head of the valley. A little stream flows south-east to join the Ab-i-Chenara at the Tang-i-Salim (see Route Kers 7 II) In a direction 305° the valley closed in at about 6 miles from here. A broad track used by nomads leads up towards Gilan. nul Inte Kalaka.—Two miles up the valley was the rains of a large brick serai called Kalaka which existed when this was a more frequented route. Several large tumuli on the stream bank point to this having been a popu-lous district in ancient times. It might be so now except for the lawlessness of the tribes and want of any settled government. The northern face of the 100 1 Kalaja Kuh for a mile on either side of the foot of the pass is an almost Men vertical sheet of rock. Gouar valley is 3 miles broad and contains a rich gravelly soil with good With grass at this senson. Tang-i-Juimark.—Crossing the valley at 84 miles we entered the Tang-itiel Juimark (5,360'), a gap in the range 100 to 200 yards broad. There are the remains of an old masonry wall drawn across the pass, a defensive post at 170 dee some former time. From the mouth of the pass the road bifurcates ; one a very rough track Wa going straight over the spurs of the Bend-i-Nua Range to Karind, and another which we took more to the eastward towards Harunabad. Two men one throu foot were met here, who said they had left Harunabad five hours before.

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Crossed another small valley on leaving the Tang and ascended a low wooded ridge (5,715').	
Tirao Valley.—From the summit a short steep series of zigzags led into the grassy valley of Tirao where three large Kurdish camps were found, with whom we halted.	
A direct road to Harunabad runs down the Tirao valley crossing the Cha- labaca Ridge. The Kurds here talk of Harunabad as Hernawr.	
Tirao valley is 12 miles long and 4 broad (5,385'), the general direction being 309° up and 118° down the valley. All these valleys run in much the	
same direction, and are parallel to each other. A small stream flowing north-west runs along the north side of it.	
This joins in the upper waters of the Alwand in the Bishewa plain. 30th April.—General direction, east and north-west. Left camp and	
commenced ascent of the Chalabaca ridge (5,780') on the north side of the valley, and crossed a broad plateau at the summit dotted with a few low trees.	
From there we commenced a gradual descent following the line of a small ravine. The soil is a rich loam, without cultivation or villages; the ruins of some stone buildings were passed in the valley.	
Several Iliats of nomad Kurds were passed with their flocks and herds making their way towards Karmanshah. They were Kalhurs moving up from their garmsir at Zahab.	
Tang-i-Simaleo.—The ravine which we follow is narrow in places, but easy going ; at the lower end is a narrow rift called Tang-i-Simaleo, through which	
flowed the Ab-i-Karind. This was again met on Route II in the Harassan valley and there called the Ab-i-Chenara and is one of the teibutaries of the	
Kerkhah.	5.1
<i>Khorassabad.</i> —Forded the river, and at 10 miles turned north through a small ravine and we found ourselves on the main road from Baghdad to Karmanshah near the small village of Khorassabad (4,800).	
From here to Karmanshah is three stages through Harunabad ; and the rond is well known to travellers. To Harunabad it is 10 miles, and to Kar- manshah 50 miles.	
We turned north-west in the direction of Karind.	
After 2 miles from Khorassabad we left the narrow gorge in which the road ran and emerged into the wide valley of Kaxind.	
Round Khorassabad were the first houses and corn fields seen since leaving	
Mendali six days previously. The country to Mendali is entirely depopulated, except by nomad tribes. With a settled government the country could be repopulated, and old trade	
routes reopened. The road through the Karind valley is stony, but fit for carts. Culverts	
over the several little streams are badly needed, as the mud in this soft soil is deep and clinging.	
A few small villages were seen on the plain to the south, and ploughing was now going on. The road follows the line of the telegraph, consisting of one wire on wooden poles in a wretched state of repair.	
The country was quite bare of trees, a contrast to the wooded valleys through which we had lately passed.	
At 10 miles reached Karind (5,410'), where we halted.	



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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٣٣]

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The soil is very fertile, and grows good wheat crops. The plain is quite	
treeless, as is also the range south of Karmanshah.	
The Kuh-i-Lanawan, bounding the plain to the south-east, is covered with low trees and shrubs. Most of the firewood for Karmanshah is brought	
from it and the Vardalan Range further south.	
These ridges were probably well wooded once, but a process of reckless	
denudation has been going on for years, and consequently the steepest and	
most inaccessible portions of the ridges are the best wooded. Large herds of cattle and sheep were grazing on what they could pick	
up. Crops of maize, melons, and vegetables are grown in the irrigated land	
along the stream banks.	
Weather clear and bright. Temperature 55° at 4 A.M. and 87° at noon in	
A considerable difference of temperature is noticeable in these districts, the	
nights being much cooler than the days. Marching was pleasant, except for	
the glare on the plain at midday.	
21st August General direction S.S.W. Left at 4 A.M. Cross the	
Murad-Su and some deep irrigation cuts on either bank, which had only foot bridges.	
Road is a broad track heading towards the rounded ridge, bounding the plain	
to the south. This is the Kuh-i-Lanawan, and 10 miles along it to the	
north-west is a high rounded summit known as the Khurkhur Kuh.	
Khurkhur Pass.—The Khurkhur pass, by which we ascend the ridge, is an easy gradient, cut up in places by small ravines eaten into the soft shaley soil.	
This is a well frequented route. Several mule and donkey caravans were	
met, carrying firewood or charcoal into the town from the Vardalan Kub:	
and the finer kind of lime (getch) used for the decoration of Persian houses. Several springs in the hillside and a little water in the ravines.	
At 81 miles reach the head of the pass (8,500'), and a small spring is	
passed.	
Kilandasht ValleyDescend into head of the small valley of Kilandasht, and pass a little village of that name hidden away in a rocky ravine, 1 mile	
to the north. It is said to be a nest of robbers. Descend sharply to a lower	
terrace of the valley near Angiruk (5,230'), a cluster of huts near a shallow	
poor with water bubbling up through the gravelly soil.	
The track is a series of narrow zigzage, descending for 330 feet over white limestone much cut up by the action of the weather.	
Several paths bifurcate from the Tang-i-Khurkhur, one going direct over	
a stony ridge to Harassan, a village passed later on. It is a shorter, but	
rougher, route than that we take. <i>Tang-i-Shani</i> .—The read follows a narrow cultivated valley until at 15	
miles a defile in the ridge to the south is reached, called the Tang-i-Shani	
(4,900). The track is rough and narrow between shelving rocky sides.	
partly in a small stream bed between boulders and large stones. It is level,	
and the bad portions might easily be improved. There is a spring at the southern end of the defile, from which runs a large stream which turns two	
water-mills. Two miles after leaving the pass, Shani village can be seen to	
the east at the loot of a tumulus, with the runs of a square mud fort.	
Shani Valley The road is now a broad level track, skirting the east side of the Shani valley 2 to 3 miles wide.	
Several villages were seen, and the district is a fertile one, producing	
wheat, barley, maize, hemp and various fruits in the orchards. This district	
is part of Hassan Agha's property, and his vakil with us was sufficient to	
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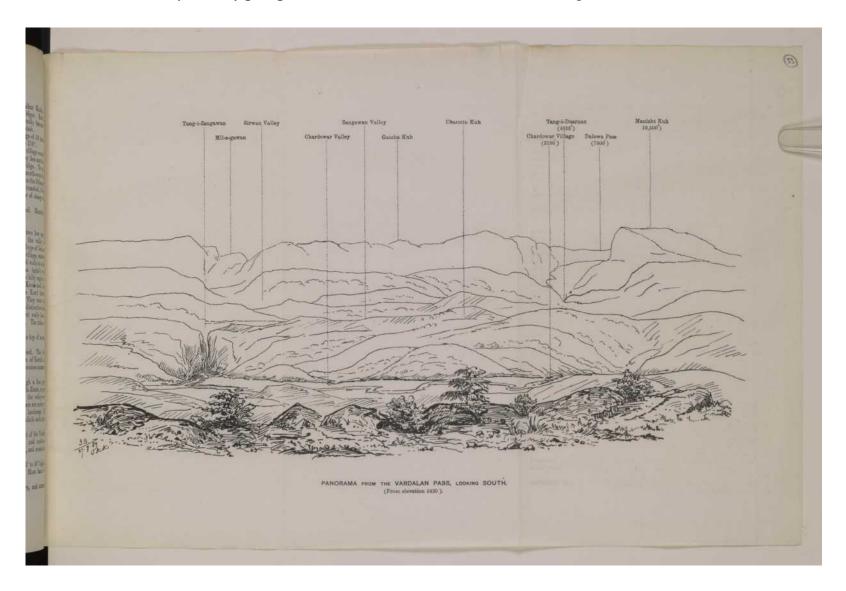
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50 ensure supplies being readily brought. The people are Kalhur Kurds. Water supply is from several large springs at the foot of the ridges. Rock is a grey limestone with nearly vertical strata. The ridges gradually become Is a grey inside the neuron derived relation of the ranges granularly become more rocky and of a less rounded appearance than near Karmanshah. *Pelangir.*—At 24 miles halted in Pelangir (4,725'), a village of 50 huts with a small orchard, at the end of a low stony spur running up 110°. This is a good mule-breeding district. The headman of the village owned a drove of 40 fine mules. At the opposite side of the valley lies another will be the store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies and the store of the valley lies another will be store of the valley lies Charle village called Maidassar, at the termination of a long rocky ridge. To the west lies a fine valley, 4 to 5 miles broad, running up north-north-west for some 30 miles. It is bounded by steep rocky ridges, and joins the Pelangir valley, lower down. A large stream, the Ab-i-Karind from Harunabad, flows down it known here as the Ab-i-Chenara. Numerous herds of sheep and cattle were grazing on the withered grass on the hillsides Weather sultry and oppressive, with strong westerly wind. Mornings cool Temperature 55° at 4 A.M., and 98° at noon. 22nd August.—On leaving Pelangir, the road crosses two low spurs from the stony range to the east, and at 6 miles enters the valley of Harassan (4,600'), in which is a large village of that name. Crops of Indiancorn, wheat, melons, and fruits in a large orchard surround the village, watered from a large spring close by. There is a square fort with mud walls in a bad state of repair in the village. This marks the limit of Hassan Agha's pro-perty, and also of the settled section of Kalhur Kurds. In the hilly region to the south-east are the Akhur Lurs. The distinction between Kurds and Lurs is not well marked. They are both a different type from the Kurd farther north and are much darker with more Jewish features. They wear the Persian dress, the Kula-i-numdah and long coat, and have no distinctive dress like the true Kurds. In religion they are nominally Shias but really have a like the true Kurds. In religion they are nominally Shias but really have a religion much resembling the Ali Allahi sect or Kizilbashs. The tribes of Kurdistan proper are Sunnis. At 3-30 A.M., the temperature was 69°, and on reaching the top of a small spur an hour later, a sudden chill brought it down to 56°. After the Harassan valley, a low rounded ridge was crossed. The Ab-i-Chenara lies 1 mile to the west, coming from the direction of Karind and Harunabad, passing through a rich district in its course. It receives numerous Harunabad, passing through a rich district in its course. It receives numerous small tributary streams, and the country is well watered. *Hamasada Ziarat.*—At  $7_2$  miles the river passes through a fine gorge with steep perpendicular sides. On these cliffs is the Hamazada Ziarat, a group of three conical-shaped tombs—one on the crest and two in the valley—sur-rounded by a thick grove of oaks. The branches of these trees are never cut or lopped; and consequently they were the only trees in the landscape. The branches are bung with columned rates and bits of alching a hind a hind. branches are hung with coloured rags and bits of clothing, which each traveller on passing by hangs up. Vardalan Range.-These ridges form the commencement of the Vardalan Range, a series of high parallel ranges running north-west and south-east. The rock is hard grey limestone; the strata are well marked, and occasionally stand out perfectly vertical. Although stony, the soil is rich, with some fine trees, 30' to 50' high and S' to 4' diameter, usually in the most inaccessible places. Most have been used for firewood. The principal trees are balud oaks, pistachio, hawthorn, and numerous shrubs and undergrowth.





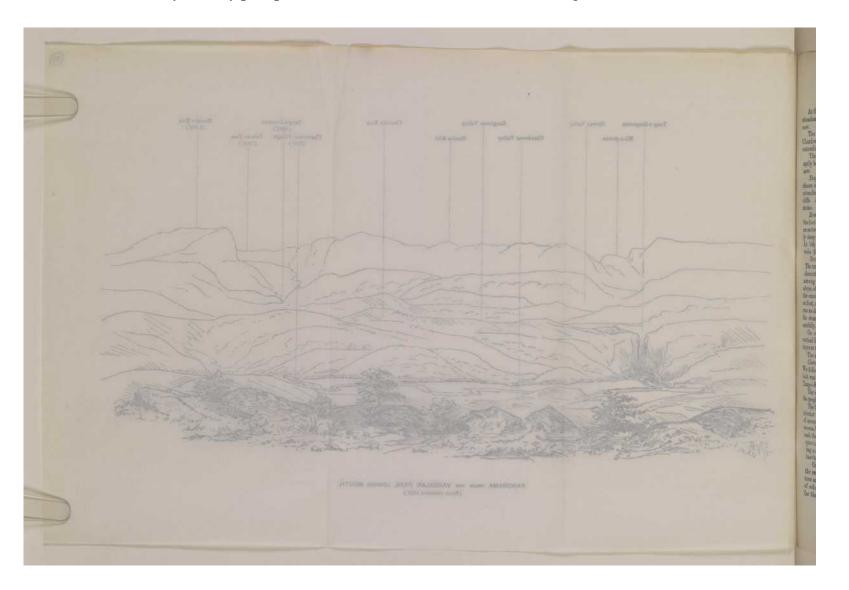
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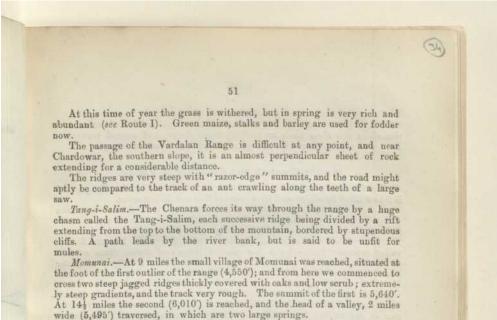




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From here we followed diagonally along the ridge (6,000') heading west. The track is rough and stony until the southern edge is reached when the descent becomes very steep and toilsome leading first down a narrow ravine, among huge boulders, through low shrubs and undergrowth, then a steeper among huge bounders, through low shrups and undergrowth, then a steeper slope, of a jumbled mass of broken sheets of rock and boulders, sometimes over the smooth bare surface of the underlying strata. I took one hour to get down on foot, and the animals 1½ hours. The total descent was 1,840 feet. There was no definite track, numerous small ones leading in every direction among the stones; the mules found their own way, and the horses had to be led every further.

earefully. On either side of the pass the ridge is a smooth hard sheet of rock, of vertical limestone strata, and it would be impossible to make zigzags to improve the path into a cart road, or make it passable for artillery.

The ascent would be very trying, and would take at least three hours

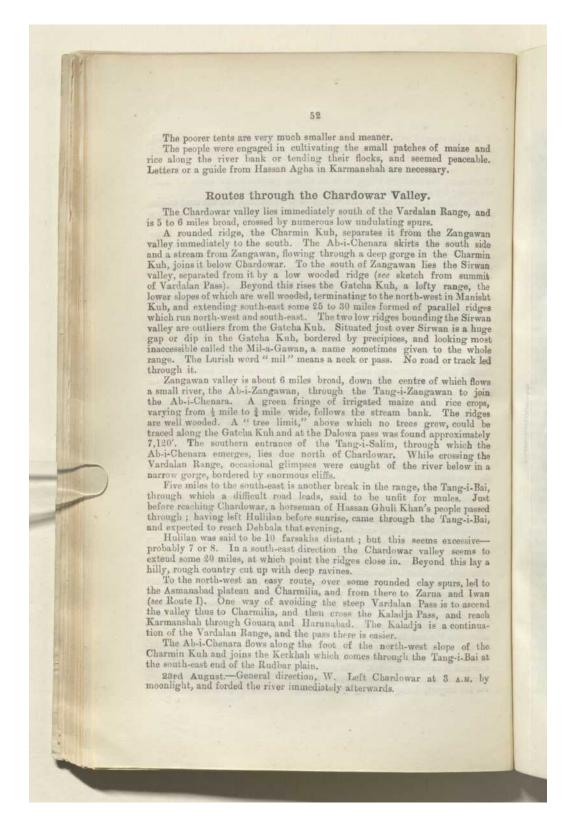
The ascent would be very trying, and would take at least three hours. Chardowar Valley.—At the foot of the pass lies Chardowar valley (3,150'). We followed a track across some low undulating spurs to the village where a halt was made by the bank of the Chenara river which had emerged from the Tang-i-Salim, and flowed east along the southern side of the valley. The village consists of a few mud huts near an orchard, during the summer

The vining consists of a few much duts hear an ordiard, during the summer the people had gone into booths by the river. The headman came to offer the diwankhana of his booth for my use. The interior is like that of the ordinary blanket tent. The outer walls are formed of several upright trunks, interwoven with boughs and the roof of thickly woven branches; reed mats are placed round the walls inside the boughs, and the interior is partitioned off into smaller rooms, vis, one for women's more are the for the bitcher earther for the value splice for the quarters, another for the kitchen, another for the young calves, &c., leav-

quarters, another for the kitchen, another for the young carves, we, hav-ing a central portion to move about in, and a pillar on which to hang the inevitable Martini Peabody rifle, saddle, and accoutrements. One end of the roof projected and formed a small verandah, divided from the rest by a reed partition. This is the diwankhana for receiving visi-tors and is usually carpeted. The reed matting is woven with various patterns of coloured worsted, and stands about 4' high. The headman's house was by far the largest. heng 50' wide far the largest, being 50' long by 20' wide.

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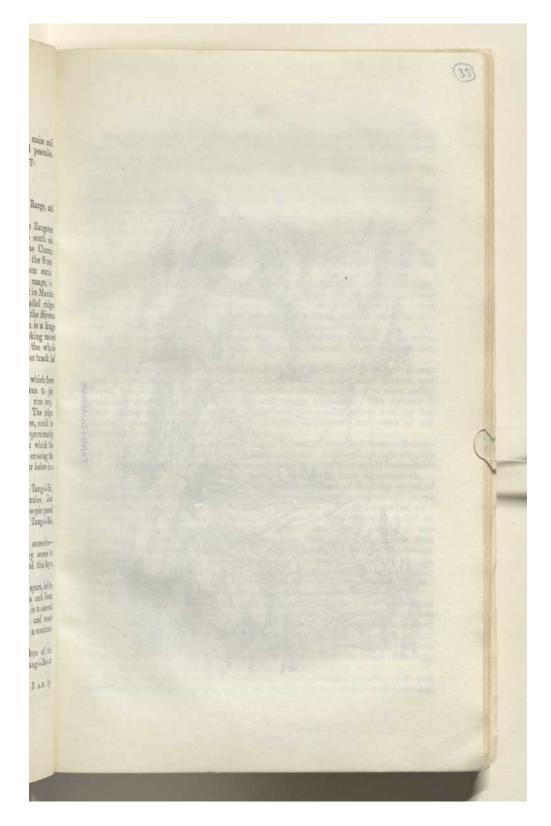
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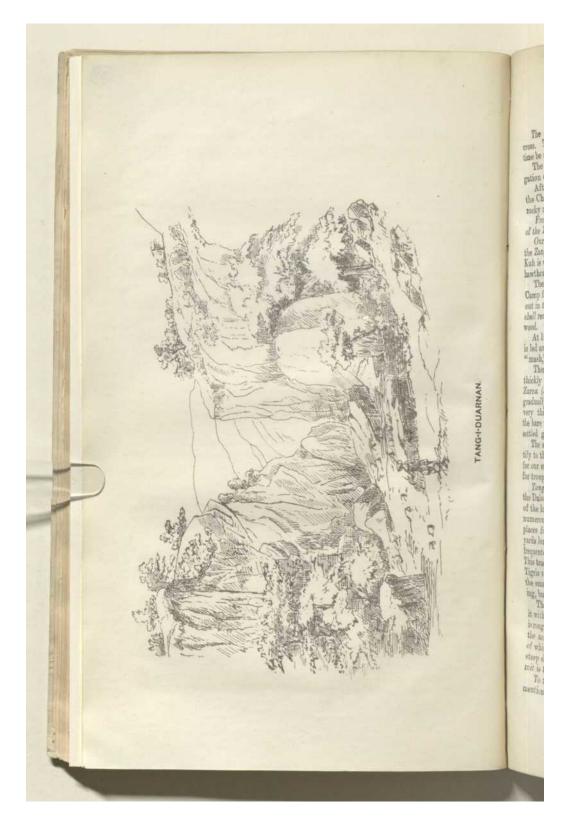
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53 The deep narrow irrigation channels along the banks were difficult to cross. The river now is 60 yards wide and 2 feet deep, and would in flood time be a formidable obstacle. There are no bridges anywhere. The road follows the right bank and is cut up by leakage from the irrigation channels. After a short distance we left the river and ascended a stony track over the Charmin Kuh. The lower spurs are easy clay ravines, but it gets more rocky near the summit From the top (4,625'), 4 miles from Chardowar, a good view is obtainable of the Zangawan valley to the south, to which a steep rough track leads. Our road trends diagonally down the hill, striking across the head of the Zangawan valley, and directly towards Manisht Kuh. The Charmin Kuh is well wooded with oaks, some of large size, and a few pistachio and hawthorn trees. There is a curious habit here, resulting in the destruction of the best trees. Camp fires are lit against the trunk, and in time the tree gets hollowed out in the centre, until eventually the whole is burnt and nothing but a shell remains; the whole tree then withers, falls down, and is used for fire-wood. There is comparatively little sound wood from this cause. At  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles the Ab-i-Zangawan was crossed (4,105'). Most of the water is led away into irrigation channels. Maize and rice were chiefly grown; also "mash," a kind of vetch.

"mash," a kind of vetch. There is no snow now on Manisht Kuh, but at the end of April it was thickly covered. Easy tracks lead north-west to the Asmanabad plateau and Zarna (see Route I) from here. We followed the direction of a wide valley gradually ascending. The soil is rich and water abundant. The district is very thinly populated, and the people very poor, cultivating nothing but the bare necessities of life. Unjust exactions, lawlessness, and want of any settled covernment are the cause of this

settled government are the cause of this. The sites of large cities, now in ruins, at Sirwan, Zarna, and Asmanabad tes-tify to the prosperity of the place in ancient times. Although enough supplies

tify to the prosperity of the place in ancient times. Although enough supplies for our small party were readily procured, no large quantities would be available for troops except sheep and cattle. Corn is all brought from Karmanshah. *Tang-i-Duarnan.*—At 154 miles we reached the foot of the long ascent of the Dalowa Pass (4,700') and entered the Tang-i-Duarnan, a narrow rift in one of the lower ridges of the Gatcha Kuh. Limestone cliffs, honeycombed with numerous small caves, rise on either side, and the road narrows to 20' in places following a stream bed among boulders. This narrow portion is 200 yards long. Several small mule caravans were met, and the road is well frequented. They were carrying wheat, rice, and dried fruits into Chardowar. This trade is local, and no through traffic exists between Karmanshah and the Tigris valley. Numerous donkey caravans were also met, the animals being the small black breed common to West Persia, always poor and wretched look-ing, but capable of carrying enormous loads for their size.

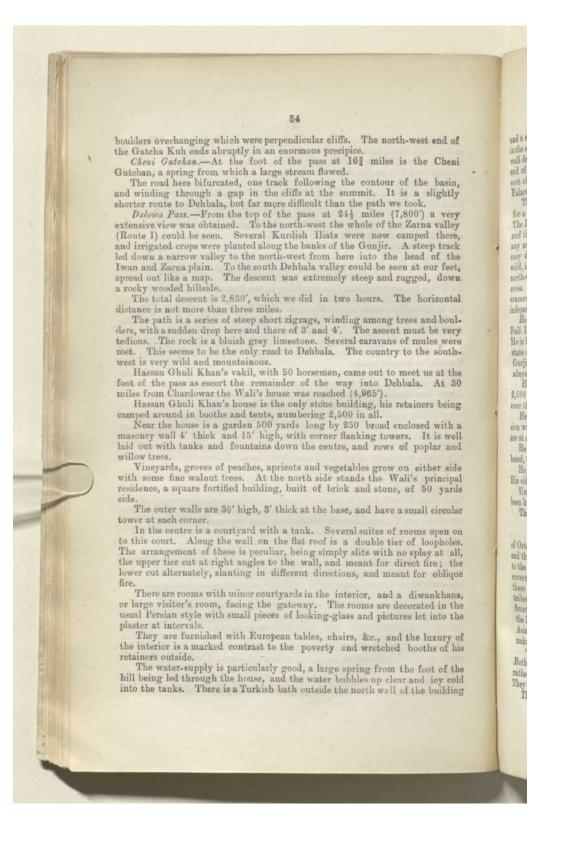
the small black breed common to West Persia, always poor and wretched look-ing, but capable of carrying enormous loads for their size. The ridge we now ascend is a long spur from the Gatcha Kuh connecting it with Manisht Kuh. It is a long gradient, steep in places, and the track is rough and stony between trees and shrub undergrowth. Close overhead to the north-west is the flat-topped summit of Manisht Kuh, the upper portion of which is a fringe of cliffs of grey limestone, 500' to 600' high, overhanging steep slopes of shale and broken rock, well wooded near the base. The sum-mit is 0.500' choire and broken rock, well wooded near the base. mit is 9,500' above sea level. To the east by a wide semi-circular basin bounded by the spur just

mentioned; the lower portion cut up by narrow ravines choked with trees and





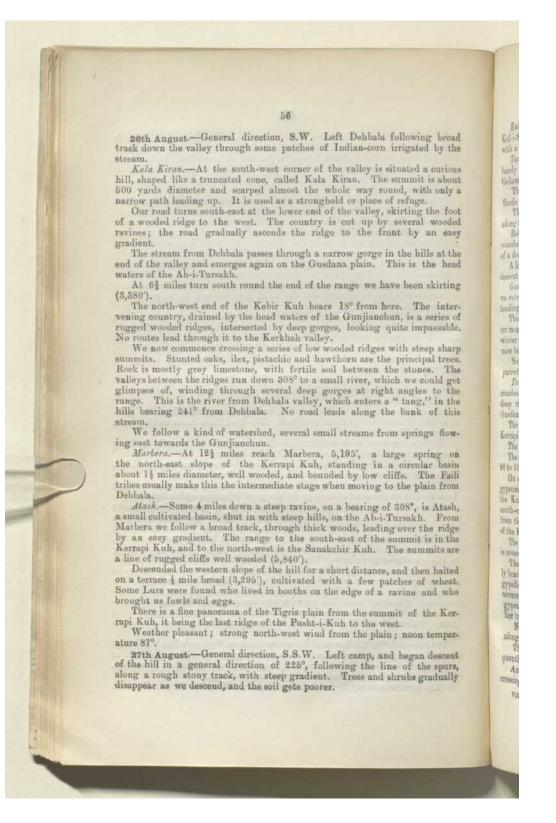
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٣٦ظ] (٣١٢/٧٧)



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	the second second in the second s	
	and a stable inside for 20 horses, store rooms, &c. The door of the house is in the south wall, and opens into the garden, with a second gateway in the outer	
	wall defended overhead with a banquette and tier of loopholes. In the lower	
	end of the garden is a three-storied unfinished building ; a staring, comfortless sort of place, with rows of large windows, built in the style of the Imadiah	
	Palace at Karmanshah. The house and garden are recently built ; and its situation, as a stronghold	
I	for a feudal chief in this secluded valley, shut in on all sides, is well chosen.	
	The Dalowa Pass is the only means of crossing the mountain to the north, and that is steen and difficult and might be held by a faw resolute men an int	
	and that is steep and difficult, and might be held by a few resolute men against any number. The route towards the Mesopotamia plain is also capable of	
la d,	easy defence. To the south-east towards the Kabir Kuh lies an extremely	
n	wild, impassable country, full of deep wooded ravines and crags, while to the north-west towards Zarna are a succession of rugged parallel ridges difficult to	
id.	cross. The position at least seems secure against anything the Persian Gov- ernment would care to attempt, and the chief may be said to be practically	
1	independent.	
ol. Ty	Hassan Ghuli Khan.—Hassan Ghuli Khan is the principal chief of the Faili Lurs, and makes his influence felt over the whole of Lur-i-Kuchuk.	
re	He is known to the Arabs as "El Faili." He keeps up the semi-regal title and	
b-	state of Wali of Luristan, one of the former Walis of Persia-viz., Azerbaijan, Gurjistan, Kurdistan and Luristan. These titles are now more or less in	
the an	abeyance in the three first districts.	
20	He has here at his disposal a force of 700 well mounted horsemen and 2,000 infantry, all armed with Martini Peabody rifles bought or looted from	
	over the Turkish border.	
ha	He chiefly raids into the Tigris plain, and has several times been in colli- sion with Turkish troops from Baghdad. The Beni Lam Arabs and his men	
ni -	are at a deadly feud.	~
hi	He is a fine man, with commanding presence, with a remarkably long beard, which obtained him the name of "rish-i-buzurg."	
ide A	He is about 50 years old, and is now much broken down through drink.	1
理論	His eldest son is 25 years old, and a Sartip in the Persian service. Until lately he was with the Zil-es-Sultan at Isfahan, and seems to have	
	been kept there as a sort of hostage for the good behaviour of his father.	
iii	The climate at this, the hottest time of year, was fairly pleasant; with the thermometer 91° in the afternoon, with	
111	Climate. nights and early mornings cool. Towards the end	
此高	of October it commences to rain; the rainy weather lasting about a month, and then snow sets in and remains on the ground $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 months, according	
ŝi -	to the severity of the season. The tops of Manisht and the Gatcha Kuh were covered with snow in April, but none remains all the year round on any of	
pi .	these ranges. There is said to be 2 feet of snow in this valley in winter. The	
-	tribes then move down to Hosseiniyeh and the Gusdana plain near the Turkish frontier. "Yailak" is the Lur word for summer quarters. It is equivalent to	
語	the Persian " sardsir," and is known with the same meaning through Central	
	Asia. "Zozan," the Kermanji word further north for summer quarters, is unknown here.	
N. P.	"Querrutch" is the Lur word for winter quarters, "garmsir" or "kishlak,"	
	Both Kermanji land Lur dialects are extremely guttural. The people talk or rather shout to one another in a piercing high key, and the effect is curious.	
-	They are fond of singing and chanting as they go along.	
34	The Lurs are a merry, lighthearted people, very different to the pure Persians.	
		- The

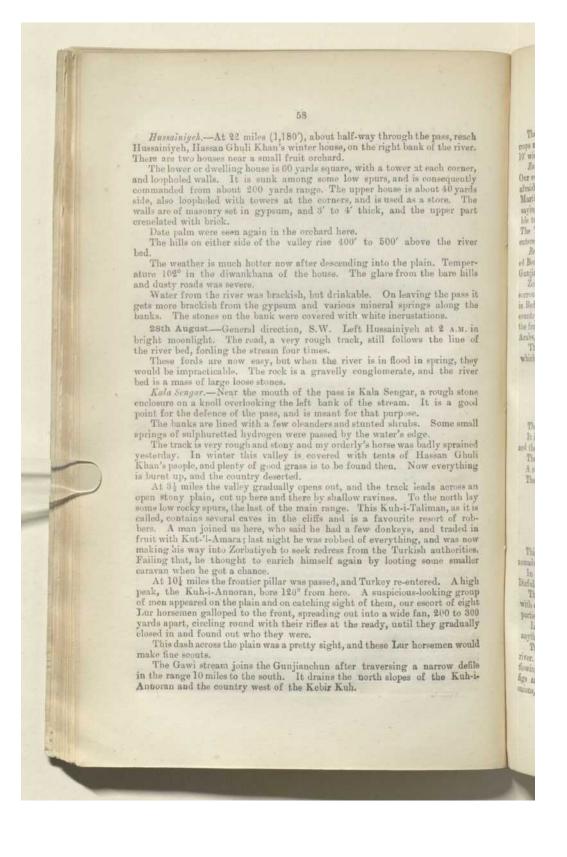
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		39
	57	
ni.	Kul-i-Sultan DefileAt 3 miles a narrow V-shaped ravine called the	
4	Kul-i-Sultan Pass (3,015') is traversed, the track winding among large boulders with a steep gradient.	
in .	Tang-i-GolamAt 5 miles is another narrow defile, 200 yards long, and	
	barely 20 feet wide, and bordered with cliffs 200 feet high, called the Tang-i-	
1	Golam.	-
	The track follows the bed of a small stream among boulders, and during the floods in spring the road is quite impassable.	
tu di	The line of cliffs through which this forms the only opening extends all	
त्या. इ.स.	along the hillside for 4 to 5 miles on either hand.	
	Below the slopes become easier, and the lower spurs of the range are more	
語	rounded. We follow the line of the small stream which flows at the bottom of a deep gorge on the right.	
	A few stray patches of cultivation were seen on the upper part of the	
iin:	descent and the country is quite bare and deserted as we descend.	
	Gusdana PlainAt 61 miles the lowest spur of the ridge is passed, and	
Het-	we enter the plain of Gusdana (2,615'), crossing it in on a bearing of 177° heading towards the Tang-i-Gunjianchun.	
s d ble.	This is the usual encampment of Hassan Ghuli Khan's people for the win-	
ue.	ter months. The remains of old camps were seen; there is plenty of grass in	
147	winter and spring on the plain and the low hills adjoining, while everything is now burnt up.	
1HE	Some strata of gypsum were crossed containing patches of a flaky trans-	
The second	parent substance which proved to be Scienite.	
調査	Tang-i-GunjianchunAt 19 miles the Tang-i-Gunjianchun (1,490') was	
0.001	reached. A river of the same name emerges from the Kerrapi Kuh through a deep rift called the Tang-i-Dakhursa, and follows the south-west side of the	
th	Gusdana Plain.	
	The Tang-i-Dakhursa bears 24° from here, and is 5 miles south-east of the	
fra-	Kerrapi pass along the ridge. No road is said to lead through it.	
. a	The lower part of the plain near the Tang is called Bahnrowan. The river runs in a deep bed, 200 to 300 yards wide, bordered by earth cliffs	-
	80 to 100 feet high. We descend a small ravine to the water level.	()
hi	On either side of the pass are low ranges of a clay formation streaked with	1
in i	gypsum, cut up by numerous small ravines. To the right the range is called	
tal.	the Kuh-i-Kuluk, and runs and north-west in the direction of Tursakh, and south-east is the Kuh-i-Kafirgah, which forms the extremity of a long spur	
Print.	from the Kuh-i-Annoran, a high mountain range parallel to and south-west	
dip.	of the Kebir Kuh.	
	The Kuh-i-Kafirgah increases in height from the Tang, and a few miles up is covered with low trees and shrubs.	
532	The water of the Gunjianchun and the other streams of this plain is slight-	
alal.	ly brackish, but drinkable. They become salt only when they reach this line of	
1	gypsiferous strata and are quite sweet before leaving the hills. The same thing	
the .	occurs with all the streams along the western slope of the Pusht-i-Kuh. These gypsum strata extend all the way from Mosul to the Persian Gulf as an out-	
Ko	lier to the main ranges.	
the state	No vegetation was visible now except a few reeds and tamarisk hushes	
an an	along the river banks.	
	The road follows the river bed through the pass, fording twice. Conse- quently if the river is high in spring, this road would be impassable.	
	Another track leads over the Kuh-i-Kuluk, said to be very rough going,	
alt	crossing several small ravines.	
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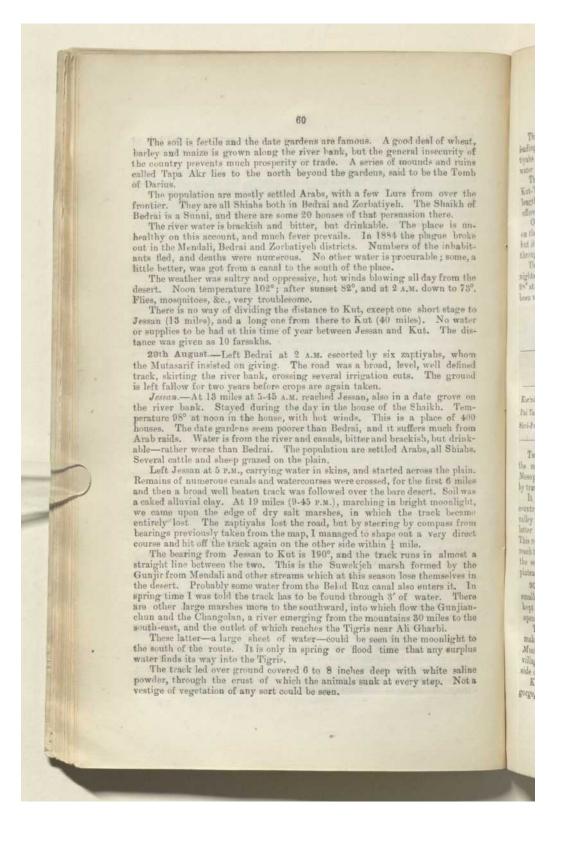


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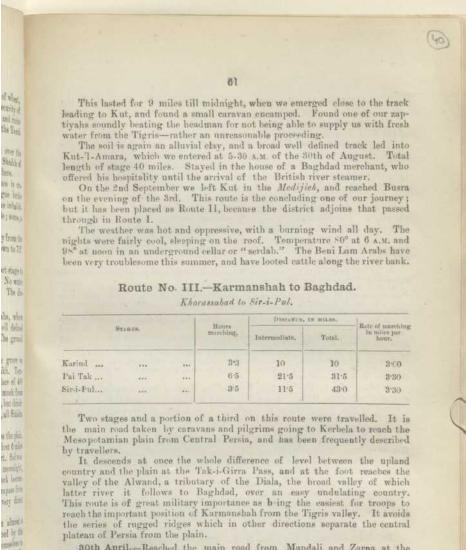
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	The soil becomes more alluvial as we go on, and a well cultivated belt of	
	crops now appears on either bank of the river. Cross several irrigation cuts, 10' wide and sunk 6' to 8', generally bridged.	
	ZorbaliyehAt 141 miles entered Zorbaliyeh, a Turkish frontier town.	
	Our escort of Lurs from Dehbala would not come in, but left us outside, being	
	afraid of the Turkish authorities. They were a fine set of men, armed with Martinis, and well mounted. They did not like Hassan Ghuli Khan's rule,	
4	saying he ground them down too much. They asked if it were not possi-	
	ble to take them with me to India, and enlist them in Her Majesty's army.	
le :	The Turkish authorities thought I had dropped from the clouds when I entered Zorbatiyeh alone.	
09	Bedrai Passing through Zorbativeh, we struck across the plain and reach-	
	ed Bedrai (350') 8 miles further on, where we camped on the bank of the	
	Gunjianchun. Zorbatiyeh is a place of 500 houses and Bedrai of 700 houses, both being	
113 124	surrounded by date gardens. A Mutasarif with 100 zaptivahs are quartered	
-	in Bedrai, and a frontier guard of a Yuzbashi and 50 men in Zorbatiyeh. The country around is said to be unsafe,on the one side Lur robbers from over	
ci -	the frontier, and on the other " ghazus " or raiding parties of the Beni Lam	
6 Ú	Arabs, who roam over the country towards the Tigris.	
be:	There is a good deal of trade with Kut-T-Amara, also with Mendali, which lies two stages distant to the north. The stages are-	
an Tre		
	(1) Tursakh 10 hours, 26 miles.	
2	(2) Mendali 10 hours, 25 miles,	
4.	Total 51 miles.	
d	The distance was also given as 14 farsakhs.	~
ai.	It is a barren road at this time of year with only a ruined fort at Tursakh ;	
	and the water is all brackish. No supplies available.	6
4	The chief traffic is in dates, fruits, rice and corn. A route leads along the outer spurs of the Pusht i-Kuh to Dizful from here.	
	The stages were given as-	
# 4	(1) Mal-i-Katabi. (6) Dehluran.	
	(2) Changolan. (3) Zarkrani. (8) Tak-i-Abbas.	
	(3) Zarkrani. (4) Kafilaja. (9) Kerkhah River.	
14 - 16	(5) Kishaduruk. (10) Dirful.	
bs.	This route is not much used by caravans. The villages are few, and only	
de	nomads are met with ; most of the streams are brackish.	
14	In spring when there is grass on the desert, there is more trade between Dizful and Kut.	
ų ų	The Lurs over the frontier and the Beni Lam Arabs are always at feud	
	with each other. The summer is the most favourable time for Arab raiding	
20	parties, when caravans travel by night. Large herds of cattle and sheep were grazing on the plain now, picking up	
P)	anything green they could find by the canals.	
al l	The date gardens of Bedrai extend some 2 miles inland on either bank of the	
	river. The town lies on the left bank, and the stream is now fordable at all points, flowing in gravelly shallow bed 560 to 600 yards broad. Dates, pomegranates,	
4	figs and grapes are grown, and along the river bank melons, hemp, beans,	
	onions, bamias, bajra and badinjan.	
	. 12	



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30th April.-Reached the main road from Mandali and Zarna at the small village of Khorassabad, 10 miles from Harnnabad. On leaving this we kept along a narrow stony valley bordered by rounded hills which gradually opened out to 5 to 6 miles broad into the plain of Karind. The road is crossed by several small streams which in this loamy soil

make the crossing places swampy and bad, and small culverts are badly needed. Much cultivation was seen, and ploughing was in progress. A few small villages were noticed on the banks of the Ab-i-Karind which skirts the south side of the plain. KARIND.—This is a place of 500 houses at the mouth of a narrow

gorge, called the Tang-i-Enus, in the rocky ridge bounding the valley to the

المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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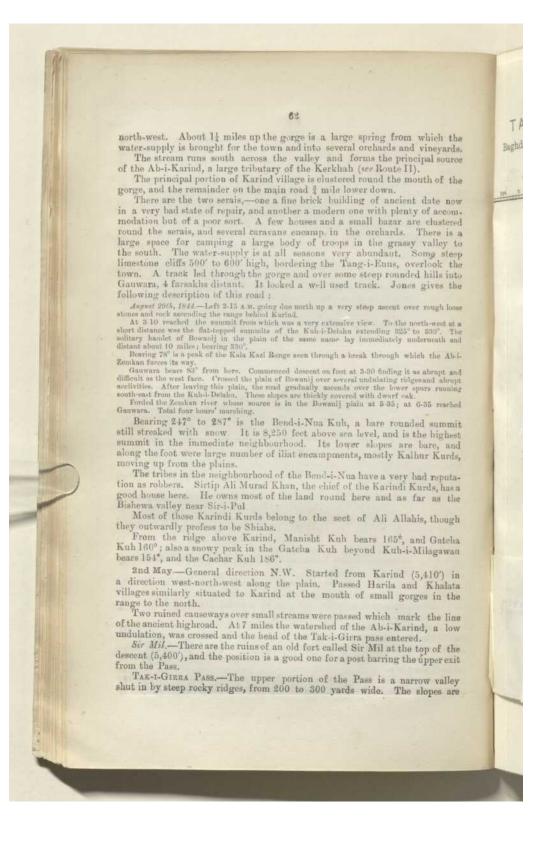
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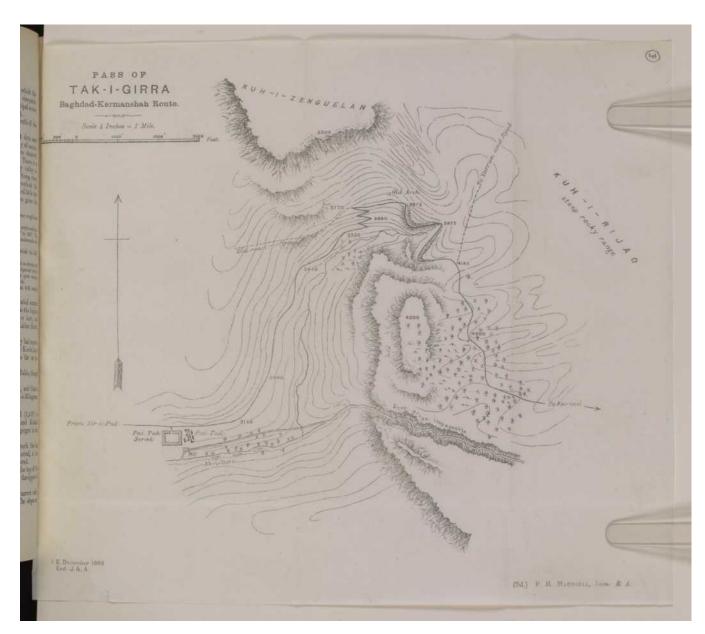
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## "درب طاق گرا" [٤١] (٢/١)

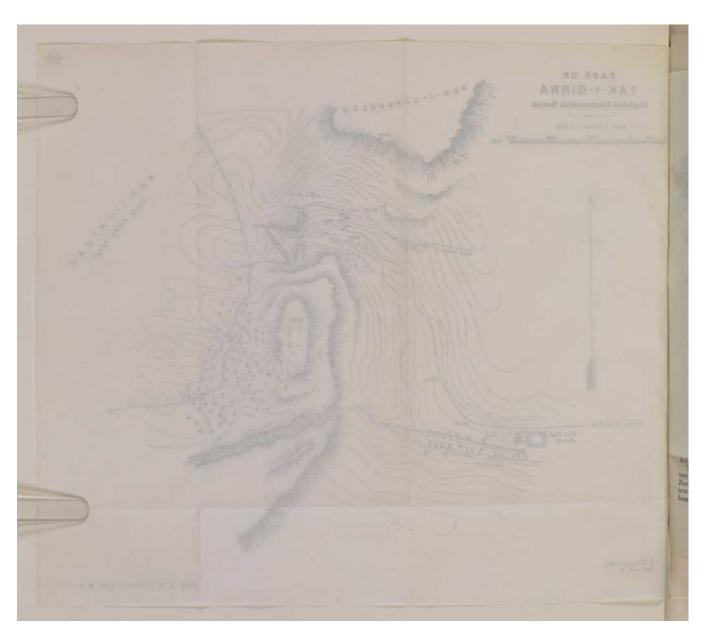






## "درب طاق گرا" [۱ ٤ظ] (۲/۲)

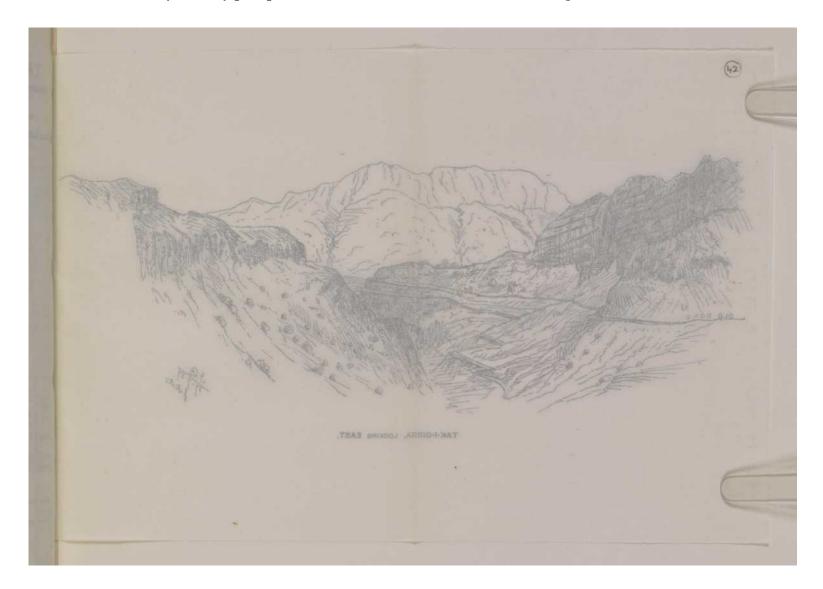








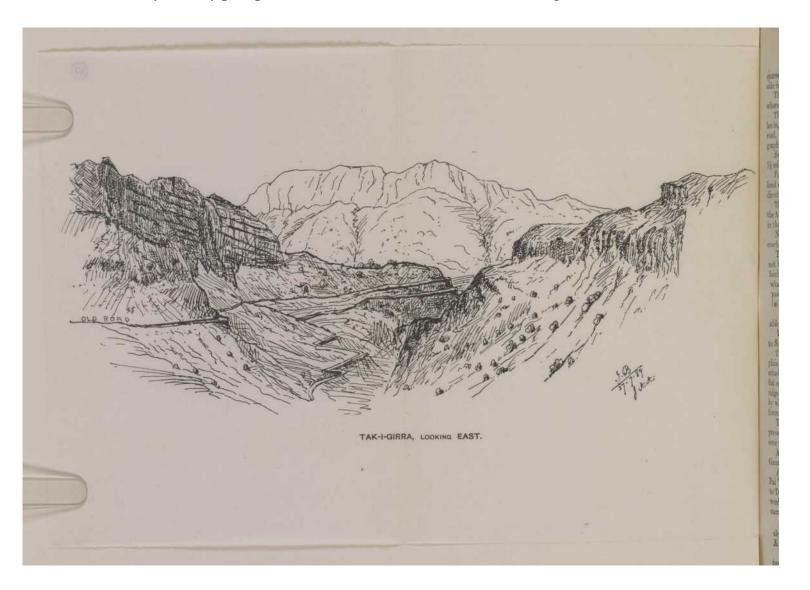
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٩٩٠" [٢٤ظ] (٣١٢/٨٩)



المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: <u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u> اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x0005a/العربية/http://www. "استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٣٤] (٣١٢/٩٠)

63 sparsely wooded with low trees and brushwood. The range on the south-east side is the steepest, and is composed of bare sheets of limestone. The road follows a ravine with a small stream and is rough going in places where the torrent has eaten into the soil. The gradient is easy, and by smoothing places where the road has fal-len in, would be easily passable for artillery. Paved portions of an old high road, which used to run down the pass, are passed at intervals. The tele-graph (two wires on wooden poles) follows the road. Surkhadiza .- At 154 miles the valley opens out into a small basin about I miles diameter in which is the serie and small village of Surkhadiza (4,280). Four miles farther, after crossing some wooded spurs, we reached the head of the lower or steeper portion of the pass, and turned down in a westerly direction through a wide gap in the range. The total descent is from 4,200' to 3,150' at Pai Tak. The little stream, the Ab-i-Dern, which we have been following disappears through a narrow rift in the range to the south. No read exists through this rift, which is barely 20' wide, with steep overhanging cliffs. The road was improved when the Shah went to Kerbela this way, but has In Four was improved with the only work in which we have a start and the start of t letter if lengthened. A few hours' work would make the whole of the road up the pass available for gurs. The ascent is a long pull, steepest at first, of 14 miles from Pai Tak (3,150' to Sir Mil (5,400'). The pass easily lends itself to defence against a force advancing from the plain; the steep cliffs on either side if lined with infantry would make a frontal attack difficult. On the north side is Kuh-i-Zenguelan which culminates in a flat crest bordered by a cliff overlooking the ascent; while another flat-topped ridge bordered with steep cliffs overlooks it on the south side. A narrow track by which the pass could be turned leads into the Yarran and Rijab valley and from there into the Bishewa plain. This is rough steep path easily defended. To the south the ridges are steep and topped with a line of cliffs which prevent the pass being turned in that direction. The road through Gilan and over the Kaladja Pass, 30 miles to the south would turn it. (See Route I.) A rough track leads from Zohab through Rijab into the Bowanij plain and Gauwara. This is said to be difficult even for nulles. Gauwara. This is said to be difficult even for mules. Pai Tak.—At the foot of the pass (3,150') is the small serai and village of Pai Tak on the banks of the Ab-i-Dera. A caravan was met carrying a coach to Tehran. It was in separate pieces, each being attached to a wooden frame-work which fitted "takhtarwan" fashion on two mules. Two mules could thus carry a very heavy load on a rough road. 3rd May-General direction N.W. Leaving Pai Tak the road would along the stream valley crossing some low gravelly undulations from the Kuh-i-Zenguelan. The valley makes a deep loop to the south bordered by a steep ridge topped with a ridge of cliffs. This is a long spur from the central mass of the Bend-i-Nua Kuh. Another spur extends along the front towards Sir-i-Pul terminating in a narrow rocky ridge called the Kala Daoud range. This gets lower and finally dies away in the plain about 3 miles north-west of Sir-i-Pul.



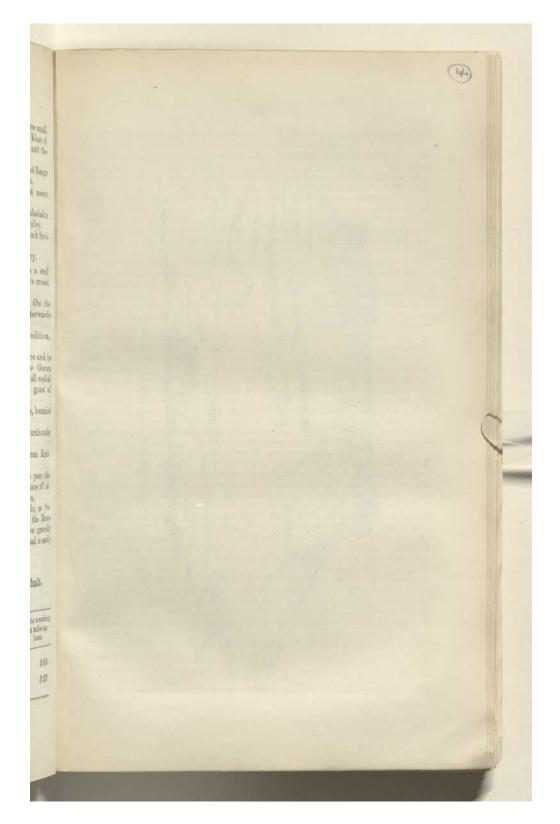
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64 To-the north-west lies the fertile valley of Bishewa containing three small villages, all known as Charlghar, belonging to Sirtip Ali Murad Khan of Karind. This valley is irrigated by canals from the Alwand River and the Ab-i-Dera. At  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (2,370') the road turns through a gap in the Kala Daoud Range from 100 to 200 yards wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long called the Mian Kul pass. The Alwand passes through a similar gap 2 miles to the north-west nearer Sir-i-Pul. On the west side of the Mian Kul Pass we entered the Kalashakin Plain, fertile, but little cultivated extending south-east to Kifraour valley Our road skirted along the ridge to the right and at 111 miles reach Sir-i-Pul (2,080') The whole of this stage the road was easy and possable for artillery. 3rd May .- Sir-i-Pul or Sir-i-Pul-i-Zohab, its complete name, is a small place of 100 wretched houses on the right bank of the Alwand, and here crossed by a good masonry bridge The river was a rapid torrent now and not easily fordable. On the left bank are the ruins of a very ancient city called Dera and afterwards Holwan. There is a large serai on the right bank in a very tumbled down condition, and along the stream bank below the village are some fruit gardens. There is a post of a Captain (Sultan) and 200 men quartered here and in the watchtowers on the road towards Kasr-i-Shirin. They are of the Guran Kurd Regiment and armed with percussion muskets. There is a small walled enclosure in the village in which are kept 4 small S. B. bronzefield guns of Tehran manufacture. The Kalashakin valley runs up 150° from Sir-i-Pul 6 miles wide, bounded at its upper extremity by some low hills. The head of the valley is the summer pasturage of the Kalhur Kurds under Reza Ghuli Khan, their chief, who lives in Harunabad. To the north and north-east in the Zohab direction are the Guran Kurds under Muhammad Hussain Khan of Gauwara. The weather changed considerably on reaching the foot of the pass; the temperature increased, and the nights became warmer. Temperature 82° at noon. A duststorm lasting about an hour came on in the afternoon. We left the main road here and turned off towards Zohab; as the remainder of this route to Baghdad is well known. The level of the Mesoridges, outliers of the main range, are passed after this. The road is easily passable for artillery to Baghdad. Route No. IV.-Sir-i-Pul to Kasr-i-Shirin via Zohab. 4th to 5th May. MILES. Rate marching Hours march-ing. in miles an STAGES. Intermediate. Total. hour. 13.00 Zohab 3.75 13.00 3.50 .... Kasr-i-Shirin .... 20.00 33.00 6.00 3:33





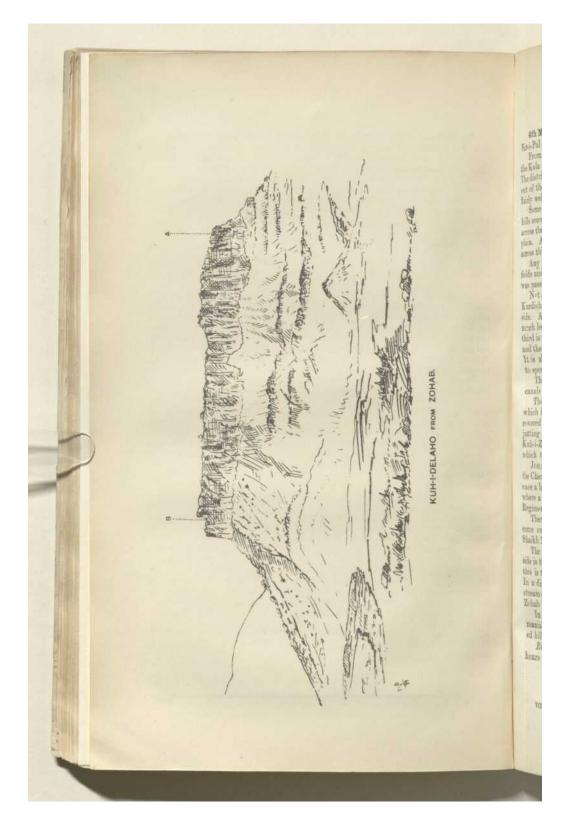
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65 4th May .-- General direction, N.N.E. A détour was made north-east from Sir-i-Pul to visit Zohab and return from there to Kasr-i-Shirin. From Sir-i-Pul the read is level to Zohab. At first the track leads parallel to the Kala Daoud Range and rounds the end where it dies away in the plain. The district to the west is Karaboulak, and a large spring of that name comes out of the rock at the base of the Range. The plain round Sir-i-Pul was fairly well cultivated; the first barley that had been cut was seen here. Soome course of Kurdish illats were still here but wars to may to the Some camps of Kurdish iliats were still here but were to move to the hills soon. After rounding the end of the Kala Daoud Range the road strikes across the foot of the Bishewa valley and then over a low watershed into Zohab plain. A large canal has been cut which carries the water from the Alwand across this watershed to irrigate both plains.

Any paths leading across the plain are rather swampy because of rice fields and leakage from canals. Some patches of splendid grass, mostly clover, was passed through.

Was passed through. Not a single tree or village was to be seen on the plain. Only some Kurdish iliats were camped on the low grassy undulations to the south-west side. A few patches of barley, wheat, cotton and Indian corn, are grown, but much less than formerly produced from this fertile plain. Only about one-third is now under crops. This is due to the general insecurity of this frontier and the constant raiding of the Hamawand and Jaf tribes from over the border. It is also a fawarite strate for the Kalhur Karjadi Guran and other birder. It is also a favourite spot for the Kalhur, Karindi, Guran and other iliats

to spend the winter. The only habitations seen were some clusters of wretched reed huts. Several the only habitations seen were some clusters of wretched reed huts.

The only habitations seen were some clusters of wretched reed huts. Several canals were choked up, with the water flowing uselessly about the fields. The road skirts the foot of a lower plateau or spur of the Kuh-i-Delahu, which bounds the plain to the north-east. The lower slopes are steep and covered with boulders, while along the summit runs a cliff 200' to 300' high jutting out as a prominent bluff into the plain. This is a parallel ridge to the Kuh-i-Zenguelan, and is separated from it by a deep gorge and valley, through which the Alwand flows, and in which Rejiab and Yarran are situated. JOHAB.—At 13 miles Zohab (2,100') was reached on a small stream called the Chemisahu. On the right bank are the runs of the old town of Zohab, once a large place, containing now only 100 mud-hovels and a small barrack, where a cantain and 50 sarbaz are countered. These are of the Guran Kurd

where a captain and 50 sarbaz are quartered. These are of the Guran Kurd Regiment.

There were two large encampments of Jaf Kurds on the plain, who had There were two hige encampatents of an end of the plan, who have come over the frontier from Gulambar. They had disagreed, they said, with Shaikh Muhammad, their chief in Sulaimaniah. The plain of Zohab measures 10 miles long by 5 broad. On the south-seast side is the spur of the Kuh-i-Delahu already mentioned. On the summit of

this is the old fortress of Yezdigird, called Kala Ban Zarda or Kala Yezdigird. In a direction 50° runs the narrow rocky valley from which the Chemisahu stream emerges. The road to Juanto leads up it. To the north-east overlooking Zohab is a high bare undulating ridge, with slopes cut up by several ravines. In a direction 350° is a deep trough in the hills through which the Sulai-

maniah road leads. Bounding the valley to the north-west are several low round-ed hills rising to a rocky ridge, which runs N.N.W. till it reaches the Dida-

Route to Juanro .- This is a hilly rough track of three long stages, of eight hours each, given as-

(I) Ali Sultan (2) Habikak Jaf. (3) Juanro.

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All passed through several rich valleys, the principal of which are Neright, Darawais, Girgawan, Bindar, Biyamah, and Dauht-i-Mor. <i>Roule to Sulaimaniah</i> — The stages were given thus to Sulnimaniah— () Sherkala, 4 to 5 hours. () Hourin or Shaikhan, 6 hours} () Halbebji, 7 . () Shahr Azul, 8 . () Shahr Azul, 8 . () Sulaimaniah 9 . The country has been entirely depopulated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and you may be said to have no settled populated by Harmawand raiders, and a sup is the winter. The week across the grassy plain following Left bank of the Chemisahu. A few dusters of reed huts were passed and some fields of wheat and and have by bed bordered by oleanders, and at you have fields with the set panet by left bank were have the sum and the sub you have by left bank which kirt the plain to brow have by left bank were have a similar the were passed on the banks. The path left through splendid grass and clover, which reached up to the barse's barees. At simile entered a gap in the low rounded hills which skirt the pla		<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	
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<ul> <li>1. Sterkala, 4 to 5 hours.</li> <li>1. Bourin or Shaikhan, 6 hours.</li> <li>1. Bourin or Shaikhan, 6 hours.</li> <li>1. Balkoji, 7</li> <li>1. Stalkoji, 8</li> <li>1. Stalko Azal, 8</li> <li>1. Stalkonanah, 9</li> <li>1. Stalkonanah, 9</li> <li>1. The Safe Kurds who had come this way said there were no villages or spies obtainable this side of the Diala, and that the river was difficult of ores this season. From Hallebji to Sulaimaniah were several villages, and unplies obtainable the sude on settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the sum was used to bave no settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the sum was used to bave no settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the sum was used to bave no settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the sum was used to bave no settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the sum was the suit to the winter.</li> <li>The May General direction W. Leaving Zohab (2,100') we started to the sum. May be said to have me passed and some fields of wheat and bave population is a very manake and some fields of wheat and bave population be view me passed and some fields of wheat and bave population was equaled by oleanders, and at 2 % mission and the sum was the suit to the view of the Chemisahu.</li> <li>The wheat erop will be ripe in another month. The stream runs in a bave population be view at and some fields of wheat and bave pasted on the case.</li> <li>The the datough splendid grass and clover, which reached up to the case.</li> <li>The the sum are manake and to be view on the bave have bave and the sum of the sum</li></ul>		The stages were given thus to Sulaimaniah-	
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<ul> <li>(a) Shahr Azul, 8</li> <li>(b) Shahr Azul, 9</li> <li>(c) Shahr Az</li></ul>	-	(2) Hourin or Shaikhan, 6 hours } Cross Diala River on this stage,	
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<ul> <li>The Jaf Kurds who had come this way said there were no villages or supplies obtainable this side of the Diala, and that the river was difficult to cross this sensor. From Hallebji to Sulaimaniah were several villages, and supplies obtainable. Hourin is a very small village.</li> <li>This country has been entirely depopulated by Harmawand raiders, and now may be said to have mo settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the plains in the winter.</li> <li>The climate of Zohab plain was said to be very unbealthy in the summer month.</li> <li>The summer direction W. Leaving Zohab (2,100') we started south-west across the grassy plain following the left bank of the Chemisaha.</li> <li>A few elusters of reed huts were passed and some fields of wheat and barley. The wheat crop will be ripe in another month. The stream runs in a broad gravelly bed bordered by oleanders, and at 24 miles the ruins of a large village called Kufi Zohab were passed on the banks.</li> <li>At 5 miles entered a gap in the low rounded hills which skirt the plain to the south-west, and followed a small stream. The Chemisahu passee a similar</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>supplies obtainable this side of the Diala, and that the river was difficult to cross this senson. From Hallebji to Sulaimaniah were several villages, and supplies obtainable. Hourin is a very small village.</li> <li>This country has been entirely depopulated by Hamawand raiders, and now may be said to have no settled population. Nomad Kurds pasture in the plains in the winter.</li> <li>The climate of Zohab plain was said to be very unhealthy in the summer months.</li> <li>5th May.—General direction W. Leaving Zohab (2,100') we started south-west across the grassy plain following the left bank of the Chemisahu. A few clusters of reed huts were passed and some fields of wheat and barley. The wheat crop will be ripe in another month. The stream runs in a broad gravelly bed bordered by oleanders, and at 24 miles the ruins of a large village called Kufi Zohab were passed on the banks.</li> <li>At 5 miles entered a gap in the low rounded hills which skirt the plain to the south-west, and followed a small stream. The Chemisahu passes a similar</li> </ul>	

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(46) 67 The path was easy, over stony undulations; the soil becoming conglomerate in the first with occasional ledges of sandstone (1,920') To the north the ridge gets high and rocky, and the ranges run in the direction of the Diala. Zohi b At 10 miles emerge on a barren undulating plain, crossed by several low sandstone ledges, cut up by small ravines. The road is easy over this gravelly soil ale fate A similar country extends northward to the Diala valley, which can be seen in the distance Congram, At 141 miles rejoin the main road from Sir-i-Pul and follow it to Kasr-i-Shirin. 町前居 The road is almost level and winds through gaps in the sandstone ridges, nim. which rise from 40 to 50 feet and cross the plain in all directions. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the left is the valley of the Alwand, bordered by gardens and a dine tert ; the sal spiel sak time stit, sait terte few frees. Patches of wheat were grown on these undulations, and it ripened well in this light gravelly soil without irrigation. We passed several portions of an old wall made of blocks of sandstone about 6 feet square, and an ac-queduct cut in the rock. Two miles before entering Kasr-i-Shirin (1,+10), to iin. Texià he north of the road, were the ruins of the palace of the Sassanian king, ever bill solo a the east for Khosran Parviz. KASE-I-SHIEIN,-Kasr-i-Shirin is a place of 400 houses on the right bank of the Alwand with a masonry fort or loopholed barrack on a spur over-looking the river, in which 100 Sarbaz were quartered. Dessi, Isp On a spur at the other side of the village is a loopholed building about 50 yards square which was built by Jan Mir, a Hamawand chief, who two years ago had the guardianship of the frontier placed in his hands by the pressure is not a build be about the state of th by the Persians; he was a noted robber, and was placed there on the principle of setting thief to eatch a thief He still kept on his evil practices, and committed several daring robberies, while the frontier was always disturbed, so that an emissary was sent from Tehran with a small force who invited Jan Mir to an interview, and then had him treacherously murdered. His followers fought desperately, and were dispersed with difficulty. His son is now said to be imprisoned at Isfahan. रा स्थित स The frontier districts are at present fairly quiet. Sarbaz from the Guran Kurds at Juanro and Gauwara are en ployed here, and in the watchtowers villaps, ut along the road to Sir-i-Pul." Jan Mir's house is now unoccupied. The walls are some 4 feet thick at the base with a banquette and loopholes along the top. Jan Mir intended making a bazar in Kasr-i-Shirin covered with masonry arches like in Baghdad, minte adue a la and had half completed it. the same There are large courtyards attached to the houses in which caravans stop. On the left bank of the river are a row of gardens and the ruins of a 百部 large serai. Another new serai was being built of mud and stone opposite the Chemiste gate of the fort. The Alwand is 40 to 50 yards wide and 2' 6" to 3' deep with a rapid curwhat an um mas na rent. It can be forded by people wishing to cross to the gardens on the far ins (Example) bank The main road keeps along the river bank to Khanikin, the next stage in 且明白田 the Baghdad direction. Weather sultry, with hot winds from the north-west. Temperature noon the pine 1 92°, 4 P.M. 91°, 6 P.M. 82°, and 78° at 7 A.M. HE & STOR x 2

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٤ظ] (٣١٢/٩٧)

			68			
1	Route No. VKer		ishah to Mand Kifri.		Kasr-i-Sł	iirin
			h to 9th Ma			1. 1. 1. 1.
	- Line in the second					
			Hours march-	Mm	R8.	Rate per diem
	STAGES,		ing.	Intermediate.	Total.	in miles per hour.
1	Murkus		8.75	12.50	12.50	3.33
	Shaikh Said		5.5	20.00	- 82.50	3.63
	Kifri		8-35	26.50	28.00	3+20
	This is not used as a re	gular	caravan rot	ite, chiefly c	wing to th	e disturbed
	state of the frontier distric	ts, bu				
	from Kermanshah to Mosu As far as Kasr-i-Shirin		oad has alr	andy been	leseribed -	the present
	route describes the stages to					
	Kirkuk and Arbil is follow This would be the easie		o for a mile	our mainer d	inant from	Manul to
	Kermanshah with a branch				neet from	n mosul to
	7th May-General dir					
	and started in a direction 2 several dry ravines. We g					
	miles distant from Kasr-i-S			a in this be ex	ion abdan	and mus 4
	From the summit (2, gravelly spur. And at 71	020)	descended	an easy p	ath follow	ing a long
-	this slope, in which flowed				ourse, one	or several on
)	In the valley we passed	a fev	v reed huts	of the Bens		
2	who were cultivating a f Turkish.	ew p	atones of 1	ndian-corn :	and wheat,	They talk
	At 103 miles passed a	line o	f round tov	vers about	11 miles	apart which
	mark the Turkish frontier. 197° and 341° along a line				he frontier	r line runs
	In each tower are 10				imaniah.	They com-
	plained of many hard stru	ggles	with Hama	wand raidin	g parties,	and no pay
	for the last year. The track is ill-defined,	and	but little u	sed. These	low hills :	are passable
	at any point for artillery.					
	MurkusAt 121 mil	es ha	dted at a	small fronti	er-post cal	led Murkus
	(1,045'). This is a Turkman villa	age of	80 houses,	and elose	by is a s	trong brick
	building, 30 yards by 20,	with :	an upper ti	ier of looph	oles, and t	two eireular
	flanking towers. The wal A Yuzbashi and 50 zaj					old of many
	attacks by Hamawand raid	lers, l	but the fro	ontier is no	ow fairly o	wiet. They
	complained of 18 months' a and barley is grown on th	urrear	s of pay. W	ater-supply	is from a k	the wallow
	Large herds of cattle, shee	p, an	d goats seer	n. Most of	the grass	is withered
	now. Weather sultry wi	thi a	thundersto	rm and a	few showe	rs; temper-
	ature 91° at noon, and 71°	at a	Δ, Μ.			
					N 1275 R.	

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٧٤] (٣١٢/٩٨)

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٧٤ظ] (٣١٢/٩٩)

70 at each corner and a great number of long windows. Muhammad Pasha is a T man of considerable influence in Sulaimaniah and these districts. nakan To the north-east, under a range of low bare hills, 5 miles distant, could be seen some ruins white and staring against the bare hillside. The Diala is also known as the Ab-i-Sirwan, which is its name in its upper course. The frontier follows the course of the river from where the the sur protect coad is The line of towers meets it. A good wheat season was expected this year, but the locusts have done a good deal of damage. Jews. the Per Weather sultry with thunder clouds hovering round ; temperature 80° at 5 P.M. and 65° at 5 A.M. Ū1 9th May .- Left Shaikh Said (920') and started in a westerly direction gyletic east in over a bare gravelly plain, 6 to 8 miles wide. It grows good grass in the spring time but is withered now. Several small dry ravines were passed. sorth-Gok Su - At 5 miles we crossed the Gok Su, a stream in broad gravely bed, about 200 yards wide. - 01 norn h Along the right bank is the Jabal Khushka, a low range of gravelly hills with cut up in all directions by small ravines rising about 400 feet above the plant. The more direct road to Kifri led up the valley of the stream; we tried a Be obstat shorter way and eventually got lost and made a wide détour to the southto be. west. easily From the stream bank followed a path which led over the rounded summit ferm of the Jebel Khushka (1,290') and commenced a long gradual descent up and down among small ravines. A little water was found in some of the ravines uredown among small ravines. A little water was found in some of the ravines and several low parallel ridges of sandstone appeared in the conglomerate soil. At 17 miles we reached the fertile valley of Chenimassir, 2 to 3 miles wide (875'), growing fine crops of barley and wheat. A small stream flows north-east down the centre of it and the south side of the valley is bounded by a low range of gravelly hills, the Jabal Diwanza Imam, similar to that which we had just crossed. which we had just crossed. On it was the ruined village of Rahimurka, roofless and destroyed by Hamawand raiders. From here we turned north towards Kifri, passing a large encampment of Bagbilan Kurds engaged in cultivating the plain. Durkhana River.—A wide gap occurs in the Diwanza Imam Range through which the Durkhana River passed, and the ridge then continues north-west under the name of Jabal Khurieh. Distant 3½ miles from Chenimassir we reached a broad well-defined track, the main road from Bagbiland to Mosul through Kifri. We forded the Durkhana River, in two wide channels flow-ing form a commin the Jabal Khuskha 4 miles south-east of Kifri. Thron Fiders ing from a gap in the Jabal Khuskha 4 miles south-east of Kifri. Belly Farther on forded two other channels of the Chechapan River, from 300 to to tak grew good wheat crops. At 261 miles from Shaikh Said we halted in Kifri (760'). 400 yards wide, full of shingle and stones. The soil of the plain is fertile, and troops KIFRI .- Kifri is a place of 6,000 inhabitants (1,200 houses), situated at the mouth of a small gorge through which the Chechapan River emerges and surrounded by a low mod wall in a bad state of repair. Round the town are a few gardens of date and fruit trees with two large patches of gardens Rot outside; with these exceptions the plain is quite bare of trees. The Baghdad-Mosul telegraph line passes through here, and there is a 7 telegraph office. knon The bazar is small and covered in, with a fair amount of supplies, flour, dates, dried fruits, &c., procurable. The houses are of stone and mud, with flat roofs. There are few two-storied masonry houses on the south side built to its parti prese of lime and gypsum from the hills close by. T

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٨٤و] (١٢/١٠٠)

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		68
	71	
	There is a good stone serai on the north side outside the town. A Kaim-	
	makam lives here, and just now 500 Regulars were encamped on the plain to	
	the south. They had 300 very fine mules, some of them nearly 15 hands.	
	which they used for riding, and formed a sort of mounted infantry for the protection of the post road. There were some 50 zaptiyahs as well. The	
	road is much infested by Hamawands and various other robbers.	
	The inhabitants of Kifri are mostly Kurds, but include a few Arabs and	
	Jews. The Kurdish white felt coat with long sleeves was generally worn with the Persian conical felt cap "Kulah namdah" and blue trousers.	
	Overlooking the town from the north is a steep ridge of sandstone and	
	gypsum 300 to 400 feet high running 295° and 130°, merging to the south-	
	east in the Jebel Khushka, and skirting the plain for some distance to the north-west.	
li -	On the 10th the weather was clear with a few clouds. Temperature	
0	noon 84". In the afternoon it clouded over and rained heavily till midnight,	
	with a strong wind from the north-west. Temperature 65° at 6 P.M. Between Kasr-i-Shirin and Kifri, by the route we followed, there are no	
	obstacles for the passage of troops except the Diala River, which would have	
	to be bridged at this time of year. With pontoons or trestle work this could easily be done. The remainder of this route to Mosul follows the post road	
	from Kifri, and has been several times described by travellets. The stages	
	are-	
	Tuz Khurmatu 24 miles.	
	Taouk 21 "	
	Kirkuk 25 " Altun Kenpri 27 "	
	Erbil	
	Kalak 33	~
	Mosul 22 "	(
	TOTAL 182 " Kifri to Mosul.	1
	A DIAN IN JUST 10 STOREL	
	The total distance from Kermanshah to Mosul by this route is 346 miles-	
l)	Through Sulaimaniah and Koi Sunjakeit is also 340 miles, but the road is con- siderably rougher, and there are several difficult points for guns (see Colonel	
14	Bell's Turkey in Asta); so distances being equal, the former is far the best	
	to take.	
ł.	The road from Kifri to Mosul has been several times traversed by Turkish troops and guns.	
l.	Route No. VI.—Baghdad to Sulaimaniah via Kifri and the	
F	Zagirma Pass.	
l E	This route follows an almost direct line joining the two places.	
	From Baghdad as far as Kifri the Mosul post road is followed and is well	
£.	known, but from Kifri to Sulaimaniah the road is hardly ever used, owing	
	to its passing through the country of the Hamawand Kurds, whose raiding	
	parties keep the whole country in a state of terror. It is an old trade route, and presents few natural difficulties.	
	The route to Sulaimaniah at present used by caravans lies through Kirkuk.	
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Sec. Sec.	72 11th to 14th May.					
- Stat	GX#.	Hours marehing.	Mr.	Total,	Bate per diem miles per hour.	
Ibrahim Khanji Gok Tapa		9:25 6:50	34:50	34·50 57·50	3-73 3-52	
Temar Sulaimaniah		€.75 5.00	17·50 13·50	75.00 88.50	2.60 2.70	
flows in a narrow little cultivation emerges from the with ggwelly moo the distance. We crossed se pan, and seme go <i>Kohamzmil.</i> — inhabitants, as sco mound, apparentl discovered crouch is almost depopul constantly to be o <i>Kochachapan</i> plateau looking b Kohmurmil. <i>Daoudiyeh Pil</i> distant, was a sim their usual positi At 13½ miles and a wide plain At 15 miles here and there. 7 sides. Some gre <i>Khan Surkhal</i> serai, once used a At 19¼ miles river. The road ravines. Alittle orns.	and a few h isse sandstone ri unds, which ga everal small str od patches of w -At 8 miles pr on as we came in ly thinking we ing under a bin lated from the on the alert. <i>Plain.</i> —The K mare and burnt the tain.—On the on illar platean call on was out of s the head-water stretches down crossed some This soft gravell en grass still re the the first halting coutting and lever rillage was seen	n by the h uts were lges into a ve the appe eams in th cheat in the used the s sight, colle were a par sh in a gree lear of thes ochachapar p now," lies ther bank of ed Daoudiy ight in som s of the G vertical sa y soil is cut mains in th s we passed ge-place on o stream, thep in pl relling, wo	ills, borderen noticed on n open und carance of e ravines fle e ravines. small villag seted, mount by of Hama eat state oo se raiders, s a plain (1,2 s immediate of the Cheel yeh. No vi- ne deep rav ok Su were to Diaha. ndstone st rup by smal ne hollows. I Khan Sun the caravar the head-w aces owing aild soon m	d by fruit the band ulating ec the waves owing int ge of Koh ted and arn wands. T of terror. and the v 00'), a bro- ely to the mapan, and illages wer ine. seen again rata which I ravines v ekhali (1,4 n road from aters of t g to the n ake a roa	gardens. A c. The road untry, dotted of a sea from o the Checha- murmil. The ned, on a small Two boys were The country The country The country villagers have ad undulating north-west of about 3 miles re visible ; as a to the right, h cropped up vith very steep 40'), a ruined a Kifri. he Chechapan umerous small d passable for	

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	(FP)
73	
10	
At 251 miles there is a steep descent and ascent crossing the narrow deep	
valley of a tributary of the Ak Su (1,310'). On ascending from the valley	
the Ak Su could be seen flowing in a deep rocky bed about 4 mile to the left. Several sandstone ledges crop out here, but are easy to cross.	
An easy descent now began over some rounded gravelly spurs, which	
brought us at 30 miles into the Ak Su valley, close to the village of Ibrahim Khanji, now deserted, the inhabitants having moved into tents further up	
stream. The village stands in an open grassy basin about a mile square.	
bordered by low rounded hills. Below the river enters a narrow rocky valley. This river emerges into the Tigris valley near Tuz Khurmatu, and forms	
a large tributary of the Adhaim. It was swollen by recent rain, and I was	
carried away horse and all by the current in searching for a ford. The mules	
eventually found an easy crossing 1 mile further down. There is another ruined village and some ruins of a serai on the right	
bank. Down stream the valley narrows, and is bordered by some earth cliffs	
100' to 150' high. From the ford the track kept along the right bank, and 14 miles further up we crossed at a difficult ford, 100 yards broad and 2' 6"	
deep, with a rapid current. On reaching the left bank, we passed through	
another deserted village. The general insecurity of the country and Hama-	
wand raids has caused these villages to be thus deserted. Shaikh Hassan's Camp.—The road still follows the river bank, skirting the	
foot of some low undulations which border the valley, and at 344 miles we	
forded again. On the opposite bank we halted and encamped with some Jaf Kurds, who had left Ibrahim Khanji, and had pitched their tents here.	
The country here belongs to Shaikh Hassan of Kirkuk who owns eleven	
small villages in the vicinity. These are miserable, half-starved looking people; notorious thieves, stealing from each other or passers by.	
Some good grazing was to be had along the river banks, and the grass has	
been improving since leaving Kifri. In another fortnight it will be quite	- 1
A few supplies (bread, eggs, milk, and fowls) were procurable. Weather	(
today fine, except a few showers at sunrise. Temperature 63° at 5 p.M.	
Steep earth cliffs border the river valley, and the soft soil is cut up in all directions by small gravelly ravines.	
12th May General direction, N.N.E. Found the two zaptivahs from	
Kifri had fied in the night. With great difficulty we obtained a Kurd as a guide as far as Sulaimaniah, and then left camp, heading in a north-north-	
east direction, leaving the river valley almost immediately. This stream rises	
in the Kara Dagh.	
The road on leaving the valley ascends a short steep incline in a ravine, winds along a neck between two deep valleys, and then keeps along an easy	
elay track between low mounds and flat-topped ridges of sandstone.	
To the right, in the direction of the head-waters of the river, the country is scored by several deep ravines. The sandstone strata are here horizontal,	
interlaid between conglomerate soil, which gets eaten away easier by the	
weather, and consequently leaves the rock formed into curious flat-topped ledges. We passed several small springs in these ravines, each denoted by a	
httle elump of oleanders.	
Chiazaria SuAt 6 miles, after a sudden steep descent, we reached	
the Chiazarin valley (1,420), containing a large stream flowing 125° towards the Ak Su.	
The valley is 1 mile broad, and comes from a direction 315°. A few	
patches of cultivation, but no villages were seen. The stream below this	
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is bordered by steep earth cliffs and there is an easy ascent to a wide grassy plateau almost level, with a few flat-topped ridges of sandstone.

At 12 miles entered a wide gap in a bare sandstone range, which has been visible for some time in front of us, and which rises 600' to 700' out of the plain, running  $320^\circ$  for about 4 miles, and  $140^\circ$  for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The gap is 200 yards wide, and at the entrance is a tumulus and the site of what was once a large place and at the entrance is a tumulus and the site of what was once a large place judging from the foundations of the houses and large stones strewn about. There are also the ruins of a serai. We passed through the gap, and accended steeply a small ravine alongside a stream fed by numerous springs in the hill-side. The rock has now changed to a soft white limestone, very porous, and seems full of cavities to absorb the water. *Kalachuk*.—On a projecting spur to the right, we passed a ruined fort called Kalachuk (1,985). It was evidently built to command the gap in the

cancer, and is in a good position to do so. *Halla Dagh.*—The road ascends gradually a grassy plateau with a wide ravine to the right. On the other side runs a steep rocky ridge called the Hatla Dagh south-east, direction towards the Diala. There is abundance of fine grass and clover and this would form a good camping ground for troops.

Water obtainable from numerous small springs. Gok Tepe Ziarat.— At 194 miles we reached the top of the incline (2,715'), and passed the small ziarat of Gok Tepe on a mound to the left. There is a sharp descent following the side of a narrow ravine, 340' deep, flowing into a larger ravine, on the far side of which (2,400'), perched on the edge of a cliff,

stands Gok Tepe village (23 miles). Gok Tepe.—Here again we were mistaken for a party of Hamawand rob-bers, as, on turning the end of a spur opposite the village, we found the cliff lined with villagers, who opened fire as we came into sight

On the mules arriving, the villagers became aware that we were not the dreaded Hamawands, and the firing stopped. The headman came forward with profuse apologies, and said the Hamawands had been raiding in the district on the previous afternoon, hence they were on the alert. The Hama-mand method of attack is to advance at a gallon to close outstors and then wand method of attack is to advance at a gallop to close quarters, and then commence firing, following up with a second rush, which usually carries the village. Gok Tepe is a small village round a mosque, on the edge of a very fertile grassy plateau, 2 to 3 miles wide, which runs south-east between the Karadagh and the Hatladagh towards the Diala. On the north-west and west is a rapid descent, broken by several very deep ravines, towards an undulating blain is the disaction of Village plain in the direction of Kirkuk. Karadagh Range.-Three miles distant to the north-west is the Karadagh,

a very steep, impassable ridge, which runs north-west and south-east in a direction 130°, and extends from the Diala almost to the Lesser Zab in one unbroken line. The southern slope is a rocky wall rising abruptly out of the plain

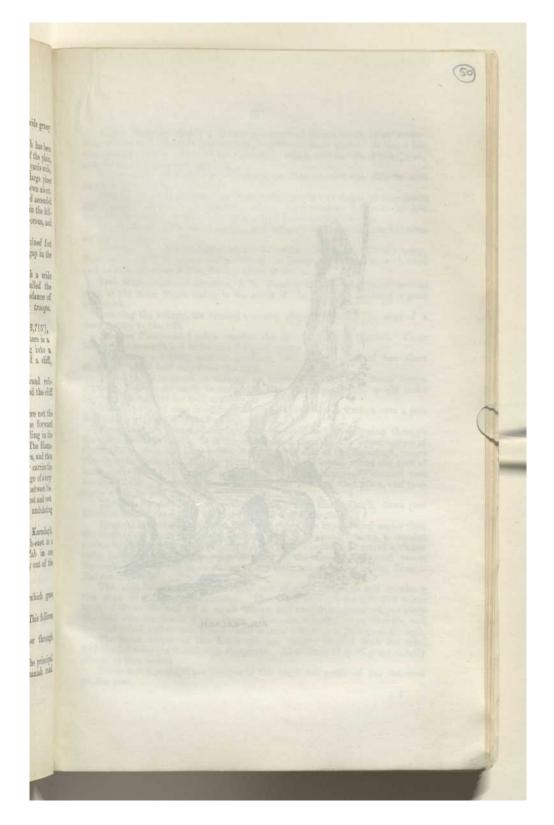
this

- There are three passes through this range— (1) The Sagirma, which we cross in tomorrow's stage, and which goes over the summit of the ridge.
- (2) The Bazirra pass, 6 miles north-west of the Sagirma. This follows a small stream through a deep rift in the range. The streams from the Temar and Risholan districts flow through
- (3) The Bazian pass, 'further to the north-west. This is the principal dip in the range through which the Kirkuk-Sulaimaniah road passes. This is the easiest of the three passes.





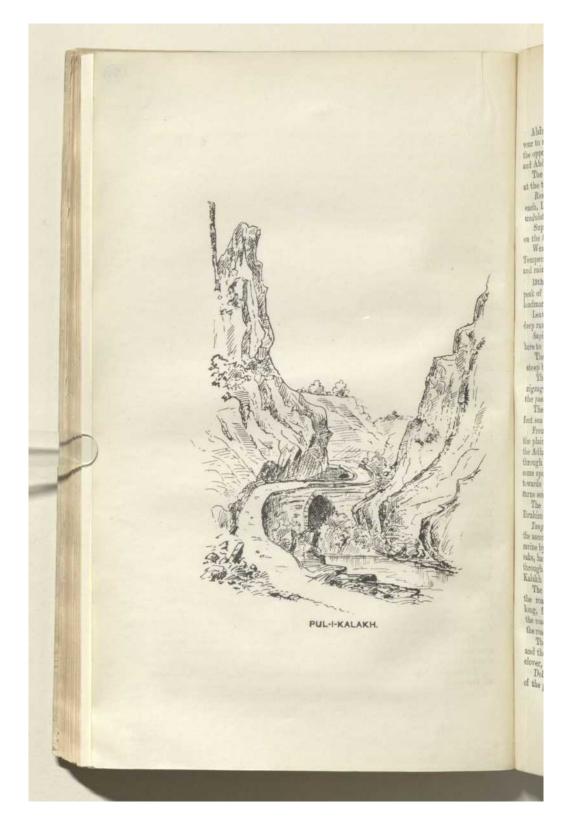
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٠و] (٢١٢/١٠٤)







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Abdur Rahman Pasha, a former governor of Sulaimaniah, in an endea-vour to make his districts independent, fortified all these passes. A Kurd led the opposing forces over a narrow footpath, which turned the Basian pass, and Abdur Rahman was defeated. The remains of the wall and fortifications then erected can still be seen

75

at the top of the Sagirma pass. Route to Kirkuk.—From Gok Tepe to Kirkuk is two stages of nine hours each, Leilan being the intermediate stage. The country is a series of low undulating gravel and sandstone hills cut up by numerous ravines.

Supplies are obtainable at Leilan, and between that and Kirkuk, but none on the first stage.

Weather has got gradually cooler as we enter the hills. Cloudy today, Temperature 69° at noon; 55° at 6 A.M. A heavy thunderstorm, with wind and rain, came on at 8 P.M., lasting about an hour.

13th May-General direction, N.E. Bearing 66° is a prominent conical peak of the Kara Dagh, rising to the south of the pass, and forming a good landmark.

Leaving the village, we crossed a grassy plateau skirting the edge of a deep ravine to the left.

deep ravine to the left. Sagirma Pass.—At 3 miles reached the foot of the pass (2,690'). From here to the summit is 4 miles and the total ascent is 1,740'. The ascent is a fairly uniform gradient, with the exception of two short steep bits about half way from the foot. There is no attempt at making or improving the road. Some longer zigzags, which could easily be cut in the clay and loose stones, would make the pass practicable for field artillery. There is a good view from the summit (4,430') towards Kirkuk over a per-fect sea of gravelly undulations and cavines

fect sea of gravelly undulations and ravines.

fect sea of gravelly undulations and ravines. From here the course of the large stream could be traced flowing through the plain towards Tauk. It is the main branch forming the upper waters of the Adhaim river and rises in the district north-east of the Karadagh, passes through the Derbend-i-Bazirra, then makes a wide sweep round the foot of some spurs from Gok Tepe plateau, and flows in a wide gravelly channel west towards Tauk. It crosses the Mosul road just south of that place, and then turns south to join the Tigris. The Ak Su rises in the south-east end of the Hatla Dagh, flows past Ibrahim Khanji, and joins the Adhaim near Tuz Khurmatta. Tang-i-Kulakh.—The descent from the summit is broader and easier than the ascent, and output practicable for field graus. The road follows a wooded

the ascent, and quite practicable for field guns. The road follows a wooded ravine by the side of a small stream, and the hillside is thickly covered with low oaks, hawthorn, and shrubs. At the foot of the descent the road passes through a narrow rift in an outlier of the main range known as the Tang-i-Kalakh (3,210').

The rock strata here are vertical and of grey limestone and overhang the rock strata here are vertical and of grey limestone and overhang the road in a remarkable manner. The track through the rift, 100 yards long, follows the bed of a small stream and two small stone bridges carry the road over the bends of the stream. The pass is barely 10 yards wide, and

the road 8 feet, and some boulders would require renoving to pass guns through. The lower slopes of the Karadagh are thickly wooded with fine cake, and the hillsides are dotted with vineyards. Abundance of good grass, mostly clover, at this season

Dolan and Karadagh are villages to the north and south of the entrance of the pass. L 2

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76 On leaving the Tang-i-Kalakh, entered a broad valley filled with low Selaim gravelly hills, which run eastward as far as the Gilzerda Dagh. At Looking back at the northern slope of the Karadagh, the summit was a series of enormous cliffs, cut up by deep wooded ravines. Except at the pass, there is no path on the right or left. hag fields T The low hills we are now crossing form the watershed of the streams draining north into the head-waters of the Adhaim river through the Derbend-ienlti Bazirra, and those to south into the Diala. The road winds up and down over these gravel hills, and at 144 miles descends steeply into the Risholan and Temar valley. At  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles Temar village (2,945') was reached, where in si Seret T we halted. thick Extending W.N.W. lay a fertile valley 8 to 4 miles wide, which we had skirted during the latter part of the stage. A large stream ran down the centre towards the Derbend-i-Bazirra. along To the north of the valley was a line of low rounded hills, spurs from the higher range of the Gilzerda Dagh, which lay to the east, and separated us pusse 亚 from the Sulaimaniah plain. The lower slopes of these hills were grassy and thickly wooded, and a few Kurd encampments were along the foot of them. Risholan and Temar were the only villages visible. The district, although field a a few Tema The walks are of sun-dried brick or stones set in mud. It is hidden away are al in a small side valley of great fertility; the slopes are covered with vineyards and fruit orchards, growing pears, apples, mulberry, peaches, apricots, and plums; wheat, rice, and tobacco also. Only sufficient ground was culti-vated to supply the bare necessities of the village. Some large herds of cattle and sheep grazed on the hills near. This valley would make a good camp ground for a large body of troops. Water and grass abundant now. Supplies of sheep and cattle would be obtainable from the nomads. Opthalmia was very prevalent ; otherwise these Kurds were a very fine stamp of men. 14th May.—General direction, N. Left Temar (2,945) and started up the head of the valley along a rough track, crossing several small clay ravines. Gilzerda Dagh .- At 2 miles commenced the ascent of the Gilzerda Dagh, a range parallel to the Kara Dagh, but not so high, and more rounded along the summit which bounds the Sulaimaniah plain to the south-west, and runs 290° and 150°. The road in the ascent makes a bend to the south round the head of a small ravine. It is a 10' ledge, and is an easy gradient. At the summit (3,670') it passes through a broad dip in the range, and a steep rough track descends by Gilzerda village, going in a direct line to Sulaimaniah. We took an easier route, making a long incline parallel to the range to the south-east. There is an easy gradient, except near the foot of the slope, where for some 300 yards are some steep zigzags and portions of paved road were met with, the remains of a former road. To pass guns over this range there are several places where the road has been worn away by the rain, but they are capable of being repaired.

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धव व्यः वन्	From the foot of the Gilzerda Dagh a grassy undulating plain extends to Sulaimaniah (bearing 17°) with a broad easy path. At $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town the Khanjiru river was forded (1,860'), flowing in a gravelly bed 300 to 500 yards wide. A few irrigation cuts and some rice fields skirted the banks.	
H	This plain is extremely fertile, but only a small fraction of the whole is cultivated and it has a very deserted appearance, with scarcely a village	
14	in sight. There was plenty of green grass now, and would be for the next six weeks. Several mounds and tumuli marking the site of ancient villages were noticed.	
量量	To the south-east, on the right bank of the Diala, is the Sharizur Plain, thickly populated in former times, but now full of ruins. At $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles Sulaimaniah (2,550') was reached. The last 3 miles were	
tie "	along a well-frequented track. The villages of Balka and Chenimassir were passed on the plain between the Khanjiru and the town. The whole of route from Kifri to Sulaimaniah is quite passable now for	
ew	field artillery, with the exception of the Sagirma pass, which would require a few hours' road-making, and some of the deeper ravines in the undulating	
zå he	country to the south of it. The plain of Sulaimaniah and the rich valley round Temar would make good camping grounds for troops. Grass, water, and fuel are abundant and coupling presentation of Sulaimaniah and the rich valley round	
	are abundant, and supplies procurable in sufficient quantities.	
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### Hama here to Th SULAIMANIAH AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS. T Sulaimaniah is a town of 2,500 houses, the greater portion flat-roofed Kurdish huts, with few buildings of any size. The palace, the residence of the Mutasarif, is a ruinous building in the serais T centre of the town, and the barracks are a tumbled down line of buildings in an are th of sun-dried bricks. The population, with few exceptions, is entirely Kurdish, this being looked upon as the capital of Southern Kurdistán and is the centre of the district of Sertchinar. There are 100 Jewish houses and some 20 of Christians, who V partial live in a separate quarter about a mile outside the town to the south. The town is situated in a bare, treeless plain; with no gardens, orchards, or any surroundings, and from a distance it has a very bleak appearance. The streets are narrow and dirty; the bazar is poor-looking, but fairly well stocked Th more i Th with goods. In the shops are chiefly articles to supply the simple wants of the Kurds. The principal manufacture is saddles and horse furniture, shoes and leather work generally, the leather being dyed in various colours. The saddles are made of thick felt numdahs over a light wood framework, and are very maki durable. Cotton shoes with rope soles, belts and powder horns, and knives also seen. A fair quantity of Manchester piece-goods, cotton kerchiefs, &c., from Bagh-dad. Dates, raisins, several kinds of dried fruits, curdled milk, or *yaurt*, the universal Kurdish drink, also for sale. the K few s Chemi Lettuces, beans, young almonds eaten green are the vegetables in the market rond, times i Mr from S now. Most of the wood for fuel comes from the thickly wooded ridges east of the Pir-a-Magdurin range. Red wine is made here and exported to Baghdad. A few vineyards were village lated Red wine is made here and exported to Baghdad. A few vincyards were visible on the Azmir Dagh slopes to the north-east. The principal export trade with Baghdad is gallnuts and yellow berries used for dyeing and gum tragacanth, tobacco, of which this district produces a good quality, and wool from the flocks of the normads. All this goes via Kir-kuk, the direct route via Kifri being practically never used. The Hamawand robbers are now supposed to be exterminated. Fifty of them were sent to Mosul in chains a fortnight ago. A determined effort has doubtless been made, and the country is fairly quiet in comparison to its absolutely lawless con-dition a few years ago. country stream The Ist S of Schain At 15 On its right reached This Houst we we among higher to find we can so the is official so that houd, a tand run and and the schain so the so dition a few years ago. Their chief Jan Mir at Kasr-i-Shirin and Kak Abdulla at Khan-i-Miran have been made away with; but in a few years it is probable new chiefs will appear, and lawlessness become rife again. I met the Mutasarif a month later in Mosul, called there to receive a decoration and a great flow of praise for his skilful conduct in putting down the rebels. Mosul merchants, however, on the other hand, complained of constant robberies which still went on, and the general insecurity of the Sulaimaniah road. There are four regiments of about 400 men each quartered in Sulaimaniah, besides a large detachment of zaptiyahs. The regulars were a fine body of men, but with uniform in rags and pay uncertain. They were armed with

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Martini Peabody rifles : this was necessary if the		
Hamawands, who are armed with the same weapon There is a Persian Consul here. The telegra		
here to Kirkuk, where it joins the main line from	Baghdad to Mosul.	
The water-supply of the town is very good, an		
bubbling out of the gravelly soil on the outskirts There is a very fine bath, where one of these		
serais in the town.		
The climate now is very pleasant with the ter		
in another month the weather commences to get I are the hottest months.	notter, and suly and August	
Very little snow falls on the plain, but the rou	tes leading into Persia are	
partially blocked in winter.		
Routes from Sulaima	niah.	
The principal trade route with Baghdad is th	rough Kirkuk, although the	
more direct one lies over the Zagirma pass.		
(1) Camp after six hours. The ville	ages are mostly deserted.	
(2) Chemchemal, eight hours.	and an an and a second s	
(3) Kirkuk, eight hours,		
making a total of about 65 miles to Kirkuk and 9		
The Karadagh is crossed by an easy pass, easie The telegraph follows this route to Kirkuk.		
the Kara Dagh to Kirkuk is a rolling gravelly pla	in cut up by deep valleys. A	
few small villages and a fertile grass country li Chemchemal. Either Altun Keupri or Kirkuk,		
road, can be reached from Chemchemal. This		
times from the Hamawands. Mr. Hodgson, a missionary from Baghdad, t	reveilled in Sentember 1886	
from Sulaimaniah to Tauk, passing through Chemo	chemal. He says few of the	
villages marked on the maps are now in existence,	, and the country is depopu-	
lated by the Hamawand raiders. From Chen country with numerous streams, but quite deserted	d. Near Tauk were several	
stream valleys lined with orchards and gardens	8.	
The following is a précis of Rich's journey alo	ong this route :	
Sulaimaniah to Altun Ke	upri.	
1st Stage, 21st October 1822 Left Sulaimaniah at 6-30	A.M. Crossed the undulating plain	
of Sulaimaniab, passing the large village of Al Bulak on the le At 13 miles crossed the Tanjiru or Serchinar river, a small	stroam in a bed 100 varis wide,	
On its right bank was Ehaseh village, and, arter passing the	targe vitinge or Davan antiden, we	
reached Kitespi of twpresh at 9-25 AM, where we minet. This land is watered by a small stream running south-en Mount was just opposite, forming a wall of rock, including nor ern range of hills was visible 1 to 14 miles off, crowned by biobet to the south. Townerships 2 AM, 85 <sup>5</sup> : 10 P.W., 59 <sup>5</sup> .	at to join the Tanjira. Gudram th-west and south-east. The west-	
ern range of hills was visible 1 to 11 miles off, crowned by higher to the south. Temperature, 2 p.m. 85°; 10 p.m. 59°.	a crest or line of rock growing	
2nd Stage, October 22nd,-Left 6-20 A.M., making a détour we came to the Tasluji Hill, where the line of hills is broadest	r to avoid a morass. Soon after 7	
crest disampears. After a centle assent an hour's ride brought	us into the Bazian plain. This	
is divided down the centre by a line of lower hills than the K south of our road.		
At 10-20 we turned south-west to Derghezin, the hills di bend, and soon gradually terminating. Derghezin lies under	a low range coming from Derbend,	
and running towards the ridge in the centre of the plain, bu ern side of the Bazian plain. At 10-50 reached Derghezin, and	t leaving an opening in the west-	

المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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80 Temperature, 6 a.M. 56°; 2 P.M. 84°; 10 P.M. 64°. Sed Stage, October 23°rd.—Loft 6-30 A.M., and proceeded up the valley formed by a small line of hills just behind Dergherin, and another similar one opposite, also coming north-west from Derbend and running to Barian. At 7-20 traversed the Barian pass. The strata dip here, and the pass runs through the gap. The outside ridge is a continuation of the Karndagh. North-west of the pass the Karndagh runs for a short distance forming a perpendicular wall; then turning a little west to Chermala Hill, and then more to the vest to the Kanlikhalan Hill. The Karadagh diminishes in height all the way from the Zagirma pass, where it is highest. Cher-mala and Khalkhalan are inconsiderable; they seem of earth, and their sides are much furrowed. Soon after this the line of hills terminates. At 10-30 passed Ghezalan, and after this the level began to rise again, and the road was broken and hully. Solain Itiss R there At 10-30 passed Ghezalan, and after this the level began to rise again, and the road was proken and hilly. At 12-10 halted in Ghulumkowa in the Chouan district. Temperature, 6-0 A.M. 62°; 2 F.M. 84°; 10 F.M. 64°. dth Stage, October 24th. - Left 6-15 A.M. and ascended out of the narrow ravine in which Ghulumkowa is situated. Soil is earth and pubbles with ledges of sandstone. The whole tract is thrown up into little hills scoped out into deep abropt ravines, sometimes cut 60 feet deep by the watercourses. Pass two deep and difficult ravines and the village of Ghullkowa. From here the road wound along the tops of this furrowed and billocky country. A few fruit trees were seen in the hollows : otherwise outbing green was seen. Gulrum peak was still visible as a landmark. All the stream yesterday and today run towards the south-cest. At 7-30 a road branches off to Klickk; and at 9-20 halted in village of Kafar. Temperature, 6-0 A.M. 60°; 2 F.M. 88°. 565 Stage, October 25th. - Left 6-0 d.M. in a direction N. 30° W., and crossed a stream which supplies acceral villages and a great number of mills, each in a cluster of trees. This valley gra-dually widens down into the plain of Ook Darch. From here we entered a wide plain, gravely soil, but well cultivated. Large villages in every direction. The Kirbir hills were before us stretching from our left, and the plain extended to the foot of them. C at Mi throng Th VADS. 1822: direction. The know him were such as a continuation of broken hilly country we have just left. At noon reached Altum Kenpri. The town is not seen until close to it. The Tigris is reached in 18 hours by curavan travelling from here. When the river is full, a raft will go in a day. At this season it takes three days. A force on its way to Bagbidad with 18 guns forded here, and found not more than 3 or 4 feet of water along a bank which sloped across the stream. They also forded the great Zab, Kui Sanjak, which lies N 35° E., is 12 hours on horsback fast walking, and 18 carnvan hours. There are two roads, one of which lies along the right bank of the river, which it quits shout six hours from Kui Sanjak. It is broken and billy all the way, but there is no montain to pass. Events, to Moand—To Moand the most direct route goes north-west up a start. nui e Source by the rate of the second seco Route to Mosul .-- To Mosul the most direct route goes north-west up a broad valley from Sulaimaniah as far as Dukhan ferry on the Lesser Zab. From Dukhan the road strikes more west, across a hilly country to Kui Sanjak, and from there to Mosul is over an undulating country. (Colonel Bell's Turkey in Asia.) The stages are-(1) Karachatan. (4) Ashkaf Sakka. (2) Dukhan. (5) Arbil. (3) Kui Sanjak. (6) Kalak (Great Zab). (7) Mosul, making a total of 172 miles. Route to Sihna .- The direct route to Sihna lies through Panjwin. The stages are (Colonel Gerard's Routes in Kurdistan)-Miles. (J) Mama Kulan ... ... 21 .... (2) Panjwin ... 27 \*\*\* ...... 120 (3) Merivan ... 18 .... ..... .... (4) Shaikh Attar ... ... 21 .... 444 \*\*\* (5) Baroda ... 27 .... \*\*\* .... \*\*\* ...\_ 30 (6) Sihna .... .... .... ..... ... 144 TOTAL

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	This road can be seen wind Sulaimaniah plain, passing th It is a very hilly, but fairly e <i>Route to Sakiz</i> .—From Pa	arough Klasy, road.	nan-i-Bard	lina at the	foot o	f the slope.	
	there to Sakiz. The stages are (Colonel G	lerard) fro	m Panin				
	All and the second s		-	in the second se		Miles.	
	(1) Serambal (2) Banah	•••	***		•••	21	
	(2) Banan (3) Kapura		***	***		13	
	(4) Miradeh					9	
	(5) Sakiz	***			***	17	
				TOTAL		123	
	Comment in the second s				11.0	1. 1. h.	
	Caravans in summer tim at Miradeh. During January through snow, though not im The more direct road from vans. The following is a pa	y, Februar passable i n Sulaima	y, and M if kept op niah to B	farch, the en by const anah is sele	roads tant ca lom ta	are difficult ravan traffic. ken by cara-	
	1822:						
			ulaimania				
	September 10th Left Banah a and entering a narrow valley, with th						
	At 1-45 ascended a small ridg						
9	Swearwen, where we halted. September 11th,-Left village at	7-30 A.M., T	ejoined yeste	rday's road,	and cont	inued ascending	
4	the valley till 9-0. At 9-30, leaving main road, reach	ed Nweizbge	ch, a village	on the hill t	hat bour	nds the valley to	
	the west, where we halted. Road to						
	wild pear. Soil slaty and gypseous. September 12th,-Left at 7-30 A						
1	commenced to ascend through a fores and south. From Banab the slope is			illed Blu wi	tich run	a nearly north	
÷	Not far to the left was Surkin Mo summit of the Blu Mountain. On th	ountain, risin	g very abruj	otly, and runn	ing soul	th-east from the	
	Followed a steep descent leadi green and richly wooded, with m	ng at once	into a dee	p narrow va	lley. T	he country was	(
	mountains was very broken. At 12-	30 we reach	ed foot of th	he descent, a	nd cros	sed the Bansh	(
	stream, here joined by other mountai runs north and a little west, and join	n streams.	This stream	a separates 1	CLERT IL	om Turkey. It	
	Ascended the far bank of this str	eam, and at	2.30 reache	d Merwa in th	he Anlan	district, where	
	we halted. Through a cleft in the I by a difficult road. On the face of t	he mountain	opposite Be	itush is the P	inhder D	istrict.	
	To the west of us is a line of hill described. On this side of the hill is	is called Ku	rkur, appare	ntly running	to join	that I have just	
	other side of the range is Marga (se	e Route VII	).				
1	September 13thLeft Merwa at a curious summit named Gimmo.	These mount	tains abound	l in springs.	At 8-1	5 reached Deira	
	among a grove of large walnut trees. Left again at 9-10, and continui						
	an hour. On one side the streams ra	in north tow	ards the B	anah stream,	and a 1	ittle further on	
	south to the Shinek stream. This spot is called the Hazir Keni	an, or " Tho	usand spring	s." Above us	were Gr	ime and another	
	peak, bare and stony. We continue	ed travelling	r under them	for some tin	ne. Rui	ming parallel to	
	ns was the Suckin cance, a branch of			d Kulwan.	t sends	a spur from the	
	us was the Surkin range, a branch a Sirsir mountain, which sweeps round	and joins th	int on which	we now are.		a spur from the	
	us was the Surkin range, a branch of Sirsir mountain, which sweeps round South of this is the Kare Kazha ascending to either range. Numer	and joins the v running s	uat on which south-east.	we now are. The country	between	a spur from the	
	Sirair mountain, which sweeps round South of this is the Kare Kazha ascending to either range. Numer great number of springs. At 2-0 p.M. reached the Kenart	and joins th v running to cons villages t village in	at on which south-east. are situate the Siwell	the country d on terraces district. Si	between on the rsir was	a spur from the is broken hills hillsides, and a	
	Sirsir mountain, which sweeps round South of this is the Kare Kazha ascending to either range. Numer great number of springs.	and joins th v running to cons villages t village in	at on which south-east. are situate the Siwell	the country d on terraces district. Si	between on the rsir was	a spur from the is broken hills hillsides, and a	



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٤٥ظ] (٣١٢/١١٣)

82 September 14th.-Left at 6-30 a.M., heading due south, descending a glen to the foot of the Sirsir Mountain. Soon afterwards quitted the glen and crossed the continuation of the range yesterday. We the descended to the Siwell river, which runs by the foot of Sirsir, thean north and a little west, and joins the Karacholan at Mawatt, when they both run to the Zab. We found the Karacholan at Mawatt, when they both run to the Zab. To for the Karacholan at Mawatt, when they both run to the Zab. The country unfordable, and has to be crossed on kalaks. The country now because chalks. Descended to Stheiribasar plain and observed Firs-Magdurin and Glozheth hills are and conglomerate; the wood diminishing and almost disappearing, except in particular spots. At 8-40 descended a deep valley or ravine into the valley of the Karacholan river, and passed the site of Karacholan, the old capital of Kurdistau. Halted at Sulimanava, a small garden. This valley is the same and inter disappears and holons especially, and Sulaimaniah is chiefly supplied to meet. Rugh more P years Gove top rem Fisin valley is famous for its fruit, grapes, and melons especially, and Sulaimaniah is chiefly supplied from here. The Karacholan river is the same as the Tenguzi, which rises in the direction of Dolidreizh, and rans through the Kari Kazhav mountains. The bed of the Karacholan is t mile wide, and just opposite the old city it receives the Chungura, flowing from Surochik. In winter and spring the Karacholan is a very large river filling its bed. Some way further down was a bridge of wicker work on stone piers. September 16th-Left at 6-15 A.M., and our road after leaving the Karacholan valley ascended gently the whole way. At 7-30 reached the foot of the Azmir Dagh, and began ascending the steepest part by a very tolerable road zigzagging up the slope. At 8-0 reached the summit, and, after going south for 5 minutes, began to descend. The first part of the descent was not bad; then it ran along the edge of a precipice, where we dismonnted. tents east ( Shaik usuall 开 Chahi the is XVI.) dism unted. dismounted. At 6.30 reached foot of principal descent and went south, gently descending a narrow valley, until at 9-0 emerged on the Sulainaniah plain, which town we reached at 10-0 A.M. large Ketn Route to Karmanshah .- This route leads south-east down the valley from Sulaimaniah. It is easy going until the country near the Diala is sthi reached. Khi The stages are (Colonel Bell's Turkey in Asia)-Miles. 25 (1) Mohun ... (2) Hallabia 20 ... ... 23 (3) Nausud .... ... 21 (4) Disher \*\*\* (5) Pawar 8 ... .... .... (6) Mar-i-Kharwar 24 .... 1.00 ..... (7) Agha Hassan's village 22 .... .... (8) Gurabun 22 Verank \*\*\* .... .... ... (9) Karmanshah ... .... .... Serlash This makes a total of 346 miles from Mosul and 174 from Sulaimaniah to Belani Karmanshah. Ratia Route to Zohab.—Another routs lies down the Khanjiru valley, and across the Diala to Zohab. Neither are used by caravans owing to the disturbed state Gilin Nalhey of the country. Rawand Kurds round Sulaimaniah. 18 Hamawand Kurds.-The Hamawands live in the low hills to the north and west of Sulaimaniah. They have no regular villages; their head-quarters being round Chemchemal and Bazian. They are divided into four sections, a bros count 2.00m each under a chief, viz., Satenasur, Rashwand, Hamawand, and Safrawand. They are mostly nomads, and determined robbers; they are well mounted, some on Arabs which they have stolen from the plains, and are all armed with Martini Peabodys obtained from the Turkish regulars. to th yards gravel

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				83				
				00				
Baghdad rr more than i Parties years ago, l Governmen to put them removed; b years they v <i>Jaf Kui</i> tents. In east of Kiff Muham Shaikh Sai usually stay	bad betwee 500 famili of them it out their of t last yea a down. out they s will again "ds.—The winter that mad Pash d (see R. rs in Hall	ten Altun ies altoge took refug chief, Jam At prese still rob ar be to the f se are a v ey occupy s the Dial ua, chief o oute V), abja.	Keupri ther. ge over Mir, as Turks nt the ad burn front. ery lang the un la. f the J where	and Kifri. the Persia the Kasr-i-S at Sulaim y are quie i isolated ge nomad adulating afs, has a	in frontier bhirin, was aniah hav t, most of villages, a tribe, nur country to large hous the winte	e said not near Zol killed by t e also ma their cl nd probab nbering q the east i e on the er. In su	to number mah a few he Persian de efforts iefs being ly in a few uite 6,000 and north- Diala near immer he	
Chahil Chai the summer XVI.) In the d large numb Kermanji a	shma, abo on these listrict rou er of Jafs nd Persia	but midwa hills, an und Juan under H n.	iy betw id good ro, betv abbi B	een Sakiz l pasturag veen Karm leg of Jua	and Sihna. e can be anshah and aro. The	. Snow r found. ( l Sulaima y are Suni	emains all See Route niah, are a s, and talk	
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16th May.—General Direction, N.W. Left Sulaimaniah (2,550'), and took a broad track leading in a direction N.N.W. across a grassy undulating country, fertile but little cultivated. The valley was bounded on the south by a continuation of the Gilzerda Dagh, and on the north by hills gradually rising to the Pir-a-Magdurin Peak.

to the Pir-a-Magdurin Peak. Sirchinar.—At 3<sup>‡</sup> miles we passed the Sirchinar spring. A stream, 10 yards wide and 2 feet deep, was formed, and came bubbling up out of the gravel soil. The water-supply of the Sulaimaniah plain is remarkably good.

м 2

المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

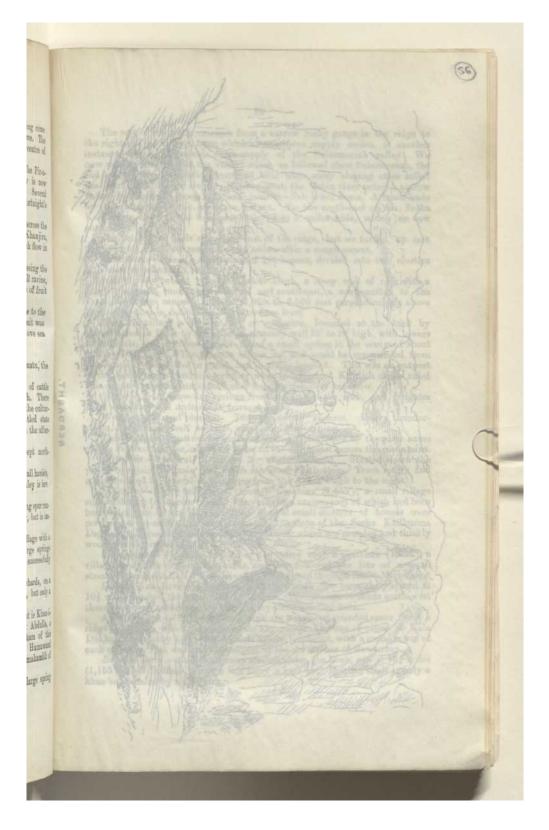
dramad eli montal e all scal "استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٥ظ] (٣١٢/١١٥)

84 Half mile from the spring (2,245'), the Khanjiru is forded, having come through a gorge in the rounded hills to the right bearing 12° from here. The stream from the Sirchinar spring flows to join the Khanjiru in the centre of the plain. At 5 miles a series of low rounded hills, the first beginning of the Pir-a-Magdurin range, commences about 1 mile to the right. The valley is now from 4 to 5 miles wide, and the track was undulating and easy. Several Kurdish camps were passed, which will move from here in about a fortnight's time to the hills. At 124 miles a row of four low rocky mounds (2,700') extended across the valley; forming the watershed between the upper waters of the Khanjiru, which flows into the Diala, and the streams to the north-west, which flow in the Lesser Zab. The road skirts the foot of the hills 1 to 11 miles to the right, passing the small villages of Narchu, Hiskani, Darberberu, each situated in a small ravine, with a stream which crosses the road, and surrounded by little patches of fruit orchards. The road is a broad easy track throughout. *Yerankoz.*—At 18 miles halt at Yerankoz (2,745'), a village ‡ mile to the right, and almost underneath the peak of Pir.a-Magdurin. This summit was still thickly streaked with snow, and was found to be 9,700 feet above sea level and 6,900 feet above Yerankoz. The name is a corruption of Pir Omar Gudrun. This peak forms an important landmark, visible from Tuz Khurmatu, the Gurmanjol pass north of Rania and from near Karind. Several camps of Kurd iliats were passed today with large herds of cattle several camps of Kurd natis were passed today with large herds of eatthe and sheep. Some caravans with wool were met going into Sulaimaniah. There is good clover and grass on the plain still; only a small portion of the cultur-able ground is used, and the population is small owing to the unsettled state of the country. Weather cloudy and overcast, with a few showers in the afternoon. 17th May-General direction, N.W. Left Yerankoz, and kept northwest up the valley. The hills on the south-west side are low and rounded. Several small hamlets, surrounded by fruit orchards, were dotted on the slopes. The valley is here 5 miles broad; the track stony, but easy going. A very steep rocky ridge continues to our right, formed by a long spur run-ning north-west from Pir-a-Magdurin. It gradually gets lower, but is impassable all along. Karachatan.—At  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles we passed Karachatan (2,580'), a village with a large orchard, growing fine figs. Water-supply is from some large springs in the hillside. The inhabitants have the reputation of having successfully in the hillside. The inhabitants resisted several Hamawand raids. Su Sai,—At \$ miles pass Su Sai, a village, with a few orchards, on a large stream from the range to the right. Soil rich and fertile, but only a small fraction under cultivation. Khan-i-Miran.-In the centre of the valley to the north-west is Khan-i-Miran, composed of a few huts round a good house built by Kak Abdulla, a Hamawand chief, who until two years ago lived here as Kaimmakam of this district. He has now been imprisoned because of the numerous Hamawand raids he instigated, and the district has been merged in the Kaimmakamlik of Sardasht. Tabin Stream .- At 13 miles we forded the Tabin river near a large spring (2,420'), which supplies the greater portion of the stream.





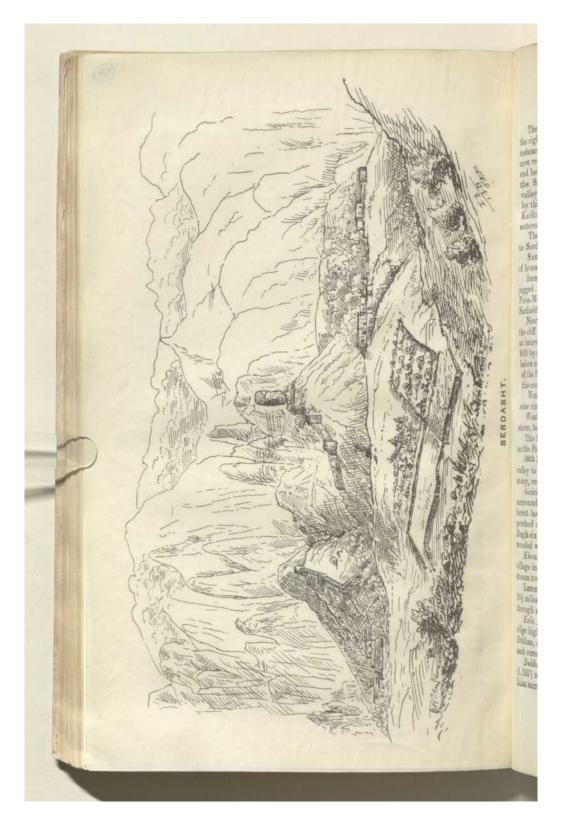
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٦٥و] (٣١٢/١١٦)



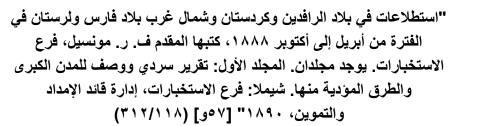




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The rest of the water emerges from a narrow rocky gorge in the ridge to The test of the water emerges from a narrow rocky gorge in the ridge to the right. This spring, from which an enormous supply comes, is another instance of the abundant water-supply of the Sulaimaniah valley. We now reached the head of the valley, which we followed since Sulaimaniah, the end being closed by a rocky cluster of hills with steep sloping sides called the Sarka Kailkusma Dagh. Bearing west, the Tabin river enters a narrow valley bordered by steep hills, and joins the Zab lower down. A track leads by this valley to Kirkuk, two days distant. To the north-east of the Sarka Kailkusma Dagh is the Sardasht valley, 2 to 3 miles wide, which we now entered. entered.

85

entered. The better road leads along the foot of the ridge, but we turned up east to Sardasht, which we reached, at 16 miles, after a rough ascent. SARDASHT.—This is a small place of 100 houses, divided into two clusters of houses by a knoll (3,145'). Immediately behind rises the Askut Dagh, a steep wall of rock with a jagged summit, running north-west and south-east, a continuation to the Pir-a-Magdurin range. It rises 2,000 to 2,500 feet perpendicularly above Sardasht—that is, 5,200 to 5,700 above sea level. Near the village is an old fort or enclosure, bounded at the back by

Near the village is an old fort or enclosure, bounded at the back by the cliff and in front by a loopholed masonry wall 15' to 20' high, with towers at intervals, and encloses a space round a small spring in the centre of about 500 by 400 yards. The interior slopes up, and could be commanded from below and the walls are in ruins, and in places levelled. This was an outpost of the Decke of Bencher's test. of the Pasha of Rawanduz's territory when independent Kurdish chiefs ruled this country. A Kaimmakam under Sulaimaniah lives here now.

this country. A Kaimmakam under Sulaimaniah lives here now. Water is from some fine springs from the foot of the rock, and irrigates some vineyards and orchards in terraces below. Weather cool and pleasant. Temperature 60° at noon. Heavy thunder-

storm, lasting only half an hour, came on in the evening.

This Sardasht must not be confused with another place of the same name on the Persian frontier, about 30 miles to the north-east across the mountains. 18th May.—General direction, N. Left Sardasht. Started down the valley to rejoin the main road which ran along the bottom. Track rough and stony, crossed by several deep ravines from the Askut Dagh to the right.

Gaichina.—At 41 miles pass through Gaichina (2,555), a small village surrounded by fruit orchards and vineyards in a ravine, part of which had been burnt last year by the Hamawands. Several small clusters of houses were perched on the sides of these ravines. On the slope of the Sarka Kailkusma Dagh six villages were seen on the upper slopes, which are rounded and thickly wooded with low oaks.

Khanikhan.- Beach the bottom of the valley near Khanikhan (1,900'), a village in a thick cluster of orchards, and then followed the line of a small stream towards the Zab. We rejoined the valley road through Kan-i-Miran here. LESSER ZAB RIVER.-Following a narrow track over some shaly strata, at 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles reached the left bank of the Zab. Downstream it bends south-west

through a very narrow valley bordered by steep rounded hills.

through a very narrow valley bordered by steep rounded mills. Kala Dakhan.—On the opposite bank are a series of rounded spurs from a ridge higher up, which jut steeply into the water. On one of these is Kala Dukhan, a masonry fort some 50 yards square, loopholed, with a round tower at each corner. This was another outpost of the old Pashas of Rawanduz. Dukhan Ferry.—Follow a grassy stretch along the bank, and at 131 miles (1,155) reach Dukhan, where a raft ferry is kept up. Dukhan itself is only a thear encouraged de here for a lots.

khan surrounded by a few huts.

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٧٥ظ] (٣١٢/١١٩)

	86	
	The river runs in a pebbly bed 150 yards wide, and about a mile up stream emerges from a narrow rift in the hills called the Dukhan gorge. The stream was in high water now, with a rapid current; with easy shelv- ing banks; the valley itself is not more than from 400 to 500 yards wide, bordered by steep spurs from the ridges on either bank. The ferry is a small raft of a dozen sheep skins, capable of taking about 500 lbs. The crossing is assisted by the current forming a double backwater. The animals swam without any trouble. Total time taken crossing the party 1 hour and 20 minutes. Some timber rafts about 20' square were moored close by on this way to Baghda. On the right bank the road bifurcated. So far we followed the principal	11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1
	route through Kui Sanjak to Mosul, but from here our route to Rawanduz branches off. The road to Kui Sanjak leads north-west, rising steeply over the rounded ridge on the right bank. The stages are—	
	Miles,	Te
	(1) Bogut 11	ĥr
	(2) Kui Sanjak 24	E
	The total distance 35 miles, and to Mosul 134 miles. (See Colonel Bell's Turkey in Asia.)	ti ti
	Our track turned N.N.W. over a grassy spur (1,750') jutting from a high	h
	rounded range called the Kotsrut Dagh, which lies immediately to our front.	
	The river forces its way through this spur by the Dukhan gorge. A short steep zigzag descent led us into a narrow stream valley, where, 3 <sup>2</sup> miles	
	from the ferry, we halted at the little Kurdish village of Gulnari (1,265').	an
-	<i>Gulnari.</i> —The hill slope descending from the spur was 55°, and over slip- perv rock in places and difficult travelling. The soil is soft disintegrated	bri
AL D.	shale, so that a good road could be improvised without much trouble. The	to.
1	southern end of the Kotsrut Dagh bears 329° over Gulnari, and is 4 miles	oft
-	distant. The summit of the ridge is about 4,500'. Alongside the little stream were some fig and pomegranate orchards and	mi
	vineyards on the slopes. These streams swarm with fish, a kind of carp.	stre
	There is plenty of good grass on the slopes of these hills at this season.	
	A zaptiyah here explained that for three years back he had received no regular pay; he usually mortgaged his chance of getting any for 20 krans	aber white
	ready money from the Kaimmakam of Sardasht, who pockets all he can	MAT
	get.	193
	Fewer rifles were seen in the hands of the Kurds in these districts, although every tribes-man possesses one round Sulaimaniah and in the Hamawand	bw hit
	country.	
	The men are armed with long flintlocks of local manufacture, with a curious hexagonal shaped bore. A waist belt, generally of embroidered leather	1
	work, carries the powder horn, bullet bag, &c., and a long dagger stuck in the	alla:
	A few mounted men were met armed with the lance, but much more faith	1988
	is placed now in the possession of a Martini rifle.	100
	The rifles are American Martini Peabody pattern, and either have been	1
	bought from Turkish regular soldiers, or were served out in the 1878 cam- paign to the irregular troops.	-
	A few Sniders were seen, and further north some Winchester repeaters.	言語

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٩] (٢٠١٢/١٣)

		(F)
	67	
	87	
	The rifle, when mounted, is carried over the right shoulder, by a very	
1	most learner sing with the butt to the front, and standing by stratching	
1	are one right arm, when moving at a trot or canter.	
	Another way is to place it under the upper felt covering of the saddle, and	
1	tou it by a pressure of the leg.	
	Fire is always delivered from horseback : they do not dismount. 10th MayGeneral direction, N. Left Gulnari, and continued down the stream valley until the Zeh is series of the down the stream value of the series of the ser	
1	The store walles the the the land is again reached. The store valies to shout 1	
	inte broad, with patches of wheat along the hanks. On the apposite hash in	
1	assume assume the number of th	
1	AND ANY ALCO.	
1	At 2 miles left the valley, and turned up over a long rounded spur from the Kotsrut Dagh, a gradual ascent in soft shale soil.	
	Jung-1-Shaikh Ismail The river emerges from another norman will an	
-	torge carried the lang-1-onaign ismail, which extends in winding direction	
-	tom the marga plan b) this, and is o miles long.	
	Toroa, -At 54 miles we reached the top of the spur near the willows of	
	toroa, and opened out a spiendid view (1.760).	
1	Immediately below is a wide flat plain 35 to 40 miles long and 10 to 12 road, across which winds the Zab, entering by the Baba Derbend from	
ALL NO	istuer valley and leaving it by the Tang-i-Shaikh Ismail	
	The northern portion is Rania, and the southern Marga plain Marga	
10.0	image bears E.N.E. across the plain, and is 10 miles distant, the river	
140	maing to be crossed to reach it.	
	Rania bears nearly north, and is 19 miles distant in a straight line. Kandil DaghFrom 360° to 40° extends a mass of very high mountains,	
1		
Ā	ire no very prominent peaks and the lower spurs of this range commence	
1	forth of hands. The Summu is about 30 miles distant from here	
	From 40° to 85° is a marked dip in the range and a rounded spor of 5 000	
1	0 0,000 feet elevation extends S. S. E. from the Kandil Dach This is one	
1	of the ridges on the frontier dividing the Pishder valley from the upper vaters of the Zab in Persia.	
	Kurkur Dagh From 90° to 118° were a steep mass of hills, with summits	
-	creaked with snow, known as the Kurkur Dagh.	
	The principal rocky peak bears 95°, 18 miles distant and the summit is	
10	bout 0,000 above sea level. Marga is on the lower slones of this range	
3	vnich rise steeply above it. From 120° to 140° the south-east end of the	
100	Marga plain is closed by a very rough hilly country intersected by steep agged ridges and ravines very thickly wooded. From a direction 123°,	
1	lowing down a deep rocky gorge between low wooded hills, flowed the Kara-	
-	nolan, a large tributary of the Zab.	
	All this tract of country to the north and north-west of the Pir-a-Mag-	
5	lurin peak is very wild and impracticable.	
	The end of the Kotsrut Dagh bears 308° from here. The Marga plain, athongh well watered, and covered with good grass, presents a very desolated,	
¢	eserted appearance, and only a few wretched villages were visible in its whole	
1.000	xtent. Marga is a village with the residence of a Kaimmakam. Near it are	
-	ome extensive ruins.	
	Its former importance and prosperity is vouched for by several remarkable	
1	umuli or conical mounds, which mark the remains of old towns and villages	
1	lotted about the plain. Descending from the spur, we passed through Torba rillage. The houses were well built; the foundations and lower portion of the	
	a source note new bane, the toundations and tower portion of the	



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88 walls were of stone, and the upper of sun-dried bricks; the roofs were flat, of fascines, with a layer of earth on top, resting on cross rafters. The Bilbass and the Sin Kurds live in these districts. The largest and lies in: most prosperous villages are hidden away in the most inaccessible ravines of the mountains, so as to better escape the Turkish authorities. At 7 miles the plain level is reached. The road turns west, skirting the right bank of the Zab, here a broad rapid stream, flowing over a pebbly bed from 400 to 500 yards wide. Large timber rafts were being prepared to descend the river. This would show that the river through the Tang-i-Shaikh or abo Th Ismail and the gorge above Dukhan are both navigable. From marks on the rocks at the mouth of the Tang-i-Shaikh Ismail, the water in flood time rose ascent 12 feet above its present level. rend. From here to the junction with the Tigris represents the navigable por-tion of the river for rafts. It is possible that stern-wheel steamers of light draught could ascend thus far, and thus utilize the river as a means of comfollowin jan, wh easy in munication. It would be worth attempting when the water is high in spring Also On the higher slopes of the Kutsrut Dagh to the left were several small hamlets surrounded by vineyards and orchards. The soil of the plain is a rich black loam, growing an abundance of fine grass and clover, reaching in places to the horse's knees and the path led through thickets of wild vines and roses, and the grass was dotted with a great Zab to (time sta (six sta Th which troubled the animals very much. KHUDRAN RIVER.—At 114 miles forded a large tributary of the Zab called the Khudran, from the north-west end of the plain. It is 60 yards the mi Fr distant Althot and 3 feet deep, and the ford difficult for laden mules. The head of the plain bears 315° from here, and is closed by a low uncation ; barat is The dulating ridge 25 to 30 miles distant. body of Communication is easy in this direction to join the Rawanduz-Mosul route at Konistman (Route VII). The villages on the plain are poor and wretched looking ; the houses with A fair at low mud walls and sloping roofs of reeds. The people look sickly, and com-plained of a good deal of fever in the summer months. *Gurhushina*.—At 14 miles pass Gurhushina, a small village near a tumulus 20th mrth-mes tasu sw with some large patches of rice round it. Sarka We passed through some fine wheat fields as we approached Rania. the range 17 miles Bazmusian, at 20 miles Gouluk village was passed, and at 211 mountai miles Rania reached (1,245'). Lanin pla Severa RANIA .- Rania is a place of 300 houses, situated partly on an old tumulus and partly on the plain. On the south side is the Kaimmakam's house, a two-storied building lookthe talley fatriet. ing on a courtyard enclosed by a high loopholed wall. with low o The water-supply is very fine, coming from a large spring at the base of the mound. The inhabitants are Kurds with a few Jews. There is a post of 20 zaptiyabs here. Marga is also the head-quarters of a Kaimmakamlik. To the south, about a mile distant, is a rocky range rising perpendicular for about 1,500 feet out of the plain, and forming the boundary of the plain. Baba Derbead.—Five and a half miles from here is a rift in this ridge through which the Zab flows called the Baba Derbend. East of the Baba Derbead is the Piebder plain through which the Zab also flows. It enters A mana the plain 1 thek by th Shawa ranis wide st either s At 121 Derbend is the Pishder plain, through which the Zab also flows. It enters Pishder by a narrow gorge in the mountains, from the Persian side of the hills. It receives several tributaries from the southern slopes of the Kandil Dagh, stram tury intersected trend rid which appear thickly wooded, and cut up by several deep valleys. hours lange VOL,

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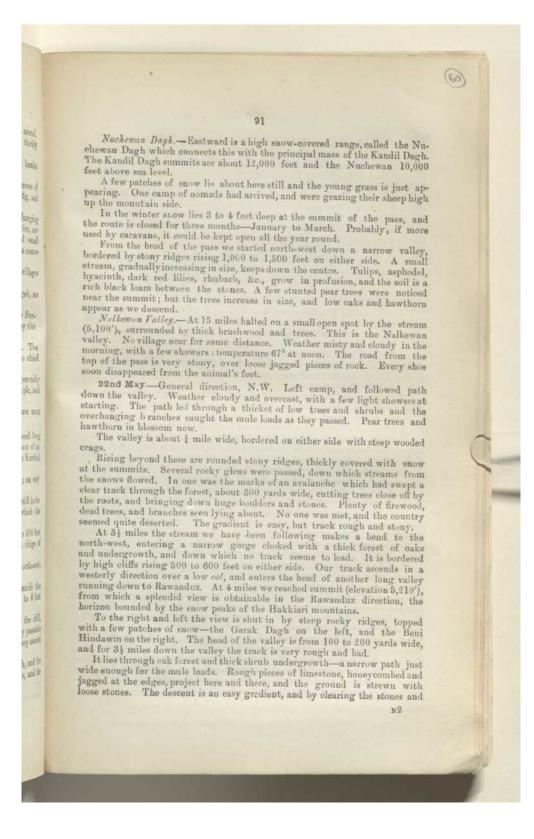
	(9)
89	
The Pishder plain looks about 8 miles long by 4 broad, and in a direction	
210° is bounded by some low hills. The route from Kui Sanjak to Sardasht	
The stores from Kni Senials are	
The stages from Kui Sanjak are-	
(1) Baba Derbend	
(2) Savda ht	
or about 62 miles.	
This follows a direct line between Kui Sanjak and Sardasht, up the	
Pishder valley; over an easy country, almost level, and after Pishder the	
ascent of the range commences. The last 20 to 25 miles is a hilly, difficult road. Another road, making a bend to the southward from Pishder, and	
following the line of the Zab, also leads to Sardasht. From Sardasht to Lahi-	
jan, where the main road from Rawanduz to Suj-Bulak can be met, is an	
easy track along the valley of the Zab. Also from Sardasht to Banah is seven hours along an open road, with the	
Zab to cross en route. From Banah the road may be taken either to Sakiz	
(two stages of eight hours, halting at Miradeh), or through Panjwin to Sihna	
(six stages or 130 miles). The hilis on the road from Rania to Sardasht are closed with snow from	
the middle of December to the middle of March.	
From Mosul to Kui Sanjak is four stages or 100 miles. This makes the total	
distance from Mosul to Sakiz through Sardasht and Banah about 220 miles. Although not much used as a trade route, it is an important line of communi-	
cation from Mesopotamia into Persia. Sardasht lies on the frontier, and was	
burnt in a raid two years ago.	
The Rania and Marga plains would form good camping-ground for a large body of troops. The low ground might be avoided by camping on the lower	
spurs of the adjoining hills. Fuel plentiful: grass and water is abundant.	6
A fair amount of supplies.	
20th May-General direction, N.N.W. Left Rania, and started in a	
north-west direction, following a small valley, which gradually narrowed as	
we went on. At 3 miles it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, bordered by steep rocky ridges. Sarkupkan Su.—At $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles we pussed a gap about 300 yards wide in	
the range to the left (1,450'), through which flowed the Sarkupkan Su, a large	
mountain stream from the head of the valley. It flows 214° across the	
Ranın plain to join the Khudran. Several donkey loads of firewood were going down towards Rania. In	
the valley were some fine mulberry trees, this being a large silk-producing	
district. The hill slopes become more wooded as we ascend, and are covered	
with low oaks, ilex, and hawthorn. A canal leads water for irrigation from the Sarkupkan down the valley to	
the plain round Rania. We forded to the right bank and followed a rough	
track by the bank.	
Shawar Valley.—This is known as the Shawar valley and is 300 to 500 yards wide at the bottom, while several deep rocky gorges form the ranges	
on either side.	
At 12 miles the ridge to the right ceases abruptly ; the main valley of the	
stream turns north towards a thickly-wooded basin 6 to 8 miles in diameter, intersected by a network of deep ravines, and surrounded by high snow-	
covered ridges. One route leads up the main stream valley, said to be two	
hours longer than that we take, which follows a side valley to the north-west.	
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	90	
	On the left still runs a rocky ridge, increasing in height as we ascend. The summit is a cliff 200 to 300 feet high, and the slopes are thickly	
	wooded. BurzungehAt 131 miles reach Burzungeh (2,600'), a scattered hamlet	
	extending about 4 mile up the valley. The hill slope is cultivated in small terraces fenced in with hedgerows of roses and vines, which twine up the trees. Oak, mulberry, walnut, fig, and	
	pomegranate grow in considerable numbers. The path is narrow and obstructed by trailing vines, briars, and overhanging branches. The little flat-roofed houses, half hidden by the vegetation, are	
	scattered singly up and down the terraces. Water is from several small springs in the hillside. A large quantity of tobacco is grown here, and a coarse	1
	kind of silk produced. These are Bilbass Kurds, a fine handsome race, and these secluded villages seem in a flourishing condition. Some large walnut trees were passed.	
	Kala Burzungeh,	
	Golan.—At 17 miles we halted in Golan (3,250'), a similar village to Bur- zungeh, with houses scattered about on small terraces, and half hidden by the	
	thick trees and orchards. These Kurds wear a short open jacket of white felt without sleeves. The men party do anothing accept tool the factor, the women being the chief	
	men never do anything except tend the flocks, the women being the chief workers. Their shoes are of cotton ornamented with tufts of wool. Kermanji is generally spoken. One or two men in the village can generally	
	be found to speak Turkish. They seemed a penceable, industrious people, and received us in the most hospitable manner.	
	Weather clear and bright, and pleasant for marching. Temperature noon 72° and 58° at 5-30 A.M.	
$\cap$	21st May.—General direction, N. Left the village, and commenced long ascent of a steep ridge called the Gurmanjol Dagh, which lay in front of us. Met a small caravan of 20 mules on their way from Rawanduz and some Kurdish	
	nomads on their way to summer quarters in the Kandil Dagh. Followed a track in a narrow valley with steep grassy slopes; an easy	1
	gradient. At 44 miles elevation 5,200 feet. A few patches of snow were still in the	t
	crevasses of the rocks. This was also the "tree-limit," above which the slopes were quite bare. About \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mile to the west was a perpendicular wall of rock 400 to 500 feet	9
	high, along the foot of which we skirt and which forms the summit ridge of the Gurmanjol Dagh.	1
	At $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach the base of the rock wall (5,200'), and turn north-east, parallel to it, along a fairly level track.	10.00
	To the right are several deep wooded valleys, all converging towards the Shawur valley, and draining into the Sarkupkan Su. Track is a 4 to 6 feet ledge in clay and shaly hillside.	n fr
	At 71 miles (5,205') turn sharp to the north towards a gap in the cliff, mounting by some steep zigzags: gradient 4 to 4. This is easily passable	T
	for mountain artillery, and after one mile of struggling up this steep ascent we reached the summit of the pass (5,940'). <i>Gurmanjol Pass.</i> —A good view is obtainable of the Kandil Dagh, and the	10
	country to the south. The summits are rounded with few peaks, and the grassy plateaux form a favourite summer pasturage for the Kurds. The peak of Pir-a-Magdurin bears 150°.	Wiji
		la
1100		

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92 filling the rough places, a road, practicable for artillery, could be made in a short time. If more used by caravans, this road would probably improve. Most of the trees were well grown oaks, 3' to 3' 6" diameter, of the gall-bearing kind. The district is uninhabited, and consequently the trees do not followi miler rigzas Ti bearing kind. The district is unmhabited, and consequently the frees do not suffer from cutting for firewood. After  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles the track improves rapidly, with fewer stones and more clay soil and the valley gets broader also as we go on. The rock strata here are very marked. To the right they slope up from 20° to 25°, and to the left they have been forced into a vertical position, the valley forming the dividing line of these two slopes. Both ridges are well wooded abused to the beam mit and j and th barely Th almost to the summit. level at At 81 miles the valley is 1 mile wide. Our path winds over a succession of hank o Sor small spurs from the left. The trees along the lower part of the slopes, as we near the inhabited districts, become more stunted and cut for firewood. and Na The track is broad and easy, and we passed a few patches of cultivation and vineyards. Ragia Gurrawan.-At 9 miles rounded a spur and passed through the village of Gurrawan (3,400), at the month of a narrow rift opening from a upper plateau to the west, 6 miles long and 3 broad. A large stream emerges from this rift, and is used to irrigate terraces of cultivation, lining the stream fodder for a mile from the mouth of the gorge. In these terraces were a great variety of fruit trees and large ash, oak, sycamore, and walnut; mulberry, pomegranates, figs, pears and apples; vines and roses twining up the trees. The soil seemed capable of producing anything. High up through the gorge to the south-west was an upper plateau, with slopes covered with vineyards and thickly wooded. A few small villages were hidden away in the most inaccesible place Guillas.-On the north-east side of the valley is another similar elevated basin called Guillau, and communicating with this through a deep rift or gorge down which a large stream flows. It is shaped like a crater, about 3 miles diameter, bounded by a circular wall of cliffs 1,000 to 1,500 feet in height, and streaked with snow along the summit : the slopes were well wooded; a few patches of cultivation and vineyards and two small villages were seen in the most inaccessible and precipitous places. Altogether a most extraordinary place with cliff scenery of marvellous beauty. These people, the Akoyeh Kurds, perch their houses in these out-of-the-way clifts in the mountains so as to be able to defy Turkish authority more easily. able to dery furkish autoority more easily. In Gurrawan the people looked half-starved and in rags. At first supplies were refused, the people thinking we were Turks, but on hearing we were English, bread, sour milk, and dried fruits, all they possessed, were produced. The road from Gurrawan continues down the valley, crossing several low spurs from the left and is quite passable for artillery if some of the narrower places were widened. Several wooded glens join in from the ridge to the left and some well-tended vineyards were passed, and small patches of wheat. Trees get fewer and more stunted as we go on, although the upper slopes of the ridges are still well wooded. Fickead .- At 13 miles (2,500) Fickead, a small village, is passed. Like Gurrawan, it is at the mouth of a gorge in the hills to the left, through which flows a large stream, irrigating terraces of orchards and vineyards below. The Guillau stream flows along the north-east side of the valley, here to to the wide. An old watch tower on a spur, a relie of the times of the independent Kurdish chiefs in Rawanduz, is passed here.





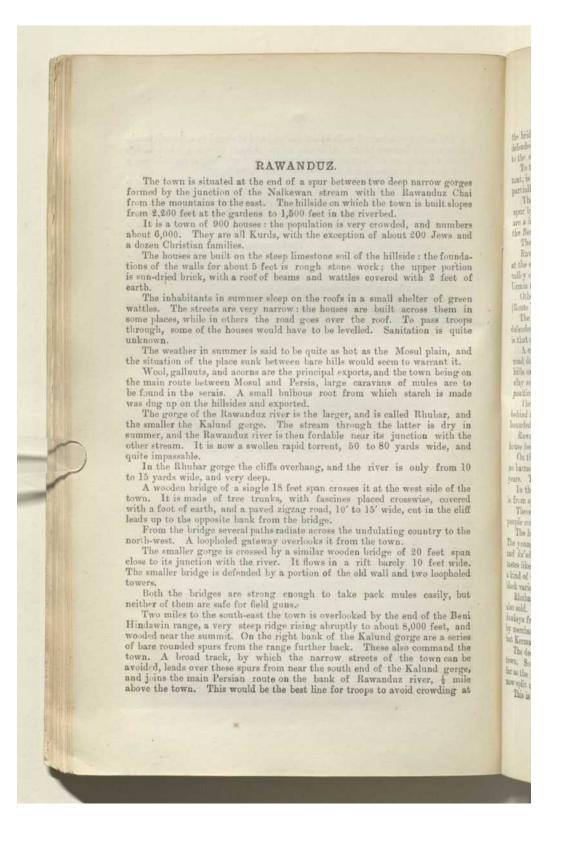
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٦١] (٣١٢/١٢٦)

(6) 93 e in a The valley widens to 1 mile below Fickead and the road is a broad track, following the stream bank. A broad ridge (2,260') closes the end of the valley 2 miles from Rawanduz, up which the road winds by a series of steep zigzags, and the town is not visible until close above it. hgi 山田 zigzags, and the town is not visible until close above it. The stream, which we have been following, passes through this ridge by a narrow gorge 30 to 40 yards broad, bordered by steep cliffs 200 to 300 feet, and joins the Rawanduz river at the east corner of the town (1,500). After ascending the ridge, the road skirts the gardens above the town, and then down through the paved streets, so steep and narrow that there is barely room for a loaded mule to pass. This route as far as the foot of the Gurmanjol pass is for the most part level and passable for artillery, with the exception of a few miles on the right bank of the Zab near Dukhan ferry. Some road-making and clearing would be required at the Gurmanjol pass and Nalkewan Valley to pass field curps. d mm nin 19 tale Roule STIOD of 8, 28 th and Nalkewan Valley to pass field guns. The wide valley north-west of Sulaimaniah, the plain of Marga, and Rania would make good camp grounds for large bodies of troops. Fuel fodder, water, and supplies plentiful. village tipper from tream h, onk 15 TIDES ogh the ih de ees. ekevatel or grop t 3 min n height voided : 1 te set i andian es Kuth e se ta se t sullie t as not produced everal low TATION ge to the of when sign d ed. Lin gh min low, aller, her nes of the





"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٦ظ] (٣١٢/١٢٣)

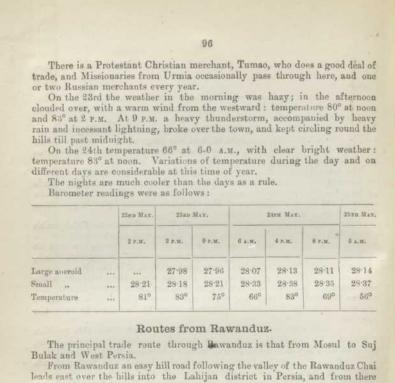


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	62
95	
80	
the bridge (see sketch of country round Rawanduz). The town was once defended by a line of round towers, only one of which now remnins on a know to the south-east.	
To the north of the fown, on a prominent rounded spur, 1,500 yards dis- tant, is a masonry fort about 50 yards square, with towers at the corners. It is partially thrown down.	
The road to Sidaka and the Kalashin pass can be seen winding over the spur by this castle. On the right bank of the gorge of the Rawanduz Chai are a line of low-rounded bills, cut up by some deep ravines, reaching as far as	
the Beni Barrakia range, a steep rocky range to the E.N.E. The general direction of the valley of the Rawanduz Chai is S3°. Rawanduz is a place of considerable strategical importance, as it stands	
at the exit of the principal pass into Mesopotamia from West Persia, by the valley of the Rawanduz Chai, and also the more difficult Kalashin pass from Urmia through Ushnu and Sidaka.	
Other roads passing through it are by the Gurmanjol pass to Sulaimaniah (Route VeI) and from Kui Sanjak, Mosul, Zebari, and Amadiyeh.	
The town itself is commanded on all sides by hills, and could not well be defended. A very good position, barring the exit of both passes from Persia, is that along the ridge behind the town marked A, B, C in the plan.	
A central position would be in the gardens above the town across the road down the Serderria pass to the rear, with the flanks on the line of low hills on either side of the gorges, where redoubts could be easily made in the	
clay soil. The Beni Hindawin range is too steep to be scaled to turn the position.	
The landscape sketch of the town looking south-west shows this position behind it. North of Rawanduz is an open hilly country for about 15 miles, bounded both on the east and west by steep rocky ridges thickly wooded.	
Rawanduz is a Kaimmakamlik of the Mosul Waliat, the Kaimmakam's house being in the gardens above the town. On this ridge, near the gardens, were encamped 500 troops. There are	
no barracks, and they were in dilapidated bell tents, and had been for two years. They are needed to keep the surrounding districts in order.	
In the gardens is the small village of Kala Teluk. The water on the ridge is from springs, said to be not as good as the river water in summer. There is a sulphurous spring on a spur to the east of the town where sick	
people come and bathe. The hill slopes around are bare : nothing but a few vines are cultivated. The young shoots of a kind of edible thistle, called <i>kungur</i> in Persian	
and ka'ab in Arabic, were in the bazar, and are much eaten here. It tastes like cabbage, and is a species of scorzonera or tragopogon. Peas from a kind of wild vetch were also eaten. Mulberries were just ripe—white and	
black varieties. Rhubarb, used medicinally, gathered at elevations of about 5,000 feet, is	
also sold. Withies and green fodder were constantly being brought in on donkeys from the Rawanduz river valley. Arabic and Persian are understood by merchants and muleteers passing through on the Suj Bulak-Mosul road;	
but Kermanji is generally spoken in the town, and Turkish by officials. The decendants of the old Kurdish Begs of Rawanduz still live in the town. Some 50 years ago they were all powerful here, owned the country as	T
far as the Lesser Zab, and raided up to the gates of Mosul. These Kurds are now split up into numerous small tribes.	5
This is a Turkish quarantine station with an Armenian doctor.	



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direct to Suj Bulak. The stages are-

be stages are						Miles.
Rayan		***	***		-	24
Rayat	***	***	***		***	18
Khelisissar					***	27
Suj Bulak			***			24
				TOTAL		93

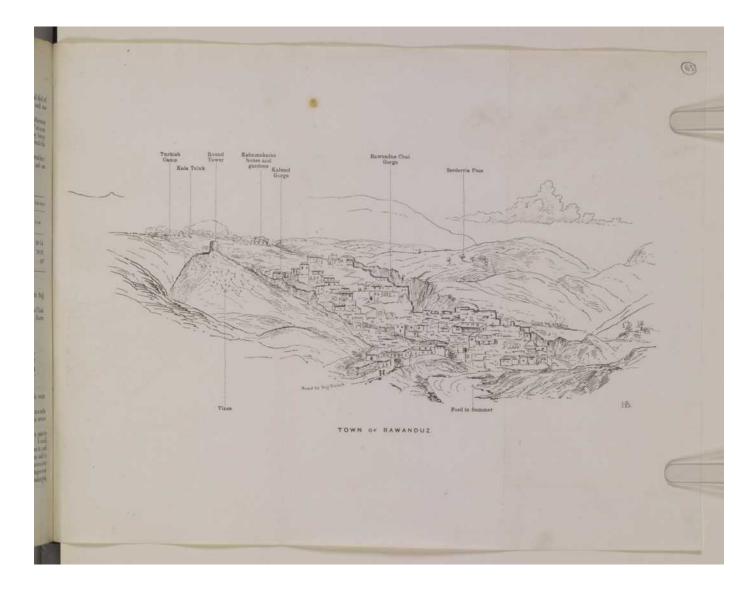
Rayat is a Turkish frontier post. Urmia can also be reached by this route through Ushnu and Baraaduz (see Route XIII). The highest point of this route is 6,000 feet. Merchants say that as a rule

The highest point of this route is 6,000 feet. Merchants say that as a rule this route is clear of snow all the year round for caravans, but in severe seasons is closed from two to three months at a time.

seasons is closed from two to three months at a time. Route to Ushau.—Another route into Persia lies over the Kalashin pass to Ushnu, from which point Urmia and Tabriz can be easily reached. I could find no one who knew this route in Rawanduz, and no trade follows it; and it is closed for six months in the year by snow. In Ushnu it was said to be impracticable for mules, but guides were not obtainable. No caravans ever took it, but preferred to take a more southern road to Lahijan. The stages were given from Ushnu—(1) Shaikhan, 4 hours; (2) Sidakaf a Turkish frontier post, 9 hours; (3) Rawanduz, 8 hours.



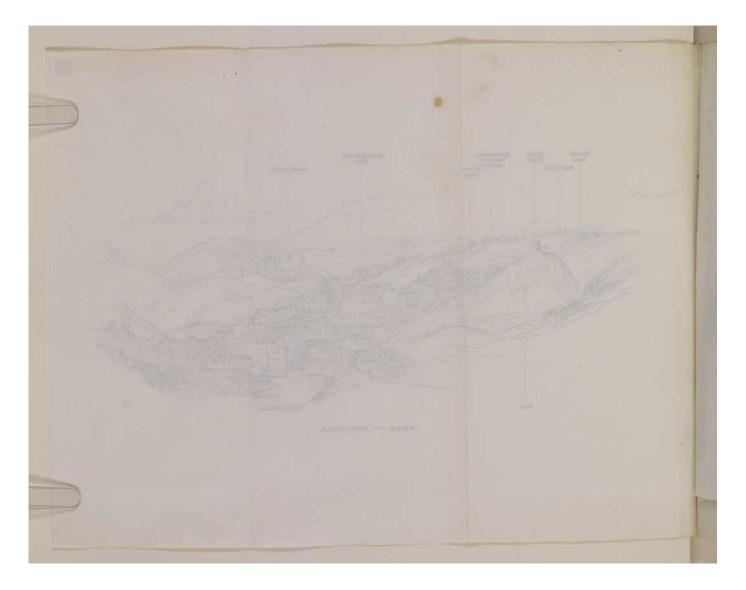
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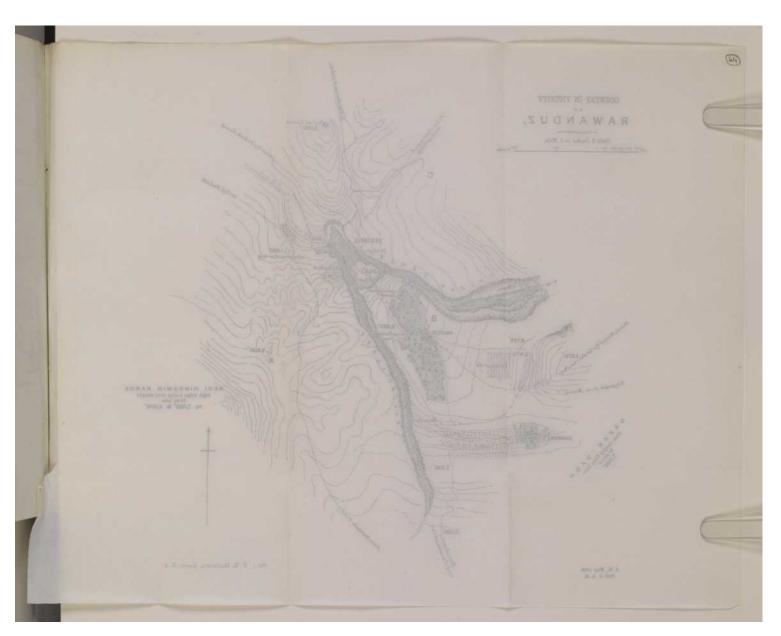


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# "الريف بالقرب من راوندوز" [٢٢٤] (٢/١)





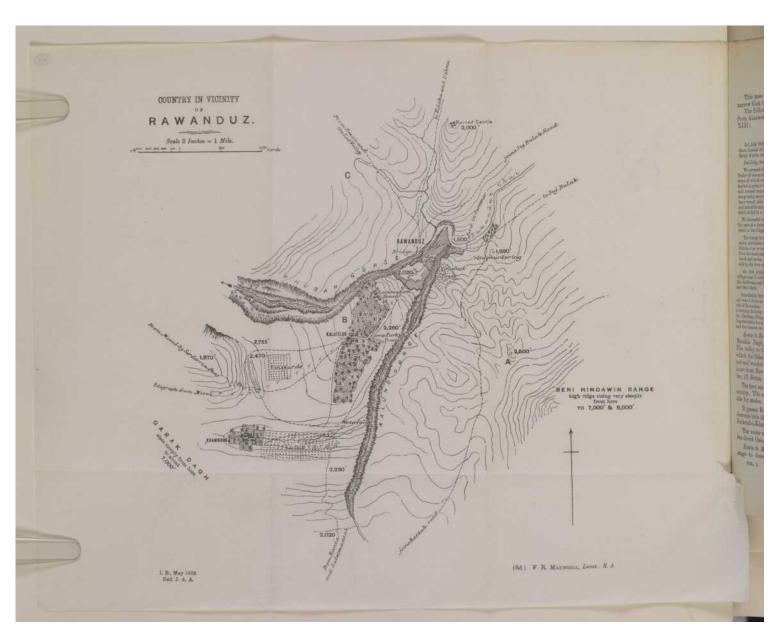
المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: <u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x000085/العربية/http://www.qdl.qa



## "الريف بالقرب من راوندوز" [٢٢٤] (٢/٢)

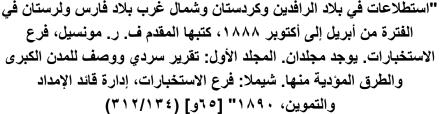




المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x000086/العربية/http://www.qdl.qa

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This pass is too difficult for troops ; the road in places was said to be so narrow that two people could not pass each other. The following is a précis of this route from Ushnu by the Kalashin pass

from Ainsworth. For the remainder of the route Ushnu to Urmia, see Route XIII:

#### Ushnu to Rawanduz.

1st July 1840, 1st stage.-Left in the afternoon, forded the Gader, and passed by Sinkar, and then, instead of proceeding direct to Kalishin pass, we turned west to the summer quarters of the Seruji Kurds, where we halted.

2nd July, 2nd stage,-Started early for ascent of Kalishin pass, which we did on foot.

2nd Julg, 2nd stage.—Started early for ascent of Kalishin pass, which we did on foot. We crossed the first range, and gained a country of less mow and more wood, and with many flocks of sheep and goats feeding on the slopes. We soon came to another range with glaciers, the slope of which created some anxiety. We passed three of these, and a single slip would have hurled a person to a great depth. Continued ascent of the Shalkiwa peak over the first monthin and crossed numerous anow drifts ; then a descent through a ravine filed with snow ; then another steep rocky ascent. Elevation of summit of Shalkh Iwa was 10,565'. (Mr. Ainsworth seems to have turned aside from the regular track to ascend this peak.) Descended from mountain top, and halted for short time at elevation 8,568'. On leaving this, we crossed several large streams, which united in a wooded vale below called Berkhamma.

We descended rapidly from here until the region of oaks and acacia was reached. Going at a fair pace at a distance of 5 hours from the halting place, we reached Sidaka or Sidek valley, and rested in the village of Seffuli. (Elevation 3,742'.)

The clauge in two vinage of Section! (Elevation 3,742.) The clauge in temperature and vegetation was very great, reaching here the level of rice and melon cultivation with mulherry groves. Several little villages are scattered along the bank of the Sidaka viver or on the hill slopes. Continued our road along the Sidaka valley. Crossed a river from the south-east, 10 yards wide and 3 feet deep, by a bridge, immediately beyond which was a brook and ravine, which latter isolates a hold projection of rock which is washed on the opposite side by the river of Sidaka, and the last mentioned river united. On this projection is Sidaka fort, a square building with round towers at the angles. The village near it contains 100 houses. A wooled open valley unites with the Sidaka valley from the south-east, and the united waters flow into the comparatively open country between Sar Limitka and Sarsi-Bard.

and Sar.i-Royl.

Immediately beyond Sidaka commenced the ascent of the Sar-i-Burd, a wooled mountain, and were 5 hours accompliabing nearly the semicircuit of this, which we had to do to grain the vale of Rawanduz. The latter part of the descent of the Sir-i-Burd for 2; hours is carried along a shelving declivity of schiats, and cannot be ridden over on males. We halted a short time at the Christian village of Diana, and then rode along the plain to Rawanduz. This route is quite impracticable for artillery, the two principal difficulties being the snows of the pass of Kalishin and the descent on alates at the foot of the Sar-i-Burd.

Rowle to Rezan.—To Rezan there is a route passing through the Beni-Barakia Dagh, a steep rocky range running W.N.W. from Rawanduz. The valley to the north-west is the country of the Badilia Kurds, through which the Sidaka stream flows to join the Rawanduz Chai. It looks fertile and well wooded, and contains seven villages, the largest being Barakia, 4 hours from Rawanduz. It is two stages to Rezan of 8 hours each-(1) Musina; (2) Rezan on the Great Zab, or about 50 miles.

The first stage passes Barakia, and the road is fairly easy over undulating country. The second is said to be very rocky and difficult, and scarcely practicable for mules.

It passes Boratu, Ahmara, and Shirana villages in the Badilia district, and descends into the valley of the Great Zab at Rezan by a narrow pass called the Derbend-i-Khanibaut, at the north-west end of the Beni Barakia ridge.

The route we took to reach the opposite bank of the Zab near Rezan is less direct than this, but seems easier

Route to Mosul .- All routes going west from Rawanduz have for the first stage to descend the Serderria pass into the valley of the Ghalifan Su near VOL. I. in.

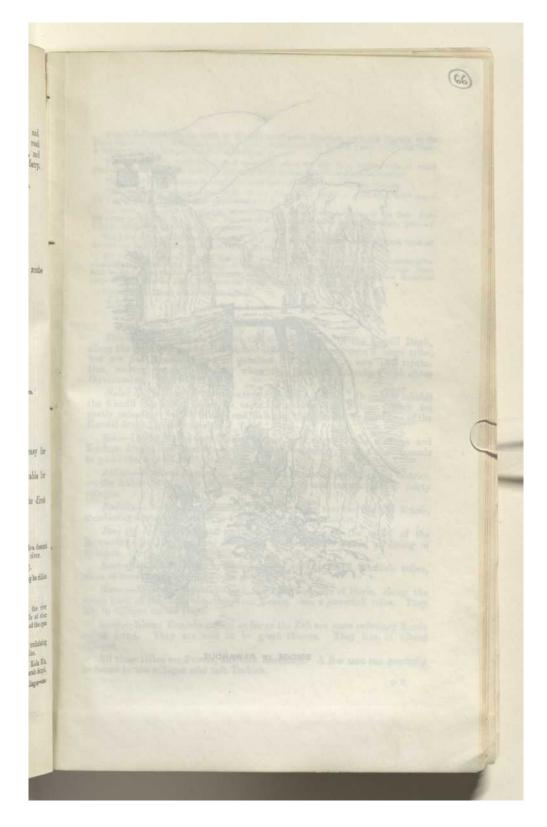
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<text></text>				98				
Mosel the country is easy over how graved undukting hills. One road have determines a defour to the south through Erbil and the Kalak ferry. Caravans take five days going the former route, the stages being— <ul> <li>(1) Kanitanai</li> /ul>								
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(a) Herri       (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	(1)	Winter Sector						
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(a) Mathi       (b) Mored       (c) Mored       (c) Mored       (c) Mored         matrix a storal of about 95 miles.         Jane will age as meased, and supplies are plentiful. By the latter noute to concerve the increase are some and less used by caravas.         The stages are—       (c) Mored       (c) More	1000	and the second second		***				
(a) Mont								
				***		***		8
Several villages are passed, and supplies are plentified. By the latter route through Erbit the road is rougher and less used by caravas.         The stages are—       Nine,         (1) Kurnk <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>niles.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				niles.				
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(a) Erbil       (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c								
(a) Kalk		The New York					***	30
Note: A state of the state is the state of the state	(4)	Kalak	***					21
Route to Kui Sanjak.—This is three stages—       Nours.         (1) Ghalifan	(5)	Mosul			***			33
(1) Ghalifan	making a t	total of 11	0 miles.					
(1) Ghalifan	Route	to Kui San	jakT	is is three	e stages-			Hours
<ol> <li>(a) Balasan</li></ol>	(1)	Ghalifan						
(a) Kui Sanjak 8 Total about 50 miles. Total about 50 miles. Torom Konintman the road leads over some rough hilly country, easy for indes (Route VIII). Torom Kanintman the road leads over the Garak Dagh, but none practicable for index. The following is a précis of the description by Ainsworth of the direct tor from Rawanduz to Mosul : <b>Devendue to Mosul</b> . Management of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the shoulder of Sir Hasan Beg (Garak Dagh). To start have a start for the start of the start of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The scale of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The start of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The start of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The start of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The start of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The foot of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The foot of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The foot of the pass the road turns up the ravies of the Fir Hasan Sir (Sart Dage). The foot of the pass the view of the open space with a base start of the plains and underlate of the start which extends between the outlying low range of the first start mountains. The first start start start mountains of the first start and underlate start. The first start start start we can understart start of the road turns and underlate start. The start start start start he outlying low range of the first start and underlate start. The start which extends between the outlying low range of the start start and underlate start. The start which extends here the hanks of the ford, the start start were the start start were view of the start start were start and underlate start start were the start start were start and two village=-com								8
<ul> <li>From Koniatman the road leads over some rough hilly country, easy for nules (Route VIII).</li> <li>Motapatha are said to lead over the Garak Dagh, but none practicable for nules.</li> <li>The following is a précis of the description by Ainsworth of the direct form Rawanduz to Mosul :</li> <li>Demonstration of the direct description of the town, and make a descent to the shoulder of Sir Hasan Beg (Garak Dagh).</li> <li>Ma ford of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Fir Hasan Stread.</li> <li>And the foot of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Fir Hasan stread.</li> <li>Mange has a stread to hild the piece, and hage masses of sand or gravel, while at other or piece in the base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece while at the piece, and hage masses of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other open piece with a base of sand or gravel, while at other piece, and have a sand industry in der overhanging cliffs. At length we reached the open piece with a sand be and square piece with a sand and piece and the piec</li></ul>								8
<ul> <li>mules (Route VIII).</li> <li>Motopaths are said to lead over the Garak Dagh, but none practicable for nules.</li> <li>The following is a précis of the description by Ainsworth of the direct coute from Rawanduz to Mosul :</li> <li>Demandra to Mosul :</li> <li>Demandra to Mosul .</li> <li>Set duig 1540, 1st stageLeft Rawanduz, passed the garlens of the town, and made a descent into a deep valley with a gap through the limestone ridge into the bed of the Rawanduz river.</li> <li>Then ascended 14 hours to the creat of the shoulder of Sir Hassan Beg (Garak Dagh).</li> <li>At he foot of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Fir Hassan stream.</li> <li>The mose places was align had taken place, and hage masses of suck for a time hid the river from streated with difficulty under overhanging cliffs. At length we reached the open under one arise of sind any current with difficulty under overhanging cliffs. At length we reached the open under one arise of the streating of the plains and undulating the twice which extends between the outlying low rauges of hills of the plains and undulating.</li> <li>As the hills of Konintman, wooled with caks, and then a square castle called Kaka Kin.</li> <li>Thes the hills of Konintman, second with caks, and then square castle called Kaka Kin.</li> <li>Thes the hills of the rive plan, begond which is the rocky range of fingence called Kaka Kin.</li> </ul>	Total abor	t 50 miles	i.					
route from Rawanduz to Mosul : <b>Bawanduz to Mosul</b> : Sed July 1940, 1st stage.—Left Rawanduz, passed the gardens of the town, and made a descent into a deep valley with a gap through the limestone ridge into the bed of the Rawanduz river. Then ascended 14 hours to the creat of the shoulder of Sir Hassan Beg (Garak Dagh). The road then winds down the perpendicular face of the rock so gradually that it may be ridden not of its length. At the foot of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Fir Hassan stream. In some places was align had taken place, and huge masses of rock for a time hid the river from sight ; then we came upon a little open space with a base of sand or gravel, while at other plan, and bivouncked near the village of Fir Hassan (Ghalifan). Ma July, 2nd stage.—Enter an uninteresting country, counsiting of the plains and undulating institute which extends between the outlying low ranges of littles of the Kurdistan mountains. These hills led us to Herir plain, beyond which is the rocky range of limestone called Kak Kin. These Anoma, and reach the banks of the Zab, where there is a ferry and two village=-count and the plain and reach the banks of the Zab, where there is a ferry and two village=-count and the village of the face, back there is a ferry and two village=-count and the village of the face and which is the rocky range of limestone called Garah Surgh.	mules (Ro Footpa	ute VIII)						
<ul> <li>Sed July 1940, 1st stage.—Left Bawanduz, passed the gardens of the town, and made a descent into a deep valley with a gap through the limestone ridge into the bed of the Bawanduz river.</li> <li>Then ascended 1} hours to the creat of the shoulder of Sir Hassan Beg (Garak Dagh).</li> <li>The road then winds down the perpendicular face of the rock so gradually that it may be ridden nost of its length.</li> <li>At the foot of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Pir Hassan stream.</li> <li>In some places was align had taken place, and huge masses of rock for a time hid the river from sight, then we came upon a little open space with a base of said or gravel, while at other plan, and bivouacked near the village of Pir Hassan (Ghalifan).</li> <li>At Jardy, 2ad stage.—Exter an unintersetting country, counsting of the plains and undulsting district which extends between the outlying low ranges of hills of the Kurdistan mountains.</li> <li>Thes the hills of Konintman, wooled with oaks, and then a square castle called Kala Kin. These hills is us to Herir plain, beyond which is the rock range of fingestone called Gharah Surph.</li> </ul>					scription 1	oy Ainsw	orth of	the direct
<ul> <li>into a deep valley with a gap through the limestone ridge into the bed of the Bawanduz river. Then ascended 1) hours to the creat of the shoulder of Sir Hassan Beg (Garak Dagh).</li> <li>The road then winds down the perpendicular face of the rock so gradually that it may be ridden most of its length.</li> <li>At the foot of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Pir Hassan stream.</li> <li>In some places was align had taken place, and huge masses of rock for a time hid the river from sight, then we came upon a little open space with a base of sand or gravel, while at other times the read was carried with difficulty under overhanging cliffs. At length we reached the open plain, and bivouacked near the village of Pir Hassan (Ghalifan).</li> <li>At <i>May 2, 2nd stage</i>,—Enter an unintersetting country, counsting of the plains and undulsting district which extends between the outlying low ranges of hills of the Kurdistan mountains.</li> <li>Pass the hills of Konintman, wooled with oaks, and then a square castle called Kais Kin. These hills led us to Herir plain, beyond which is the rocky range of finestone called Gharah Surgh.</li> </ul>			F	awanduz	to Mosu	ι.		
<ul> <li>Then accorded 14 hours to the creat of the shoulder of Sir Hassan Beg (Garak Dagh).</li> <li>The road then winds down the perpendicular face of the rock so gradually that it may be ridden most of its length.</li> <li>At the foot of the pass the road turns up the ravine of the Pir Hassan stream.</li> <li>In some places vast alips had taken place, and huge masses of rock for a time hid the river from sight; then we came upon a little open space with a base of sand or gravel, while at other times the road was carried with difficulty under overhanging cliffs. At length we reached the open plain, and bivoucked near the village of Pir Hassan (Ghalifan).</li> <li><i>Mh July, 2nd stoge.</i>—Enter an uninteresting country, counsiting of the plains and undulating district which extends between the outlying low ranges of hills of the Kurdistan mountains.</li> <li>Pass the hills of Konintman, wooled with oaks, and then a square castle called Kala Kin.</li> <li>These hills led us to Herir plain, beyond which is the rocky range of limestone called Gharah Surgh.</li> </ul>								
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district which extends between the outlying low ranges of hills of the Kurdistan mountains. Pass the hills of Koniatman, wooded with oaks, and then a square castle called Kala Kin. These hills led us to Herir plain, beyond which is the rocky range of limestone called Gharah Surgh. Pass Anoma, and reach the banks of the Zab, where there is a ferry and two villages—one	In some plain, and bi dik July	blaces vast sli then we cam d was carried vouacked nea , 2nd stage	ps bad take e upon a l l with diffic r the villag -Enter an	en place, and ittle open sp ulty under o e of Pir Has uninterestin	huge masses ace with a bay verhanging c san (Ghalifa g country, co	of rock for se of sand of diffs, At les n). mainting of t	r a time ir gravel, ngth we re	while at other cached the open and undulating
	district whic Pass the These hills le	h extends bet hills of Konis d us to Herir	ween the or atman, woo plain, beyo	atlying low r ded with or and which is	anges of hills als, and the the rocky rat	of the Kur in a square age of limest	distan mo castle ca one called	untains. Illed Kala Kin. I Gharah Surgh.





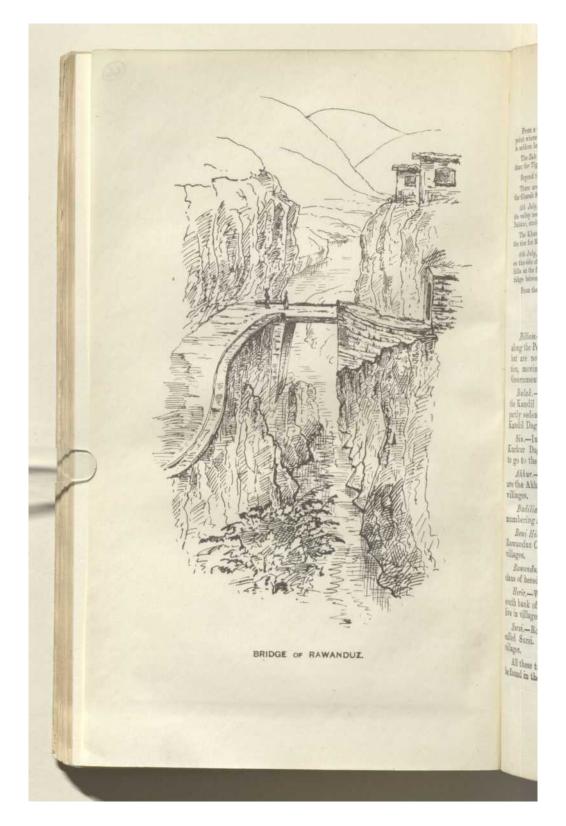
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٦٦و] (٣١٢/١٣٦)







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From a variety of data the width of the Zab at Nimrud (junction with the Tigris), at the point where the Erbil road crosses, and at Herir, varies from 150 to 200 yards, while the Tigris is seldom less than 200 yards, and occasionally more.

The Zab is always much deeper, and contained, when we saw it, a larger body of water than the Tigris, whose tributaries are not supplied by so many anow mountains as the Zab.

Beyond the ferry we entered a cuntry of sand and sandstone, with numerous rivulets. There are several villages on the banks of the Zab, which makes a northward bend round the Gharah Sargh. Halted at the small village of Isa.

the Gharan Surge. Hatted as the small range of tas, 5th July, 3rd stage.—Started up the valley of the Akra river, a tributary of the Zab. Left the valley near a low hill called Sor Deriveh, and below it entered on the extensive plain of Nabiur, studded with villages, but only partially cultivated. The Khazir river flows down the centre. This plain and the Akra valley produce most of the rice for Mosul. Halted at dark in village Chorek.

616 July, 4th stage.—The Jebal Maklub is prolonged to the south-east by low sandstone hills on the side of which is the large village of Zenganah. The Khazir forces its way through these hills at the foot of Maklub, but turns aside at a hill called Ain-el-Safra. In the low sandstone ridge between this and Jebal Maklub is the village and Khan of Duberdah.

From there to Mosul is 4 hours (18 miles).

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### Kurds round Rawanduz.

Bilbass .--These Kurds inhabit the districts south of the Kandil Dagh, along the Persian frontier in Pishder districts south of the Randi Dagn, but are now much reduced in numbers. They have a very bad reputa-tion, moving over the frontier when they get into difficulties with either Government.

Balak.—They are partly sedentary and partly nomad. These also inhabit the Kandil Dagh, and much the same districts as the Bilbass. They are partly sedentary. Both Bilbass and Balak tribes go to the upper slopes of the Kandil Dagh for the summer.

Sin.—In the Marga and Rania plains and slopes of the Kotsrut and Kurkur Daghs are the Sin Kurds, mostly sedentary, with a few nomads to go to the Kandil Dagh in summer.

Akhur.-South of Rawanduz, on the Garak Dagh and the Nalkewan district, are the Akhur or Akoyeh Kurds, all sedentary, and number about thirty villages.

Badilia .- North of Rawanduz round Barrakia are the Badilia Kurds, numbering about 20 villages, in a fertile well-wooded district.

Beni Hindawin.-East and north-east of Rawanduz, in the valley of the Rawanduz Chai, are the Beni Hindawin or Hindawani Kurds, all living in villages.

Rawanduz .- Round and in Rawanduz are several small Kurdish tribes, clans of hereditary Begs, who once governed the place.

Herir.-West of the Garak Dagh, in the fertile plain of Herir, along the south bank of the Zab, are the Herir Kurds, once a powerful tribe. live in villages on the plain.

Sursi.—Round Koniatman and as far as the Zab are some sedentary Kurds led Sursi. They are said to be great thieves. They live in fifteen called Sursi. villages.

All these tribes are Sunnis, and talk Kermanji. A few men can generally be found in the villages who talk Turkish.

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Name       Brisse       Brisse         Koniatman         600         Great Zab River         600         Great Zab River         600         Bigil         600         Bigil         600         Bigil         600         Bigil         625         Shinea §u Serna         625         Shinea §u Serna         600         Amadiyeh         600         Amadiyeh         600         Anadiyeh         600         Anadiyeh         600         Anadiyeh         600         Anadiyeh         600         Anadiyeh         766         25th MayGeneral direction, F. Left Rawa        Rawa         Matexate         766         201
Nonintman         600         Great Zab River         600         Great Zab River         400         Bigil         533         Ella Keupri         625         Shinea §u Serna         625         Shinea §u Serna         625         Mandiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh           626         Amadiyeh           626         Amadiyeh           766         Steh       MayGeneral direction, E. Left Rawa             Passed through the gardens and the village of B
Nonintman         600         Great Zab River         600         Great Zab River         400         Bigil         533         Ella Keupri         625         Shinea §u Serna         625         Shinea §u Serna         625         Mandiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh          626         Amadiyeh           626         Amadiyeh           626         Amadiyeh           766         Steh       MayGeneral direction, E. Left Rawa             Passed through the gardens and the village of B
Great Zab River 400 Bigil 400 Bigil 400 Bigil 533 Bila Keupri 625 Shinea §u Serna 625 Shinea §u Serna
Great Zab River 4000 Bigil 4000 Bigil 533 Ella Keupri 6255 Shinea Şu Serna
Bigil         5433         Bila Keupri         6255         Shinea §n Serna         516         Latha          516         Latha          516         Amadiyeh          500         Amadiyeh          766         25th <maygeneral direction,="" e.="" left="" rawa<="" td="">       mules had some difficulty in ascending the steep, narr       Pased through the gardens and the village of K         Passed through the gardens and the village of K            We followed a broad, well-made road for a short w       cended a narrow valley crossed by steep sinaly spurs f       one side, and divided from the River Gorge, on the ot wall of limestone 500 feet high. In this is a rift         stream passes.        The lower slopes of the Gurrak Dagh to the south a and breakwood, with a few vineyards. The summi 6,500' above sea level. The telegraph (1 wireron wo         %500' above sea level. The telegraph (1 wireron wo           Mesul goes over a spur of this range, and not down 5 miles we reached the crest of the ridge (3,215) m by precipices 1,500 feet high, lay immediately to the r the Rawanduz River forced its way through the mo         Serderria Pass</maygeneral>
Bils Keupi         625         Shinea Su Serna         516         Latka         516         Latka          500         Amadiyeh          500         Amadiyeh          766         25th May.—General direction, E. Left Rawa       mules had some difficulty in ascending the steep, narr       Pased through the gardens and the village of E         Pased through the gardens and the village of K            We followed a broad, well-made road for a short w       cended a narrow valley crossed by steep sinaly spurs f       one side, and divided from the River Gorge, on the o         wall of limestone 500 feet high. In this is a rift       stream passes.       The lower slopes of the Gurrak Dagh to the south a and breakwood, with a few vineyards. The summi 6,500' above sea level. The telegraph (1 wireron woild goes over a spur of this range, and not down 5 miles we reached the crest of the ridge (3,215) and by precipices 1,500 feet high, lay immediately to the r         Meanual River forced its way through the mo       Senderria Pass.—The descent into this gorge is
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Latka           500         Amadiyeh          766         25th MayGeneral direction, E. Left Rawa mules had some difficulty in ascending the steep, nary Passed through the gardens and the village of E         The town.           We followed a broad, well-made road for a short w cended a narrow valley crossed by steep shally spurs for one side, and divided from the River Gorge, on the of wall of limestone 500 feet high. In this is a rift stream passes.         The lower slopes of the Gurnk Dagh to the south a mult brashwood, with a few vineyards. The summit 6,500' above sea level. The telegraph (1 wireron wo Mosail goes over a spur of this range, and not down 5 miles we reached the crest of the ridge (3,215) an by precipices 1,500 feet high, lay immediately to the r the Rawanduz River forced its way through the mo Senderria PassThe descent into this gorge is
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25th MayGeneral direction, E. Left Rawa mules had some difficulty in ascending the steep, narr Passed through the gardens and the village of K the town. We followed a broad, well-made road for a short w cended a narrow valley crossed by steep shally spurs f one side, and divided from the River Gorge, on the of wall of limestone 500 feet high. In this is a rift stream passes. The lower slopes of the Gurrak Dagh to the south a and brashwood, with a few vineyards. The summi 6,500' above sea level. The telegraph (1 wireron wo Mosul goes over a spur of this range, and not down 5 miles we reached the crest of the ridge (3,215) and by precipices 1,500 feet high, lay immediately to the r the Rawanduz River forced its way through the mo Serderria PassThe descent into this gorge is
and windings, taking advanced of projecting spins in the cliffs. The road is paved, and is in good of 6 feet wide, but the average is from 8 to 10 rough blocks on the outer edge. Some of the zigza long. The sides of the gorge are a series of cliffs wit them; the river flows in a channel from 30 to 40 ya The Turks talk of making a road along the river han a good deal of cutting among the elay and boulder steep ascent over the ridge would then be avoided. The length of the descent following the windings is mules took 24 hours. I walked down in 14 hours; th would take longer. The descent is 1,635 feet, and it is Field artillery might be dragged up by hand, b work. The pass can be turned by a track over the rou Dagh to the south, following the ine of telegraph. At the foot of the descent the road turns west, let Rawanduz river, and entering that of a small tribu

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also confined in a narrow gorge in the hills 200 to 300 yards wide,	
bordered by cliffs 300 to 500 feet high. Some enormous fragments of rock have in places become detached from the cliffs above, and obstruct the flow of	
the forrent, and the banks are well wooded with sypamore ilay and various	
shrubs. In one place the road leads into the water to avoid a jutting cliff and in floods it would be impassable. Near the month of the gorge is a bridge of	
the trunks, stretched across the piers of an old masonry bridge (1 800)	
At 12 miles we emerged through a rift, about 40 yards wide, into an open valley, surrounded by low wooded hills.	
Koniatman Shortly after passed Ghalifan, a village with a few vinewords	
and ascended some low spurs to the north-west. At 15 miles halted in Ko- niatman (2.965'), a small village overlooking the valley just left. Water	
is from two large springs, and there are a few orchards on the hillside. In a direction 266° the valley of the Great Zab could be seen : the interven-	
ing country is indulating and bare of trees.	
To the south and south-west are a succession of low, rocky ridges, the first being about 4 miles distant, covered with low trees.	
In a direction 147° runs the valley of the Ghalifan Su. 1 to 14 miles wide	
gradually narrowing. It grows patches of rice and a few orchards along the stream bank. There seems a very slight watershed between this and the north-	
west end of the valley of Rania traversed on last route. A route also lies to Koi Sanjak across the ridges to the south-west,	
The soil is stony with jagged masses of limestone protructing here and there	
but with rich black loam between the stones. It grows low trees and some fine clover,	
To the north-east and east a great mass of snow-covered mountains shut in the view.	
From 75° to 83° was the Kandil Dagh. Extending from 72° to 75° was	
the Boz Dagh, the latter bearing being to the highest point. Bearing 64° was a conical peak covered with snow.	
Weather today clear and fine.	,
26th MayGeneral direction, N.W. Continue along main road towards Erbil and Mosul. A low wooded ridge, which we cross, forms the watershed	
between the Ghalifan Su and the Zab.	
Karakhin.—At 2 miles passed a rocky ravine with stream from the right, up which is the large village of Karakhin, among orchards and vineyards	
and a ruined castle. The Kurds from here to the Zab are called Sursi, said to be great thieves, and to have a very bad name for robbing caravans, &c.	
At 41 miles leave the main road and telegraph and follow a side valley bare	
of trees. Presently we turn north-west through a gap in the low ridge near the village	
and spring of Amoka (1,745), and emerge on a wide bare upland overlooking	
the Zab. A few nomad tents with their flocks still remain here, but most had migrated to the hills. A few patches of wheat and maize grow round	
the village and along the banks of the Zab, otherwise the soil, though fertile,	
is uncultivated. There is a fringe of long grass by the river banks. The track skirts the base of a steep rocky range to the north-east, the last outlier	
of the mountainous country west of Rawanduz, through which the Zab forces its way.	1
A slight path leads across an undulating country with several small springs	
in the valleys. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles pass Berdin, a small village on a bluff overlooking the	
river,	

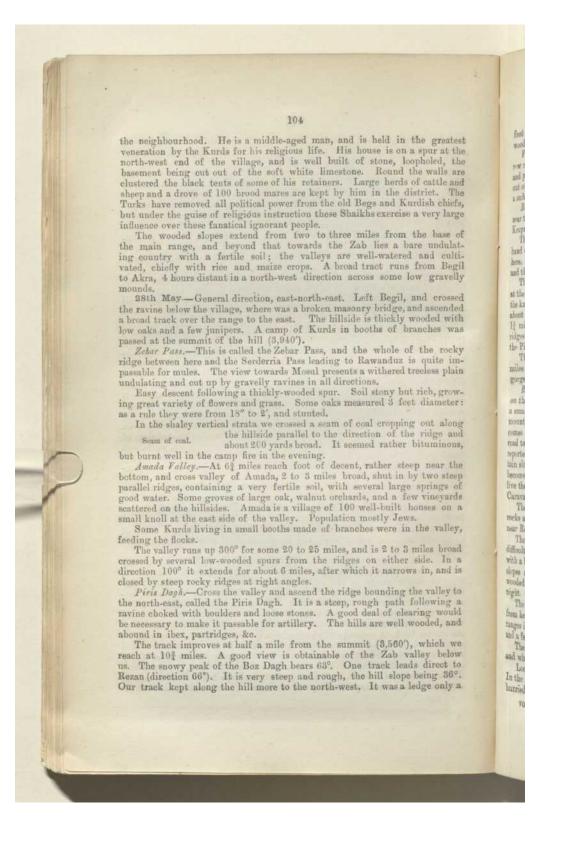
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٢/١٤١] (٣١٢/١٤١)

102 Soon after descend steeply to the strip of level grassy land along the left bank (1,065'). The raft, or "kalak," as it is called, used for crossing is some-times kept below Berdin, but had now been broken up. Very few caravans 9 1 100 tro pi ever use this route, and consequently we had to move 34 miles down stream to Khurreh, where we camped and sent to obtain skins, &c., to make the raft. While search was made for the raft, I rode north along the bank to tonini each e explore the gorge through which the river emerges from the mountains. It is called the Berdin Berwasi (Door). Berdin Gorge.—From the village of Berdin the track led for § mile along the plateau overlooking the river, and then dipped suddenly into a V-shaped atiu guide seen o We sto ravine parallel to the foot of the ridge. Turning, down this a path led to the river bank. The opening through which the river came was barely 10 yards wide, and must have been very deep, as the whole of water came boiling and eddying through it. A path led round the cliff on the left bank, which I followed for 200 yards until imbecame a ledge and I renitu 1. and barely 1 foot wide, and the only way of getting along was sideways with my back TUDE ! to the cliff. As the track did not improve I returned. It is quite impassable for mules. From the top of the ridge, forming one flank of the gorge, 620 feet high is obtained a good view of the course of the Zab winding through lines of very steep wooded hills. The junction of the Zab and the Rawanduz Chai could not be seen, but a west. but th Ka dip in the hills indicated its position. On both banks footpaths led along the water's edge, but quite impracing 5 the st ticable for mules: the stones in some places have slipped away, leaving only a sloping sheet of rock: the right bank seemed slightly better than the left. comm mpg The cliffs, on that bank, rose to a height of about 1,500 feet. Atth Some metallic nodules were picked up in the vertical shale strata on the east side of the gorge. Analysis gave them as nodules of iron pyrites. The river widens on leaving the gorge, remain foot of Mineral deposit. east side of the gorge. Analysis gave them as notules of iron pyrites. The river widens on leaving the gorge, and flows over a shingly bed, 500 to 600 yards wide, with flat shelving banks. The soil is gravelly but fertile, and low eliffs of conglomerate come down to the water's edge at intervals. Several small springs in the bank and a deserted village with a thick grove of orchards were passed on the bank just below Berdin. Large flocks of sheep grazed by the river bank. *Khurreh.*—Our camp was with some Kurds by the water's edge (1,065'), the willege of Khurreh being two miles up a raying to the south. A bain the he country Imam ] ter qu several the village of Khurreh being two miles up a ravine to the south. A kaimtunt to makam lives there. The water in the river was high now, and icy cold from the melting snow. Judging from marks on the banks, it rises 20 feet above this level in flood time. eroppin At theep a The river flows in a gravelly bed 350 yards wide here, with a deep current Navigability of the Great of 5 miles an hour; and has the reputation of being a treacherous and difficult river to cross. log gu Begi Zab From this point to its junction with the Tigris the country is hilly and un-dulating, and the banks open. There seems no reason why the Tigris steamers should not navigate as far as this. No rapids could be heard of at this season, and the stream is remarkable down lage at i mound, Rothing 1 and the stream is remarkably deep. tated in thickly To be able to bring men and supplies thus far, to the foot of the mountains, would be of the greatest importance. There are boat ferries at Kalak and Guirdamamish. the street Men wishing to cross usually swim, the "kalak" being used when a caravan happens to come, which is about once in two months on this route. Weather clear and bright in the morning; overeast in the afternoon. Temperature 86° at noon; 70° an hour after sunset. distnet : mills, c ravine. Kurda. tracts i

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٦٩و] (٢١٢/١٤٣)

(69) 103 1a 27th May-General direction, N.W. A raft was made of a framework of reeds placed over 10 inflated sheep skins. This took 1½ mule loads and two people, and was propelled by a single paddle. Advantage was taken of a bend of the channel to give the raft a good start 5114 towards the opposite bank; and then it was carried <sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> mile down stream at each crossing; the river from bank to bank was 550 yards wide. Total time of crossing was 3 hours 35 minutes. The animals swam and would Total time of crossing was 3 hours 35 minutes. The animals swam and would not face the current without the leader having a man swimming along side to guide him. One mule was curried  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles down stream, and would have been drowned if he had not managed to reach a timely shoal in mid stream. We started from the right bank at 10-40 A.M., heading across some low gra-velly hills nearly due north. Weather became overcast and cloudy. Tem-perature 94°, with a hot wind from the sonth-west. At  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles the track turns up the valley of a small stream, and runs paral-lel and about 1 mile distant from the rocky ridge from the Berdin Gorge. This alast troch dery, round ledge back le for feet augu lel and about 1 mile distant from the rocky ridge from the Berdin Gorge. This runs west-north-west, and no track led over it. The country is cut up in all directions by deep gravelly ravines, with small streams flowing from east to west After 5 miles the ravines are thickly wooded with oaks and brushwood, but the path is broad and easy. but a Kala Tai .- At 10 miles pass Kala Tai (2,000'), a steep gravelly ridge, rising 300 feet above us, running at right angles to the road which passes the south end of it. The ridge is 500 yards long and 150 yards broad, and g only se left. commands a large stretch of the surrounding country being too far from the commands a large scretch of the sufforming country being too far from the range to the north-east to be commanded by it. It forms a good landmark. At the north end is a ruined fort with only one wall now standing and the remains of two storeys of stone-arched rooms with very low doors. At the foot of the mound to the west is a plateau on which is Kala Tai village, on on the gurp, bash the banks of a large stream which flows through a well-cultivated strip of country towards the Zab. Judging by the rains of acqueducts, mills, and foundations of houses, a large town once stood here. A large camp of the inta la interial interial Imam Ka Kol Kurds stood near the village; they intended moving into sum-Inam Ala Kei Kulta a fortnight. On leaving Kala Tai, we entered a wooded upland country, crossing several streams in deep ravines. These flow from the ridge now 1 mile dis-[峭] hin tant to the northward. Soil rich conglomerate with red sandstone ledges dfin cropping out at intervals. At 121 miles pass ravine with a small masonry bridge. Several flocks of sheep and herds of cattle seen; the shepherds about here are armed with 20 fes long guns and knives. hit Begil -At 15 miles, 4-45 P.M., reach Begil or Bezil (1,905'), a large vil-Begli.---At to miles, a-45 r.m., reach begli of begli (1,000 ), a mile vis-lage at the mouth of a deep gorge. Two streams, running in parallel ravines, come from the range to the east, enclosing between them an isolated rocky mound, on the top and sides of which is built the village. The houses are flat-roofed, and well built of sun-dried brick. The slopes of the ravines are culti-vated in small terraces irrigated by small channels from the streams, and are ditte 10 its vated in small terraces irrigated by small channels from the streams, and are thickly covered with olive, ilex, oak, sycamore, fruit trees, and oleanders along the stream bank. A quantity of rice is grown in these valleys. Akra and this district are both celebrated for the quality of rice produced. There are several mills, one being curiously situated in a rock-cut chamber in the side of the ravine. The inhabitants both here and in Akra are chiefly Jews, the rest being Kurds. Shaikh Muhammad, a Zebari Kurd, has a large house here, owns large entries n field i TIL. tracts in the surrounding districts, and is a man of considerable influence in

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foot wide, with some steep rocky parts in places. The lower slopes became wooded with rich soil dotted over with a few vineyards. For the last 2 miles of the descent the track is very rocky, following a nar-

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row ravine. Along the small stream bank are mulberry, sycamore, oak, fig, and pomegrapate trees. It would be quite impossible to make a fair road out of this rugged path, strewn with boulders and rough jagged stones with a sudden drop of three or four feet at intervals.

Bila Kenpri.—At  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles emerge on the plain at foot of ridge (1,840') near the small village of Zubbut; from which an easy track leads to Bila Keupri (1,470'), where we halted (17 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles). This is a place of only 40 huts built with stones from some ruins close at hand of buildings of the time when the Zebari Kurdish chiefs were powerful

here. The lower part of the walls of the houses are of this squared stone, and the upper of wattle and daub with a flatroof of wattles covered with earth.

There is a stone fort in the village about 80 yards square, with round towers at the corners and loopholed walls. It is partially ruined, and is used as the kaimmakam's house. This is a kaimmakamlik of the Mosul Wahat; and about 20 zaptiyahs are quartered here. The nearest point of the Zab river is 14 miles distant and it opens into an undulating plain bounded by steep ridges on all sides. The plain is crossed by several low wooded spurs from the Piris Dagh.

The course of the river is on a bearing of 107° down the valley. About 10 miles down stream the hills close in, and it flows between narrow impassable

must down as far as the Berdin Gorge. Rezon.—Rezan is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant (1 hour) on a bearing of  $50^{\circ}$ . It is on the left bank, and now half in ruins, containing only 30 houses. Near it is a small island in the Zab. A large tributary, the Keklik, coming from the mountain districts of Shirwan, Girdi and Nutcha, flows in close to Bezan. It the through an anoming about 1 mile wide in the hills to the north. The comes through an opening about 1 mile wide in the hills to the north, road to these districts and Gavvar leads through this gorge. Some Chris Some Christians reported the road as very difficult; so narrow in places along the steep moun-tain slopes that two people could not pass abreast. Shirwan and Girdi have become depopulated of late years, not more than 100 families of Nestorians live there now; scattered among Kurdish villages, five or six families in each. Caravans rarely follow the route through Rezan.

The Zab has a very rapid current below Rezan flowing among boulders and rocks and is not fordable at any time of year. There is a raft ferry obtainable near Rezan, but crossing is said to be difficult. There is no route down stream from Rezan, as the river gorges are too difficult. On the left bank extending from 343° to 55° is high mountain range, with a bare metric amount thick be retained with mount any point of about its

with a long rocky summit thickly patched with snow. Dotted about its slopes are the villages of the Beroz Kurds, about 15 altogether. It is a well wooded country. No villages were visible, but their fires could be seen at night. Shirwan lies at the other side of this range, north of Rezan. The Zab is known here as the Zerb. The peak of the Boz Dagh bore 65°

The Zab is known here as the Zerb. The peak of the Box Dagh bore 65 from here. A very rough mountainous country with several high snow covered ranges intervenes east of Rezan. There are 10 Christian houses in Bila Kenpri, and a few Jews who wander about trading among the mountain districts. The valley round Bila Keupri towards the Zab grew splendid grass and red and white clover. Men were gathering it for the winter. Locensts arrived in the morning : the air became thick and the sun darkened. In the afternoon there was scarcely a blade of green grass left. Corn was hurrielly ent onlic green to save as much as possible

hurriedly cut quite green to save as much as possible.

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٧٠ظ] (٥٤/١٢)

> The villagers complained this was the fourth year they had suffered severely from locusts, and in winter wheat had to be imported from the Mosul and Akra plains.

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The soil though rich is stony. Small terraces are formed, and the stones picked off in heaps. Numbers of these were deserted and overgrown with shrubs. The population was much larger before the power of the Zebari chiefs was broken.

Water-supply in Begil is from small wells and it seems to sink in this porous white rock and remain there. Good water was found about 6 feet below the surface.

The slopes of the border hills are well wooded, with some isolated groves of large oaks in the valley.

The rupee was readily accepted as currency even in these out-of-the-way A few Russian roubles that I had got en route would not be accepted places. in the Rawanduz bazar, while the rupee was well known and accepted.

The weather was very pleasant for marching: the nights much colder than the days, with heavy dew. Temperature 84° at noon; 64° an hour after sunset, and 53° at 5-0 A.M. Since leaving Koniatman my Baghdad servants This is a feverish place in summer. Opthalmia very prevalent also.

The following is a précis of Layard's journey from Mosul to Gavvar :

The following is a précis of Layard's journey from Mosell to Gavar : Leaving Mosel on the 11th of July, five hours' ride over the plains brought us to the small fork most place of Birkillan, which stands on the south-cast spur of the Maklub hills. After two hours' rest we continued the journey by night because of the intense beat in the day time, and rossed the spur of the hills before morning dawned. The Jabai Maklub is here divided into two isolad Jabai Ain-es-Soffa (the lill of the yellow spring) from a discoloured fountain in one of its arrives. It is a place of pligrimage of the Yesidi. The many space of pligrimage of the Yesidi. The many space of pligrimage of the Yesidi. The many space of pligrimage of the Yesidi. The following is a second spring from a discoloured fountain in one of its arrives. It is a place of pligrimage of the Yesidi. The following is a second with the form a discoloured fountain in one of its arrives. It is a place of the grain a start by the direct plane is a start of the form for a small Kurdish village of Kainmawa. Left again in the afternoon, and, instead of striking for the montains by the direct plane plane is basin of backet, we reade along the foct of a range one hills forming its western boundary to the large Kurdish village of Bardres. Having rested a few hours, we descended into a plain receiving the drainage from fueld the direct boundary to the large Kurdish village of Bardres. Ara Ara before reaching the slope of the mountain covered by the garden and orchards of Akra. The town contains nearly 600 families with and orchards of Akra. The town contains nearly 600 families with a transformable and we hole district about 200 villages and handels forming and orchards of Akra. The town contains nearly 600 families with and transformate of the revenues of the whole district about 200 villages and handels forming and orchards of Akra. The town contains nearly 600 families with a transformable plane of the revenues of the store plane basine the inhabitants leave and orchards of

of Pasha. A precipitous and difficult path leads up the mountain. From the summit of the pass the eye wandlers over the plains of Navkur and Shaikhan, the broken hill country about Erbil and the windings of the Zab and the Ghuzir. On the opposite side is a deep valley dividing the Akra hills from a second and loftier range (the Piris Darh). We now entered the region of dwarf oaks. Hashtgah. and stopped after a short day's journey at the Kurdish hamlet of Hashtgah, surrounded by gigantic trees and watered by numerous streams.

streams. Through the valley ran a broad, clear stream, one of the confluents of the Zab, called by the Kurds Durusho or Bairaisho. We rote along its banks for nearly an hour, and then struck into a narrow gorge thickly wooded with eak.

(These districts still contain several villages, and grow large crops of corn, &c., but not so many as here men-tioned.)

Another stony and precipitons pass was between us and the principal district of Zebari. From its summit the main stream of the Zab is seen winding through a rich valley, beyond which rise the more central and loftier mountains of Kurdistan with their snow-bearing peaks.

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Heren.—Descending into the low country we role by the village of Bila Keupri, the residence of Mustafa Agha, the former head of the Zebari tribes, and halted in Heren, two miles beyond. Early on the morning of the 19th July we left Heren, and, soon reaching the Zab, role for two heurs along its banks to a spot where a small raft had been made ready for us to cross. Renon — The Zab is not fordable in this part of its course. Numerous eddies and rapids	
caused by sunken rocks render it unnavigable even by rafts, except during the floods of spring. We had some difficulty in crossing, and were compolled to pass the night at the small village of Rezau user the ferry, as one of the baggage minuals refused to awim the stream and was not forced over until near dawn on the following morning.	
We now entered the tract which has probably been followed for ages by the nomad clans in their periodical migrations. The principal "kocher" tribes found in this part of Kurdistan are the Herki, who go in winter to the plains of the Tigris and Zab. They are notorious thieves and	
robbers, and they commit serious depredations on the settled inhabitants of the district, especially the Christians, during their annual migrations. As they possess vast flocks of sheep and herds of eattle, their track has in most places the appearance of a beaten road, and is consequently well fitted for beasts of burden.	
The country beyond or to the east of the Zab is broken into a number of parallel ranges of wooded hills, divided by narrow ravines. Small villages are scattered here and there on the monn- tain sides in the midst of terraces enlitvated with wheat and planted with fruit trees. The scenery occasionally assumes a classifier of beauty and grandeur as the deep green valleys open beneath the travellers feet, and the lofty snow capped peaks of Rawanduz rise majestically in the	
clear blue sky. The nights were still aufficiently warm for us to sleep in the open air. During the middle of the day the heat of the sun compelled us to seek the shade. Our first rest after leaving the Zab was in the gardens of Kouran, and our first night's encampment near the small hamlet of Bani on the declivity of a mountain. On the 21st July, crossing a high ridge, we left the Zebari District and entered that of Shirwan, and halted in the large village of Bersigah, where	
Through the valley beneath ran a considerable confluent of the Zab dividing the districts of	
Shirwan and Gerdi. Three names were given for this stream-Av Sherah, Rudbar Keklik, and	
Berasghird. During the afternoon we rode for three hours along this stream, through open valleys and narrow gorges, until we reached Harouni in the district of Baradost,	
Most of the villages in these mountains have small mud forts, with either four or six towers, the	
places of refuge and defence of the numerous potty chiefs during their frequent broils and blood feuds.	
We mot a few Jewish families who wander from village to village. The men are pollars and goldsmiths, and are not unwelcome guests even in the intolerant families of the Kurds, as they	
make and refashion the ornaments of the ladies.	
On one of the many peaks above Haroani is the large village of Khen-i-Reah (elevation 4,372') with its orchards and gardens, the residence of the chief of the district of Baradost. We reached it by a very rapid ascent in an hour and a half. After breakfast we continued the journey, and at sunset reached the small turreted stronghold of Beygishni.	(
The next morning we crossed one of the shoulders of the lofty peak of Ser-i-Kesh into the	
vall-y of Chappata (Chappaia in Chaldean). There were several Christian villages in Gerdi presided over by a Bishop of that name.	
Zerain We went to Zerain, the castle of the Kurdish Mir of Gerdi, and, having rested there,	
we left the bold upland on which the village stands, and entered a wild and narrow gorge. A very steep pathway led us to the summit of the northern shoulder of the Ser-i-Resh, from	
whence we gazed over a sea of mountain ranges whose higher peaks were white with eternal	
snow. We had now left the naked hills which skirt the Assyrian plains, and had entered the wooded districts of Kurdistan. On the following day we journeyed through a valley thick with walnuts and other large trees, and followed the windings of a stream called by the Kurds Shambo, a considerable affluent of the Zab.	
NergWe crossed it backwards and forwards by wicker suspension bridges until we ascended through a forcet of orchards watered by innumerable streamlets, to Nera, the village of Musa Beg, the chief of Shemdina.	
In Nera are many Jewish families who make a livelihood by wearing the coloured wooden stuffs worn by the Kurds.	
Left Nera early the following day, by a very steep pathway, winding over the face of a precipice, and completely overhanging the village.	
Reacting the top of the pass was a natural carpet of flowers, spread over the eastern declivity of the mountain, and cooled and moistened by the snows and glaciers that fringed the deep basin.	
Shemestica.—The valley at our feet was the Nestorian district of Shemestican, thickly set with Christian villages, the first of which, Bedewi, we reached after passing a few cultivated patches cleared from the forest of oaks. The inhabitants looked miserably poor and the children starved and naked, the men and women in rags. Leaving the caravan we turned down the valley to the	
convent of Mar Khanishu. A ride of 2 hour brought us three, where Mar Isho, the Bishop, received ns. This is on the high read of the Herki migrations who pass twice a year over the settlements of the Christians and despoil everything. P 2	

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progress.

From here we turned again into the high road to Bashkala. We had another pass to cross before descending into the valley of Haronna, where our caravan had entemped for the night. From the summit of the pass we looked down into two deep and well-wooled valleys hemmed in by mountains of a singularly picturesque form. In that to the left we could indistinctly see two large villages, Erawa and Scroons ; the latter once the dwelling place of the Mirs of Shemes-den. We descended into the more northern valley, and passing the miserable Nestorian handle of Sourasor and the minon cluurch and descreted Christian village of Tellana, reached our tenis about suinschnear Harouna, a small Nestorian village, the inhabitants of which were too poor to furnish us with even coarse barley bread. Next day a low ridge separated as from the district of Gavvar, a remarkable plain of consider-Next day a low ridge separated us from the district of Gavvar, a remarkable plain of consider-For roates leading from Gavvar plain to Bashkala and Urmia (are Route XIII). 30th May-General direction, N.N.E. Left Bila Keupri (1,470'), passed up the valley in a westerly direction through Heren and Bazi passed up the valley in a westerly direction through Heren and Bazi: the valley narrows as we ascend, and is bounded by bare stony ridges. Wheat was being out green to try and save it from the locusts. The rocky soil was formed into little terraces cleared of stones, the greater part of which are now uncultivated. Water for these villages is from small wells, and is found 6 feet below the surface. Galashinea Pass.—At 5 miles the road turns to the north through a rocky gap (1,730') called the Galashinea Pass. On a spur at the head of the valley, 2 miles to the west, is Kala Hukher, a dismantled fort which belonged to Shaikh Zairo, a powerful chief of the Zebari Kurds, who was imprisoned at Mosul 12 years ago. An alternative pass more rocky and difficult crosses the the Mosul 12 years ago. An alternative pass more rocky and difficult crosses the The valley which we ascend is stony and rough, the hillsides being sheets of bare rock for the most part. Some wells were passed, curious masonry arched cisterns  $20' \times 10'$ : the water in them is stagnant and bad. arched cisterns 20 × 10 : the water in them is stagnant and bad. *Shinea.*—Near the summit Shinea is passed (2,765'), a village watered by a spring from the hillside, and a large underground tank. Shaikh Nuri, a man with considerable religious influence among the Zebari Kurds, lives here, in what appears to be an old church. Turkish is not understood in these At  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles the top of the pass was reached (3,155'), and from there a very steep rugged descent to the Zab following a narrow ravine choked with boulders, jagged stones and shrubs. It was difficult work for mules, who took 1 hour and 50 minutes to descend. There is a small spring half-way Shinea Su Serna .- Halted by the river bank (1,425') on a small stretch of grass 100 yards broad and 1 mile long, the only open space for some distance in this valley. It is called Shinea Su Serna. The total descent from the sum-mit of the pass is 1,730'. Rocky ridges dotted with low trees rise immediately on either bank. The river here is 50 to 60 yards broad with a deep rapid torrent. To the north is the Shirindari Dagh, a steep range cut up by several wooded gorges and in these are several large caves, supplied with water, where Kurds live in the summer. To the south is the Shinea Dagh we have just come No road follows the right bank, as cliffs jut in the water and bar all There is a narrow ledge on the left bank on which were seen a few ruined

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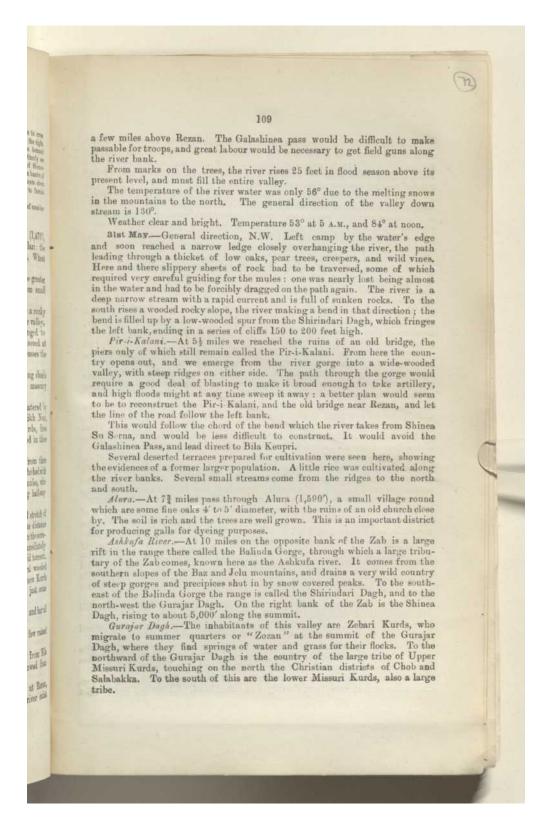
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buildings and disused terraces. This would be an alternative route to the one which we took from Bila Keupri; the Zab being crossed near Rezan and the left bank followed from

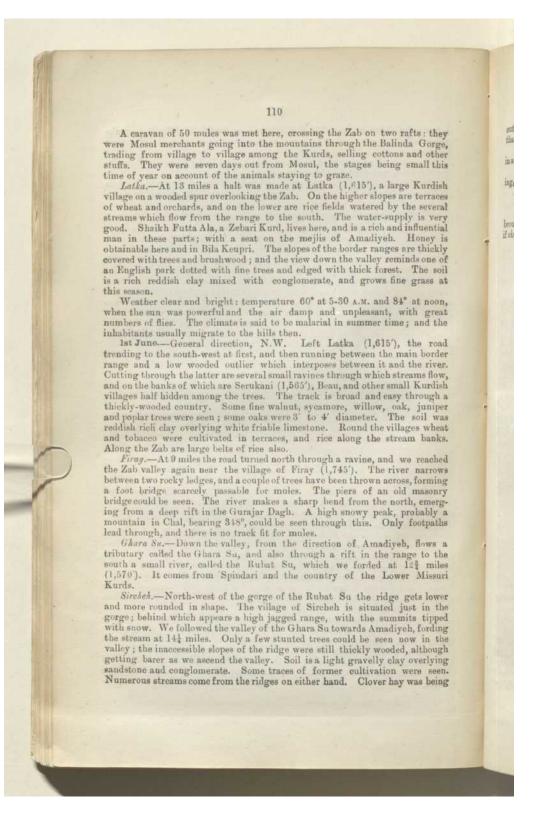
No raft was available, and the water was too high for crossing at Rezan,

so our present route was taken. The ruins of a bridge across the river exist

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٧و] (٢١٢/١٤٣)



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٧ظ] (٣١٢/١٤٩)





"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٧٣] (١٠ ٢/١٥٠)

(73) 111 eut along the streams, and stored in bundles for the winter. Tall reeds and thatching grass were plentiful by the river banks. *Kwanch.*—At 23 miles we halted in Kwanch (2,775'), a Nestorian village in a very fertile little valley, down which a stream flows towards the Ghara Su. This is situated 24 miles south-east of Amadiyeh, and pleasanter for camp-ing, besides avoiding the climb to the top of the plateau. About 4 miles from Latka on this stage were picked up some nodules of Mineral deposit. ore which lay about in considerable quantity in the soft shaly strata. Analysis at Calcutta of some brought away, gives them as nodules of ochreous brown hematite, which, if obtainable in large quantity, might be used as an ore of iron. s : they Gaupa d other will this Kurdish terress second is very fluential mey is thicking is one of the soli rass si t noon, great ad the e roul a border ne tivez ma flow, Kurdish a tough s junipe soil wa es when a banks reachd narmi formit masar alaile a daile a in in the the there there ets lever et is for for the toppet w in the ahloopt 11日前 11日前





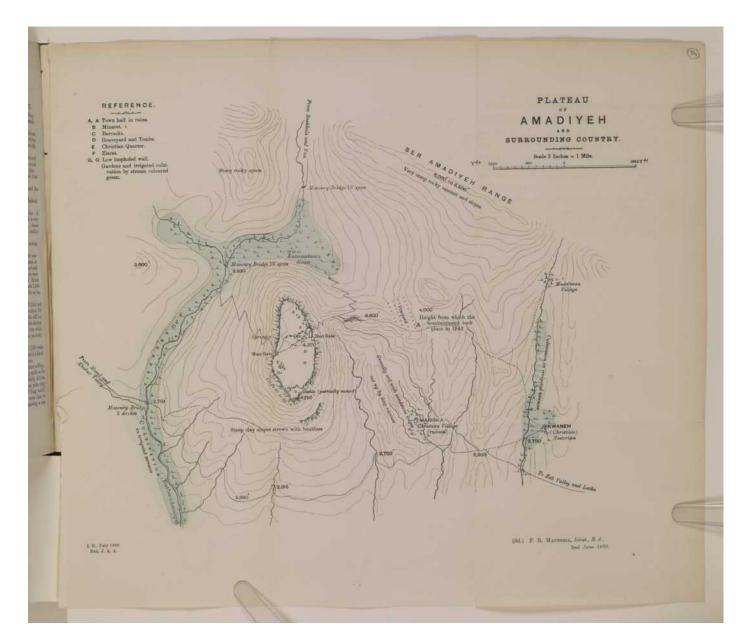
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# AMADIYEH AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. The town of Amadiyeh is built on a rock terrace of hard sandstone, forming a bold isolated spur from the steep ridge, the Ser Amadiyeh, immediately to the north of it. The terrace or plateau is oval in shape, 1,400 yards long and 550 yards broad (see plan), and is everywhere surrounded by limestone cliffs from 50 to 80 feet high; the lower slopes are very steep and consist of clay soil strewn with boulders. The town occupies the northern part of the plateau, and a large portion of the remainder is occupied by graves. At the extreme southern angle is a ruined castle built by one of the last Begs of Rawanduz after he sacked this place. The houses of the town have flat earth roofs, and are built of stones from the ruins around. There are two gates-one at the north-east side of the plateau, and the other on the west. The town is mostly in ruins, and only about 500 houses are now inhabited. The town is mostly in runs, and only about 500 houses are now inhabited. The population numbers 2,000, mostly Kurds, with some Jews. The bazar is small and ill-supplied, built partially among the runs. A light woollen cloth called "munuz" is much used by the Kurds. It is very strong and durable. Various dried fruits, raisins, plums, and apricots, cheese and the curdled milk known as yaurt, were on sale. There are several smith's shops for repair of Kurdish weapons, knives, &c. Both gates are ornamented with iron work and there are some curious carvings of snake-like figures on the rock at the west gate. Overlooking the east gate is a large square building in a dilapidated con-dition, but solidly built of large blocks of stone. It is used as the serai or offices of the kaimmakam and barracks for the 40 zaptiyahs who are quartered here. There are no regular troops; and the surrounding districts, which were very lawless formerly, are now peaceable. Muhammad Pasha of Mosul in 1842 besieged and bombarded the east gate from a height about 1,500 yards distant (marked A on the plan). Shot marks are still visible on the butresses of the gate. The old castle at the south end consists of a masonry wall S' to 4' thick and 20' high, drawn across the end of the plateau cutting off a space about 200 yards each way and containing two bastions. Along the edge of the cliff is a low masonry wall with embrasures and loopholes. The castle has absolute command over all the country to the south. The only point from which guns can be brought to bear on the plateau is from the small spur previously mentioned. The summit of the Ser Amadiyeh range to the north is about 3,000 yards distant to the north. It commands all the plateau, but the summit is a line of distant to the north. It commands all the plateau, but the summit is a line of steep jagged cliffs almost impossible for mountain artillery to climb. An old bronze howitzer lay dismantled in the castle. It was about a 20-pr., and much scored with firing. It was in a small lastion looking north on the spur from which the bombardment took place. The chief peculiarity of it was four large iron rings, two on either side, meant to carry it on poles slung between mules, something like a "takhtarwan." It was 3' 6" long and $5\frac{3}{4}$ " calibre. Its weight was about 10 cwt., which is considerably more than our mountain gun of 400 lbs. This seems a good method for moving a com-paratively heavy gun over rough paths. paratively heavy gun over rough paths.

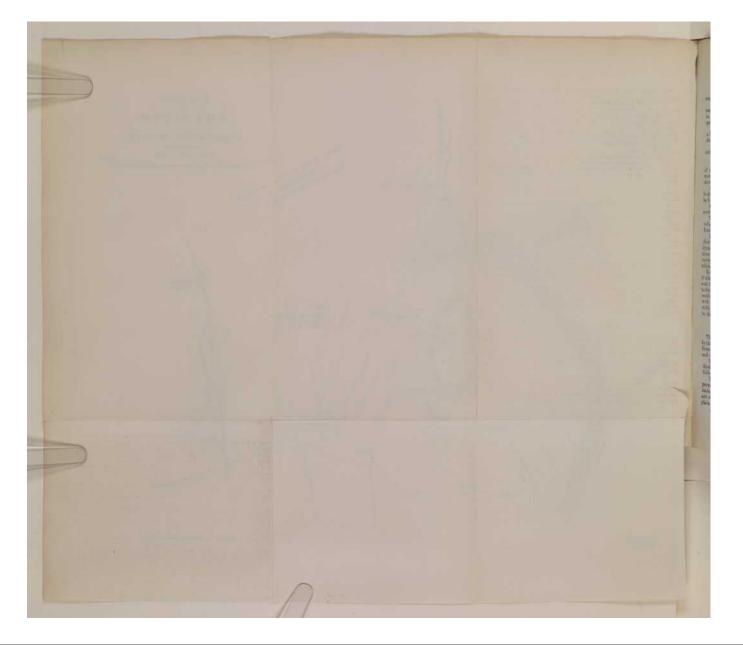


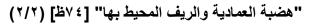
## "هضبة العمادية والريف المحيط بها" [٢/٤] (٢/١)





المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: <u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u> اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x000099/العربية/http://www.qdl.qa

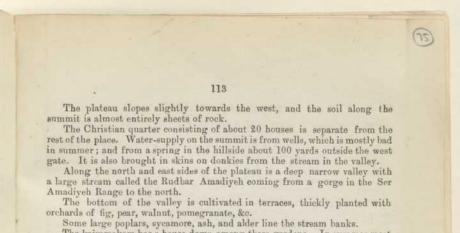








"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ۱۸۹۰" [۷٥] (۱۵۲/۱۳)



Some large poplars, sycamore, ash, and alder line the stream banks. The kaimmakam bas a house down among these gardens. In summer most of the people leave the plateau and migrate there, chiefly because of the better water-supply. A Dominican missionary lives on the plateau in a good twostoried house

Amadiyeh is now in the Van Waliat since the Hakkiari Waliat has been broken up. It ought from its position to be under Mosul; and no reason could be found for its being thus administered.

A valley, known as the Supna valley, 6 to 8 miles broad extends to the north-west, where it meets the Khabur valley at Zakho. The rice to be bought here is very good, coming principally from the Zab valley : Indian corn and wheat also are cultivated. Oak galls, tabacco, dried fruits, and raisins are the chief exports, mostly to Mosul market.

Large quantities of tobacco of a good quality are produced for export in the district. In Kwanch was a large room where bundles were in various stages of drying and preparation in several villages were stacks of wood cut into lengths arying and preparation in several villages were stacks of wood cut into lengths about the size and shape of railway sleepers of sycamore, poplar, and ash chiefly, waiting to be exported to Mosul. Abundance of good thatching grass and withies for making baskets grow by the stream banks. Kwaneh is surrounded by a thick grove of mulberry trees, and a good deal of silk is produced in this district. Vines twined themselves up the trees. The road to the east grate of A madiyah sure along a narrow well invite the last

road to the east gate of Amadiyeh runs along a narrow neck joining the plateau to the spurs on that side. The country is cut up by several deep ravines flowing south into the head-waters of Ghara stream. The soil is a fertile reddish loam with occasional ledges of sandstone. The ruined Christian village of Mariska, with a cluster of deserted orchards burnt by the Kurds, stands about half way to Amadiyeh from Kwaneh.

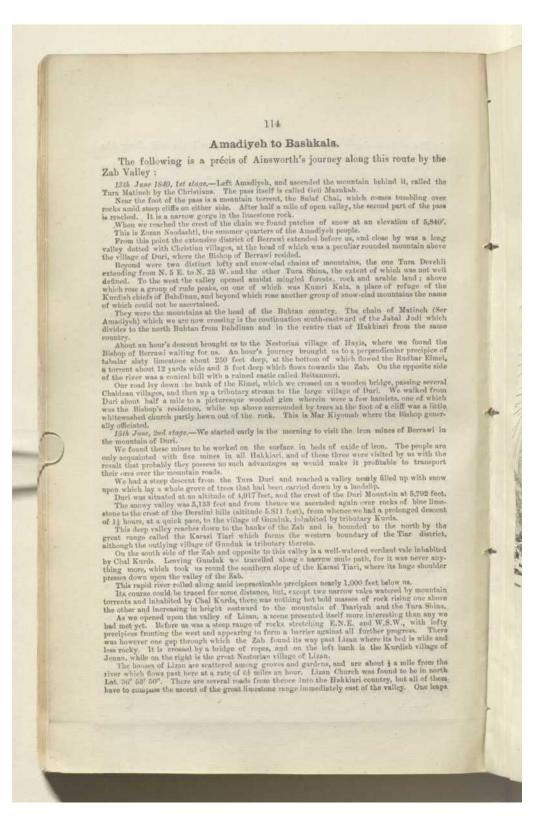
#### Routes from Amadiyeh.

The principal route from Amadiyeh is that leading over the hills to the north by the Zab valley to Bashkala, and from there to Van, Urmia, or Khoi. Trade from Mosal, Jazirah, and Zakho follows this line and it forms the most direct and easiest line of communication between Mosul and Van.

This road runs north from Amadiyeh through the gorge in the Ser Ama-diyeh range, and after passing Julamerk it joins the Zab Valley, which it follows until Bashkala is reached.

The country passed through is rough and mountainous, and it is only com-paratively speaking that the road is easy for traffic. It is good for pack ani-mals, but scarcely passable in its present state for guns. It is a very importmals, but scarcely passable in its present state for guns. It is a very import-ant strategic road, leading as it does direct from Mosul and the Mesopotamian plain to Van, Bayazid, Khoi, and the country adjoining the Russian frontier. VOL. T.

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٧ظ] (٣١٢/١٥٥)





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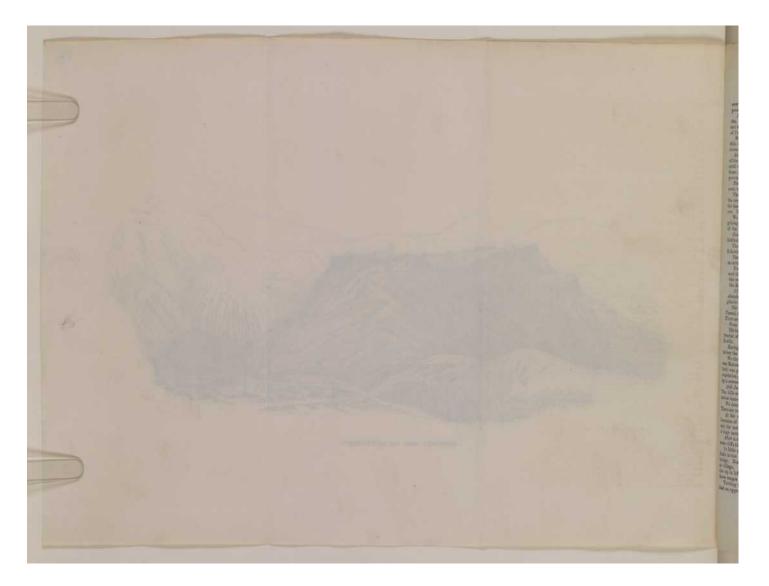


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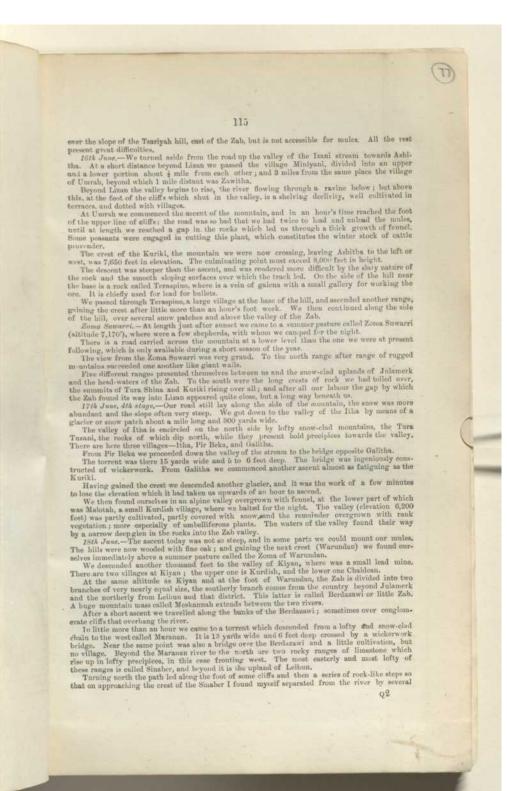


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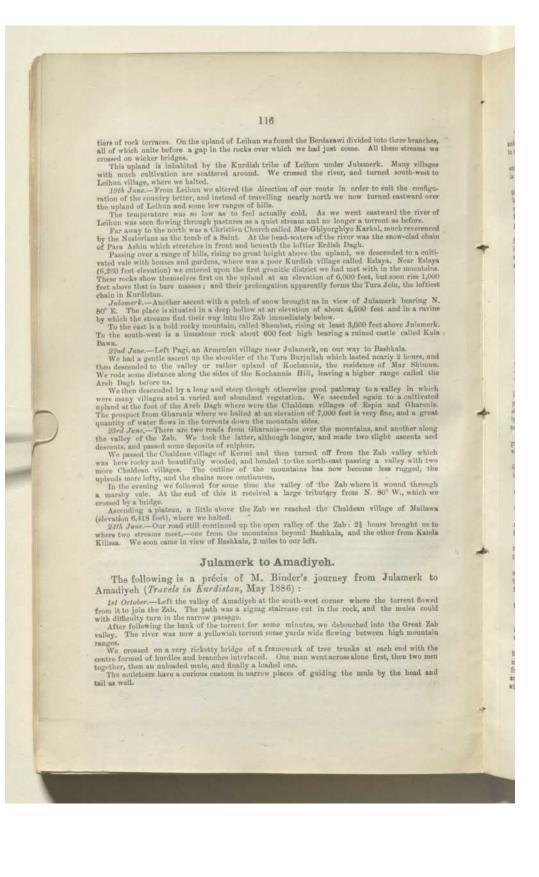


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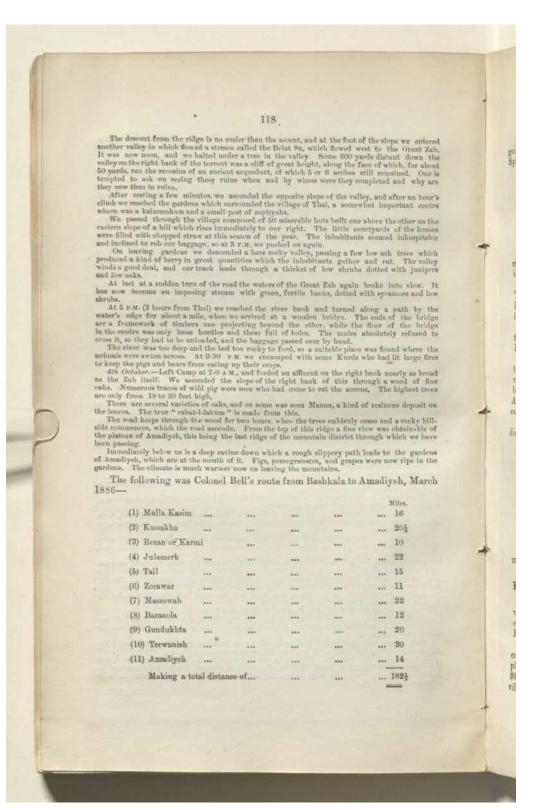
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	We followed a narrow path along the left bank of the river through a thicket of low shrubs and wild vines which elimbed over the rocks, and after two hours' difficult marching halted to rest the animals on a small plateau half way up the hillide. Mean started again and skirted the river bank again and then left the valley ; turned up another smaller one to the south-west, down which a stream flowed. This is the Thal valley. Vegetation is very abundant,—walnut, oak, and other trees and shrubs line the stream banks. We passed some Kurdish villages on the hillislopes who refused supplies. The slopes are cul- tivated in terraces one above the other, banked up by low stone wals. Rice, maize, millet and hemp were the principal crops. We passed through Becherat, a small village prettily situated on the right bank of the stream. It contains 30 houses echelloned one above the other; it er oof of one period from the cliff overhang the village. In one of these a small church has been ent. The stream entirely disappears in the story bed of the ravine and reuppears again 100 yards further on in the form of numerous springs. The water is collected and led in small channels to	
	irrighte the fields. The ravine as we ascend loses all traces of vegetation, and the soil is nothing more than a mass of stones and rocks. The slopes of the hills are quite rocky and bare of trees	
	also. At a sudden turning of the road we saw in the distance the small Kurdish village of Rabat surrounded by some fine walaut and poplar trees. We halted here for the night. <i>2nd October</i> .—Left Rabat at 7-0 A.M., and followed a difficult stony path winding up a steep incline to the summit of the ridge above the village. A single hawthorn marks the summit, in the shade of which we halted for a few minutes. We skirted along the crest, keeping the valley down to the right, and shortly after commenced the descent by a path steeper than the ascent, and down which we had to lead our horses. Halted at the foot of the slope in the shade of an enormous rock near a small village now abaudoned. The stream in this valley is called the Anthrad. From here new scenery began to open out : the valley made asudden bend, and we ascended a spur to avoid it. Crossing this we entered natcher bare valley all stones and rocks. Not a single shrub or blade of grass grew beside the stream, and the desolation was complete.	
	Cost use collide de Cooper. The clear waters of the stream tumbled over enormous rocks forming small cascades. At intervals were small stone bridges crossing the stream. It would be difficult to say at what period and by whom these were constructed. The track grew worse among the boulders. The	
-	stream grows in size as we go down the valley, and several allocate join on either bank, little by little the valley gets less desolate and a few blades of grass appear and then groves of poplar and wahnt trees.	-
	The valley winds a good deal and becomes wider as we go on. It is now filled with terraces growing fruit trees and meadow grass. Walnuts lay strewed under the trees, and vines loaded with excellent grapes climbed to the summit of the poplars. We passed the Kurdish village of Guzarek, situated not 50 yards from the Nestorian village of Gunduk. The water from the stream is distributed with such care among the terraces and crops that below the village the stream had entirely disappeared. Some small water mills were seen where oil was being pressed from walnuts, and villagers were now gathering them from the trees. Marching for an hour through this fertile district, we came to another well wooded spot round the Nestorian village of Churuh, where we halted. The Nestorian in these mountains may be distinguished from the Kurds by the former, both	
	men and women having their hair plaited into two long tails down the back, while the latter have their heads shaved. <i>3rd October.</i> —Left the village, and threaded our way along a narrow path through some	
ML.	terraced orchards: the walls on either hand were so narrow that the mules frequently knocked their loads against them. After marching for an hour all vegetation disappeared, the torreut became dry, and no path was traceable through the stones. We followed the dry bed of the stream among boulders	
	was threesone through an some some the one were the ury out of the anexal annual bounders through a gorge with perpendicular sides of immense height looking quite inaccessible. Flowing from our right we crossed a small stream, a tributary of the Anthrad. On the slopes were two small villages, one Kurd and the other Nestorian, surrounded by	-
	terraces of enlivation from the stream. The name of the Kurdish village is Jessi and the Nestorian Berj. For two hours we descended a winding path following the left side of the valley about half way	-
	up the slope. A few dwarf oaks were dotted about the hillside for a short way, and then the valley grow bare again. The panorama in front of us is something like that seen from the summit of the last ridge before entering the plain of Van. It is the same chaos of mountain peaks, but higher still, and more jagged along their summits. We turn up over a spur leaving the valley of the Anthrad, and from the summit the general aspect of the country seems to change. The soil looks more fertile, and the grass and shrubs on the slope soften the universal greyish tint that covers the hills which we have just left.	

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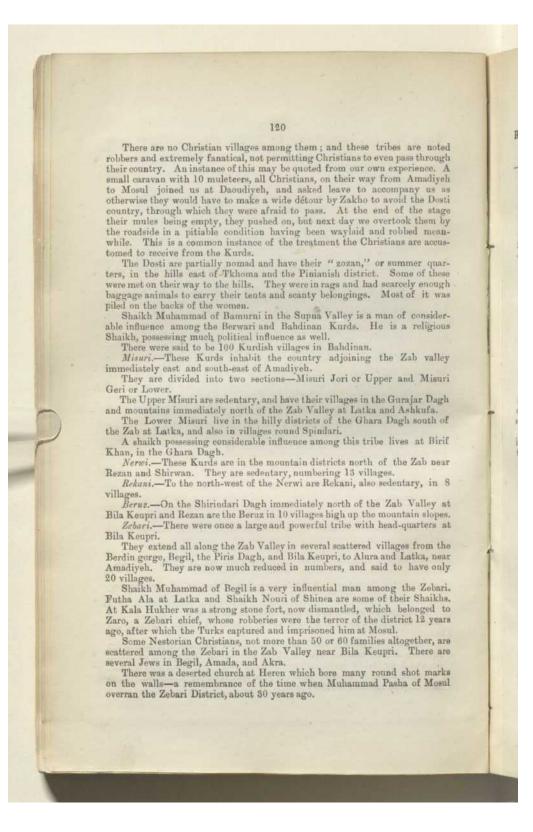
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						0		
119								
Rontes to Mosul.—There are two routes from Amadiyeh to Mosul—one going direct over the hills bordering the south side of the valley through Spindari and Shaikh Adi to Mosul. The stages are—								
					Miles.			
Spîndari			***		22			
Shnikh Adi	***			***	22			
Khorasabad					26			
Mosul	***		***		15			
making a total of 85 m is 267 miles.	iles from	n Amadiy	eh. Basl	hkala to N	losul by this road			
in all directions. Another road, which we followed on Route IX, makes a détour to the west through Dhoudiyeh. There are 5 stages on this, making a total of 105 miles. It is easy, passable for field guns, and leads through a very fertile country. <i>Route to Jasirah-ibn-Omar</i> , —A road leads to Jazirah-ibn-Omar, following the Suppa valley to the north-north-west of Amadiyeh and the Khabur valley through Zakho. No mountain ridges are crossed, and the watershed between the Ghara Su and the streams flowing to the Khabur is passed between Amadiyeh and Daoudiyeh. As far as Daoudiyeh Route IX is followed over an easy undulating country. On from there the country slopes down towards Zakho, which is 12 hours' distant over a fertile country, by an easy road. From Zakho to Jazirah is described in Route X.								
The stages are-					Hours,			
- Daondiyeh					8			
Baruski			\		6			
Zakho					6			
Nabrwan		***			7			
Jazirah-ibn-Omar				444	7.			
making a total of about	t 105 m	iles. Art	illery cou	ild pass al	ong all this route.			
Kurds in the Grea Berwari	large d rds, and	istrict nor I few of N	th of An Vestorian	nadiyeh, s Christians nes which	aid to contain 50 s. It is a region of drain towards the			
villages of berwart Ku comparatively low-woo Khabur. Bahdinan.—To the comprising the mount plain, and from Dohuk 80 villages, south of 1 village may be taken a	south a ain ran south- Daoudiy	ges south east towar reh, is the	of the d ds the Z principal	Ghara Da ab. The	gh as far as Mosul Dosti who number			





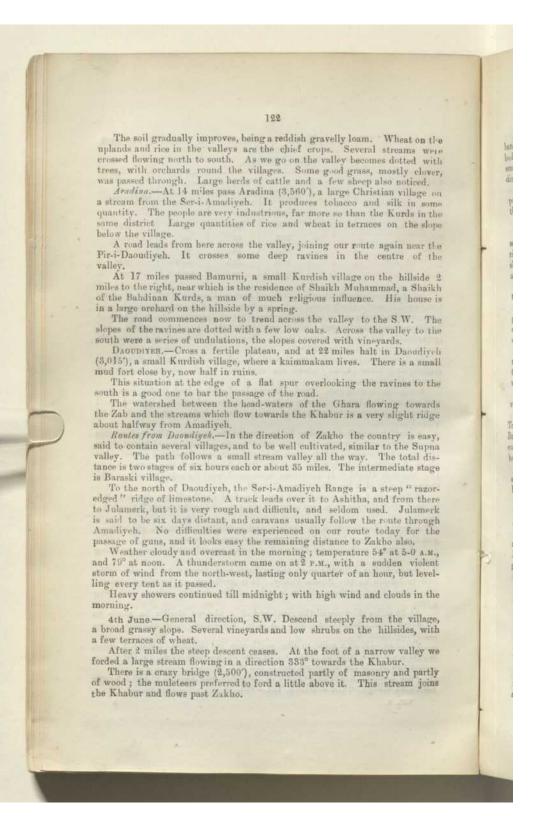
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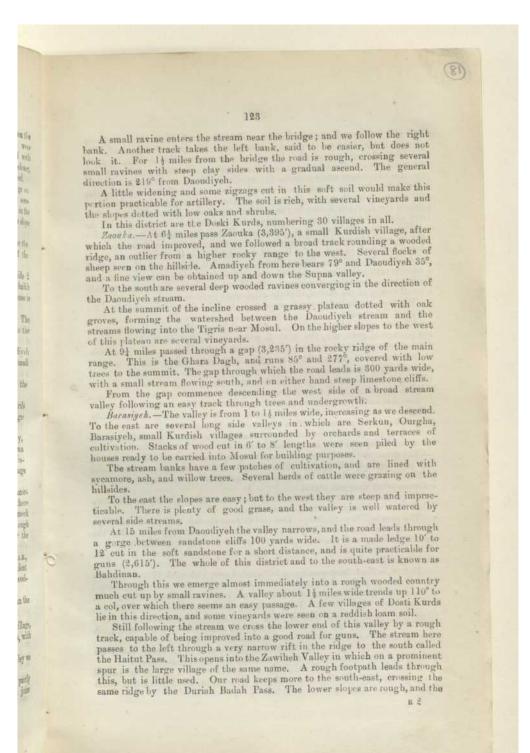
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							0			
			121							
		Route No. IXAmadi		Mosul vi	a Daou	diveh and				
kel git			Dohu	ık.						
4	3rd to 7th June.									
म			Hours	DISTANCE, IN MILES.		Rate in				
ģ		STAGES.	marching.	Intermediate.	Total.	miles per hour.				
1										
射注 16		Daoudiyeh	7.50	22	22	2.93				
ě.		Bada	7:35	22	44	3.03				
	*	Zahoa	5.75	18	62	3.13				
6		Tel Ouskof	8.50	24.5	86.2	2.88				
i.		Mosul	5.20	18	104.5	3.27				
đ.				11		1				
8		3rd JuneGeneral direct	ion, W.	Leaving Ky	vaneh (2,7	(75') at 4-45				
		A M., we followed a track round								
Ě.		We crossed several ravines, con								
25		sandstone nearly horizontal; towards the head-waters of th								
		road for guns could be found.		The country	to rought	But a Lucasta				
6		At 34 miles cross the Rud		veh. a large	stream wh	ich flows from				
	-	Amadiyeh gardens (2,635') ro								
		towards the Ghara.								
		Several mills were seen. T								
		and ash, and the slopes cultiva								
		clusters of houses were scatt	ered along	the stream l	bank-som	e Kurdish and				
		some Christian.				a send assessed a				
		A small two-arched masonry bridge crosses the stream. The road ascends immediately, crossing some gravelly spurs, mostly bare and uncultivated, from								
		the range to the north. This								
		above Amadiyeh. It is calle								
		the Matineh Dagh). It con								
8		the north side of it lies the B								
		BebatAt 5 miles pass 1	Bebat, one	of several sm	all village	s situated close				
d .		to the foot of the range, when	re a spring	gives the neo	cessary wa	ter for cultiva-				
6		tion.				1. 11				
al .		A group of orchards with				ds the village,				
		and the hillside is cultivated				treams maning				
10	a	Our road leads nearly	uue west,	crossing sevel	rai small s	treams running				
		south. Supna Valley.—To the south the valley is now from 6 to 8 miles wide,								
lý		and is known as the Supn								
ň.		The Ghara Dagh to the sout								
nino dia		spurs.		MARCHINE TO DE LA	110 CO. 100	Des series and				
ta.		At 71 miles skirt round	the south e	nd of a plat	eau simile	ir in shape to				
85		Amadiyeh but smaller and l								
		the valley from it.		and the second second	10					
11		BiriazanHalf a mile								
11		Kurdish village similar to B			ping close	e to the Ser-i-				
		Amadiyeh avoids the deeper	ravines to	the left.	Anishik.	(9.9103 -1-				
unit .		Pass Kadesik, a Kurdish			a Anishik	(3,210), a large				
[gel		Christian village on the hill	side to the	HOLEH.						
		VOL. I.				R				
	-									
	-									

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٠٨ظ] (٣١٢/١٦٥)



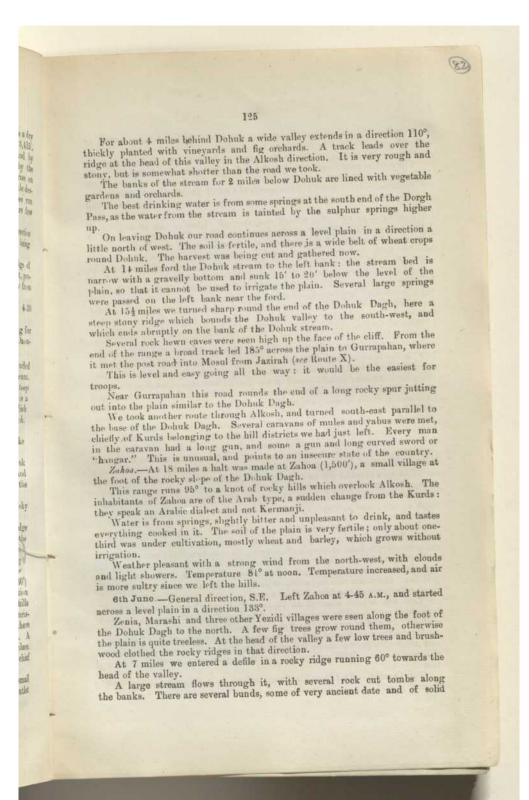
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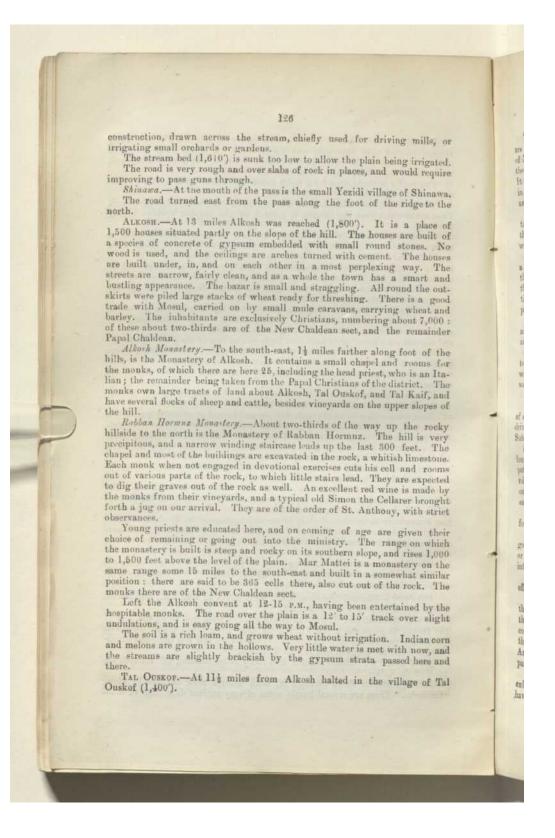
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124 trees and brushwood require clearing. The ascent of the pass follows a dry trees and brushwood require clearing. The ascent of the pass follows a dry rocky ravine, and the road is paved in some places. The summit of pass is 3,415'. The road winds a good deal, but is never narrower than 8 feet, and by removing some of the larger stones and smoothing the places worn by the rain, it could be soon made passable for artillery. Steep rocky crags rise on either side; but the summit is a rounded clay slope and then a gentle des-cent down a broad spur. Deep clay ravines with very steep sides run towards the Zawiheh Valley to the south of the Haitut Pass. There are few trees now, but several large vineyards and wheat fields. The rocky ridge crossed at the Duriah Badah Pass extends in a direction ridg sti The rocky ridge crossed at the Duriah Badah Pass extends in a direction At 22 miles halted in Bada (3,085'), a Kurdish village, on the edge of a narrow ravine flowing west-north-west. This is a very fertile district, proa narrow ravine flowing west-north-west. This is a very ducing large quantities of raisins for the Mosul market. Water-supply from a small spring in the ravine, slightly sulphurous in taste. Weather bright today, with occasional clouds. Temperature 60° at 4-30 A.M., and 70° at noon. Of this stage there are two portions which would require improving for the passage of guns, viz., the first 3 miles on the left bank of the Daou-diyeh stream and some portions of the Duriah Badah Pass. 5th June -General direction, S.W. Left the village and descended gradually in a direction nearly west, following the bank of a small stream. We passed the Jewish village of Sundur, and skirted round the end of a steep ridge to the left (\$,500'); the slopes covered with vineyards. To the right is a deep stream valley, and on the opposite slope of the hill are three small Kurdish villages—Zewa, Chista, and Guntak, all in the kaimmakamlik of Dacudiych. The read is bread and easy with a dight deconding readient. villages—Zewa, Chista, and Guntak, all in the kaimmakamlik of Daeudiyeh. The road is broad and easy with a slight descending gradient. Several jets of sulphuretted hydrogen along the stream bank which make the water heavy and bad, but drinkable. The grass on the hillsides gets more burnt up as we descend towards Dohuk and trees entirely disappear. This is said to be a turbulent district and parties of men armed with long guns and "hangars" were met, and in the caravans every man was armed. Dorgh Pass .- At 9 miles enter the Dorgh Pass (1,650'), a dip in the rocky Jabal Abiadh through which the stream passes. The pass is 300 yards long. The road follows the left bank, and is a ledge 10' to 15' broad cut out of the soft rock. The bridge at the south end of the pass is broken, and the stream has to be forded. This would be difficult in spring when the water was high. A small cliff prevents the road keeping to the left bank. the left bank. DOHUK.—Ford the stream again 500 yards lower, and reach Dohuk (1,630') It miles from Bada. It is a place of 1,000 houses, with a mixed population of about 5,000, and is a sort of frontier town between the Kurds of the hills and the Arabs of the plains. The population consists of Arabs, Kurds, Chris-tians, Jews, and Yezidis. Nearly half, that is about 2,000, are Jews; there are 200 Christians, and the remainder Kurds, Arabs with a few Yezidis. A shurch several measures a connected with several measures of the place the church, several mosques, a synagogue and a Yezidi shrine, all exist in this place. There is a large well-supplied bazar for the size of the place. The chief trade is in wheat and barley, dried fruits, and raisins with Mosul. A kainmakam and 100 zaptiyahs are quartered here. There is a small stone castellated building at the north end of the place, overlooking the outlet from the pass. It is now in a had state of ramin from the pass. It is now in a bad state of repair.

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127 This is a place of 1,000 houses with a population of about 5,000; the houses are built of stone and cement similar to Alkosh. The inhabitants are a mixture of New Chaldeans and Papal Chaldeans. The dress of the Christian women in these villages is peculiar, and distinguishes them at once from those of other sects. It consists of a blue skirt bound round the waist with a red girdle, ornamented in front with silver buckles. A red cotton shawl is suspended over one shoulder and haugs down in front like an apron. A small red turban is wound round the head; the hair is plaited in long tails, which reach to within a foot of the ground, where they end off in two or three coloured tufts of wool. A string of coins, generally of silver, is worn round the neck and forehead. These Chaldeans are a sturdy and very industrious race : these villages have a far cleaner and more bustling appearance than Kurdish or Yezidi villages in the same district. Most of the work of gathering the harvest and tending the flocks is done by Yezidis, who have no objection to being servants to Chris-tians. At Alkosh Monastery all the outdoor servants were Yezidis. They prefer a Christian to a Musalman master. The water-supply here is from three wells, each about 6 feet diameter, and containing water 20 feet below the surface. They are all slightly bitter, and one was at present in use for the whole village for drinking purposes. Two small embankments were drawn across hollows in the undulations to collect rain water. A little muddy water remained in one of these, which was eagerly being scooped up for cooking purposes. Tea made from brackish well water is not pleasant. Round the village were large heaps of corn in process of being threshed. This is done in the usual Eastern fashion with a "chum," which is a sort of sledge with a roller having sharp iron teeth or prongs underneath. It is driven round in a circle over the spread-out corn by three horses or donkeys. Subsequently it is winnowed, and the grain separated from the chopped straw. A preparation of wheat called "burrul" is common here, and is generally A preparation of wheat called "burrul" is common here, and is generally found throughout Kurdistan : the grain is first boiled until it swells, and then put out in the sun until quite dry and hard. It is then put under a large stone roller about 6 feet in diameter which revolves in a sort of trough. When the outer husk of the grain is taken off by the roller it is again boiled and then eaten. It has the appearance of rice, and tastes well. The nearly complained much of the housts, which had, heap, had now for The people complained much of the locusts, which had been bad now for four successive year A good deal of the wheat being threshed had been cut green, and was only good for straw; the grain being quite shrivelled. A small worm called "Sin" or "Sun" which gets into the grain does much damage, eating all the interior and leaving only the outer shell. This is said to be a healthy place; the bitterness of the water has no evil effects effects. The priest complained of the withdrawal of the English Consul from Mosul: they have to prefer their complaints now to the French Consul, whom they say has no influence. They wished for the day when the English were coming to take over the country. All they see of the Turkish Government is the periodical visit of the tax-gatherer, and they get no benefit in return. Among other things they think Government ought to dig canals to give them

pure water from the Tigris. These Christians are a very industrious, well-to-do people, and with a more enlightened government would no doubt double or treble the area of land they have now under cultivation.





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128 Large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and goats belong to the village; they pick up what they can along the stream backs. Two large Yezidi villages were visible from 5 to 6 miles to the south-east. Alkosh bears 355° from here looking back. Weather hot in the middle of the day, and the glare unpleasant from the bare dusty road. Temperature 88° in Alkosh convent at noon and 91° at 3 P.M. in my tent. At 5 A.M. it had fallen to 61°. The nights were cool. 7th June --- General direction, S. Left Tal Ouskof at 5-30 A.M., following a broad well worn track over an undulating plain. At 41 miles Batinai was passed, a place of 250 houses, and at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles Talkaif, a large place of 1,500 houses. Both these are Christian, a mixture of Papal and New Chaldeans. The houses are built of stone set in a kind of gypsum cement like those of Tal Ouskof. The water-supply is rain water caught in small ponds, and a few wells. At 16 miles a small branch of the Tigris was skirted, and at 18 miles the boat bridge across the Tigris at Mosul was crossed (see Route X) and the town reached. Large stretches of good land were passed uncultivated. mi Ke T er fr ù mi P Pitt 12 251 In 山 to:

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات يوجد مجلدان المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٤٨و] (٢٧٢/٧٢)

### MOSUL.

Mosul is the principal town of Upper Mesopotamia and capital of the Waliat of that name. Its position both strategically and commercially is very important. Towards it converge several important routes—(1) from Baghdad through Kifri and Erbil; (2) from West Persia through Rawan-Bagnaad through Kirri and Erol ; (2) from West Tersa through Kui Sanjak; (4) duz; (3) from Sulaimaniah and south-east Kurdistan through Kui Sanjak; (4) from Van and Bashkala by the Zab valley and Amadiyeh; (5) from Erzerum, Mush and the Armenian plateau by Bitlis, Sairdt, Jazirah, and Zakho; (6) from Diarbekr either across the desert from Nisibin or through Midiyat and Jazirah or Nisibin Jazirah and Zakho.

From Diarbekr an excellent cart road exists through Kharput and Siwas to the Black Sea at Samsun, and easy roads lead to Aleppo and Sakanderun on the Mediterraneau.

Thus as a commercial centre Mosul presents advantages of no common order, and were its old position on the main route between India and the Mediterranean restored by the construction of through railways it would again rapidly increase in size and importance. All important schemes for railways from west to east are projected to pass through Mosul. It is a town of about 40,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Tigris;

some estimates giving 50,000. The inhabitants are mostly Musalman of the Sunni faith. There are Christians of various persuasions estimated as Sunni faith. follows:

20 houses of Protestants. 500 of Catholic Syrians. 600 of Chaldeans, both Papal and New sects,

## 500 of Jacobites. 350 of Jews.

making a total of about 7,000 Christians and 1,500 Jews. There are no Nestorians except a few who come in to pick up work and then return to their villages. About 50 years ago they were very numerous in the town. The English Consul was removed in 1887; since then there is an Agent, Mr. Nimrod Rassam, a nephew of the well-known explorer of Nineveh and assistant of Sir A. Layard. The Agency is under the Baghdad Residency. There are also Consuls for Russia and France. The houses are built of a concrete of stone set in cement made of the gypsum and lime which is procurable from the country round. But little wood is used, the ceiling being usually an arch turned in the concrete. The best houses are built round a courtyard in the centre into which the rooms and the diwan open.

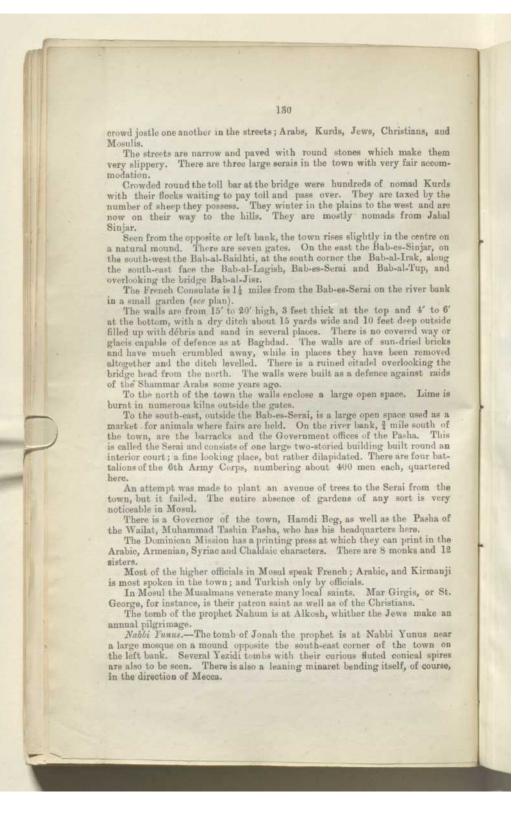
The doorposts are often made of ornamented carved gypsum looking like marble. There are "Serdabs," or rooms under the ground floor, where the people retire in the midday heat in summer. Water-supply is either brought from the Tigris in skins on the back of

brack-supply is either brought from the Fights in skins of the back of ponies or from small wells in the courtyards of the houses. The wells are brackish and the river water is the best for drinking. It is very muddy, but when filtered it is sweet and wholesome and is several degrees cooler than the air in floods because of the melting snows in the mountains. Ice or rather pressed snow is brought in from the hills and sold in the bazar.

The bazar is a large and bustling one, but not arched over with brick like Baghdad and Kermanshah. Leafy boughs only are placed across overhead to keep off the sun. As usual, each trade has its own place. A very mixed VOL. I.

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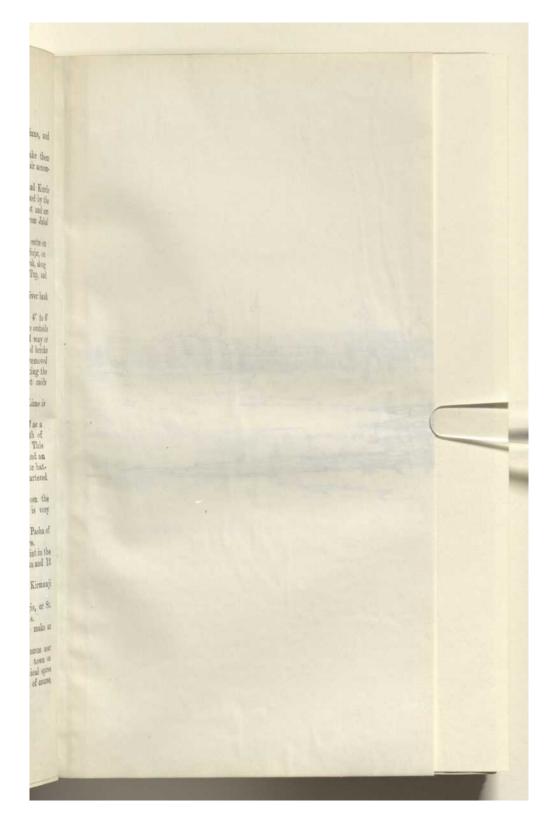
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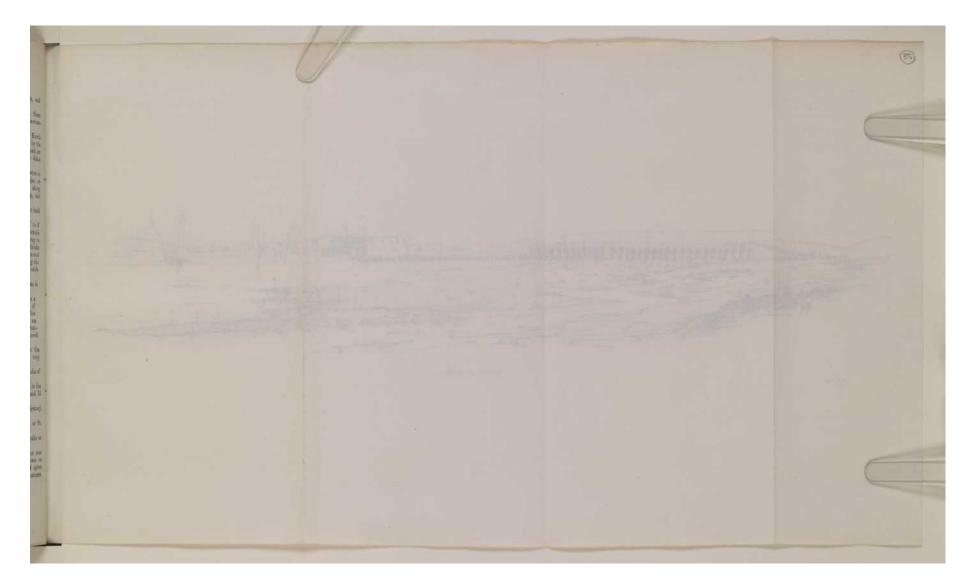


"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٥و] (٢١٢/١٧٤)



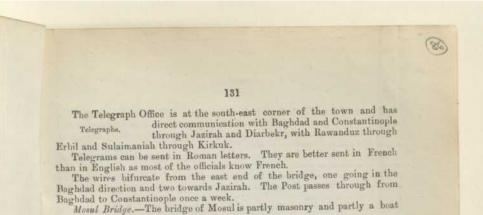


"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٥و] (٣١٢/١٧٥)



LIBRARY

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٨٩٥] والتموين، ١٨٩٠"



bridge.

The main channel runs along the west bank, and this is crossed by the boat bridge. In the centre of the riverbed is a broad, gravelly island covered at high floods and crossed by the masonry bridge; and at the east end of this is a small channel, which at high water has to be forded. In front of the Babal Jisr gate is a strong masonry pier jutting out 32 yards into the stream; on which is the toll bar.

The boat bridge consists of 18 pontoons and is 123 yards long with a roadway of 34' made of rough wooden planking; each pontoon is flat bottomed and 26' long by 10' wide, the interval between each being 10'. At the east end of the boat bridge is another pier and ramp 46 yards long leading to the stone bridge.

The masonry bridge is 278 yards long built of brick faced with sandstone and seems fairly well built. The roadway is 16' wide. There are 29 arches, all of 20' span, but of two patterns. Eleven at the east end are higher in the springing of the arch and have only low cutwaters to the piers. The other 18 have high cutwaters. The whole has an incongruous appearance

and looks typically Turkish. Two French Engineers built the stone portion, but declined to try to bridge the main channel. The ramp at the east end is 52 yards long with three small arches and is much worn by the rush of water round it. Beyond this is a strip of gravelly riverbed 145 yards wide covered at high floods.

a strip of gravelly riverted 145 yards wide covered at high noods. On the 7th June some 40 yards had to be forded here, and the boat bridge had only been fixed up a week previous because of high floods. When the bridge is swung back the crossing is made in ferry boats, of which there are five available. They are 20' long and 10' broad with a high gunwals and bow, and the stern cut down within a foot of the water to let animals get in and out easily. They are propelled by two long paddles. They can each take four lodan mules take four laden mules.

Camels have a great objection to a boat bridge and crossing them is tedious work. Both here and at Jazirah some of them took fright and leaped into the water.

With a good camel leading they will go easily, but if frightened they all start running. The bridge would take artillery if guns were passed over

all start running. The bridge total with a current of 4 to 5 miles an When we arrived the river was high with a current of 4 to 5 miles an hour; the main channel was some 15' to 20' deep. The total width of the riverbed at the bridge is 675 yards, and there is generally a deep water channel 150 to 200 yards wide on the west bank. The principal traffic down stream to Baghdad is done on rafts of akins Rafts. called "kalaks." It is the quickest way for travellers. Rafts do not ascend the river, and trade from Baghdad to Mosul follows the post road through Kifri, Kirkuk and Erbil.

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٨٦ظ] (١٢/١٧٧)

> The wood for rafts is floated down here from Diarbekr, Sairdt and the wooded country north of Jazirah. At Baghdad the raft is broken up and the wood sold at a remunerative price. Rafts are of various sizes, usually of about 200 skins, sometimes of 400. This was the end of the sheep shearing season, and several large rafts of

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wool were about to start. The raft is made of a framework of two layers of logs placed crosswise over the skins and bound together with ropes and branches; the deck is usually

covered with bitumen.

In the flood season in March and April, the voyage to Baghdad can be done in 4 or 5 days with a loaded raft. In the low season it takes longer, generally as much as 10 to 12 days.

The rafts are built just below the bridge on the right bank where poles are kept ready stacked.

are kept ready stacked. The Emphrates steamer in 1839, under Lieutenant Lynch, surmounted all difficulties and reached as high as the Zikr-ul-Ahwaz Bund, some 20 miles below Mosul. There would be no difficulty in removing this and the river would then be navigable to Mosul. Messrs. Lynch's present steamers, which are far more powerful than the Emphrates, would find no difficulty in reach-ing Mosul, if the necessary permission would be obtained from the Turkish Government. The Captains of both the steamers thought the project quite feasible. (See description of Tigris above Baghdad) Between Mosul and Jazirah there are no runds, and there is a deep choused

Between Mosul and Jazirah there are no rapids, and there is a deep channel and suitable for the river steamers all the way

From a strategical as well as commercial point of view, it would be a point of immense advantage that our steamers should know the river and

have the right of navigation as far as Jazirah. The idea of starting a Turkish line of steamers between Mosul and Bagh-dad was being talked about here. It has several times been mooted, but the necessary capital has not been forthcoming. The principal merchant in Mosul is a Christian, named Abdul Hadr Shukor,

The principal merchant in acoust is a constina, named Addui Hadr Shukor, assisted by his three brothers. They are agents for Messis. Lynch Brothers of Baghdad, and he does most of the trade in cotton stuff and English goods, with that place. A large trade chiefly in wool, &c., is done, by caravans to Aleppo and Sakanderun. Scarves worn by the Kurds are all of cotton from the dimensional statements. the Alappo looms.

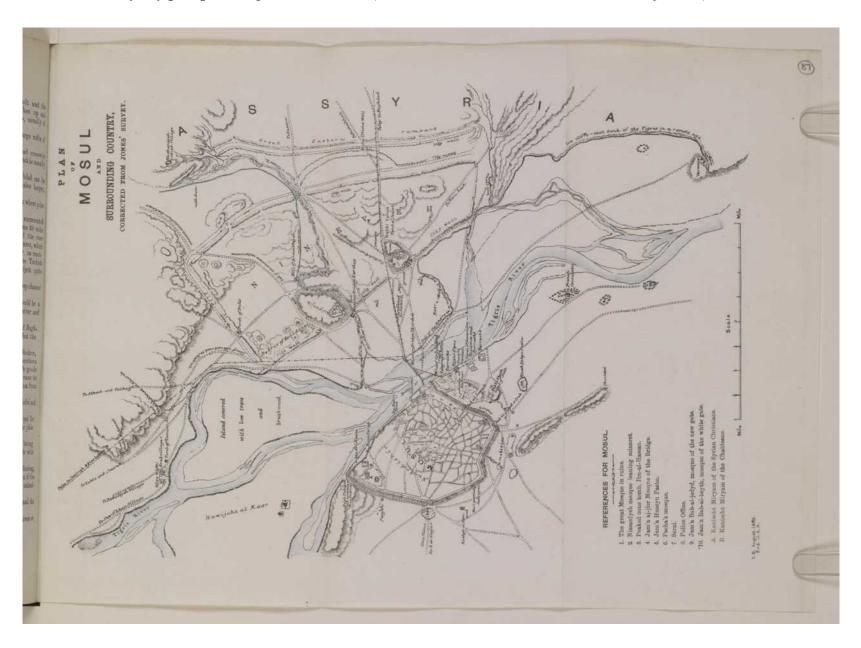
In spring time droves of cattle are started from Shustar and Dizful and driven along the bank of the Tigris to Mosul, grazing as they go. From here they are passed on to Sakanderun, where they are shipped for Malta and Egypt. The best rice round Mosul is grown in the Navkur plain and round Akra.

Complaints were made of the Hamawands on the Sulaimaniah road, having recently looted £200 of treasure. There is also a considerable trade with Persia following the Rawanduz route. The climate of Mosul is very dry, the great heat in summer is debilitating, and what with the general insanitary condition of the

Climate. narrow streets the inhabitants look pale and unheal-

thy. The Mosul "button" is a kind of sore like the Aleppo button and the Baghdad "date mark." Ophthalmia is very prevalent. The dryness of the climate is chiefly owing to the entire want of trees or

gardens and the proximity of the desert.



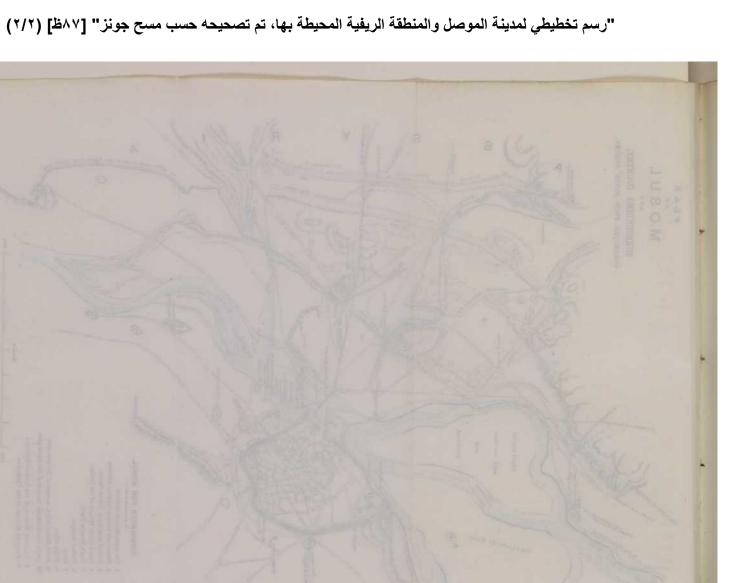
"رسم تخطيطي لمدينة الموصل والمنطقة الريفية المحيطة بها، تم تصحيحه حسب مسح جونز" [٨٧و] (٢/١)





المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\_100035451478.0x0000b3/العربية/http://www.qdl.qa







"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٨٨٠] والتموين، ١٨٩٠"

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Hot winds and thunderstorm on the 14th and 15th.

The nights become much cooler after midnight, and the mornings are always fresh. In Baghdad a Turkish lira is equal to Rs. 10, while in Mosul it is equal

to Rs. 131. A Maria Theresa dollar = 26 plastres; and are chiefly current among merchants.

A rouble is nearly equal to a rupee, but only a few stray coins were seen. In out-of-the-way places they were refused, while the rupee was accepted everywhere.

The Turkish Medijieh usually went for Rs. 2-8-0. 100 roubles are a fraction less than 100 rupees.

## Routes from Mosul.

Route to Rayhdad .- The more direct route following the river bank is not much followed by caravans. The spiring time, when the grass is on the plain, is the best time to travel along it. There are no villages until Tekrit is reached, and no supplies are obtainable except from Arab nomads. Cameron gives following description of this route in 1879:

Teached, and no supplies are obtainable except from Arab nomats.
Cameron gives following description of this route in 1879:
Ha started under the protection of Ferhan Paaha, the chief of the Shammar.
Ist Stage. — To Hammam Ali, 4 hours, south of Mosal.
The first part of the road hy along a perfect level and after 5 miles passed through low hills for a couple of miles, the muddy banks of small streams being very slippery after the rais.
There are sulptur springs at Hammam Ali, evered over by a ruinous building. Many people come here from Mosai to bathe, O in the other bank of the river were the ruins of Nimed.
Sub Stage. — Marched St hours over fairly level country, the only break heing at the beginning and ending of the march, when we changed from the lower allowing plain bordering the river to hem ore elevated southern plain of Mesopotamia. The change was made by easy slopes; nothing enanchable all day except an ancient canal 30 feet wide : in the evening we encamped with Shaikh Azovi, a sub-chied of the Abu Hamed Arabs on the river teat.
Bet Stage.—In the morning passed some sulptur springs and bitumen ponds, after which kept long to lower plain.
A few scrubby oaks and prickly shrubs of acacia were met with. Small parties of Jebour from the river draw unp by bullock lifts. The sedentary Jebour Arabs who cilitrate the ground are mere despised by the Bedonins.
Mar korger. The Haman Pasha, the cive of the Shamemar Arabs.
May a few tonts of Sconi nomad Arabs are to be seen here. It was once the site of the statement of Asings. The Stage.—Left Berghant and gradually seended the bigher plain having the commercement of the Hamrin mountains between us and the river. The rise about 150 feet out of the plain.
Atages.—Left Sterghant and gradually seended the bigher plain having the commercement of the Hamrin mountains between us and the river. The rise about 150 feet out of the plain.
Atages.—Left camp cro



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٩٩٠" [٨٨4] (١٢/١٢٨)

134 6th Stage.—Went twenty miles across plain, perfectly level broken by occasional watercourses, reaching at the end of it a sult stream working its way through some low sandhills to the Tigris, which had just broken through the Hamrin Hills; 5 miles farther on halted in a camp of Jebour Arabs close to the ruins of an ancient castle called Kala Mekrun. 7th Stage.—Eight hours' marching took us to Tekrit, the road for the first half lying along the low land near the river and then rising about 70 feet to the higher level. Several small parties of men were met, marching north, who had come down on rafts and were carrying the skitus of the rafts on donkies' backs to Moud. Tekrit was once an important place at a ferry over the Tigris, but is now a quantity of confused ruins and a few mean houses built of bricks from Roman ruins. Kouffabs seen here for the first time. 174 rains and a few mean houses built of bricks from Romain runs. Roumans seen nore for the first time. Sth Stage.—Marched across an alluvial plain now. Passed the first grove of date trees near Dur. Plain quite level, except some distant hills to the north-east. Halted with some normad Delim Arabs. Stage.—Marched to Samara, or rather an island opposite it; passed some extensive runs called Ashik. For miles along the left bank of the Tigris extend runs of ancient buildings called by the Arabs Eski or old Baghdad. On the right bank opposite Samara is a certain amount of cultivation carried on in a primitive fashion by Delim Arabs. Three or four cuttings for fodder are obtained from the wheat crops before it is allowed to form its ear. Samara is a place of pligrimage for Shiahs : there is a mosque over the tomb of one of the twelve hefore it is allowed to form its ear. Samara is a place of pligrimage for Shiahs: there is a mosque over the tomb of one of the twelve Imans with a grided dome. A new wall of mean appearance surrounds the town, and inside three-fifths of the space is devoted to camping-ground forfPiersian pilgrims, of whom about 30,000 annually visit the shrine. 1006 Mage.—Leaving Samara we passed the ruins of fatibilit and then through a level country intersected by many canals at different levels - crossed the Dujail canal by a bridge lately con-structed by Ferhan Pasba. Halted in a small Arab settlement. 1108 Singe.—Crossing a canal on a bridge called Tio Hartten and entered a country with several villages, all surrounded by date groves and fig trees, watered by numerous canals. Halted at Sumi-schab. Population was only 175 males, yet it exported 20,000 okes annually of dates, besides figs and corn. and corn. 12th Stage. - To Khan Suediyap, 6 hours' distant over a bare uncultivated country with green grass in the hollows where the rain water lodged. 15th Stage. - Started and soon reached the Tigris, passing much cultivation all watered by bul-M At Kathimain reached gardens which extended all the way to Baghdad, some 4 miles distant. The chief trade route with Baghdad is through Kifri, Altun Keupri, and Erbil and not by the river bank. It is 12 stages for caravans, the total dis-10 tance being 299 miles : Miles (1) Kalak ... 33 (2) Erbil ... 22 ..... (3) Altun Keupri ... 444 30 \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* (4) Kirkuk - ----... 27 .... \*\*\* \*\*\* (5) Taouk ... ... 25 \*\*\* ... .... (6) Tuz Khurmata ... ... 21 \*\*\* ..... \*\*\* (7) Kifri .... ... 24 inter: .... 444 (8) Kara Tapa ... 22 .... (8) Kara Tapa ... (9) Dalli Abbas ... 440 .... (10) Zedaida ... ... (11) Jadaida ... ... (12) Baghdad ... ... 28 .... \*\*\* ... 33 ... ..... ... 16 ..... \*\*\* .... ... ... 18 It is an easy road passable for troops and artillery, with supplies in abundance obtainable at the various stages. Mr. Tart, Chief Engineer for Lynch Bros., drove along this road in a four-wheeled carriage, reaching Mosul from Baghdad in 11 days. From Mosul he went through Nisibin and Mardin Diarbekr and from there along a good cart road to Samsun, driving all the way. The post from Mosul to Baghdad by this road takes from 21 to 3 days, horses being changed at each stage.

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To Sulaimaniah The	ere are	two routes	from Me	osul to Su	laimaniah. The	
most direct lies through 1 174 miles :	K01-541	цак. те	s i surge	5, ene	Miles.	
(1) Kalak				***	33	
(2) Erbil					22	
(3) Ashkafsakka			***		21	
(4) Koi-Sanjak .	***	***		•••	25	
(5) Bogut	***	***			24	
(6) Khan-i-Miran				•••	25	
(7) Sulaimaniah		***		***	24	
This road passes some	e low h	ills betwe	en Koi-S	anjak and	I Kuan-i-Mirau;	
otherwise it is an easy ros By this route Mosul	ad.	manchah	ie 16 st	acres, a	total distance of	
By this route Mosul 346 miles (see Sulaimani	ah). 7	The section	south of	the Diala	River is rough	
and differents						
Themal Korr i Shiri	n and K	lifri (Rout	te IV) is:	another r	oute to Kerman-	
shah of 15 stages, a c	listance	of 346 m	iles also.	This la	tter is by far the	
- A marke and manufall	and al	one for at	THIERV.			
For a description of	the rot	ates leadin	g mu re	stela from	Tru caulas loss	
route VII) Rania. Through Kui Sanjak	Mosul	to Sihna i	s miles	and Ker	maushah miles	
In this nanta It is month	and d	ifficult, all	ter passin	ng the Per	rsian frontier.	
Anothen monto to Sul	aimania	h is throu	on Airku	E [662 110	uter ville	
P. Dunandar and W.	pot Pari	1/1 1 De	principal	trade rou	le for goous nom	
Manuel into Wart Davoia	e thron	ceh Kawan	duz to St	11-DUIBE 1	ing rauriz.	
Rawanduz is 95 mile	s distar	n, suj-Bu	IAK 130 II	mes, and	La oriz oorg miles	
(see Routes from Rawan To VanThis route	lies the	ough Am	adiveh, t	he valley	of the Great Zab	
Deal-I Deal-India fame montrol	from	amadiveh				
E-Haming Route IX	to An	maliveh. 1	118 289	miles to I	Bashkala and 339	
FOROWING LOOGOD FIL	ı, Urmi	a and Kho	oi in Nor	th-West I	ersia can be easily	
to Van. From Bashkalı						
to Van. From Bashkalı			and m	ountainor	is and practicable.	
to Van. From Bashkala reached. Beyond Amadiyeh tl	nis road	is rough	h and m	ountaino	is and practicable	
to Van. From Bashkala reached. Beyond Amadiyeh th						
to Van. From Bashkala reached. Beyond Amadiyeh ti only for pack animals. Van can also be reac obce. of the lake	hed thr	ough Jazi	rab, Bitli	s, Sairdt	and the southern	
to Van. From Bashkala reached. Beyond Amadiyeh tl only for pack animals. Van can also be reac shore of the lake. To Sairdt and Bitlis	hed thr	ough Jazi	rab, Bitli	s, Sairdt	and the southern ne and the princi-	
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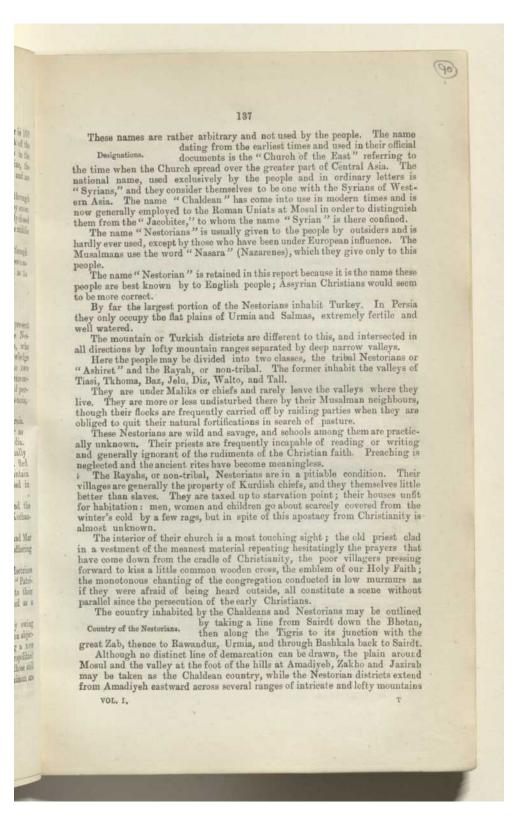
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٨ظ] (٣١٢/١٨٣)

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To Jazirah is 110 miles by Route X and from there to Diarbekr is 100 miles, making a total of 210 miles. Another road follows the right bank of the Tigris to Jazirah, bat is not much used because of want of supplies in the summer months. It is six stages, and there are no villages of any size, the principal being Eski Mosul, Karhol, Abou Maria (good wells), Hahaila, and are along the river bank. They are all small collections of Arab huts. Merchants say that the roads by Bitlis and Sairdt to Van or through Rawanduz are open all the year for traffic and never entirely closed by snow. The route to Van through Amadiyeh, Julamerk and Bashkala is usually closed for three months in winter, that is from the middle of December to the middle of March, unless the snowfall is light. A good carriage road goes from Diarbekr to Samsun passing through Kharput, Malatia, Sivas, Tokat, and Amasia. It has only recently been com-pleted, and the section from Kharput to Diarbekr is not yet as good as the rest. NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS. To understand the various sects into which the Nestorians are at present divided, a short account of their early history will be necessary. The Nes-torians are so called because they adhere to the doctrines of Nestorius, who was Patriarch of Constantinople in A.D. 431. For refusing to acknowledge to the Virgin Mary the title of mother of God and holding not only to two natures but two persons in Christ and other religious differences he was excom-nunicated and banished. His followers formed a new seet, and to avoid per-secution left Roman protection and fled to the Persian Court at Seleucia, where they were well received and allowed to settle. They gradually grew to be the dominant Christian community in Persia. They gradually grew to be the dominant Constant community in Fersia. Great missionary zeal was displayed and their preachers penetrated as far as China and India. A section of them still remains on the Malabar Coast of India. After the Muhammadan conquest the Church gradually declined, until finally about A.D. 1400, when Tamerlane sacked Baghdad, the remnants of them fled and settled in the districts round Mosill. Some accounts say the mountain Nuctoring are descapilents of Laws from the Cantivity who had sattled in Nestorians are descendants of Jews from the Captivity who had settled in these inaccessible mountains and were converted to Nestorian doctrines. The Patriarch of the Nestorians round Mosul lived at Alkosh and the Patriarch of the mountain districts, then called Mar Shimun, lived at Kochaunis near Julamerk. About A.D. 1625 disputes arose between the Patriarch of Alkosh and Mar Shimun, resulting in a division into two seets, the mountain districts adhering to Mar Shimun who was their elected Patriarch. The Mosul sect soon after transferred its allegiance and adopted the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and the Pope consecrated their Patriarch as "Patri-arch of Babylon," the portion under Mar Shimun remaining true to their former doctrines. The name Mar Shimun eventually came to be used as a hereditary title by successive Patriarche, In 1873 dissensions arose in the Romish Church at Mosul, chiefly owing to a Bull of infallibility issued by the Pope. This led to a large portion abjur-ing the authority of the Church of Rome altogether and forming a new sect electing their own Patriarch : these are now under a Mattran (Metropolitan) called Mar Elia Melus. These latter are called New Chaldeans and those still under the Romish Church Old Chaldeans, while those under Mar Shimun are usually called Nestorians.

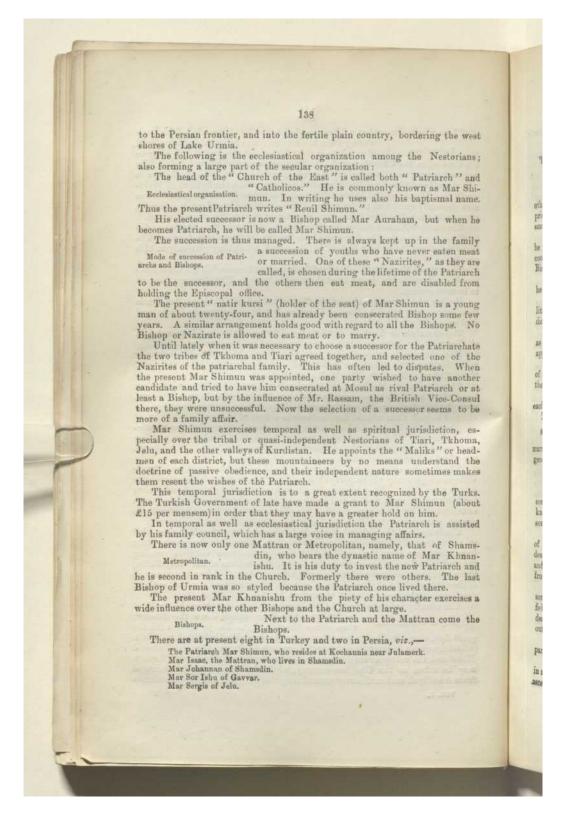
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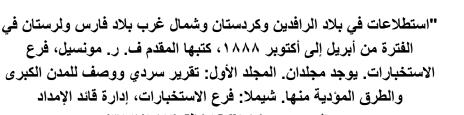
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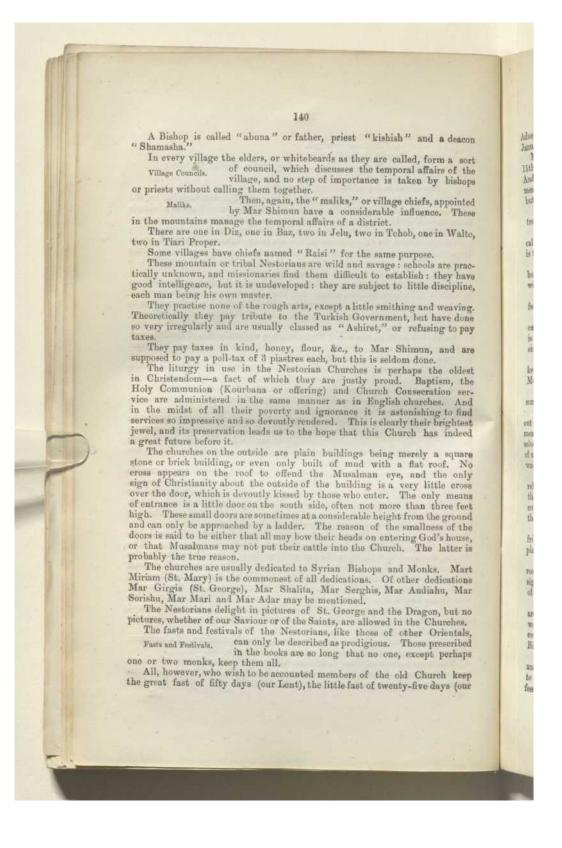
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Mar Ishu of Duri in Berrawi.	
Mar Johnan of Okri near Amadiyeh. Mar Auraham Patriarch Designate.	
The above are in Turkey. The following are the Persian Bishops :	
Mar Goriel in Urmia. Mar Johnan in Superghan.	
Of the eight Bishops in Turkey, only six have any diocesan jurisdiction, the	
priest near Mosul; while of the six, one has no jurisdiction beyond his own small village, and three have a mere handful of villages under their care.	
On the other hand, the patriarchal diocese is enormous and far too large to be properly supervised by one man, considering the mountainous nature of the	
country. This is mainly owing to the fact that when there is no succession to a	
Bishopric, it falls into the Patriarch like a fief. Sometimes Mar Shimun gives it to a neighbouring Bishop, and sometimes	
be adde it to his own diocese, which thus has a constant tendency to grow.	
On the other hand, Bishops are consecrated for districts where there is little or no need for them, and thus arises a race of Bishops with hardly any	
dioceses to care for. In Turkey most of the tribal Nestorians are under the rule of the Patriarch	
as Diocesan; the new tribal dioceses being divided very unscientifically and	
appear to be the subject of constant change.	
In Persia the mountainous district near the frontier is attached to the diocese of the Mattran, who lives in Turkey; while in the plain of Urmia proper	
there are three dioceses marked out by three rivers following into the lake.	
Altogether in the Persian plains there are four dioceses now recognized, and each of the Persian Bishops hold two.	
The succession to Bishoprics is managed in a similar manner to that to the Patriarchate. Each Bishop has one or more	
Succession to bisnoprics. "Nazirites," whom he has brought up not to	
marry or eat meat, and as they grow up, he chooses a successor. They are generally his nephews or cousins.	
There are a large number of priests and deacons; several are incapable	
Priests and Deacons. of reading or writing, while others have been on begging tours through Russia or England, or	
completed a pilorimage to Jerusalem. These return with rather too much	
knowledge of subjects outside the sphere of their priestly duties. They are sometimes ordained very young; often at the age of sixteen.	
A deacon has been known to be ordained at ten years old; and one	
of the present Bishops was consecrated when quite a young boy. The deacon, however, is little more than an acolyte; he is never allowed to baptise	
and only occasionally to preach. The only remuneration of a priest is derived	
from fees given for baptism, marriages, and occasional onless of the Church, Sometimes there is a field or two by way of endowment for the Church;	
sometimes the villagers give a very small sum to their priest or plough his	
fields for him, or in other ways help him. However, with both priests and deacons ordination is considered no bar to secular work, and most of them eke	
out a livelihood by a trade or in some other way.	
Monasteries are quite in abeyance among the Nestorians. In common parlance, a monk means a celibate, of whom there are a few.	
The most famous of these in modern times was Rabban Yonan, who lived	
in a little room attached to the Church at Kochannis, and by his piety and ascetic life exercised a good influence over the Church.	
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والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٩ظ] (٣١٢/١٨٧)



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٩] (١٨٩/١٣)

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		ug .
	141 .	
ŧ	Advent), and the three days fast of the Ninevites at the end of the Eastern	
	January. Most persons also keep the Feast of St. Mary for a fortnight before August	
8	trit Mercover over Wadnesday and Friday Unfoughout the year and	
8	1 3 Junior there tasts there are no exceptional days on which they on	
	i alada Sundove as wall as want days. Itou only is mone secondary	
	but all animal produce of all kinds, such as butter, milk, eggs and so forth. The principal things caten during the fasts are haricot beans, plain potatoes,	
	turnale mice ecoled in walnut oil, walnuts and misins.	
	A is material Bastor is considered the preatest of the resolution	
	call it the Great Feast in Urmia in contradistinction to Christmas, which	
	+ 11 T 2413 - Decent	
6	The whole day after the Kourbana is spent in paying visits. In each house fruit and sweetmeats are displayed, of which all are invited to partake,	
	with an antimited supply of 192.	
	Also it is to be feared that arrack and strong drinks form a very prominent	
ŧ.	a to the minite	
	The village festivals are a great feature in Nestorian life. They fall on the feast of the Patron Saint of the village Church, and if the Church	
1	on the feast of the Fation Sand of the ring all parts. On these occa- is much venerated, people will flock to it from all parts. On these occa-	
N	A man Mussimons sometimes come and make oneringe.	
	mi with the Kourhana, and after that games and dances with se	
ŧ.	kept up all day, ending too often in drankenness and agree and	
	Musalmans. But the abuse does not take away the use, and if these festivals were	
	and at referred they might be made the servants of rengion,	
	The Newtowners are a warm-hearted beople, and much good reening to children	260
	the these successions The dancing is peculiar, but stately and prever the	
	men dance by themselves and perhaps in the background women by them- selves. A ring is formed with joined hands and with slow step to the music	
	selves. A ring is formed with joined hands and the many gesticulations and of a sort of fife and drum they move round with many gesticulations and	
	ing of handbandbard	
	To their moddings the sound testivilies overshadow to a great excout the	
	religious rite and hast for three or four days. A great point is made of the procession of the bride, who is placed on a horse completely veiled and	
	the procession of the order, who is placed on a block of the parents' roof to conducted with music, dancing and firing of pistols from her parents' roof to	
	the builds man 2	
2	She is conducted the first day to a friend's house, the second day to another	
	friend's and probably the third day to the Church, where the marriage traces	
	place, after which she is conducted to her husband's house. As the procession passes the bridegroom is stationed with his friends on a	
	most and has a store of apples by him, which, after signing minself with the	
	sign of the cross, he throws among the crowd. If he hits the bride it is a sign	
H H	of mond luck	
	As is usual in the East, if it be a first marriage the bride and bridegroom	
6	are mere children; and perhaps it is due to their early marriage that the women become prematurely old and wrinkled. Second marriages are allowed	
	even to priests, who are not restrained from marrying after their Orumation.	
5	Dishama harrower are never allowed to marry.	
el N	The law of divorce is very lay even according to the Canons of the Church,	
Į.	and the practice is even worse. These matters are all decided by the Dishops,	
ŧ.	to whom it is a great temptation to grant divorces for the sake of the	
et .	fees,	



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> There is no country in the world so tenacious of old customs as Persia and Kurdistan-a remark which applies equally to the Christian and Muhammadan peoples. As is natural, the old Christian customs are retained more tenaciously in the mountains than in the Urmia plains. The people of the latter have had much intercourse with Europe, especially

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during the last fifty years, but, even they cling to their old customs most religiously.

It perhaps is inevitable in a Musalman country that the women should be kept entirely in the background, although they are in a far better position than their Muhammadan sisters. There is unfortunately little of that chivalrous feeling of men towards women which one finds in Europe.

Women are the drudges that are ordered about by the men to do the hard Women are the drudges that are ordered about by the men to do the hard work, carry heavy loads; whose education matters nothing, and who become prematurely aged in their heavy task. In their dress the women to some extent follow their Musalman neighbours. Thus, in the mountains where the Kurdish women wear no veil, the Christian women do not veil themselves either, but in the Urmia plain where the Musalman women completely veil themselves from head to foot, the Nestorian women also wear a veil; though it covers only their mouth. This is part of their headdress, and it is considered improper to allow their hair to be seen. For the rest, the Christian women wear red, and very picturesque they look.

red, and very picturesque they look. It is the men, however, who adorn themselves in fine clothes; and in the mountains a well-dressed man is a magnificent spectacle, with all his embroidery and antique weapons.

and antique weapons. Perhaps the first thing that strikes a European is the way in which every one lives on the floor. It is only in the most European houses which have anything in the way of a reception room. Besides carpets and cushions, beds are laid on the floor and in the morning people roll them up, and place them against the wall, where they serve as a rest for the back of the guest. At meal times a cloth (generally of some red material) is laid, or else a low table about four inches from the ground, is brought in, when all sit round. The Nestorians are most hospitable and never know but what their meal may be shared by a stranger. Hot cakes of bread, almost as thin as a wafer,

may be shared by a stranger. Hot cakes of bread, almost as thin as a wafer, are spread on the edges of the cloth and serve as plates: this is the custom in Persian houses also.

When all the dishes are brought in and the whole meal on the table a long grace is said and the guests fall to. Knives and forks are known only to those who Europeanize. As a rule people eat with their fingers, taking up the meat with pieces of the flat bread.

Thus, two persons will dip their hands together into the same dish, and it is a mark of friendship to dip a piece of meat or fruit into the dish and give it to another. This custom also prevails among the Kurds and Persians. Before drinking wine a man will say to a friend or to the company generally "your love " or " your health," and will receive the reply " may it be pleasant to you." While the men are eating the women serve or are occupied in the background with domestic occupations. They never sit down with the men, but take their meals in private afterwards. If there are guests, the sons of the family will not sit down to table with their father, but will serve the guests and take their meals afterwards.

The language used in both Churches, Chaldean and Nestorian, is Syriac Language. or Chaldean, the books being mostly in ancient Syriac or Chaldean. It differs slightly in various districts.

The language, called near Mosul Fahlin, is spoken over a very considerable tract of country.

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٣] (١٢/١٩٠)

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The following are the principal districts and the distribution of the	
Nactorians in the Kurdish mountains. The Tiari District nes on the right	
bank of the Zab, north-east of Amadiyeh, and consists of several long narrow valleys running from the Hartoshi mountains, in a south-east direction towards	
that river.	
Chal and Tkhoma and Salabakka are on the opposite bank.	
To the north-east along the river are Walto, Tal, Lewin and Diz. South-	
east of these are Boz and Jelu. To the west of Amadiyeh is the Supna valley, the water of which flows	
towards the K habur, and the north-west is Berwari valley. Unristian vinages	16 III III III III III III III III III I
are also scattered along the foot of the hills in the Khabur valley near Zakho	
and as far as Jazirah. Kwaneh, Aradina and Keni are the chief villages in the Supna valley.	
There is a marked contrast as regards industry, and superior cultivation	Li e
between these and the Kurdish villages, dotted about between them. Shaikh Muhammad, a Kurd of great reputed sanctity, lives at Bamurni in this valley.	
He is held in much reverence by the people, and has a considerable influence	6
over them	
There are said to be 16 Christian villages in the Supna valley, some of which are Chaldean. On the plain between Zakho and Jazirah and along the foot of	
the Indbi Dach are Kaishkhahur a large village of Old Chaldeans at the	3
innotion of the Khabur and Tioris, Tel Khaban, Wasit, Nahrawan, Girki	L
Budru, Hassan and Mansuriyah, the last two containing many Protestants. Between Derguleh and Shernakh to the north of the Judih-Dagh are	3
the ruins of several Christian villages, never rebuilt since Bader Khan Beg's	
massacre in 1843. To the south-east of Amadiyeh, the only Christian village is Kwaneh	
In Zebari are only a few families in the Kurdish villages and the ruins of	Ē
several churches.	
The district nearest to Julamerk is <i>Dis</i> with 11 villages—Akos, Beshma mash, Chalchi, Orma, Mardish, Kurshi, Suwah	
Nastoriana, Madis, Shimsha, Sukurran, Cherickurria. Three	0
of these are in Julamerk. Beyond this to the	e
south-east is Baz with five villages-Urgabi, Gundei, Shaonthi, Huteta Urwantos, with Tui and Anda, which are Kurdish.	9
Beyond Baz is Jelu, divided into Greater Jelu, with nine villages, and Lesse	r
Jelu, with seven villages, besides the Kurds.	
In Lewin are eight villages-Alkik, Der, Hergil, Nurgussa, Balakan, Khun deki, Govki and Zeranis.	3
On the Zab below Diz is Tal, a sort of dependency of Tchob, with six vil	-
lages-Bedari, Rebett, Bekurk, Talano, Mushkoner and Bakht. Below this, but to the east of the river, lies <i>Tchob</i> , dived into Tkhom	2
Lava (higher) and Tkhoma Gawaia (lower), with six Christian villages-Gun	i-
dukhta, Mazra, Tkhoma, Gawaia, Birijai, Gisseh and three Kurdish-Gereresh	1,
Zawitha and Hashit. Below Tal comes Walto, a dependency of Tiari, with four villages-Nara	
Surta, Gunda and Kaiziana.	
Then to the west of the Zab is Tiari district, with over twenty village	15
and hamlets, the number of families being estimated at 2,500. The principal villages are Ashitha (500 houses) near the head of the valle	v
Lizan (180 to 200 houses) on the right bank of the Zab, and Zawitha mid	
way between the two. Balseh, Yedi, Shuta, Yedi Gemam are villages in th	
same valley.	

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات يوجد مجلدان المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٩ظ] (١٢/١٩١)

> In Salabakka on the left bank of the Zab there are 180 to 200 houses, and in the district round Gundukhta 800 to 1,000. In Berwari are five or six scattered villages, the chief of which is Duri.

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There is a small Dominican school in Gundukhta numbering about 40 chil-

dren and an American Mission School at Marza numbering about 50 children. Neither of them accomplish much owing to the general ignorance of the people.

There are American Mission helpers in Lizan, Tkhoma, Mansuriyah and Hassan near Jazirah.

Dr. Browne, one of the Archbishops of Canterbury's Mission, has lived for the last year at Kochannis with Mar Shimun, and his being thus stationed enabled the Urmia Missionaries to take prompt measures to report the intended massacre of the Christians by the Kurds in Tiari in September 1888. There are 13 Nestorian villages round Van and a few round Bitlis.

On the south-east side of the Bashkala plain on the left bank of the On the south-east side of the Dashkala plain of the first said of the Great Zab are a few isolated Nestorian villages, the principal of which are Autess, Argi, Hanjoulis and Kelago (see Route XII). Also in the high mountain districts north-west of Lewin and east of Nur-duz are a few scattered Nestorian villages, the principal being Stian, Shah-

duz are a few scattered Nestorian vinages, the principal bong bond band mannus and Sekunis (see Route XI). In *Gavvar* there are altogether 12 villages on the plain itself and 48 villages on the slopes of the hills around it, making a total of 60 villages altogether, of which 28 are Nestorian. In *Nutcha* there are some 20 villages of Nestorians in addition to about 20 further pattered among the Kurdich villages numbering in all from 1,300 to

families scattered among the Kurdish villages of Mestorians in addition to about 20 families scattered among the Kurdish villages numbering in all from 1,800 to 1,500 souls. This is only a remnant of what it once was. Traces of ruined villages and churches show that a dense and prosperous Christian population once dwelt in these mountains. They are reduced to great poverty now and suffer much oppression.

The same remark applies to the Zebari valley at Rezan and Bila Keupri, where a few scattered families still exist, the remnants of a large Nestorian population.

In Shamsdin are four large Nestorian villages. Its people and those of the adjoining district of Girdi are chiefly Kurds with but few Christians.

In the Urmia plain half the population of the plain is Christian and in-habit 200 villages; 100 are either Nestorian or Armenian or a mixture of both. In both Urmia and Salmas Armenians and Nestorians are much mixed together, and marriages are not infrequent. In the Baranduz plain are also a large number of Nestorian, and Armenian districts. The safety of the Urmia Christians lies in the divisions of the Musalmans

into Sunnis and Shiahs, feuds among the Kurdish clans, and presence and influence of Consuls and Missionaries.

Although the Christians are not more heavily taxed than others, they are not on a par with the Musalmans as regards the administration of justice.

The number of Nestorians in Urmia, Tergavvar, Sulduz and Salmas are estimated by Mr. Thomson at 22,000, of which 2,800 are Armenians and 624 Papal Chaldeans.

In dealing with the Nestorian characteristics it must be distinctly remem-Character of the Nesto. bered that to judge them by a European standard ana. would produce disappointing results. Their character is a curious mixture of the most glaring defects with very rians

apparent virtues.

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	Among the Christians of the Persian plains is an intense love of money	
	associated with a most open and unstituted hospitality. This absorbing	
	love of gain induces them to judge the religious merits and teachings of the	
	two Missions, namely the American Presbyterian and the English Church sole- ly from a monetary standpoint, and from the amount of money each spends	
	on its work.	
	Between the two Mission Establishments in Urmia the most cordial rela-	
	tions prevail, and they both work towards attaining the same praiseworthy	
	result; and it is much to be regretted that a party spirit of antagonism scems	
	rising among their respective followers. The Nestorians are great beggars, their priests wandering over Russia, the	
	Continental Countries, India, England, &c., the result of their gains being in	
	many cases on their return devoted to their private ends rather than the good	
	of the community.	
	There is a want of truthfulness and trustworthiness among them-a fault	
	common to all Christians living under Muhammadan rule. At the same time they have a strong faith, devoted attachment to Holy Scripture and a great	
	love for the ordinances of their ancient Church without any excessive amount	
	of superstition; and though the people are extremely ignorant they are	
	most anxious to learn ; they are only too glad to have schools established among	
	them. The character of the mountain Nestorians, besides, perhaps, retaining the	
	impression of carly persecutions, has undoubtedly been affected by their geo- graphical position, by the influences of nature and by the vicinity of warlike	
	predatory tribes maintaining hostile creeds and also from their ignorance they	
	look more to the forms and practice of worship than to the proper under-	
	standing of the Gospel.	
	It is difficult at a distance to form an idea of the hostility still existing	
	between Christians and Muhammadans. Persecuted as they have been for centuries it is not surprising that they	
	retaliate on their oppressors in a sanguinary spirit whenever they can.	
	Their hatred is too deep and long endured to subside into merey and for-	
	giveness; and ages of tyranny and intolerance have driven from their bosoms	
	all feelings of pity towards their haughty and implacable Muhammadan	
	enemies. The Missionaries by their improved system of education have done much	
	towards ameliorating the condition of the Nestorian. In addition to edu-	
	cational and technical schools in Urmia, they travel constantly among the	
	mountains and are well informed about the true state of the country and	
	public opinion, while an English Missionary resides at Kochanuis with Mar	
	Shimun. They are instrumental in checking abuses and gaining justice for	
	the oppressed. The Walis and Pashas fear the reports of any marked abuses which they	
	make through our Consuls and endeavour to retaliate by all kinds of petty	
	annoyances as regards passports, &c., to travellers in the country.	
	The Urmia Missionaries in the summer of 1883 knew of an expected	
ŧ.	rising and massacre of Christians by the Kurds, and by the prompt action in reporting the first disturbances which broke out at Ashitha in September they	
1	were enabled to prevent a repetition of the horrible massacres of Bader Khan	
	Beg. A much better state of things would exist if an English consul were	
	appointed to Julamerk. There is now no Englishman in Mosul and Van	
	is some distance.	
5	Old Chaldeans The Chaldeans still under the jurisdiction of Rome in the Mosul plains have a Patriarch, Mar Elia, who bears the title of Patriarch	
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المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

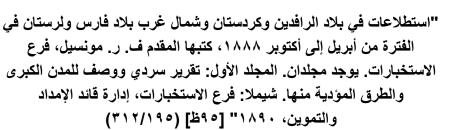
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146 of Babylon, and who disputes with Mar Shimun the title to be considered the representative of the ancient Patriarchs of the East. Also several Bishops who are each called Mattran or Metropolitan as the representatives of the ancient Metropolitans of Mesopotamia whose numerous Suffragans have now no successors. They do not use the name "Abima" for Bishop, but apply throw db to a priest who holds some dignity, such as an Archdeacon. The principal Catholic Monastery and school for young priests is at Rabban 187 Hormzed on the hillside overlooking Alkosh, some 294 miles N.N.W. of Th Mosnl. Ba Mar Mattei Monastery is on the Jebal Maklub, some 15 miles to the southeast of Alkosh. QW There is a small Monastery at Mar Girgis, 10 miles N.N.W. of Mosal, and another at Kashafir on the Jebal Abiadh, 10 miles north-east of Simel \$11 the on the Zakho road. The principal Christian villages round Mosul along the road to Alkosh are—Tal Ouskof, Batnaia, Talkaif, population 6,000, and Alkosh, population 8,000. In Mosul are 600 families of Chaldeans. C These villages contain the most thriving part of the Chaldean community. The houses are well built and their industry and careful cultivation of the soil shows a marked contrast to the Yezidi and Shabakh villages alongside them. The men supply the sailors for Lynch's Tigris steamers. New and Old Chaldeans continue to live together in these villages, There is no regular line of demarcation dividing these Chaldeans from the community under Mar Shimun. Of isolated communities there are some in Baghdad (500 families). In the Supna valley, north-east of Amadiyeh, some of the villages are Chaldean at . and some are under Mar Shimun. The Christian villages in this district have better planted vineyards and the people are far more industrious than those in the Kurdish villages. In the same valley close by each other, quite separate but bearing the same name, are generally two clusters of houses,-one for Christians and the other for Musalmans. West of Amadiyeh near the junction of the Khabur and Tigris are several Christian villages. Feishklabur is a village of 200 houses of Catholic Chaldeans. In Jazi-rah are 100 families with a Bishop and four Dominican priests. The other villages are Hassan, mostly Protestant, with an American Mission teacher, er, th Mansuriyah also largely Protestant, Nahrawan, Takian, Girki Budru, Tal Ar Khabbin, and Wasit. Maraha, Jinet and Biret are Nestorian villages. In the valley between Ca Zakho and Amadiyeh are a few Chaldean Catholic villages, the total number 82 in the Khabur valley being given as 15 or 16. Round Akra are said to be some Chaldeau villages, but the number have 020 greatly diminished of late years. 20 In Zebari remains of several churches were seen, but few families now remain. 00 In Mardin are 4,600 Chaldeans. In Sibna in Persian Kurdistan is an isolated Catholic community under a Bishop numbering some 40 families. There are other scattered portions in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Erbil. It was not until 1858 that the Chaldeans were recognized by the Porte as a separate community, and in that year the Primate with the aid of the French Embassy obtained a firman acknowledg-Ten ΰ'n ing him as Patriarch of the new sect. tra

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	Their official relations with Government are, however, still carried on	
	through the United Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople.	
	New Chaldeans,-This is an isolated Catholic communion which has second	
	ed from Rome and is now under a Mattran, Mar Elia Melus.	
	Of the six Chaldean Churches in Mosul (which all belonged to home in	
	1972) four are the property of this Church.	
	Many of the chief families of Mosul, including Mr. Rassam, the English	
	Vice-Consul, are of this sect. Talkaif is now mostly independent. In other villages, Alkosh, Tal Cuskof,	
	Ratagia the shurshas are in the hands of the Komans and the industrants	
	owing to pressure have outwardly conformed. Two monasteries, war isna	
	and Mar Michael, have renounced Rome, and twelve Mosul priests are under	
	the jurisdiction of Mar Elia Melus.	
	A printing press is attached to one of the churches.	
	A Bishop, Mar Audishu, is under Mar Elia, in charge of a similar separated	
	Church on the Malabar coast of India. The total number of Nestorians and Chaldeans of all sects is about 150,000,	
	some estimates placing the number at 200,000.	
	the second s	
	JACOBITES.	
	This Christian sect owes its name to Jacobus Baradeus, Bishop of	
	Edessa (Urfa), who, in A.D. 45, led away a large sect of the church they	
	adhered to the heresy of the one nature and one person of Christ after it had	
	been condemned by the Council of Chalcedon.	
	They are now settled principally in Jabal Tor, or Tor Abdin, between Mar-	
	din and Jazirah, with some detached portions in Mosul. The Patriarch lives	
	at Deir Zafferan, 6 miles east of Mardin. There are 11 Bishops at present distributed as follows:	
	(1) At Mardin, besides the Patriarch. (5) Sis in the Jabal Tor.	
	(2) Constantinople. (6) Jerusalem.	
	(3) Diarbekr. (7) Antioch.	
	(4) Urfa. (8) India.	
	There are three others who move from place to place, and each has from	
	12 to 15 priests and deacons under him. On Jabal Maklub is the Monast-	
	ery of Mar Mattei, where are several cells cut out of the rock in which	
	the monks live.	
	There are 500 houses of Jacobites in Mosul and several in Mardin, Diarbekr,	
ŧ	Antioch, Aleppo and Dama-cus. There are 200 houses in Jerusalem and detached portions of the sect in	
Ŀ	Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. On the Malabar Coast, in India, they are	
5	said to number 20,000. Young priests come over here to be educated and	
	ordained.	
ŧ	Between Jazirah and Mardin are several Jacobite villages and also a colony	
	round Urfa. Their total numbers are estimated at about 60,000 now, but the	
1	community is very much scattered.	
ś	YEZIDIS.	
	Yezidis, or Devil Worshippers as they are sometimes called, are chiefly	
	remarkable for the peculiarity of their religion, which includes theories based	
	on Zoroastrian doctrines mingled with Christian, Musalman and idolatrous	
	traditions.	
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Their origin is rather doubtful, but they are without doubt the remnant of

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an ancient race inhabiting the country long before the Ottoman conquest. Their own histories say they take their name from Yezid and that under him they were settled in large tract of country, of which Ras-el-Ain and Veranshahar were the centre.

After Yezid, about the time of the Abbaside Caliphs, came Marwan, in whose time their great prophet Shaikh Adi was alive. He was credited with numerous miracles and supernatural power. He was Patriarch, or religious head of the people at that time.

Shaikh Adi wrote a book of ordinances and rules of life called "Geloua." and Shnikh Nasr is now looked upon as his lineal descendant.

This is kept at Shaikh Adi, and only Shaikh Nasr is allowed to open or read out of it. Any one else, even turning over the leaves, is liable to instant death. Shaikh Adi's shrine is "Lahish" or a holy place. When a Yezidi enters the inner chamber of the shrine on the annual feast day and covers himself with the dust near the shrine it absolves him for all sins committed. The door of the shrine is first opened by Shaikh Nasr dressed in his full robes holding a crozier on the top of which is the image of a lamb.

The annual festival or pilgrimage to Shaikh Adi lasts about a fortnight and included feasting, dancing, &c., each Yezidi bringing presents to Shaikh

Nasr. There are several small tombs or shrines in the villages of the Yezidi country. They are white-washed outremarkable by the curious fluted conical spires. They are white-washed out-side and in. After Shaikh Adi the shrine of Shaikh Shamsudin, near Gurupahan, is the most sacred : certain marks on each tomb show its degree of sanctity.

Feast days are kept on the 1st, 15th and last day of Ramazan. The shrines are visited once a year: presents in kind are brought and feasts The held

All prayers by Yezidis are said in the heart and not by the mouth or written, and they remain kneeling with folded arms round the shrines for some time; but nothing is repeated, or is any Musalman or Christian supposed to be present at these devotions.

In the morning at sunrise they bow and kiss the earth where the sun first touches; similarly at sunset when it last leaves the earth. Women join in all acts of reverence like the men.

One portion of the Yezidis believe that Shaikh Adi was one of the seven One portion of the feridas behave that Shahkh Adi was one of the seven gods who will come to govern the world: most of them believe in him as a prophet only. They have seven grades of priests. *Omara*—emirs or princes, to which belong all tracing their descent from Shaikh Adi. These are the civil governors of the people. *Shaikhs.*—These are judges in religious matters and settle all minor dis-putes brought to them. These may be called the scribes of the sect, although few can write.

few can write.

Fakirs.—These teach the dance, performed at the annual festival at Shaikh Adi, and take the sacred brass emblem made in the shape of a cock, on its annual round through the villages.

Mullas teach on religion and religious forms. Cawals perform all the burial rites, and chant hymns at the sacred festivals. Kochaks.—They play the instruments, trumpets, &c., and arrange and sing songs in praise of Shaikh Adi at festivals.

Pirs are the elders or teachers in each village, both on religious and lay matters.

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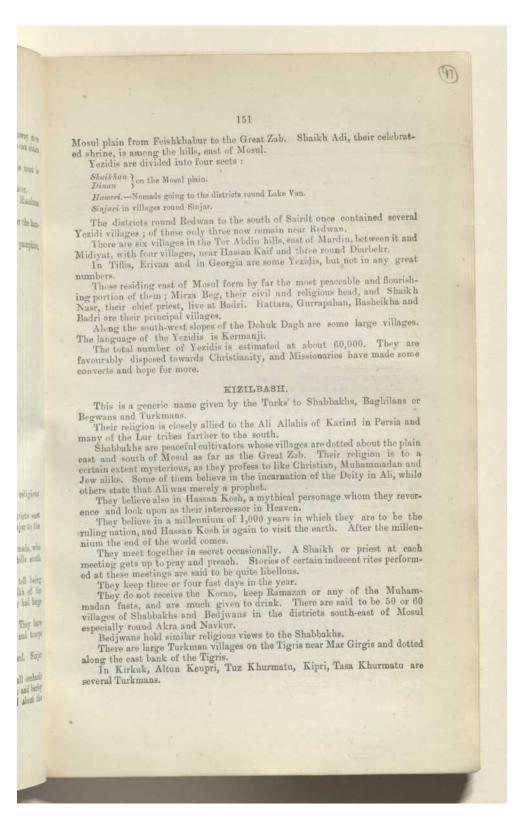
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e.	me a second and the second and the second and there there	
40	These grades were introduced in Shaikh Adi's time and on feast days there are separate dresses for each. They perform their own special work and no	
le l	other. The idol cock, said to be the image of Malik Taus, is brought round	
1	at all festivals. Each family or Shaikh has its own Shijarrat-al-nasib or pedi-	
	grae hook	
3	They recognize in various forms most of the carly Bible traditions. And	
	helieve the Earth is ruled by Malik Taus, whom they regard as a failen angel	
di l	and representative of the principle of evil. They recognize that good	
	men are under God's special protection while evil men are under that of	
4 <sup>1</sup>	Malik Tang	
	They believe in the eventual restoration of Malik Taus and think that by	
	propitiating him now in his fallen capacity they will eventually be partners	
lan i	in his restoration. Drunkenness, prostitution, and vice are more common among them than	
	their neighbours and this may in a great measure be traced to the idea of pro-	
2	pitiating the principle of evil : the name of Shaitan, or even any word in Arabie	
1	or Turkish bearing a resemblance to it, is never mentioned, and it is the duty of	
	Yezidi on hearing anyone mentioning Shaitan to either kill him or kill	
£.	himself	
1	All drinking vessels and jars are made with a wide neck so that they will not	
	gurgle. The principle of good requires no propitiating ; and Malik Taus is more	
ų.	worshipped than God. With the restoration of Malik Taus the Yezidi nation	
te i	will again be restored to power, and Shaikh Adi will revisit the earth. They believe in the transmigration of souls; those of good men into other	
	good men; and those of bad men into lower animals, dogs, pigs, &c. This	
¢έ	lasts for only a certain period, after which souls are translated to heaven.	
	Yezidis are not polygamous, but marriage ties are easily broken. If a man's	
	wife is barren or commits adultery, he can simply put her away and take	
	another. Their code of morality is very low.	
	They have a greater affinity for Christians than Musalmans; many of	
ē.	them are servants doing field work at Alkosh and Talkaif for Christians.	
10	Yezidis are extremely averse to serving as soldiers under an Ottoman Govern-	
	The following is the petition which they presented against military	
13 2	service about fifteen years ago, setting forth the various reasons why they	
14	could not serve; it also shows many of their curious customs :	
20	IOur religion enjoins that every Yezidi must see Malik Taus (pea-	
	cock like image) three times a year and worship it.	
ER)	IIEvery Yezidi must go to Shaikh Adi once a year generally	
in i	about September 15th to 20th for the festival there.	
	IIIAtsunrise every morning a Yezidi must kiss the spot where the	
6	sun's rays first strike the ground and must not do so in the	
gl	presence of a Christian or Musalman. IV.—Each Yezidi has a foster brother whose hand he is bound to kiss	
	every morning.	
離	VDuring the Musalman prayers a Yezidi cannot hear the word	
叫	"Shaitan" used, as he must either kill the person uttering it	
	or himself.	
Ĩ	VIOn a Yezidi dying, the pir and his foster brother must be with	
ak işt	him so as to see that he dies professing the Yezidi faith.	
13	VII A little of the sacred earth from Shaikh Adi must be eaten every	
ir.	morning and must be placed in his grave.	
e.	VIIIEvery Yezidi must keep feast days in his own village.	
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150 IX.-A Yezidi, when he goes on a journey and remains away more than a year, his wife is forbidden to him and he can obtain Most dit no other on his return. X .- The front of the Yezidis shirt which is a peculiar shape must be sewn up by his foster brother. XI .- All new clothes should be baptized in Shaikh Adi's water. XII.-No blue colour must be worn on their clothes and no Musalman razor or comb must touch the hair. XIII .- No Yezidi can use Musalman cooking vessels or enter the hammam. XIV .- The meat of the gazelle is forbidden, also lettuce, pumpkins, · bamias. This petition was signed by-Shaikh Hussain, head of the Yezidi community living at Badri. Shaikh Nasr, religious head of the Yezidis living at Hussain. Pir Sulaiman, headman of Mamrash, a village between Dohuk and Alkosh. Khojak Kaso of Khaberto, a village two hours south of Tel Eskof. Nammo of Hosaran near Simel. Murad of Musa Khan near the junction of the Zab and Tigris. Abdo of Sina near Shaikh Adi. Ali of Bakusra on the Erbil road. Ayub of Hattara on the Zakho road. Gurgo of Ansifani, one hour west of Shaikh Adi. Jummo of Bashaikha, at the foot of Jalal Maklub. Othman of Khanik, three hours north of Mosul on the Tigris. Be Shaikh Hadr of Kasr Yezdin on the Tigris west of Simel. Elias of Khoshaba, east of Alkosh among the hills. 10.03 Hosmin of Beban, three hours east of Mosul. Taher of Khaberto near Badri. Suffut of Gurraphan on the Zakho road. ett Je Hassan of Dakhan, near Tal Ouskof. As a result of this petition they were allowed to commute their religious service on payment of a certain tax per head. Distribution. Xezidis principally inhabit the plain districts east of Mosul and the hilly district of Jabal Sinjar to the west. The larger portion are sedentary, there are some tents of nomads, who winter on the plains near Sinjar, and spend the summer on the hills south m and east of Lake Van. and east of Lake Van. These were met crossing the bridges at Mosul and Jazirah; toll being collected from them there. They paid a tribute also to the Shaikh of the Shammar Tai Arabs near Sinjar for right of grazing. They had large numbers of sheep, goats and cattle. In Sinjar those living in villages number some 20,000. They have annual disputes and disturbances with the Turkish authorities, and troops ed Ł are usually required to pacify them. The district is famous for its figs, which are brought into Mosul. Sinjar is 28 hours to the west of Mosul. Yezidis round Mosul are industrious cultivators irrigating small orchards and gardens along the streams. They grow also crops of wheat and barley on the plain without irrigation. Their villages are dotted all about the 88

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	Route No. X.	Mo		152			. *
	Route No. X.	Wo		152			
	Route No. X.	Mo					
		-100	sul to a		ibn-Oma	r via Za	kho.
			-		DISTANCE, IN MILES.		
	STAGRE			Hours			Rate of march-
				marching.	Intermediate.	Total.	ing in miles per hour.
	Delr (Mar Girgis)			1.75	5.5	55	3.14
	Gurrapahan			8.80	29.5	85:0	3.34
	Zakho			11.00	36.0	71.0	3.27
	37.1	***	***	6.00	19.5	90.5	3.25
	Jazirah-ibn-Omar		***	5.50	19-5	110.0	0'20 8'54
	State and State		4220	0.00	400	1100	0.0%
_	ations of the piers are 1 washed away by high f the approaches were lev The bridge is just be of Senacherib, and the the remains of ancient	loods, a velled, i low the road sk	ind there t is still a mound irts a lor	e are sund passable f of Koyun	ry holes in or artillery. iik, where o	the road	the palace
)	At 3 miles the roa lations towards Talkaif Turning north-west	d bifurd and an	cates, on other w	hich we fo	llow.		
	island covered with low new post road, visible wide, with a shallow it, near the Khizir brid	bushes at inte ditch du	and gar rvals til 1g at eit	dens. O l Zakho p her side, b	ur route fol ass is reache ut only abo	lows the l ed. It is ut half a	ine of the 15' to 18' mile of
	roughly metalled, and metalled portions requ all work has ceased nov	along tire graves v for tw	others li avelling vo years.	e heaps of and rolli A few o	stones st ng to make sulverts, bu	ill standi them sm t no large	ng. The booth, but bridges.
	were built: some of t work. Forced labour was e	mploye	d and v	illagers w	ere suppos	d to wor	k without
	pay for six hours on eith a little uncertain pay, in Villagers refused we The road is never us	ssued q	uarterly I fled fro	, might be om their v	obtained.		
	1 De road 18 never De	ed. pat			a second second second second second	Contraction of the second second	

Hadiyah.—At 3% miles pass Hadiyah, a ruined village on the river bank, destroyed by high floods, and a modern village of the same name on the low heights to the north of the road. Anal Anal hus age

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٩٥] (٢٠٢/٢٠٠)

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158	
Mar Girgis At 51 miles, at 5.25 P.M., turned aside, a mile from the	
road, and halted in the convent of Mar Girgis (St. George), or Deir, as the	
Arabs call it.	
There is a strong masonry building on an isolated mound, in which live six hospitable monks. The upper portion of the walls are loopholed for defence	
against Badonin taidets.	
There is a good spring in a ravine close by, but is choked by dead locusts	
at present. They crowd into the water in thousands as fast as the surface can be cleared. Several springs in this district were polluted in the same way.	
Water had to be obtained from a smaller spring a mile off.	
The Tioris is 21 miles distant, and makes a sharp westerly bend here. In	
the loop are four small Turkman villages surrounded by gardens and a thick brake of low bushes.	
The monks here are of the Papal Chaldeans, the head priest being an	
Italian	
Noon temperature 89° today; and the glare on the bare plain severe. After midnight the air became much cooler, and at 4-20 A.M. temperature	
Fall to 820	
17th June-General direction, N.W. Left the convent at 4-20 A.M.,	
and rejoined broad track across the plain. The telegraph from Mosul to Diarbekr through Jazirah (two wires on	
wooden poles) follows the general direction of the road.	
The soil of the plain is a gravelly loam, and very fertile ; only a small frac-	
tion of it is cultivated; although wheat grows without irrigation. Crops have suffered a good deal this year from locusts; and some fields were seen with	
nothing but a few bare stalks. A small worm called "Sin" or "Sun" which	
gets into the grain is said to have done much damage also.	
Numerous tracks cross the plain running towards Taikaif.	
At 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> miles passed through Filfil, a small village on a stream with Indian-corn grown in patches along the banks. The water of the stream is	
slightly brackish ; and for drinking, shallow wells are dug in the stream bed,	
and the water from which is found quite sweet.	
A good deal of lime is burnt in these villages. The kiln is a small circular, hut sunk below the ground, with a domed roof per-	
Lime burning. forated with large holes.	
Deiristun At 221 miles pass Deiristun, where once stood a convent, now	
a Kurdish village with a few Yezidis. The headman had a rough four-wheeled	
enrt, the only one seen in the whole countryside, which he used for drawing stone, for lime burning : he used a pair of oxen for draught.	
Batak Su At 234 miles crossed the Batak Su, a small stream flowing	
west to the Tigris.	
We met here a party of Delhi Musalmans on a pilgrimage to Mecca; they were going by Jazirah, Mardin, Urfa and Birijik, to Aleppo, from there to	
Damascus, and then across the desert to Mecca, begging their way as they	
went. The farther the round they took to reach Mecca, the surer were they of	
finding salvation. It was nearly two years since they left India. Their diary being roughly	
5 months in Busra, 6 in Baghdad, 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in Karbala, 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in Nedjef, 1 month on the	
march Mosul to Baghdad, and I month in Mosul. Most of them knew Turkish.	
They were happy and contented, full of religious zeal; and recognized the	
rupee as an old friend. Hattara.—A mile up stream is Hattara, a large village. Passed a caravan	
of 500 camels returning empty from Mosul to Diarbekr.	
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المرجع: IOR/L/PS/20/144 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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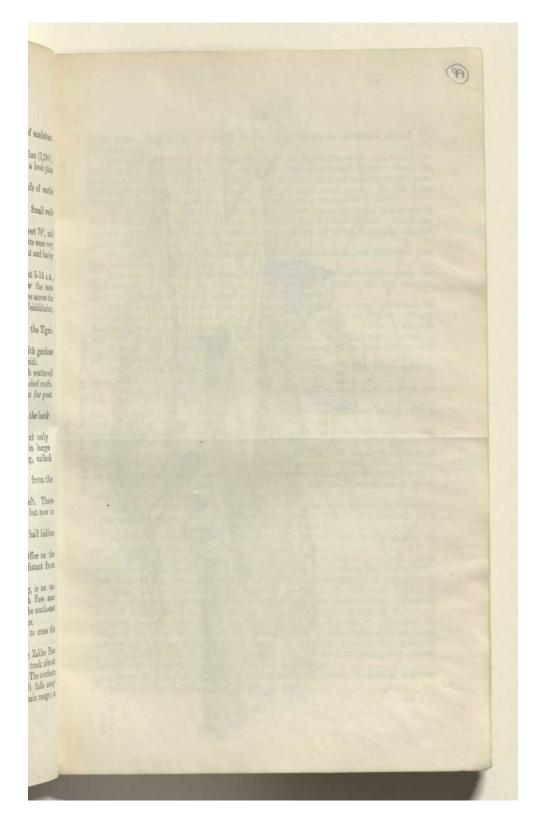
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٩٩ظ] (١٢/٢٠١)

154 At 271 miles a deep ravine lies to the left, with some ledges of sandstone. The stream turns several mills and flows to join the Batak Su. GURRAPAHAN.—At 294 miles, at 2-30 r.m. halted in Gurrapahan (1,285'), a large Yezidi village, through which a road led to Dohuk across a level plain (see Route IX). The houses in the village have mud walls with sloping roofs of wattle covered with a thin layer of earth. Good water from a small stream close by, now nearly dry. Small wells are dug in the stream bed and water obtained from them. Temperature at 8-30 A.M. 87°, at noon 97°, an hour after sunset 78°, and at 4-30 A.M. 70°. Hot winds blew all the afternoon. The locusts were very troublesome, invading everywhere and eating anything. Wheat and barley is being threshed now 18 being intested now. 18 th June.—General direction, N.W. and N. Left village at 5-15 A.M., and rejoined main road. The new road and the telegraph follow the same general direction. The latter does not go through Zakho, but strikes across the plain to the west, rounding the end of the Jabal Abiadh near Feishkhabur, and following the bank of the Tigris to Jazirah. At 54 miles crossed the Dohuk River, flowing south-west to the Tigris. Dohuk bears 68° from here. Dulep.-11 miles up stream is Dulep, a large Yezidi village, with gardens and orchards; the same distance down stream is Gireschik, also Yezidi. SIMBL.—At 101 miles cross a small stream, and passed through scattered village of Simel, composed of miserable mud huts with sloping thatched roofs. There are few Zaptiyahs quartered here, and it is a changing station for post horses. A small square stone fort partially in ruins stands on a mound on the bank of the stream. Patches of wheat and Indian-corn grew round the village, but only a fraction of the culturable ground is utilized. Locusts still seen in large numbers. Among the rest were a large species 4 to 5 inches long, called "chikdem" in Arabic. The common locust is called "deragh." The inhabitants of Simel are settled Arabs of the Shammar Tai from the right bank of the Tigris. *Talzait*. —At 151 miles Talzait, a large village, lay 2 miles to the left. There was a brick bridge here on the new road, built only two years ago, but now in ruins Several small villages are dotted about the plain to the west, half hidden in ravines Bashistha.—At 19 miles we could see Bashistha Telegraph Office on the plain, 3 miles to the left. It was placed thus so as to be equidistant from Dohuk and Zakho. The Jabal Abiadh, the foot of which we are now approaching, is an un-broken rocky wall, extending from Feishkhabur to the Dorgh Pass near Dohuk. Besides the Zakho Pass is the Beitas Pass, 10 miles to the south-east of it, just above the village of Baghian and very difficult for mules. This and the Zakho Pass are the only two practicable points to cross the range between Feishkhabur and Dohuk. Tange between reisknown and Pound. Zakho Pass.—At  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles the road led north through the Zakho Pass (2,150'), a wide gap in the range. The ascent is easy, a 10' to 12' track almost clear of stones. At 29<sup>3</sup> miles reached the top of the pass (2,680'). The northern slope of the range is thinly wooded with low oaks and shrubs. It falls away towards Zakho in a series of rounded ridges, outliers from the main range; a





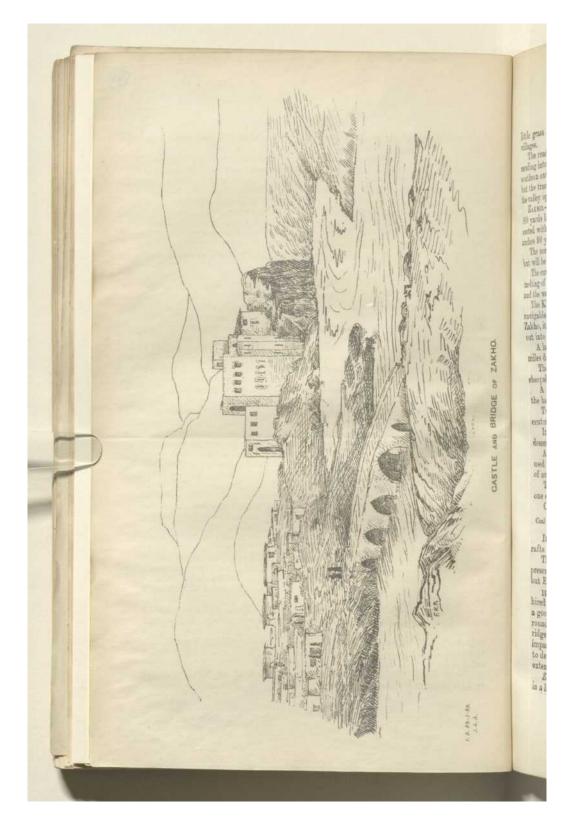
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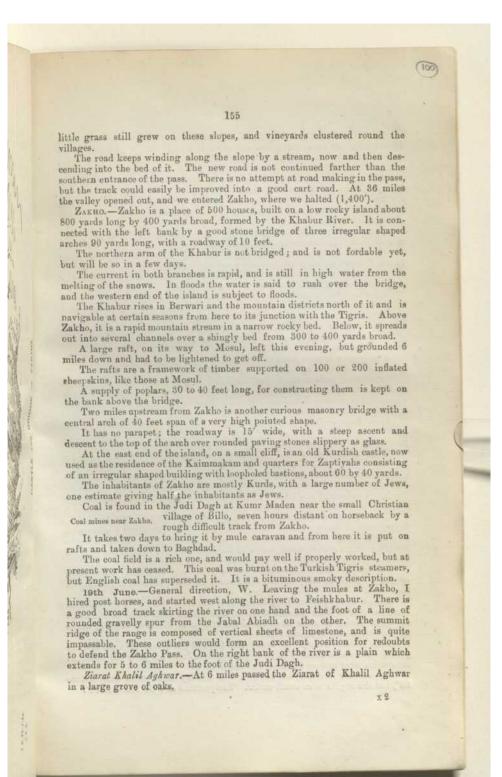




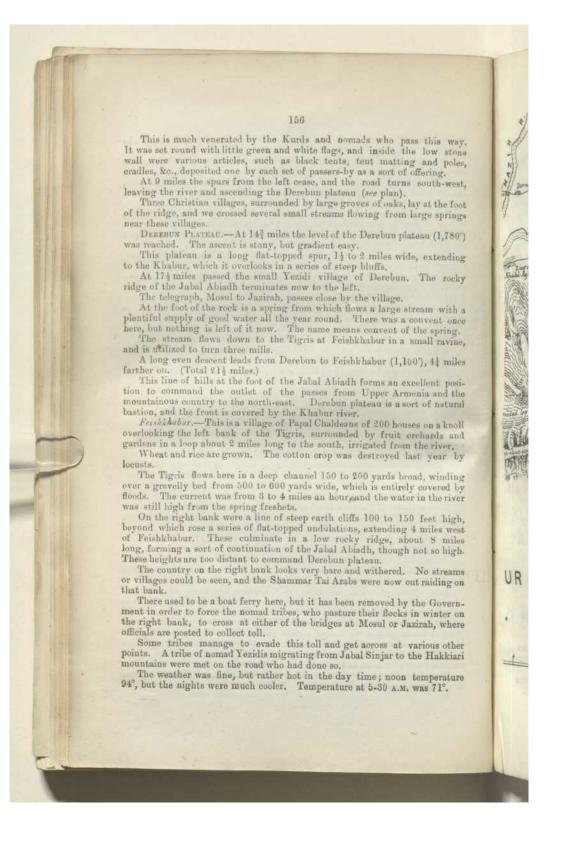
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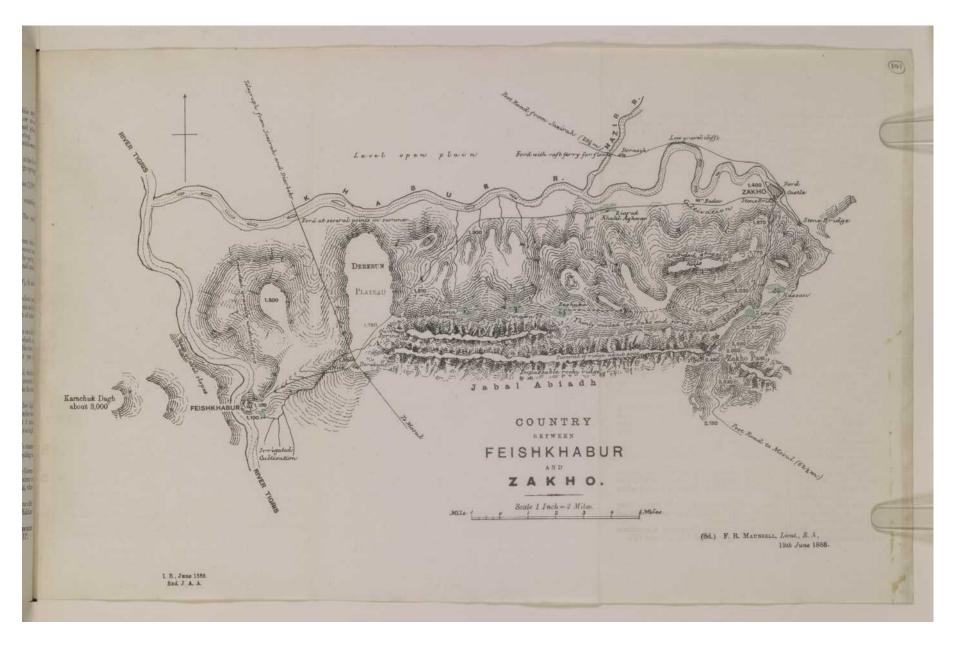


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## "الريف بين فيش خابور وزاخو" [١٠١٠و] (٢/١)



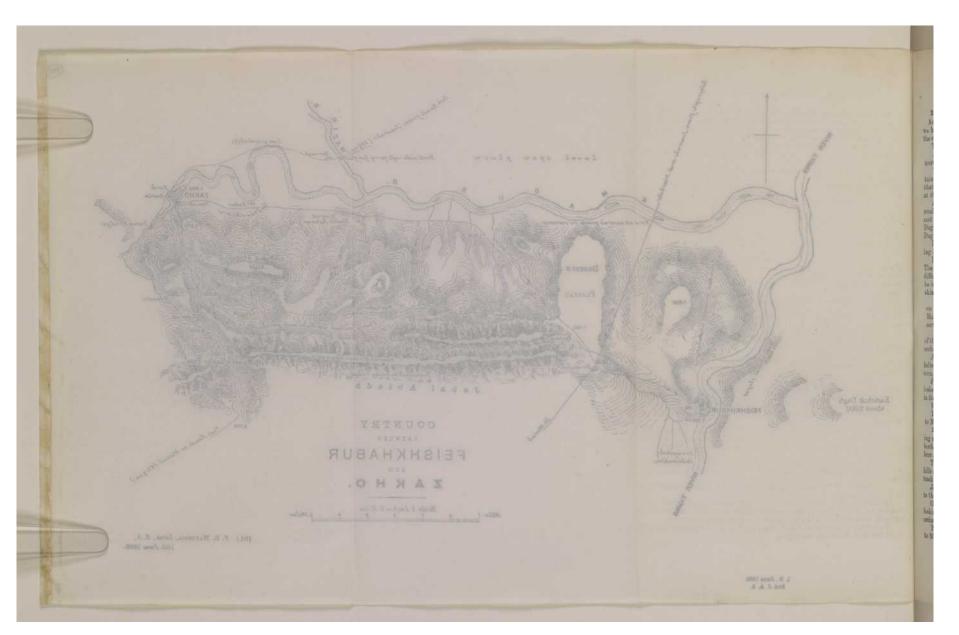
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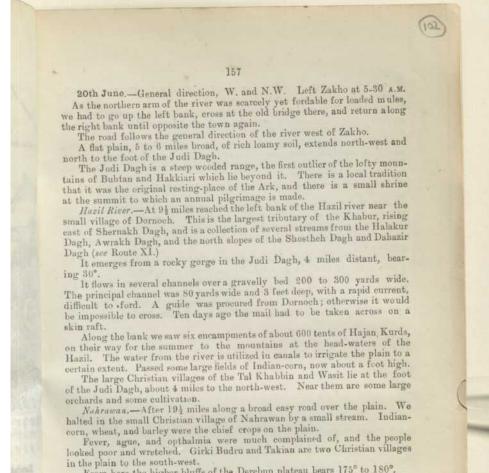


## "الريف بين فيش خابور وزاخو" [١٠١ظ] (٢/٢)





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From here the higher bluffs of the Derebun plateau bears 175° to 180°.

I met Mr. Annesley here, an American Missionary, on his way from Marnin

to Mosul. 21st June.—General direction N.N.W. Left Nahrawan at 4-0 A.M., heading nearly west across the plain. Reach at 31 miles the edge of a low terrace bordering the Tigris, and the road dipping into the flat alongside the riverbed, here about a mile wide (1,130').

The line of telegraph coming from Derebun rejoined here. Low gravelly hills come down on either bank. The road follows the river bank, an easy track.

Jam Sharaf .- At 5% miles crossed a large stream from the Judi Dagh to the north-east.

On the right bank of it is a ruined fort called Jam Sharaf on a knoll overlooking the river. Near it was a small village and some extensive fruit orchards, with two mills and a fine grove of poplars along the stream.

Beyond the village the road leads along the foot of some gravelly cliffs, 60 to 80 feet high, bordering the Tigris.





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158 The river channel now is 150 to 200 yards wide, and the shingly bed, covered at high floods, is from 400 to 500 yards wide, and the shingly bed, cover-ed at high floods, is from 400 to 500 yards wide. On the right bank is a bare undulating country, now quite burnt up. No streams were noticed coming in on that bank. Close to the bank are a line of steep gravelly cliffs 150 feet high. Nardush River.—At 8% miles came upon the valley of the Nardush river. It rises in the Shernakh Dagh, and emerges from the hills near Shakh (see Route XI). It flows in a gravelly valley 600 to 700 yards broad, entirely filled in flood time. on al is a t New There are several small channels, and we forded one 30 yards wide and 18 inches deep. the F Crossing at the same time was a caravan of 400 camels going empty from Mosul to the copper mines of Arghana Maden near Diarbekr. From there they carry ore to Sakanderun for export, a good paying business they said. The road is a broad track, 12' to 15' wide, following the river flat, here ½ to built still office 3 mile wide. At 114 miles the river formed a large gravelly island, and the track skirts for the along the foot of a gravelly cliff overhanging the water. Shortly after the river makes a westerly bend of 5 miles round the end of a low ridge in front. Our track leads over the ridge by an easy ascent and down a steep winding descent, until at 174 miles we reached the valley of the Tigris wind (1.830) and chirtles the river bank at 194 miles reached dazingh. strii gate givit again (1,230'), and, skirting the river bank at 191 miles, reached Jazirah. to b 81 timb the h cerari W starter the ri the l ault 1996 this to b afte pins feet wide brid pie: 100 Web niga 和助

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## JAZIRAH-IBN-OMAR.

Jazirah-ibn-Omar, as it is called to distinguish it from Al Jazirah, is built on a low gravelly island in the Tigris about 700 yards long by 500 broad. It is a town of 1,500 houses, inhabited chiefly by Kurds, with 100 houses of New Chaldean Christians.

The Christian quarter is at the east side of the island. A Bishop under the Patriarch Mar Elia of Mosul lives here. The town was a frontier post in the Boman times, and the remains of a wall

The town was a frontier post in the froman times, and the remains of a wall built of large blocks of stone, 15 to 20 feet high, breached in many places, still exist. At the east side overlooking the river is the serai or Government offices where the Kainmakam lives. It is a fuined building, once very strongly built, intended as a sort of bridge head. The walls and entrance gates were built in alternate layers of white and black volcanic looking stone, in the stracked and the stracked building.

giving a curious streaked appearance. There is a bont-bridge here of 16 pontoons of the same shape and size as those at Mosul. It was only a week ago connected up, Boat-bridge.

the river being in flood previous to that The bridge was not quite long enough, and there remained some 30 yards to be forded on the left bank.

to be forded on the left bank. On the right bank is a cut stone pier built by the Romans. The bridge is 120 yards long, with a planked roadway 16 feet wide, made of rough timbers full of holes. There are three spare pontoons used for crossing when the bridge is swung back, which hold four loaded mules each. Several large caravans of camels, numbering 300 to 500, passed over today. When they were on the bridge some became frightened, and the whole started running and nearly carried the bridge away; while three leaped into the river, and were hauled out about two miles down. Some would not face the bridge and had to be swum across. One man had to guide the head

the bridge and had to be swum across. One man had to guide the head and another the tail, and even then it was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles down stream before they reached the other bank.

reached the other bank. There is a toll bar on the west bank. One merchant was encamped for three days on the east bank before he could arrange the proper amcunt of toll to be paid to the Kaimmakam. The latter wanted 14 pinstres per camel, but after telegraphing to Mosul and much bargaining they were got over for 1 piastre each. An arbitrary toll like this must paralyse trade. The river channel was 150 yards wide at the bridge and from 15 to 20 feet deep. The total width of the bed covered in floods is 400 yards. It widens to 600 yards lower down.

feet deep. The total width of the bed covered in floods is 400 yards. It widens to 600 yards lower down. *Pir-a-Bahjit.*—14 miles down stream is the remains of an old Roman

bridge called by the Kurds the Pir-a-Bahfit.

The channel is 150 yards wide; there were two large arches, the central pier of which is just visible above water. The spans of these were about 100 feet each.

A smaller arch of 60 feet span on the west bank still remains intact.

The piers are of concrete faced with large blocks of cut stone. On one pier were eight faces on which were carved tablets representing the sun and twelve signs of the Zodiac

There is a small bridge across the moat at the west side of the town with 4 spans of various sizes of rough tree trunks resting on masonry piers with a

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٠٢ظ] (١٢/٢١١)

> plank roadway 10 feet wide on top. It is in a very tumbled down condition. The channel round the island is 150 yards wide, and contains several small springs. The houses in Jazirah are supplied from small wells, and the river water is excellent for drinking after it has been filtered. It is comparatively cold from the snows melting. Good ice was obtainable, brought in by Kurds from the mountains. The bazar was poor and straggling, crowded with Kurds from the moun-tain districts. Bundles of green grass were brought in daily on donkies from the hills to the eastward. Good fruit is obtainable in autumn from the gardens on the river bank down stream, and several vineyards were dotted about the low hills overlooking the town from the west. Some 5 miles to the south-west were encamped some 4,000 tents of Yezidi and Kurd nomads waiting to cross the bridge with their cattle on the way to the mountains for the summer. Most were nomad Yezidis from Jabal Sinjar. Those were also 1,500 tents on the right bank near the bridge and some 500 on this bank that had crossed. Immense flocks of sheep and goats and some herds of cattle belonging to these tribes were scattered in all directions on the hillsides. I went through several of their camps ; they complained of having to pay a large toll at the bridge. It was 4 5 tamboul pisters for each sheep, and for one tribe that had 1,000 sheep this amounted to about 40 liras. A sheep

160

for one tribe that had 1,000 sheep this amounted to about 40 lims. A sheep not above the average would bring in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  krans per annum as the price of wool, cheese, &c., a good sheep perhaps 5 krans, and a bad one perhaps not 3 paras. They spent the summer on the hills south of lake Van and Vastan, which they hoped to reach in 10 days going fast. An ordinary caravan would take 15 days to Van. They talk nothing but Kermanja, or one or two of the principal men Turkish or Arabic. They had to pay Ferhan Pasha, the Shaikh of the Shammar Tai Arabs, a regular contribution for the right of pasturage. After paying this and the Government toll, they had barely sufficient left for food. They sold their wool on their way through here. About religion they were very vague. One tribe said they were all here. About religion they were very vague. One tribe said they were all Christians at one time, but professed to be Muhammadans now. They were a One tribe said they were all lively, cheery people, and came in numbers to my tent, professing great friend-ship and respect for English people. The Kircha and Muareschan were the two largest tribes among these

nomads.

Large numbers of camels could be collected here, as every day a drove of from 300 to 500 passed by on this way from Mosul to Diarbekr. There was a force of 200 Zaptiyahs in tents here used chiefly to defend the

district from Arab raids. They are well mounted on light, wiry Arab horses, and armed with Martinis and Sniders.

The Shammar Tai under Ferhan Pasha had large raiding parties out now, and threaten Jazirah.

Mr. Agob or Jacob, a large Armenian merchant from Diarbekr, did a large trade in wool here. Kurds were engaged all day long bringing in wool from the districts round. This is the export season for wool, and large rafts were loading for Baghdad. The wool from the Bohtan and round Jazirah is particularly soft and fine. Mr. Agob's voluntary in horizoin formed, the more exposure in 1678. subscription towards the war expenses in 1878 are said to have amounted to £25,000.

Two rafts from Diarbekr passed down today with a tent on each carrying a Turkish official and his family.

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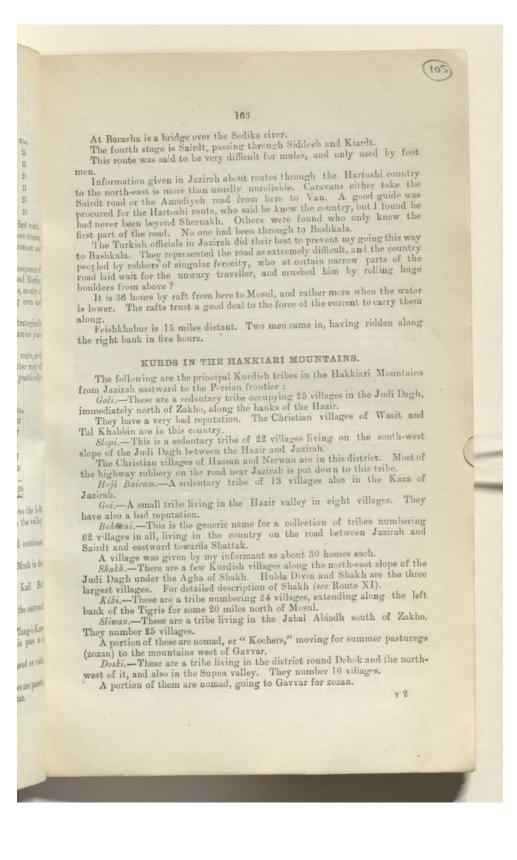


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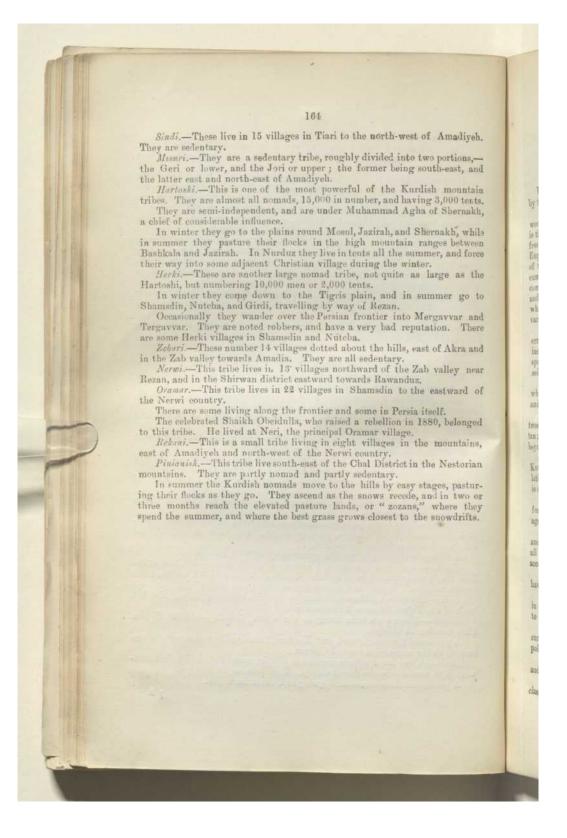
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## KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a convenient geographical expression for the country inhabited

Kurdistan is a convenient goographical expression of the Kurds. The name is not used in the country in this general sense, nor, indeed, would it be technically correct; for only in a very small portion of this region is the population exclusively Kurdish. A line traced from Kars to Erzerum, from thence to the Dersim Mountains at the junction of the two arms of the Euphrates near Kharput, then touching Diarbekr and following the course of the Tigris to join the outer line of hills called the Jabal Hamrin would cir-cumscribe to the west the limit of Kurdistan. Here the Kurdish element rows in contact with Turkman and Arab tribes races, while to the north-west comes in contact with Turkman and Arab tribes races, while to the north-west and west the Kurd comes face to face with Osmanli and Armenian peasants, while to the south the Kurdish hills abut on the wide plains over which the various Bedouin tribes are wont to wander.

The northern portion of Kurdistan formed in ancient geography the eastern part of the kingdom of Armenia, and is now included in the modern province of Turkish Armenia; but the mass of the Mussalman population spurious element of Kurds who pretend they have some claim to call themselves Turks.

The limits of Kurdistan to the south are delineated by the Jabal Hamrin, which borders the Baghdad plain, and a line from Kifri to the Manisht Kuh and north-east to Karmanshah. This abuts on the frontier of Luristan.

The mountain ranges running north and south, forming the frontier be-tween Turkey and Persia, has been reckoned as the eastern limit of Kurdistan; but this is not exact, as many Kurdish tribes are settled in West Persia beyond it.

A district, of which the chief town is Sihna, is known as Persian Kordistan, while round Zohab, Suj Bulak, Sakiz, Ushnu, and Maku the popu-lation is exclusively Kurdish. The total area of the country thus enclosed is about 50,000 square miles.

Is about 50,000 square miles. Of the population, especially the nomad portion, it is extremely difficult to form an accurate estimate, but at 30 to the square mile, which is a fair aver-age, the total numbers of the Kurdish population would be 1,500,000. Attempts have been made to classify this Kurdish population as sedentary and nomad, and to distinguish between tribal and non-tribal communities; but all such divisions are arbitrary, and ought not to be admitted in a statistical memory. account.

The original organization of the Kurds was tribal, and the prevailing habits have been nomadic and pastoral.

In reality the distinction between living in villages as cultivators and living in tents as shepherds mainly depends on the localities where the tribes happen to be established.

The tribesmen, whose natural instincts lead them to migrate between summer and winter quarters, become sedentary only when obstacles either political or geographical are placed in the way of their movements. Tribal Kurds who settle in villages very soon lose their distinctive name,

and mix with the peasantry of the neighbourhood. It may be added that in respect to the relative importance of the two

classes, the sedentary Kurds greatly outnumber the nomads, but that they are

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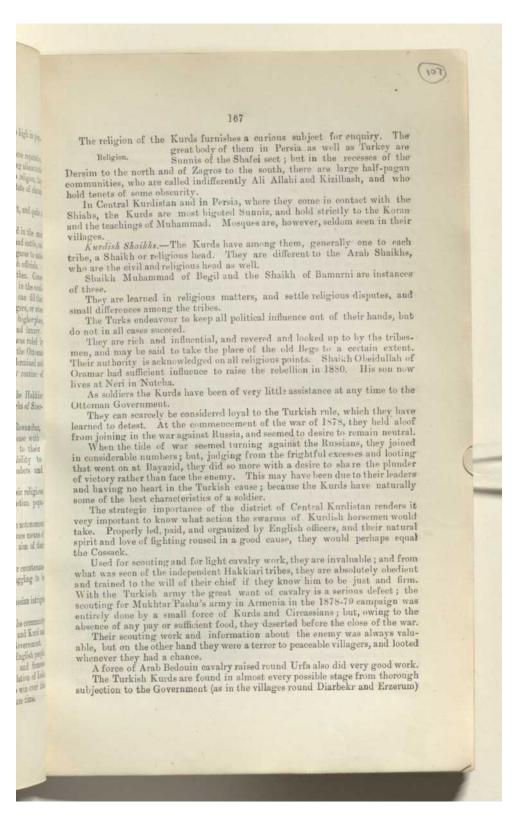


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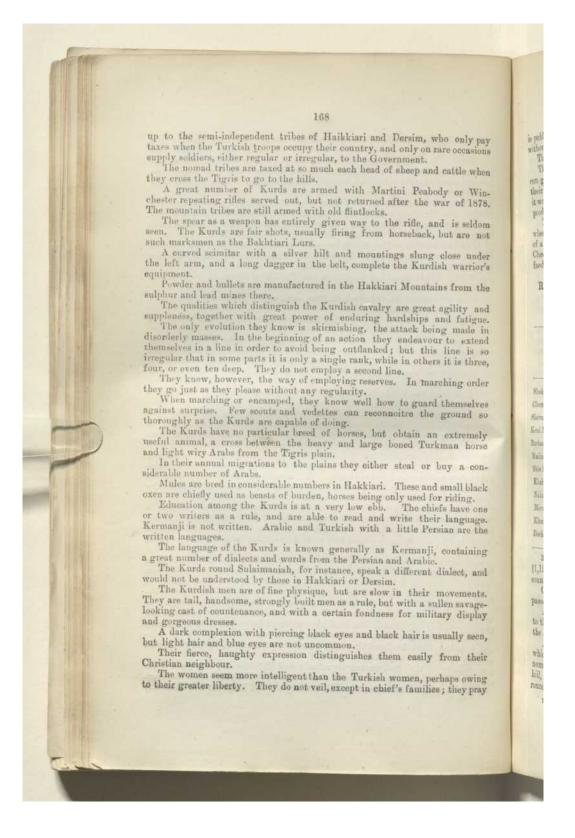
166 not so wealthy, nor so independent, nor do they stand nearly so high in popu-The lar estimation. The Kurds generally bear a very indifferent reputation—a worse reputation, Character. Being aliens to the Turks in language and to the Persians in religion, they Dersit comm hold are everywhere treated with mistrust, and live as it were in a state of chronic warfare with the Government. The Turkish officials treat the Kurds as boorish and ignorant, and quite a Shia lower scale of humanity. and i Both the tribal nomads and the sedentary Kurds are taxed in the most villa inequitable and extortionate manner,-the former on the sheep and cattle, and the latter on their lands and goods,-and are looked upon as fair game to satistribe fy the rapacity of Kaimmakams and the lower grades of Turkish officials. who These officials are constantly changed from one place to another. Consequently they think nothing about instituting any improvlement in the condi-tion of the country or the people, but rather of how quicky they can fill their dt pockets with money extracted from crushed and miserable villagers, or when they can collect sufficient money either to buy themselves into a higher place, still or retire and spend the remainder of their days in a life of ease and luxury. Some 30 or 40 years ago almost the whole of Kurdistan was ruled by Kurdish Begs, who only acknowledged a general suzerainty of the Ottoman Government. Little by little the power of these Begs has been undermined and destroyed, and replaced in almost every instance by the ordinary routine of Turkish definition. do r mer The Om Turkish officialdom. lives The principal exception is the semi-independent district on the Hakkiar Mountains occupied by the Hartoshi Kurds under Muhammad Agha of Sher-Utto nakh (Route XI). The rule of the once powerful Begs of Julamerk, Bashkala, Rawanduz, learn from and Sulaimaniah has now entirely passed away, and the comparative case with which the Turks deal with any rising among the Kurds is due to their taking advantage of internecine quarrels between tribes and inability to in en that combine together in sufficient numbers from jealousy of their leaders and factions among their followers. The Kurds are very ignorant and consequently bigoted, and their religious animosity is heightened by constant quarrels with the large Christian popu-3350 lation who live among them. To elevate these at the expense of the Musalman, or to form an autonomous Ter tak Christian province to the exclusion of the Kurds, would be the sure means of rousing the Kurds to form such a league as no mere political aim of their spin the leaders would excite. Thus the question of emancipating the Christian population or countenancing the aims of the Armenian people as "a nation rightly struggling to be frea" has to be very cautiously approached. The constant drain of Turkish rule on Kurdistan and Russian intrigue whe sud W The constant drain of Turnsh time on Kuthastan and Kusaka and get threatens to bring this question forward for solution. The experience gained in dealing in India with portions of the community hostile to each other as regards religion could be utilised here, and Kurd and Christian induced to live in harmony under a strong and just Government. Sec. abs The Kurds themselves have very friendly feelings towards English people. shi The Rules distributives have very friendly learning towards highest people. The educated people that I met had a strong sense of the justice and firmness of English rule and the manner in which the Mussalman population of India is treated. Questions were always asked on this subject. To win over this Wh fine race of soldiers to our side may be necessary at some future time. subj

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٠٠ظ] (٣١٢/٢١٩)



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(108 169 the soly of in public, and take part in the general conversation and talk to strangers COLUMN STR without hesitation. They are good looking; and many harems are supplied from Hakkiari. The Kurds are poor cultivators and prefer mountain districts, where they can get pasturage for their flocks as well. Only enough grain is produced for their absolute wants. Indeed they have no incentive to cultivate any more, as d cattle the oly in The war of his it would only mean increased taxes with no means of exporting or selling the produce and is allow The Kurdish mountains are a barren or rather an undeveloped country, , but are as where cultivated fields or gardens are only to be found in the proximity of a few towns; and pasturage is consequently the chief resource of the country. Cheese, butter, honey, and sour curdled milk called " yaurt" are their chief close and lish warrier food. Route No. XI.-Jazirah-ibn-Omar to Bashkala through the ins from the Hartoshi Mountains. agility ail 29th June to 12th July. and fitter ng mule i DUTANCE, IN MILES. ir to esten line is a Rate per diem in miles per hour. Hours marching STANDAL Total. a i i i inte ching ander 11.5 Shakh 4:00 11.5 2.88 Chemishum Siki 25 hemselves 4.25 2.93 .... ground so Shernakh 4:00 12 37 3.00 Keni Mahwesik 6.6519 56 2.85 stremely 76 675 20 Bustasar 2.96 in horse Maidan Jashush 5.33 15 91 2.80 Shiv Shalail 4:60 11 102 T & COD-2.39 .... Khahtr 6.75 19 121 2.81 isold liame Nalak Khurreh 4:00 11 132 2.75 r riding. 7:41 154 Merwanen 22 2.97 Is have one Khurkhurrat 5.66 17 171 3.00 r haguage .... Bashkala 9.83 30 201 sian are fit 3.05 containing 30th June .- General direction W. and S.W. Left the Jazirah bridge (1,120') at 5-45 A.M., and started by a broad gravelly path over an undulating dialect, and country cut up by several small ravines. Conglomerate rock appears here and there, and several small springs were passed in the ravine. These ravines run south-east towards the Tigris. At 51 miles pass a cluster of huts called Serau (1,990'). About 11 miles movements ullen sarars litary deput to the north-east is a rocky ridge with a rounded summit which runs east to the Judi Dagh, and north-west along the left bank of the Tigris. A road leads direct to Shernakh over this ridge avoiding the Ghelli pass, which we take. It looks a rocky difficult track, but is generally used by the nomads in their annual migrations. We turned east, skirting the foot of the hill, the range about 1 mile from it; crossing the summit (2,300') of a unially set. y from the rounded bare outlier from it, and descending towards the Nurdush. ethops owni lies; wir pop VOL. L.





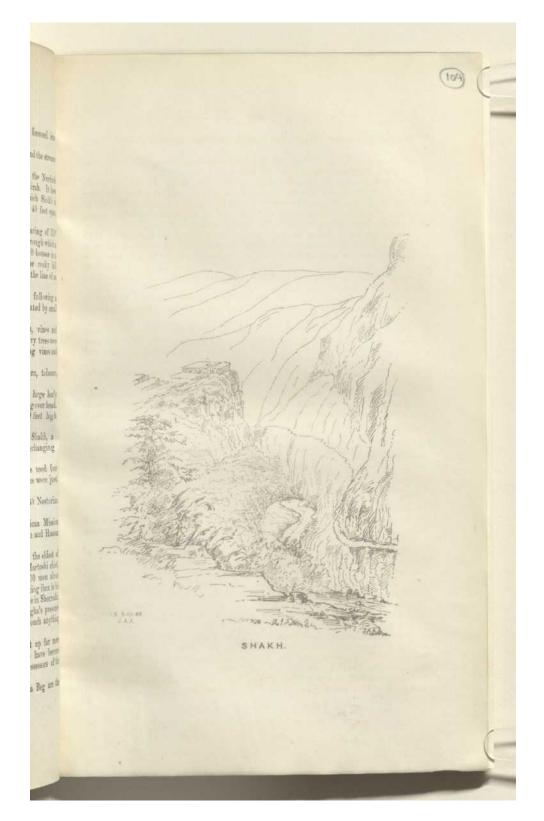
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170 We met here several small caravans of donkeys carrying firewood into Jazirah. There were a few groves of oaks and stray hawthorn trees, and the streams There were a rew gloves of ones and solve sub-flav model the set of the strains were lined with oleanders, myrtle, and low shrubs. *Nuclush River*.—At  $9\frac{3}{2}$  miles again reached the valley of the Nurdush river (1,450') previously crossed between Nahrawan and Jazimh. It here emerges from a rocky gorge to the north, at the mouth of which Shikh is situated. Cross the stream on a stone bridge of an arch of 40 feet span, and turned north-east up the valley towards Shakh. Hubla,-Some 4 miles further along the range on a bearing of 111° is Hubba, a Kurdish village at the mouth of a smaller gorge, through which a stream flows to join the Nurdush. It is a village of about 150 houses in a large grove of fruit trees and orchard. On the slope of the rocky hill between the Hubla valley and Shakh were extensive ruins and the line of an old wall with towers at intervals. From the bridge we turned up the left bank of the stream, following a narrow track among small cultivated terraces and gardens, irrigated by small streams from the hillside above. In the gardens were almond, fig, walnut, mulberry, olives, vines and pomegranates, and some large ash trees. The walnut and mulberry trees were especially large, and the path in places was choked with trailing vines and briar roses. These terraces grew, besides fruit trees, wheat, Indian-corn, tobacco, melons, bean, bamia, badinjan, and cotton on the higher slopes. Eew scenes could be prettier than this winding path through large leafy trees, hedgerows of roses, myrtle and pomegranate, with vines twining over head. On the opposite bank of the Nurdush is a bare rocky cliff 1,500 feet high dipping sheer into the water. SHAKH.--At 111 miles at the top of the incline (1,960') reach Shakh, a place of 250 houses, on the end of a rocky spur ending in a cliff overhanging the Nurdush, 400 feet below. A large stream from the north flows through the village, and is used for irrigating the terraces on the slope below. Figs and mulberries were just ripe and grapes becoming sweet. The inhabitants are Hartoshi Kurds, among whom were 30 Nestorian Christian houses with a priest. There was also a Protestant pastor educated at the American Mission School at Sairdl, who also visits the Christian villages Mansuriah and Hassan in the plain. His wife and family live here. Muhammad Beg, the Shnikh or "Agha" of this village, is the eldest of four brothers, nephews of Muhammad Agha of Shernakh, the Hartoshi chief, and when he measured the plain he always here a fallowing of 100 and when he goes into the plain he always has a following of 100 men about him. He is a young man, very quiet and reserved; and shooting ibex is his principal amusement. He is at present at variance with his uncle in Shernakh, this man being more in Turkish hands. No one sits in the Agha's presence until he has done so, and while eating no one is permitted to touch anything after the Agha has finished. Tribal organisation and respect for their headmen is kept up far more ar org these mountain Kurds than those in the plains who have become "rayah." They looked upon the English as the future possessors of the country when Turkish rule had been swept away. Muhammad Beg, Bader Khan Pasha, Zala Beg, and Futha Beg are the Agha's four brothers, the last being a boy of about 10.





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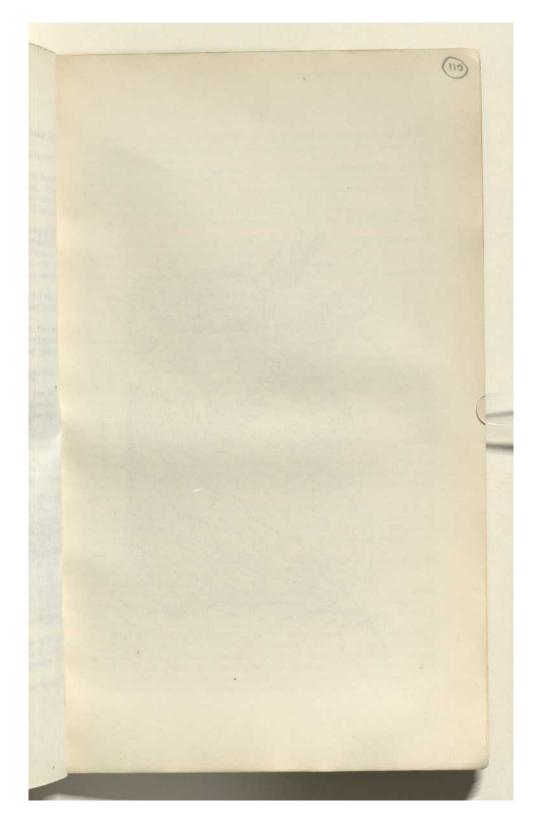


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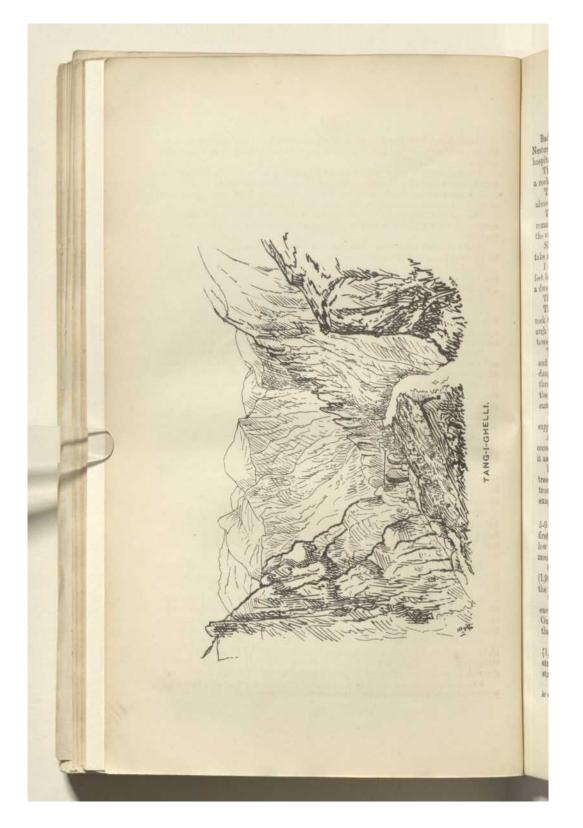
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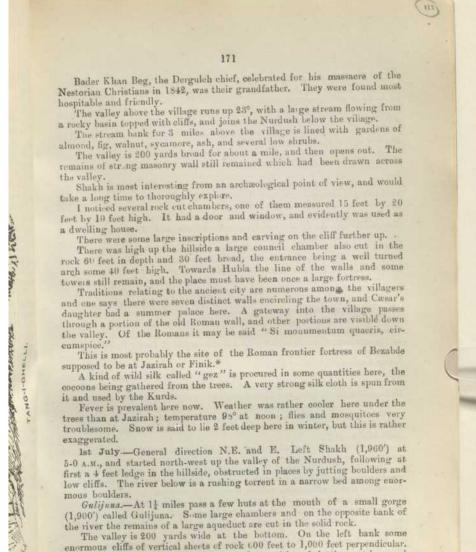




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Ist July.—General direction N.E. and E. Left Shakh (1,960') at 5-0 A.M., and started north-west up the valley of the Nurdush, following at first a 4 feet ledge in the hillside, obstructed in places by jutting boulders and low cliffs. The river below is a rushing torrent in a narrow bed among enormous boulders.

Gulijuna .- At 14 miles pass a few huts at the mouth of a small gorge

(1,900) called Gulijuna. Some large chambers and on the opposite bank of the river the remains of a large aqueduct are cut in the solid rock. The valley is 200 yards wide at the bottom. On the left bank some enormous cliffs of vertical sheets of rock 600 feet to 1,000 feet perpendicular. On the right bank is a very steep slope with rock jutting out here and there.

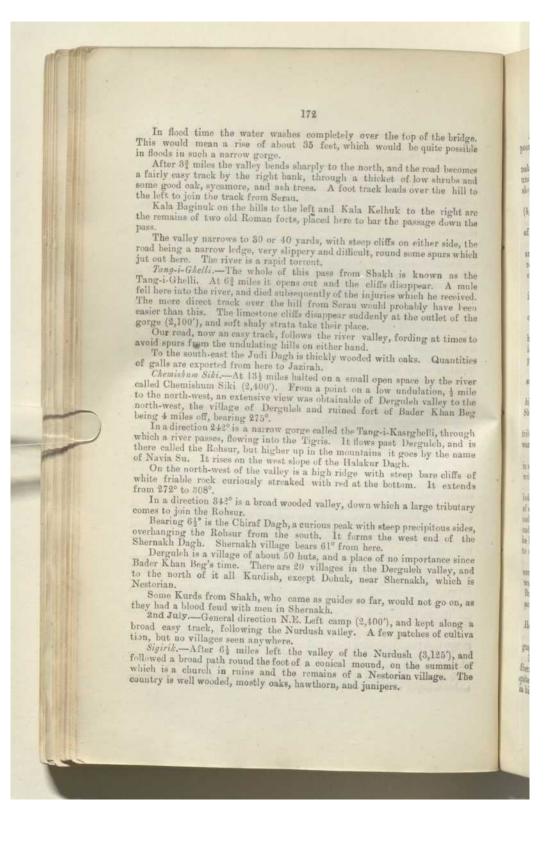
*Pir-i-Ghelli*.—At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles crossed the river by a small masonry bridge (1,910'), and zigzaged up a rough difficult track in the cliff for about 200 yards, struggling up a 2 feet track on the edge of the cliff. If the bridge were destroyed, it would be impossible to get baggage animals through here.

 See Rawlinson's Screath Monarchy, pages 184-187, for the siege of Bezable by the Persians, in which a body of Kurdish archers played a prominent part in the defence. 22





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(112) 173 西品 An outcrop of coal was passed in some shaly unfulations, but it is a rather poor quality, and is probably a continuation of the beds north of Zakho. The Nurdush rises between the Judi Dagh and the east end of the Sheruite poule The Nurdusn rises between the Judi Dagh and the statt end of the Sher-nakh Dagh. The lower slopes of the Judi Dagh in this direction are shaly undulations, cut up by ravines and dotted over with low scrub, the higher slopes and the valley itself being thickly wooded with oaks. A long gradual ascent over a well cultivated 'country leads to{Shernakh (4,650') 12 miles from Chemishum Siki. Shernakh.—This is a place of 400 houses all Kusdish, with the execution ral being ohnia o 師題 be right or ge dom in Shernakh,-This is a place of 400 houses, all Kurdish, with the exception of 30 Nestorian. It is situated on the hill slope by a small stream. Water is obtained from numerous small springs, and the houses are clean and built of stone and mud with flat roof. Whitewash is generally used, a Mr. file the and built of stone and mud with flat roof. Whitewash is generally used, a remarkable thing for a Kurdish village. The hillside for 2 or 3 miles on spars which either side is cultivated in terraces, with wheat and a quantity of tobacco. WH 25 (b) Amk The wheat is still green at this elevation, although it has been harvested in nemal in Jazirah. The people seem industrious and work hard in their fields. Some good The people seem industrious and work hard in their fields. Some good oak, poplar, and mulberry trees grew along the stream. *Hartoshi Kurds.*—Muhammad Agha, the chief of the Hartoshi Kurds, lives here in a small house in the village. He is the son of Bader Khan Beg, and is a man of large influence among the mountain Kurds, and occupies a position flet of the t timeste partially independent of Turkish authority. The Hartoshi are a large tribe of some 3,000 tents, almost all nomads, except hantitie The Hartosin are a large true of some 3,000 tents, almost all nomads, except some settled in these villages round Shernakh, Shakh, Derguleh, and Divin. The nomads spend the summer in "Zozan" or summer quarters in the high mountain ranges to the north-east, and winter either in the valleys near Shernakh and Derguleh, or the plain round Mosul and Jazirah. Muhammad Agha's influence is felt as far as Bashkala, where some of his tibe were mat and he sheducide any the table so for a Markow the round the same source of the source of th the river , į mile r to the in Beg tribe were met, and he absolutely controls the tribes as far east as Merongh wanen. and is He transacts a good deal of business, and papers kept constantly coming in and messengers from his vakils on the distant mountains. They were written in Turkish, and the chief can both read and write. e name eliffs of Muhammad Agha has three sons, the eldest a boy of about seven, who is looked upon as his heir. The Agha's brother also lives here, and seems fond estenda of engineering work, and showed me an irrigation canal which had been made tributary under his superintendence, of which he was very proud. He complained that under the Turkish Government there was no scope for his talents. He said he looked upon me as the precursor of the English, who were some day coming to occupy the country, and he would be very glad when they did. tons sides, Muhammad Agha is a middle aged man, slightly grey, with a hand-some, determined-looking face, clear blue eyes, and a fair complexion. He was at Constantinople for four years about 1878, at the time when the British fleet came to Ismidt, and seemed much impressed with England's action then, and the Russian forces stopped at the gates of Constantinople. unce site ralley, ant which is t go ca, M He was well acquainted with current European politics, and accounts of Her Majesty's Jubilee in London interested him much. He speaks Turkish well, reads and writes it also. Kermanji is the lana long a of cultin guage spoken by the people. The Agha had a scheme on hand now for repopulating and settling the (155), =1 Shernakh valley, which since the massacre of the Nestorians in 1842 has been summit d quite waste. He talked of the value of a good water-supply and cleanliness Les Is in his villages.





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there.

174 At Chemishum Siki we met a party of men sent from Shernakh to dig irrigation channels, &c., and it was intended to settle some of the poorer people

Round Shernakh the ground was certainly better and more carefully cultivated than usual in other Kurdish villages.

The Agha is independent of Turkish authority, paying only a small tribute. He is much respected by the people, and is said to be a very just man and not given to oppression.

A dispute was now going on between Muhammad Agha and the Turkish officials at Jazirah about taxes collected from the nomads at the bridge there. officials at Jazirah about taxes collected from the nomads at the bridge there. Muhammad Agha argues that the lands on which the nomads graze is his, and that he should receive some tribute, whereas almost all the tribute is taken from the Kochers when they pass the bridge at Jazirah. A Mutaserif with a guard of 10 Zaptiyahs was camped here, having arrived to discuss this question. Muhammad Agha expressed openly his hatred of the Turkish officials and their ways, saying they were eating the life out of the country, and it was scarcely to be wondered at that the Kurds occasionally retaliated, and robbed and plundered when they could. and robbed and plundered when they could.

Muhammad Agha could easily raise a force of 10,000 mounted men from the Hartoshi and other tribes under his control. A large number would be the Hartoshi and other tribes under his control. A large number would be found armed with Martinis. They are naturally fitted for outposts and scouting work.

He sent a Vakil and six armed men with one to point out the road to Bashkala.

The Shernakh Dagh extends some 9 miles in a north-western direction, where it ends in the Chiraf Dagh, an isolated rocky peak overlooking the Rohsur stream.

It extends south-east for about 6 miles, the Nurdush river rising at that end of it.

The average fall of snow here was about 4 feet, and the roads are closed from January to April usually. Climate.

The change of temperature and air at this elevation (4,650) compared with Jazirah is very marked.

The air here is cool and fresh ; temperature  $82^{\circ}$  at noon and  $69^{\circ}$  at 6 A.M. The dress of these mountain Kurds is characteristic. On their head is a tail conical felt cap, which they call *kiolos*. Round this they wind a puggri (*alabi*) consisting of two lengths of cotton, the second being called azadoi.

These are made of black cotton with red stripes as a rule, and are brought

from Aleppo. The sleeves of the shirt are open and almost touch the ground when they walk. There is a inside waistcoat without sleeves (yelek) and an outer one with open hanging sleeves (tchapek), both of which are made of gay coloured silks.

The handsomest and most remarkable part of the dress is the short pelisse (*tulu kiasarch*) worn open in front with embroidered stripes of gold lace, and the back thickly covered with the finest hair of the black Angora goat. This reaches to the waist round, which is a kamarband of some bright coloured cloth, in which is stuck a curved dagger with an ivory handle. A long curved sword

In which is stick a curved digger with an wory name. A long curved sword with carved hill is generally worn with a very short sling under the left arm. Wide trousers (tchalvar) stuffed into a pair of enormous red boots with green tassels reaching half way up the leg complete the Kurdish warrior's dress. It is a very suitable one for sudden change of temperature.

截

柳山

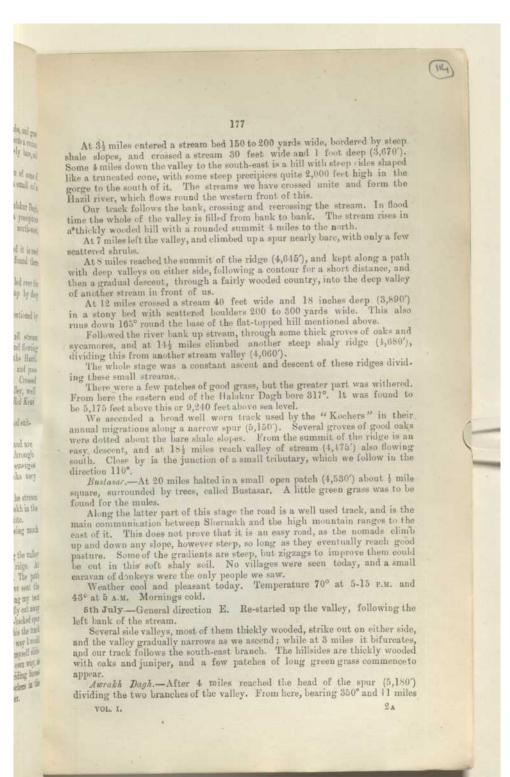
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		(13)
	175	
	Some Martini rifles were seen, but flintlocks of a very ancient pattern	
8	and mostly in Dep	
	The spear is occasionally seen, but a Martini is looked upon as the perice-	
	tion of a weapon for a tribesman to possess.	
	Routes from Shernakh.	
	To Zakho This is two stages or about 12 hours. The Hazir valley is	
	followed as far as the Christian village of Wasit (see Route X), which is the	
	2. toma which a starra	
	It is said to be a good track for mules, but the country looks rocky and diffi- eult, and it would probably take three days.	
1	To Sawdt.—This is four stages :	
el te:	(1) Hundukh, a Kurtish village.	
bà -	(2) Deh, a large Nestorian village of 200 houses, where a Kaimmakam is	
1	stationed.	
-	<ul><li>(3) Terah, a Kurdish village.</li><li>(4) Sairdt.</li></ul>	
	This is the best route for mules or caravans, said to be easier than our	
	route through the Tang-i-Ghelli. The stages were given from 7 to 5 hours	
ni.	each which would make the distance about 50 miles.	
10	This is easier than the road through Derguleh from Jazirah (see Routes	
	from Jazirah). To JazirahA road to Jazirah leads through Derguleh and into the Tigris	
2	wallow by the Tangi Kaspohelli. It is said to be not much easier than	
	through Shakh or Serau. In all these routes the passes through the outer- most range overlooking the Zakho and Jazirah plans are the most difficult;	
	and area these are passed the roads are tairly easy for pack animals.	
	The Fau -This is a vary hilly, difficult track. A Kurd on 1002 could reach	
	Van in five days. A mule caravan would take at least 10, but no one knew the stages. The route passes through Shattak district, and Shokh or Menks.	
6	stages. The route passes through change of the stages of July -General direction E. by N. Left Shernakh ascending gradually	
	a small path through stone walls supporting the terraces on the minister.	
18	Through come level terraces of rich soil containing numerous springs,	
	and at 2 miles turned up east through a gap in the Shernakh Dagh to the	
Mix	left. Shernakh Pass At 3 miles reached the summit of the Shernakh pass	
H.	(5.480'), from which an extensive view is obtained of the basin of the upper	
	waters of the Hazil, about 30 miles broad. From 87° to 94° is a mass of rounded summits thickly covered with snow	
KI .	- U J the Sheethah Dach which we skirled later on.	
në sl	Fallow the course of a small stream down a ravine; the slopes thicking	
n	wooded with " balud" oaks, on which grew a kind of mistletoe, and a stunted pear, juniper, pistachio, and hawthorn trees. Wild vines and other shrubs in	
	the vallars from the herry of the pistachio an on used for making soap is	
al la	extracted. The whole hillside was scored with deep ravines in the shale soil. Passed some well grown oaks, 2 feet to 3 feet diameter, in the stream	
4	wallow Savaral kinds of wild pea and yetch also seen. The track was fairly	
gl:	for mulas with some narrow places and steep gradients,	
11	At 01 miles turned over a low spur to the left (4,2/0). The soll of these	
ah ri	spurs is a soft, finely disintegrated shale of a light grey colour with no vege- tation, not even grass. In the valleys and in patches along the hillsides is a	
	tation, not even grass. In one tands and in factors mong the manage is a	

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١١٢ظ] (٣١٢/٢٣١)

176 rich loamy clay which overlays the shale, and in which trees, shrubs, and grass grow. The whole basin of the Hazil is this formation, and presents a curious mottled appearance of large groups of trees with spaces absolutely bare, soil intervening. Conglomerate overlying limestone was seen at the bottom of some of ravine. The road winds among some small ravines until a small col is 曲 the ravinez gri fi the rather. The tout which allong some sinks father that a shart over reached at 12 miles (4,310').
 *Halakur Dagh*.—From the summit bearing 358° to 15° is the Halakur Dagh, 10 miles distant. The south-east face presents along the summit a precipitous wall of rock, which forms the edge of a grassy plateau running north-west, merging into flat-topped hills rising beyond it. The summit of the Halakur Dagh was patched with snow, and it is used as a "zozaa" by kochers, abundance of green grass being found there now. Tracks led from here towards the Halakur Dagh. One track led over the hills to lake Van through what looked a very rough country, cut up by deep narrow valley Halakur Dagh probably corresponds with Harakel Dagh mentioned by Chermside. At 15 miles descended steeply into the gravelly bed of a small stream (3,310'), the Busta Berouseh, coming from the Halakur Dagh, and flowing south-south-east towards a narrow gorge in the mountains to join the Hazil. Left the stream valley by a very steep ascent in a bare shaly slope, and pass two large heaps of stones marking where two men had been murdered. Crossed a bare ridge (3,830'), and descended into another small stream valley, well ooded, with an open grassy space for camping, where we halted, called Keni Mahwesik (3,430' Keni Mahwesik .- These wooded valleys have abundance of dead wood suitable for firewood. This little stream yalley runs down 173°, and the slopes on either hand are Me thickly wooded. Some 12 miles down stream could be seen the gorge, through which flow the united streams which go to make up the Hazil, which emerges 12 into the plain, and joins the Khabur west of Zakho. This gorge looks very narrow and precipitous with some enormous cliffs. The soil valleys is rich; ash, willow, and sycamore grow by the stream banks. Some of these valleys are cultivated by people from Shernakh in the summer; otherwise this large tract of fertile country is entirely desolate. 神云 Temperature at 4 P.M. was 85° and at 6 A.M. 50°, the night being much 21 cooler than the day. -4th July .-- General direction E, by N. Left camp, ascending the valley P for a short way, and then turned to the right up a steep shaly ridge. 四, 田 for a short way, and then turned to the right up a steep shaly ridge. At  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles reached the summit (3,875), and turned along the ridge. The path was a 1 foot ledge in a slope of  $45^{\circ}$ , and a single slip would have sent the mules 300 to 400 feet down into the ravine. The mule carrying my tent got hung up in a small tree, and the branches had to be carefully cut away to extricate him. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile further on followed a long narrow-backed spor towards a deep valley in front of us; and a short way along this the track turned down the side of the spur, here a slope of  $45^{\circ}$ . The only way I could find of conting down was by uniting both fact together and letting weight slide. -钧 find of getting down was by putting both feet together and letting myself slide. The mules managed in something the same way, picking their own way, as the muleteers were quite unable to guide or help them, and the riding horses gave a good deal of trouble. Several sheep tracks used by the kochers in the 羽 migrations led about these spurs, but none of them were any easier.

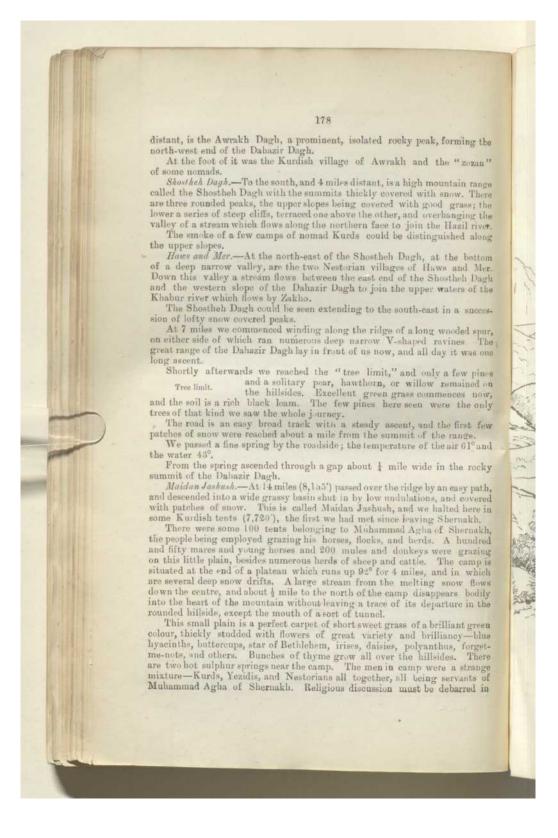
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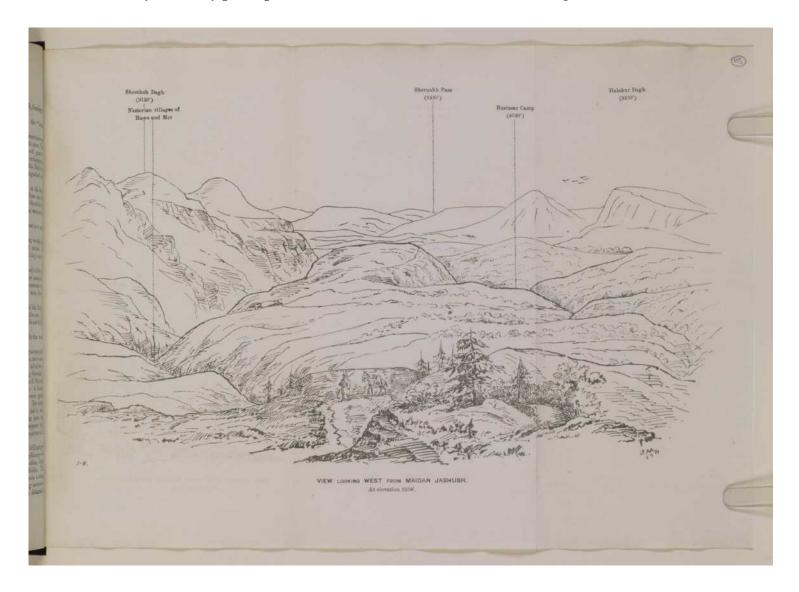


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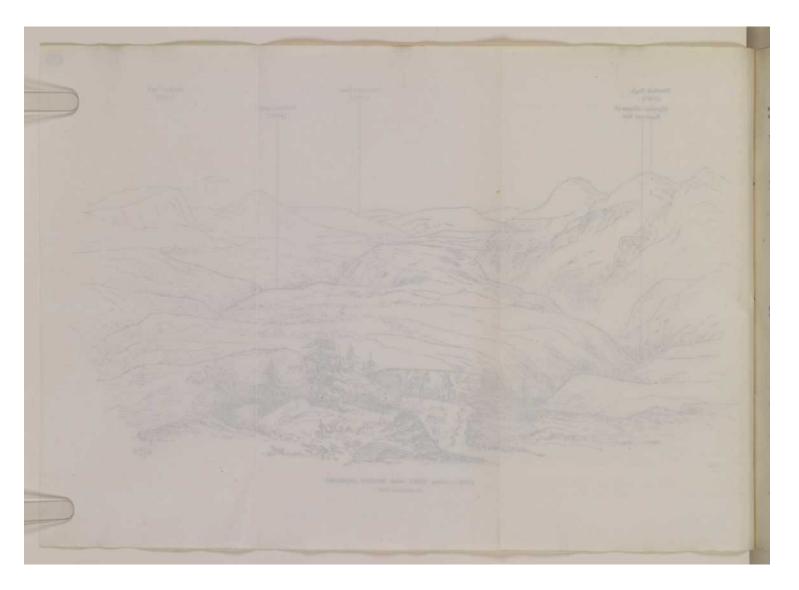
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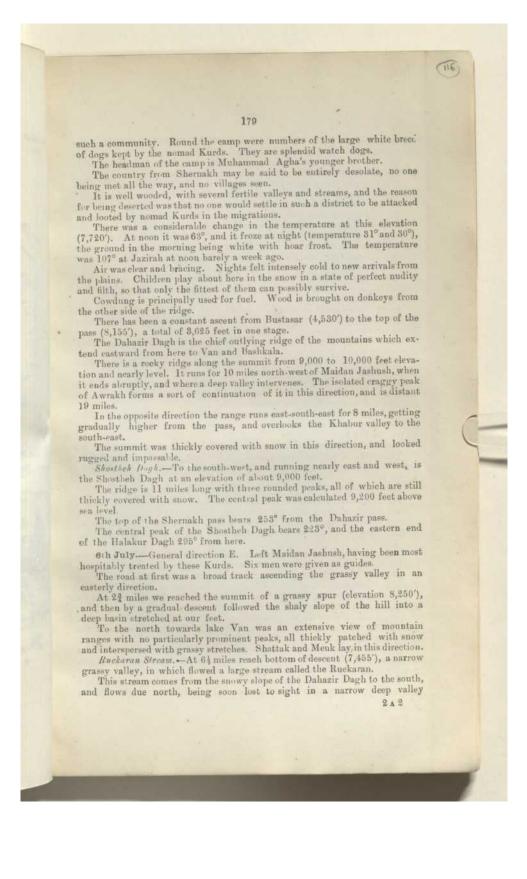
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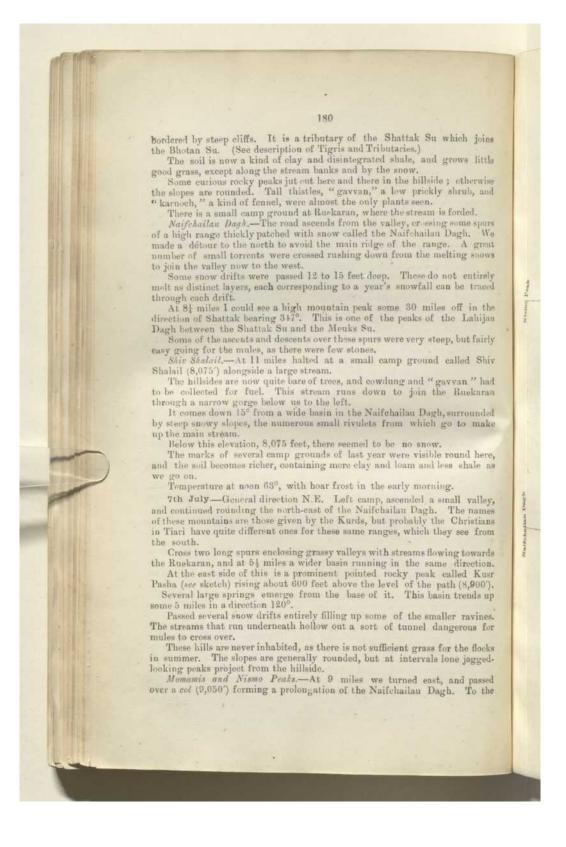
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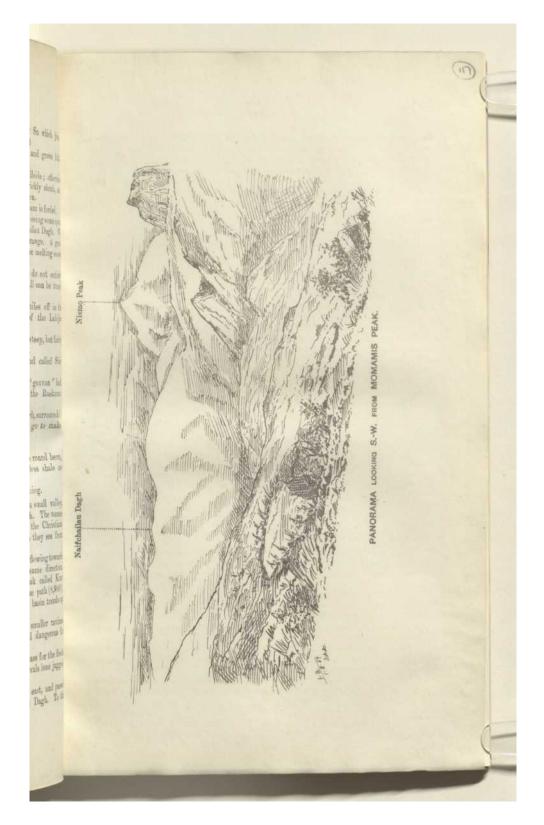
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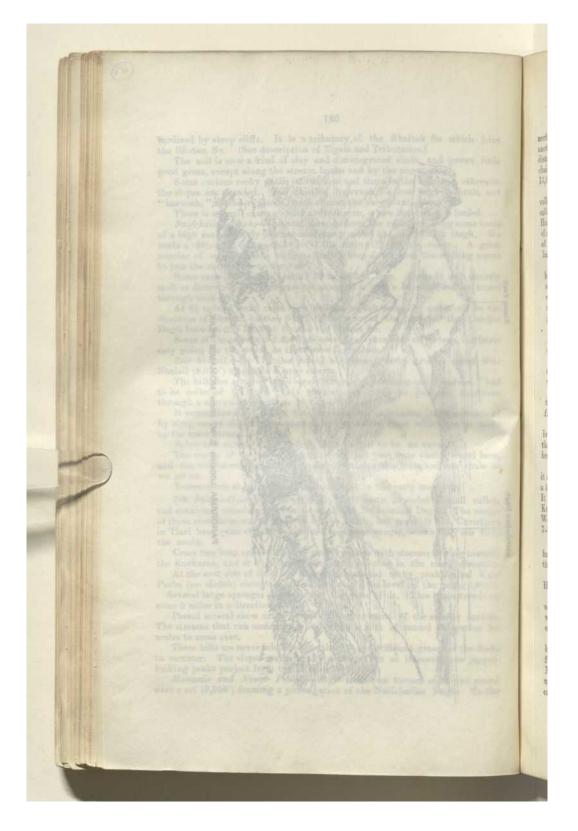
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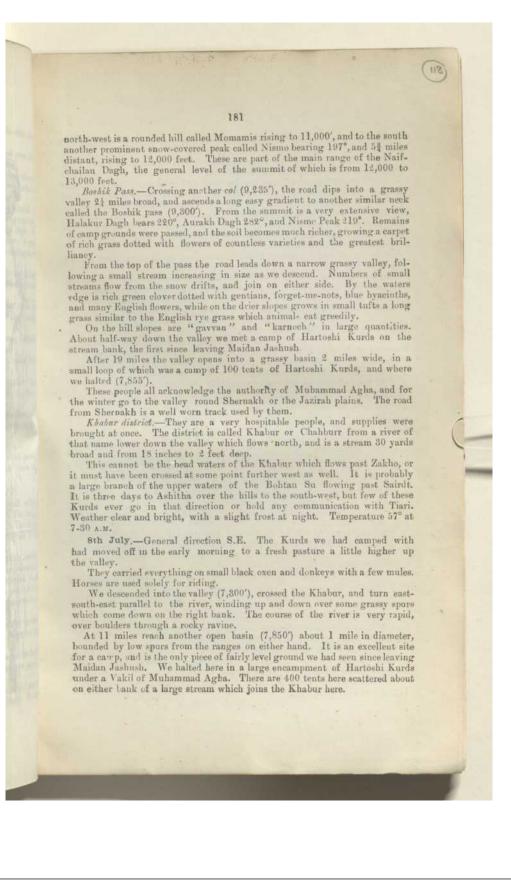




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182 The soil is now a rich loam with excellent grass. The snow drifts lay 500 feet higher up the hill from this (7,980'). Kizilbash Peak.—Situated 2½ miles distant, on a bearing 246°, is a high Arithman Fear,—Shanced zi finise distant, on a bearing zro, is a right conical peak called Kizilbash (about 10,500'). For firewood "gavan" and the dry stalks of "karnoch" are used, the latter growing extensively on the hillsides. There are three kinds of "kar-noch" resembling fennel or the wild carrot. It is used when green as folder for horses, and eaten greedily by them. No cultivation is ever attempted by Down with 320 these nomads, and wheat and rice have to be brought from Shernakh and the gat Tigris valley. Gavvan is a low prickly plant, and the only shrub which grows extensively on these mountains. They dig up and eat several kinds of roots, and eat the soft inside part of thistle stalks. In the evening some 600 horses of all ages and sizes and 200 mules, In the evening some oop noises of an ages and size and too more, besides droves of cows, sheep, &c., were driven in from grazing on the hillsides. Bearing 91° to 103° lies a rounded lofty range thickly covered with snow. A large branch of the Khabur runs up 55° from just below camp. A road leads from here over the hills to Julamerk, crossing a high snowy ridge bordering the Zab valley. We had to halt here on the 9th owing to my interpreter and a muleteer being seriously ill with fever and ague brought on by interpreter and a multeer temperature from the plains to the frost and snow. The interpreter was delivious, and had to be supported on his horse by two Kurds. The people here were extremely hospitable and kind to the sick. 10th July .- General direction E. The men were slightly better, and we continued the road to Bashkala. The road led beside the Khabur for 12 miles, and then turned north-east up a small grassy valley, following an easy track. *Farashin.*—Extending 8 to 10 miles to the east, and forming the basin of the upper waters of the Khabur, is the Farashin district, bounded on all sides by a circular range of snowy mountains called the Akarak Dagh, over which a road to Julamerk leads. cs. a fi These mountains separate us from the valley of the Zab. A broad track leads up the bank of the river to Farashin. The hill slopes are covered with splendid grass, and it forms a favourite "zozan" or summer quarter of the Hartoshi. There are no villages in Farashin, but it is a fine hi let pasture ground. 78. CHALLA PASS.—At 8 miles we reached the summit of a rounded grassy range (9,465') called the Awlamar Dagh, which extends to the right to a hill at. 10 1,000 feet above us, and which forms the northern end of the range which borders the Farashin valley. This is known as the Chalia pass, and a splendid panorama opens out from the summit. The Naifchailau Dagh beyond the Kizilbash peak extends from 210° to 2509 From 105° to 107° is the highest range of the Akarak Dagh. The general From 105 to 107 is the highest range of the Akarak Dagh. The general level of the summit is from 12,000 to 13,000 feet, and from 184° to 206° is the limit of the high jagged ridge of the Dahazir Dagh. In a direction 315° is a high rocky ridge some 20 miles off in the Shattak district. To the north are a tumbled mass of high mountains with rounded grassy summits, but with less snow on them than on the mountains here. The general level of the Awlenger Duch may be them at form 10,500 to The general level of the Awlamar Dagh may be taken at from 10,500 to 11,000 feet above sea level.

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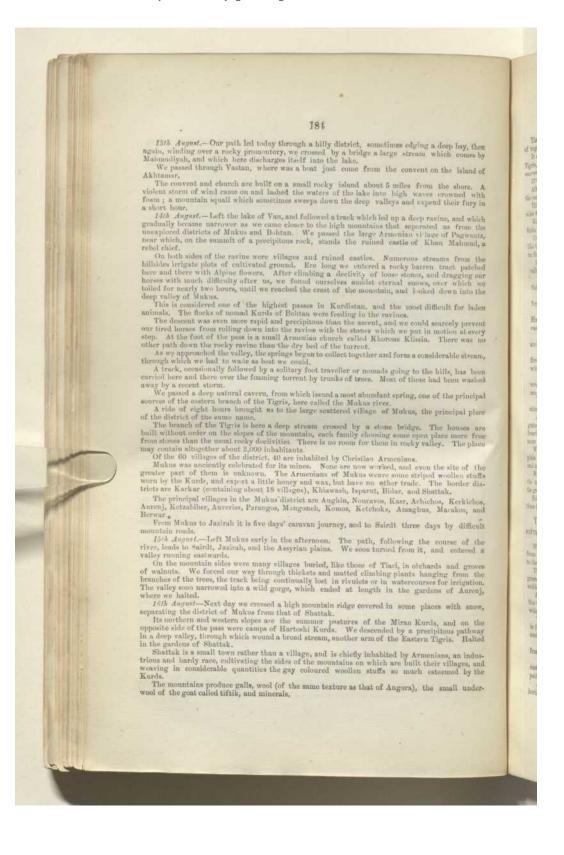
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account go near the Kaimmakam of Julamerk.
Van to Julamerk.
The following is a précis of the account given by Layard of the journey from Van to Julamerk through Merwanen :
101h August.—Left Van, and struck a roos a fine undulating corn country abounding in Christian villages. The soil is well cultivated by dint of much labour. Reached at sumset a deep hay hemmed in by orciards and gardens and sheltered by an amphi theatre of low rocky hills. Halted about a mile from Anukh near a transparent spring in a small theatre of low rocky hills.
glade shelving to the water's edge. <i>Lift August.</i> —Rode across the country in a direct line to the large Armenian convent of Yed Klissia (seven churches), whose gardens on the side of the lofty mountain of Varak are visible from most parts of the plain. It is situated near the mouth of a wooded rawine, half way up bold mountain which ends in snowy peaks.
bold mountain which ends in snowy peaks. 19th AugustLeft gates of the convent of Yedi Klissia in the afternoon, and started down a winding path in the hilkide, and made a short journey of 3½ hours to the village of Artamit of Adremit, and encamped beneath the fruit trees in a garden near the lake.

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and a start of the start of the Woods Shakk and when employ	
The town itself is called by the Armenians Tank and by the Kunds Shokh, and when spoken of together with the numerons villages that surround it, Shattak. It stands near the junction of two considerable streams, forming one of the head waters of the	
The scants and matting with the Bhotan Su. The entire district contains 50 villages and numerous marray or hamlets.	
17th August Left Shokh by a bridge, crossing the principal stream. After a long and difficult ascent we came to a broad green plateau called Tagu, the pastures of	
the people of Shattak, and now covered with their tents and flocks. This bigh ground overlooked the deep valleys, through which wound two streams, and on whose	
sides w-re many smiling gardens and villages. We stopped at an encampment of Miran Kurds, a large and wealthy tribe, pasturing their	
flocks far and wide over the mountains and ravines of Shaltak and Surduz,	
like that of Shartak, chiefly cultivated by Armenians. We crossed a small siream, and according	
ISth August,-Our ride today was over uphand pastures of great ridhness, and through harvor	
Here and there were villages inhabited by Rurds and Armenians. We were now approaching	
the Nesterian districts, and Chilgiri was the first village met with. We passed through this, and stopped in Merwanen, which we found deserted by its inhabitants	
for the Zomas or summer pastures.	
Hartnshi Kurds, near the outlet of a green valley watered by many streams, torning the most	
easterly sources of the Tigris. The mountain rising above us was the boundary between the Pashalies of Van and Hakkiari	
and the watershiel of the Tigris and Zab rivers. On the opposite side the streams, uniting their waters, flowed towards the latter river. The	
first district we entered was that of Lewin, inhabited chienty by Nestorians. The whom population	
with their flocks had deserted the villages for the Zomas. We seconded to the encampment of the people of Billi (elevation 8,612' above sea level), a	
wretched assemblage of dirty hovels, behind which towered, amidst the sternal snows, a hold and majestic peak called Karnessa-on-Daolch.	
20th August Round the base of this mountain we dragged our weary norses along over 100se	
stones, sharp rocks, and through ravines deep in snow. After a wearisome and indeed day gerous ride, we found ourselves on a snowy platform varie-	
After a vertraous and infection groups near the Amarat was visible, distant 145 miles, and pated with alpine plants. From a provincent peak Amarat was visible, distant 145 miles, and bearing north 151° cast. To the east were monutains scarcely less imposing than Ararat, but	
more rocky and more naked, We were drawing near the lofty peaks of Jelu, beneath whose eastern precipice is the Gavvar	(
plain. The Zab valley divided us from them. We could look from the top of the pass into the deep	
and narrow valley through which this river flowed. We descended rapidly by a difficult track, passing here and there encampments of Kards and	
the tents and flocks of the people of Julamerk, until the region of cultivated nexts successful	
Following a precipitous pathway, we soon reached Kochannis, the residence of saar Sainhan,	
" three hours' distant from Julamerk.	
The following is another account of the country between Van and Julamerk extracted from M. Binder's travels in Kurdistan, &c., in September 1886 :	
2675 September Left Van at noon, and for 1 hour followed the road by which we had arrived from Bashkala, and quitted it near a small Armenian village, taking another road branching more	
to the right. The path led along a barren valley bordered by low undulations, on which not a single blade of	
grass could be seen. The weather became menacing, and a heavy han and rain storm broke very	
suddenly on us as we ascended one steep slope.	
the value of Haiguetor, dotted over with several Armenian villages. There are some ruins here which tradition ascribes to Haik, the founder of the Armenian race.	
The road across the plain was very muddy after the storm, the horses sinking to their girths	
in the deep mud. We halted at sunset (about seven hours) in the little village of a small church.	
27th September The night was very cold, and on waking the ground was covered with near	
frost. We left the village at 6 s.m., crossing a wide plain with very fertile soil, shut in to the south-	
east, in the direction in which we are going, by a high ridge with a very abrupt slope. The path over this ridge was known to the villagers as "The road of the forty windings,"	
At the summit the barometer read 1,970 feet above the plain we had just left, while the horizontal distance was barely 3,100 yards.	
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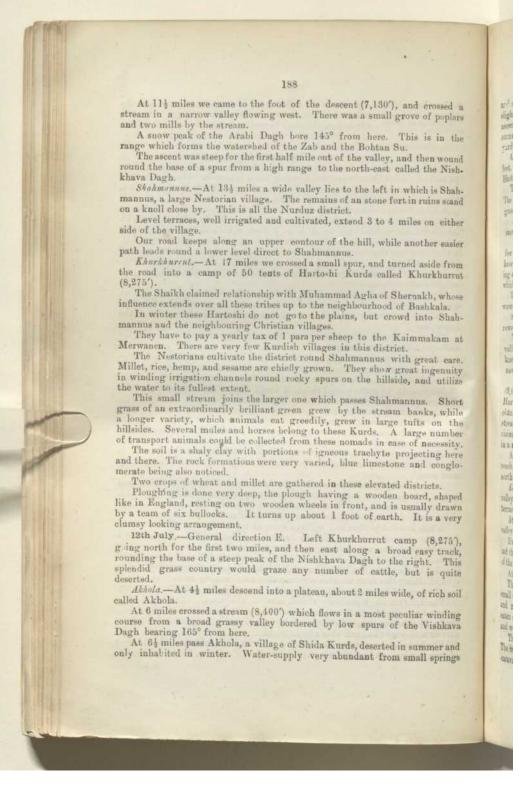
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	The crest was barely 10 yards wide, and we commenced an equally steep descent on the south side. These very steep ascents and descents fatigue the baggage animals very much owing to the constant shifting of the loads.
	From the crest of this ridge we saw lake Van for the last time, with the snowy peak of the Sipan Dagh rising to the north-west beyond it. The Varak Dagh and many of the creats close by preserved traces of yesterday's storm in the snow on their summits.
	We descended, leading our horses down the narrow path, and passed the small village of Bijin- gat, near which is the source of the Semiram Chai, a stream which falls into lake Van, Some time after we passed a very old monastery called Okotswauk (Retreat of men), in which we were told some ancient manuscripts were preserved.
	At 11 A.M. we halted on the bank of a small stream. Some way to the west was a ruined castle, at the foot of which was a small village, and to the east were some normal tents. At 2 o'clock we started again along an easy road over undulating plains covered with dry grass. At 4-30 we passed a small group of buildings, where the multecters wished to halt, but we decided on pushing on to Merwanen, which we thought was only two hours further, but which in reality, was
	much further. There was no path, and we ended by losing our way. Night came on rapidly, and neither moon nor stars were visible. We followed no particular line down a sloping hillside nearly perpendicular in some places. A mule fell down a cliff, and an hour was expended in pulling his up, and putting the load to rights again,
	Struggling on in the dark we lighted on a Kurd camp, the inhabitants of which were most inhospitable, and threatened to rob our baggage. Finally a gnide was procured, who led us to a small Armenian village, where we halted after midnight after having been 14 hours on horseback. 27th September, We arrived today at Merwanen in safety. 28th September, Left the village, and passed some fields of wheat still green, and reached Dime.
	a small Armenian village prettily situated on the slope overlooking a large valley at its junction with another. This stage was a short one, as there were no villages further on, and the stage to morrow was a long one with a bigh range of hills to climb. One portion of the inhabitants of the village lived in tents, and another in the houses. Two large walnut trees grow on the slope close by.
	A party of Kurds attacked us on a hill close by, whither we had gone to take photographs; they broke all our instruments and apparatus, stripped us of our clothing, and left us to find our way back entitivement nus. 29th September.—The nights were very cold at this elevation (7,800'), and the air extremely
	rarched, We left the village at daybreak, and at sunrise had reached the opposite slope of an immense basin at the same elevation as when we left the village. We kept ascending from this point, and had a considerable range in front of us still to get up.
-	Fine rain began to fall, with a high wind, which rendered us numb with cold. The higher we got, the worse the weather became, and snow and sleet became mingled with the rain, so that it was almost impossible to see. The ground became very slippery, and we traversed a narrow ridge having a deep valley on
	either side. At noon we halted, when the weather got clearer and warmer, and we ascended the last ridge. Finally from the summit a splendid view broke on us, a vast chaos of mountain peaks, rocks, and precipices.
M	We were more than 10,000 feet above sea level, and at a similar elevation Mont Blanc is covered with soow. We descended sharply among boulders and broken stones, among which grew quanti- ties of enormous thistles.
a state of the	We were shown some zine mines that had been exploited superficially by the Kurds, and the soil seemed rich in minerals, but the difficulty was how to transport material from such an inacces- sible spot. <i>Kochannis.</i> —To ouv left, at the bottom of a deep narrow valley, could be seen Kochannis, the
	The handst was surrounded by a green patch of these, and, situated at the bottom of an abrupt gorge, overlooked on the east by a rocky hill rising nearly 3,000 feet perpendicularly, and on the other side by extremely steep slope. We descend by a very stony track, passing several cometories. Jalomerk.—At the foot of the hill was a very steep slope, below which we could see Jalamerk surrounded by some scattered groves of trees. The place is situated at the bottom of an immense basis, bordered on the south-east by a high perpendicular cliff, and on the other sides by already
	somewhat less steep. Water comes down the hillside in four small torrents, which units into two branches which join into one torrent at the south corner of the valley, where it passes through a narrow rift in the cliff's to flow into the Grent Zab.
	At the south corner of the valley is the town properly so called, situated on a steep rock 300 yards long and from 80 to 100 yards broad. The Armenian and Nestorian quarter is separate from the rest, and is built on a small mound in the centre of the valley. The town itself is half in ruins, and does not contain more than 100 houses. There are the ruins
	of a fort on the rock in former times, the stronghold of Nurullah Beg.

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187 In the mountain districts in the villages the houses are run one into the recent on fix all 7 April 19 and 19 Description of moun-tain village. In the winter cows, sheep, and animals are crowded in, and give an addi-tional warmth, and keep the temperature above freezing point. tory pill is the strain i ill village d. E. ke Van Entering by the low door, immediately to the left, is a large room with a low roof of thick rafters supported by uprights at intervals. Over the rafters were fascines and two feet of clay. There was one small hole for ventilation. Retruct of usi Whit is mined as were fascines and two feet of city. There was observed as the restriction of the restrict e mol viti in or halt, bar mino which in mino same in mplat oping hilling m model in palay In the floor was the oven, and the heat and smoke inside at this time of year was stifling. d' shiri sura rel, shehilar cars in larsin In one corner was a large brick vat for holding water in the winter to prevent its being frozen. The walls of the house were built of slaty shale and turf sods. Further along the passage were other doors leading into the houses of other families. The villages are usually situated in sheltered positions at the bottom of the and reached he alley at its jec ou, and the u deep valleys. The Kurd nomad tribes in the mountains usually quarter themselves in the the house. It Nestorian villages for the winter. photographe; de e tu dind nor n 11th July .- General direction E.N.E. Left Merwanen (8,095') following a broad well-defined track over undulating clay hills. Several fields of millet and sesame were passed and quantities of good hay still uncut. Stian.—At 24 miles passed Stian, a small Nestorian village, at the head of a grassy valley similarly situated to Merwanen. At the miles accessed a small server (8,000), and decouded a mile access he sir extrem site shipe of a of the set of the At 44 miles crossed a small spur (8,000'), and descended a wide grassy At 4; miles crossed a small spur (0,000), and descended a wide grassy valley, following a small stream. Tall white and red clover, ryegrass, two small kinds of vetch, and numerous English flowers and grasses grew in great abundance. There were numerous springs in the hillside, and district looks as if it would support a very much larger population. Only a few cattle and sheep were seen. The Higher we rain, so that it a deep valley a and the last ville tain peaks, with were seen. Sekunis.—At 71 miles we reached the bottom of the valley (6,925'), and crossed a large stream in two branches, each 40 yards broad and 2 feet deep. On the other bank is the Nestorian village of Sekunis. This stream is one of the many forming the upper waters of the Bohtan Su. Hang is give hich gree qui Curds, and ties and an mer A few stunted poplars and willows grow along the banks. These are the first trees seen since leaving Maidan Jashush. A large herd of cows and a few water buffaloes were grazing by the stream bank. Several tracks lead up and down the valley, and the hills look easy and rounded to the right and left. Our track is a broad clay path ascending a wide spur, dividing this from another stream valley also running west m Kochernia # ettern of an ibre niarly, and mile parter and enterin sold are brinn form of an inner are sides by dep The general direction of the main valley also running west. The general direction of the main valley from Sekunis is 295°. The Lahijan Dagh is clearly visible now to the west. It overlooks the to branches alit valley of the Bhotan Su from the south. At 94 miles we reached the top of the spur (7,970'), and descended a long a steep red il marine is appear narrow valley by the bank of a small stream. The hill slopes are, as a rule, rounded, with isolated volcanic-looking peaks of rock jutting out here and there. There are the rat 2 B 2



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189 int med nrd streams. Ascend gradually a broad grassy slope, and at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles dip slightly into a narrow V-shaped valley with a stream flowing west. The road ascends steeply out to the head of this (10,235'), and at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles reach the summit of a *col* called the Geshkalin Pass (11,050'). There is small graveinve of prin tis it is to yard at the summit. of this was GESHKALIN PASS .- On either side steep rounded hills rise about 2,000 Let the State feet. This is the Barajul Dagh, and constitutes the watershed between the Bhotan Su and the Zab, towards which we descend. The general level of the Barajul Dagh is from 13,000 to 13,500 feet. which is Star The summits of the hills are sometimes rocky peaks, but the sides are t in runs sa grassy, with numerous small springs. All round the horizon from 90° to 300° is a continuous chain of high nils o de snowelad mountains. Although this is a considerably higher level than the Boshik pass, there are few snow drifts, and the edge of the plateau near Maidan Jashush seemed to have the coldest elimate. Commence descent from the head of the pass, follow-ing a valley bordered with shelving grassy slopes. Several springs were passed, which quickly joined and formed a large stream. another anis ued aside free Khurkt-The soil is a rich black loan, and the remains of several former camp grounds rasht, when were passed. Suriskhan Falley.—The descent is easy at first, but the valley gets nar-rower, and soon becomes V-shaped with steep stony sides. Two long spurs, with a line of rounded steep summits, run parallel to the into Shi mmakan s Two long spurs, with a line of rounded steep summits, can particle to the valley on either side. The grass gets poorer as we descend; quantities of karnoch and gavvan were seen, and the slopes get steeper and barer; and are now of a loose shale. This is called the Sariskan valley. At 184 miles the valley sinks to the right, and we follow a 2-feet ledge (9,610') along to hillside, gradually trending to the left. A few camps of Hartoshi Kurd with their flocks were noticed on the hillsides. A good view is determined the four second to the start of the second view is prest an at togenut and utili Infrom the analysis when their nocks were noticed on the hilfides. A good view is obtainable from here of the country towards the Zab (Route XII). The Sariskan stream flows in a direction  $125^\circ$  in a narrow valley bordered by grassy terraces using one above the other. On reaching the plain it cuts its way to the Zab in a narrow ravine 50 feet to 80 feet deep bordered by low cliffs. At 203 miles we turn sharp to the left along a contour of the hill and reach a col (0.935) dividing the Savishan from any the scientific with the the us. Short aks, while ts on the rge numbe a nacessity jecting he reach a col (9,325') dividing the Sariskan from another similar valley to the and cough north-east. Kenrik .- From the col the road descends diagonally the right side of the districts. valley, passing the village of Keurik deep down to the left on a little grassy bourd, ships terrace. soully draw At 22 miles the path led down a very steep slope into the bottom of the It IS A WO valley (8,245'), and then followed the bank of a small torrent. Every loop of the stream is cultivated with patches of wheat and barley, mp (8,215) and the irrigation cuts are sometimes led for 3 or 4 miles along the contours ad easy trid e right. Th of the hills. At 25 miles the level of the Bashkala plain is reached (7,700' This plain is a broad terrace of rich gravelly soil, irrigated by various small stream from the Barakul Dagh, and extending south-east to the Zab and north-east to Bashkala; the streams flow across it in deep ravines eaten out of the soft soil. Bashkala could be seen now bearing 25° from here, but is out ide, of nebs and we joined a broad gravelly track which leads across the plain towards it. This is one of the two roads from Bashkala to Julamerk across the hills. ulig with the Visibn The other road follows the Zab valley more to the south-east. Several mule caravans were met on their way to Julamerk. Every one in the caravan was in someral a small sprag



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190 armed with a long gun, spear, dagger or some weapon, as the country between this and Julamerk was in a very disturbed state. At 30 miles Bashkala (7,915') was reached, the foot of the hills being skirted all the way. Several rocky valleys similar to the Sariskan valley open into the plain, down which streams run. The part of the pa Weather today cloudy with a few showers.

At 55 min fall them Minh

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## BASHKALA. This place occupies a most important strategic position at the head of one of the principal lines of communication from Mosul through Hakkiari into the Armenian plateau round Van. This is implied in the name which signifies fort at the head of the pass. To the north and east of it extends an undulating open country with few natural obstacles up to the Russian frontier. To the south-west leads the main road through Julamerk and Amadiyeh to Mosul. To the south-east is an easy road through Diza to Urmia. To north-west run also an easy track over the hills to Van. To the eastward is a good road to Khoi and Salmas and Tabriz over the

Persian frontier.

Bashkala is a town of 2,000 houses or 10,000 inhabitants, most of which are Kurds. There are 300 houses of Armenians and 200 of Jews, and some 50 Perkurds. There are not nouses of Armenians and 200 of sews, and some so Per-sians lately settled here. The town has increased greatly of late years, induce-ment having been given by the Turks for Jews to settle. Fifty Jews had arrived quite lately, driven over the Russian frontier. Some 40 years ago

arrived quite lately, driven over the Russian frontier. Some 40 years ago there were no Jews, but a quarter was then assigned them, and they have since increased in numbers. Several new houses were being built. The place is situated on the side of a gravelly spur from the range behind, and on a steep spur higher up the hillside is a castle in ruins, once an important Kurdish stronghold. The principal streets are wide and fairly clean. The houses are of sundried bricks, and are built each with a small courtyard. There is no regular bazar, but numerous small shops are scattered about the town. Good carpenter's and smith's work is done here, and English cloth and goods are to be found in some quantity in the shops, brought from Tribizond through Erzrum and Van. Tribizond through Erzrum and Van.

Tribizond through Erzrum and Van. The water supply is good all the year round, and is from two small streams from the hill behind, led in channels through the streets. The Hakkiari Waliat, of which this place was the capital until two years ago, has now been dissolved. A Mutaserif lives here now, appointed under the Wali of Van; and the whole of Hakkiari is part of the Van Waliat. A Mir Alai (General) and about 1,000 regular soldiers, made up of three battalions, and forming part of the VIth Army Corps, are quartered here. They marched out one day for drill, and practised the attack formation on the hillside near my tent. They were well in hand, and carried out the move-ments with a good deal of method and precision. They were armed with the Martini Peabody rifle, and wore new blue uniforms. They have a very miscellaneous sort of equipment. miscellaneous sort of equipment.

The barracks are two rows of low buildings of sundried bricks, two stories high

There is a Persian Consul appointed here for the first time some eight months ago. He is a Shahzada, and speaks French fluently like most of the higher Persian officials.

The newer houses are surrounded by rows of poplars; otherwise no trees can be seen anywhere on the plain, and the landscape is very bleak. There are no fruit gardens, and besides cabbages few vegetables can be got to grow. Most of the fruit, grapes, &c., are brought from the Sulduz plain over the Persian frontier.

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192 The range behind the town runs in a general direction 25°, and the road to Van can be seen skirting along the base of it for some distance. Immediately below, stretching to the Zab valley, is the Bashkala plain now covered with good grass, and on which several herds of cattle and sheep were grazing. It is irrigated by numerous small streams diverted from the hills. The soil is a The gift A The bit of the second s rich gravelly clay, and the chief crops are millet, barley, wheat, and sesame. Wheat is now ripening. Lying east from here beyond the Zab rises the Mur Dagh, a range running along the Persian frontier, consisting of a line of low rounded summits, and with its sides scored by some deep impracticable looking ravines. To the south-east rise a mass of very high mountains belonging to the dis-tricts of Baz, Jelu, and Diz. Two prominent peaks in these mountains were the Tura Daouil and Tura Bermarghi, which rise to a height of 17,2% feet and 15,800 feet respectively. The greater part of the range is covered with per-petual snow. This range was seen closer from the Gavyar plain. Little wood is used in Baiblean for fraward cowdrage and "graypan" Little wood is used in Bashkala for firewood, cowdung and "gavvan" being chiefly employed. The latter is collected on the neighbouring hills, and brought in by strings of donkeys. Some very fine mules were noticed passing here in the various caravans, and this would be a favourable point for collecting transport for an army. The chief caravan traffic is with Persia. Some Armenians here complained that a few years ago they endeavoured to emigrate to America, but were hindered from doing so at Constantinople. There is one Protestant Christian family here. In the Bashkala plain and at several points along the route were groups of enormous blocks of stone, 6 feet to 8 feet square, piled one on the other as if they were the remains of the walls of buildings. The climate in winter is very severe. Snow commences to fall about the middle of October, and remains on the ground until Climate. April. Last year the end of August saw the nearer hills still covered. The town is ? feet above the sea, and the general level of the plain is 7,700 feet. Beyond suffering from the severity of the winter climate, the place is very healthy. The noon temperature now was  $72^{\circ}$ , and the climate rather like an English June. The nights were cold, the temperature being  $60^{\circ}$  at 9 P.M. Routes from Bashkala. From Bashkala to Van is two days across the hills (50 miles). There is a telegraph office in Bashkala, and the clerk, an Armenian, is able to telegraph in European characters. Lines run to Tabriz through Salmas and Dilman and to Julamerk and Diza, also to Van by the post road. To old Salmas the stages are given by Colonel Bell thus : Miles. (1) Khana-i-Sur ... 27 (2) Old Salmas ... 221 ... TOTAL .... 491 It is the route principally used by caravans to Salmas, and is also used as an alternative route to Urmia to that which we took through Diza.

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Bashkala to Van.	
The following is a précis of this route followed by M. Binder in 1886 :	
cout Contaction I aft Dashhala at S.O.1 M	
The telegraph followed the line of road which skirted along the root of the chain of this which	
We followed for a short distance a new military road begun by an Austrian Angineer maneer	
M. Alexandre, who was then staying in Bashkala. Three hours from Bashkala we passed the small hamlet of Choukh, and from this point turned	
north-west up a bare rocky hillside, the road being stony in some places. We passed some patches of green grass by the bank of the small streams which flowed down the hillside, and reached the summit of the ascent at an elevation which the barometer	
A fine panorama opened out from here, and we seemed to command an occan of mountains	
There was a regular chaos of crests, peaks, and precipices, an of them quite one of crest, said	
a brick red colour ; others blue, green, grey or violet. The descent was fairly easy, passing to our left a small village called Silh.	
We followed a ravine, in which howed a stream which connected in very summer properties at the head of the pass, but gradually increased into a torrent as we descended.	
It receives from the south a large tributary, and the valley commences to close in. At a sudden turning of the road it again opens out, and across the deflie was an isolated rock	
At a simulation to the foot of Mahmudiah, occupying a very strong position. At the base of the rock, separated from it by a stream, is a small village called Khosh Δb. The	
nonses are for the most part in this in a to worldiers here. The outwork of the castle consists of a There is a small Turkish post and a few soldiers here. The outwork of the castle consists of a wall forming an encients about 500 yards square. The principal castle is situated on a rock with	
scarped sides from 200 to 300 feet high. It occupies the south-east corner of the enciente, and commands the defile through which the	
Bashkala road emerges. At the east face was a prominent round tower forming the corner of the eastle.	
The enginete wall continues flanked at intervals by small round towers, but, instead of completely	
surrounding the rock, ascends to a neighbouring mound, and includes another small fort on it. Inside the wall, in the space between this mound and the principal rock, are the ruins of some	
houses used by refugees in time of siege. The main entrance gate once stood on the sweet face, but an enormous breach now replaces it.	
We ascended the rock by a roundabout path up some stairs cut in the rock, and reached the inner gate of the castle, the only entrance into the keep.	1
The case is only 2 feet high, and studded with enormous nails. The lintel and side pieces are	
enormous blocks of cut stone, while over head are some curious inscriptions. It is situated at the foot of a large masonry round tower some 30 feet in diameter, perched on	
a jutting portion of the same rock that forms the foundation of the castle. The doorway being choked inside with fallen d&bris, we elimbed up a large breach into the	
interior. Nothing but the outer walls of the castle star remain, an the interior rooms having been	
21st September,Left Khosh Ab at 10 a.M., and started across some bare desolate country through a series of low undulations. Hares, gazelle, and partridge were plentiful. Panthers were	
also wild to wait	
The valley grow wider as we descended, and the stream which we followed increased in size, and received several large affluents on either bank. It is now 15 to 20 feet broad, and flows in	
several shallow channels. The banks are bordered by furze and other shrubs, and the grass near the water grows thick	
and high. It is known as the Tersan or Khosh Ab Chai, and flows eventually into lake Van.	
The stream valley makes a sharp turn between two mins with steep rocky sides which overnang	
the water. There is a small ruined bridge here, and we forded the stream in preference to trying it.	
The stream extends to lake Van, getting wider towards the shores of the lake. The soil is	
In the distance we could see the two small numers of Zerman and Alfred Stan, each containing	
not more than 100 innabilations. The sky suddenly clouded over, and a very violent storm of wind and rain came upon us almost before we were aware of it. The rain fell in torrents for about half an hour, when all become	
We passed through the little village of Norkieg, and ascended the last ridge that separated us from lake Van. The clay soil of the ascent became very slippery after the shower ascending the	6
slope. We reached the summit of the col at a sudden turning of the read, and the plain of Van broke	
into view.	
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In the centre was the rock citadel overlooking the town enscenced in a wide stretch of gardens; to the north-west, beyond the lake, the lofty peak of the Sipan Dagh. To the eastward was the Varak Dagh, and to the west was the blue sheet of the lake reaching almost to the houses of the town.

At two o'clock we entered the outer gardens of Van, and on entering the town we stayed at the Mission House of the Dominican fathers.

Route No. XII.-Bashkala to Urmia via Gavvar.

#### 14th to 18th July.

		STAGES.		 Hours	DISTANCE,	IN MILES.	.Inte per	
	Ling	STAGES,		marching.	Interme- dinte.	Total,	dien, miles pe hour,	
Sarderan				 6.25	23	23	3.67	
Diza	- m - 2			 9:00	31.5	545	3.20	
Gangachin			***	 9.25	35.2	90	3-85	
Hassar	***		***	 5.20	21	111	3-64	
Urmia		***		 4.70	14	125	3.00	

This route, which we took to Urmia, is one main route used by caravans; another route, also used, is through the Salmas plain.

14th July .- Left Bashkala, and followed a broad gravelly track south-west

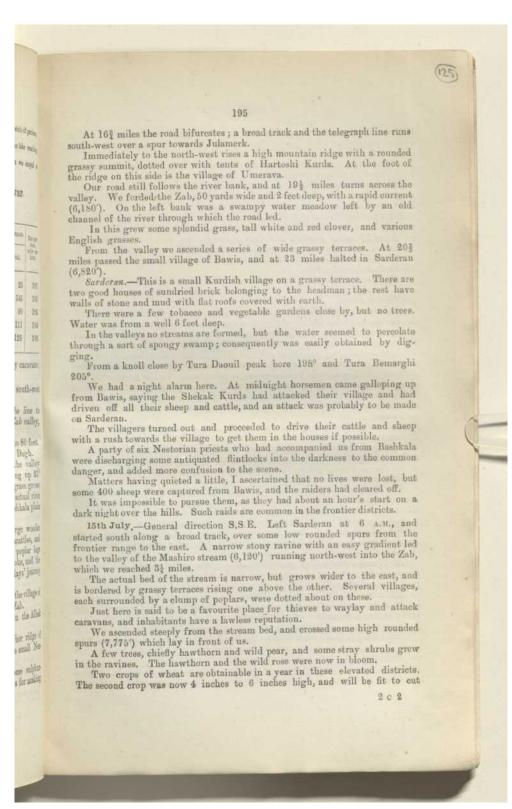
Ath July. Here basiness, and bounded a transformer one for the line to The road follows the telegraph line of two wires—one for the line to Diza, and the other for Julamerk; these separate at Karmi in the Zab valley, when the Diza line strikes direct across the hills.

At 6 miles we crossed a ravine 3 to 400 yards broad and sunk 50 to 80 feet below the plain level, in which flows a large stream from the Barajul Dagh. Reached at 9 miles a flat cultivated terrace (6,660') alongside the valley of the Zab. The river valley itself is about one mile broad, running up 27° of the Zab. The river valley itself is about one mile broad, running up  $2\tilde{i}^{\circ}$ from here; the river winds from side to side of it, and some rich grass grows by the banks. The country generally is absolutely treeless. The actual river valley is bordered by low earth eliffs, which merge into the Bashkala plain on one side and the Mur Dagh on the other. Ploughing is done in deep furrows, as in England, by a large wooden plough drawn by 6 or 8 ozen. Several loads of firewood, wattles, and poplar trunks were met on their way into Bashkala. The larger poplar logs are drawn by a pair of oxen—one end of the trunk tied on the yoke, and the other trailing along the ground. The firewood has to come two dors' immer

are drawn by a pair of oxen-one end of the trunk fied on the yoke, and the other trailing along the ground. The firewood has to come two days' journey from the Zab valley near Karmi. *Kottibava.*—At 11<sup>3</sup> miles we crossed another ravine near the village of Kattibava, on a large stream from the hills flowing towards the Zab. The Zab is here known as the Albaki Su, because it rises in the Albak district some 40 miles to the north of this.

The Zab is here known as the Albaki Su, because it rises in the Albak district some 40 miles to the north of this. On the left bank is a flat plain gradually rising to the higher ridge of the Mur Dagh behind. Hanjoulis, Kelago, Autess, and Argi are small Nes-torian villages on the lower slopes of this range. The road gradually descends into the river valley, passing some sulphur-ous springs, from which the pure mineral is collected by the Kurds for making powder. It is found deposited on the stones beside the springs.

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٥٩ظ] (٢٥٥/١٣)

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in about three months' time. The first crops have just been harvested. Also several patches of a tall purple-flowered vetch used either as green fodder or dried for winter us

At 81 miles pass Takurava, at 91 Disbern, and at 11 miles Maniss, all small Kurdish villages surrounded by a few trees and orchards.

Small Kurdish villages surrounded by a few trees and orchards. The hillsides abound in small streams and springs, and the water-supply is very abundant. The long grass by the streams and "karnoch" on the hill-sides were being cut as hay and stored for the winter. After passing Maniss (7,250'), the road turns south-west down a long descent towards the valley of the Mihaila Gavvari river, which lay at our feet. After 23 miles reached the foot of the incline, the last 600 yards of the descent being very steep zigzags down the end of a spur (6,000'). The Mihaila Gavvari flows north-west to join the Zab at Karmi on the Bashkala-Julamerk route.

Bashkala-Julamerk route. The stream is here 60 yards wide and 3 feet to 4 feet deep with a rapid

current over rocks and boulders. There are occasional deeper pools, and it is not fordable here

Low trees and shrubs line the banks, willow, pear, apple and ash chiefly.

Low trees and shrubs line the banks, willow, pear, apple and ash chiefly. On the left bank the slope rises in a succession of grassy terraces and easy slopes to a lofty snow range, a continuation of the Jelu mountains to the south. This range runs generally parallel to the Mihaila Gavvari stream until it joins the hills overlooking the Zab valley. Missionaries going from Gavvar to Julamerk in summer usually cross the summit of the range without much difficulty, taking a direct line between the two places. To the north-west, and situated about half way up the hillside, are Dadi and Pirkauli, both Nestorian willages, and five other villages out of sight. A narrow track follow the line of the valley on this bank towards the Zab, and a puth leade down thesicht head. the valley on this bank towards the Zab, and a path leads down the right bank to Karmi.

Our route continues up the right bank of the river, which here almost fills up the narrow valley. The path is easy for mules, and the Turks have lately been cutting

and revetting some zigzags in the worst bits. This is almost the only road by which they can send troops from Bashkala to Diza to keep in order the Kurdish districts round Gavvar.

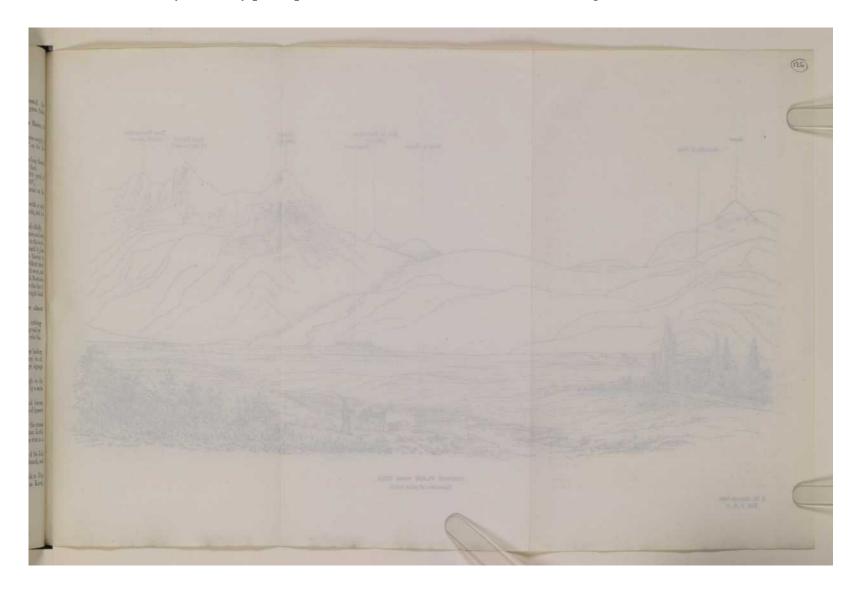
The distance of 34 miles in this valley and the descent of the spur leading The distance of 34 miles in this valley and the descent of the spur leading down to it are the only difficult points for the passage of field artillery in all this route. Widening the track in the valley and cutting longer zigzags in the slope would make this passable in a short time. Several streams enter from the western slopes of the Mur Dagh on the Persian frontier, and the country towards the frontier is cut up by a series of deep valleys flowing generally east to west. At 17 miles the valley gradually widens; the hills recede and become more rounded; the soil is a mixture of shale and clay, with patches of igneous rock here and there.

Fock here and there. Muhammad Agha Keupri.—At 18 miles is a wooden bridge over the stream called Muhammad Agha's bridge built by the Shaikh of the Oramar Kurds. It is a strong construction of 30 feet span, and is of great use, as the river is a foaming torrent, and impossible to ford at any point. From the left bank roads lead to the districts on the east slope of the Jelu manutains, it is a long day's mark from here over the hill to Julamerk and

mountains; it is a long day's march from here over the hill to Julamerk, and the highest point of the range to be crossed is 14,000 feet. The telegraph line (one wire on wooden poles) from Bashkala to Diza rejoins our road here. It follows the Bashkala-Julamerk line as far as Karmi,



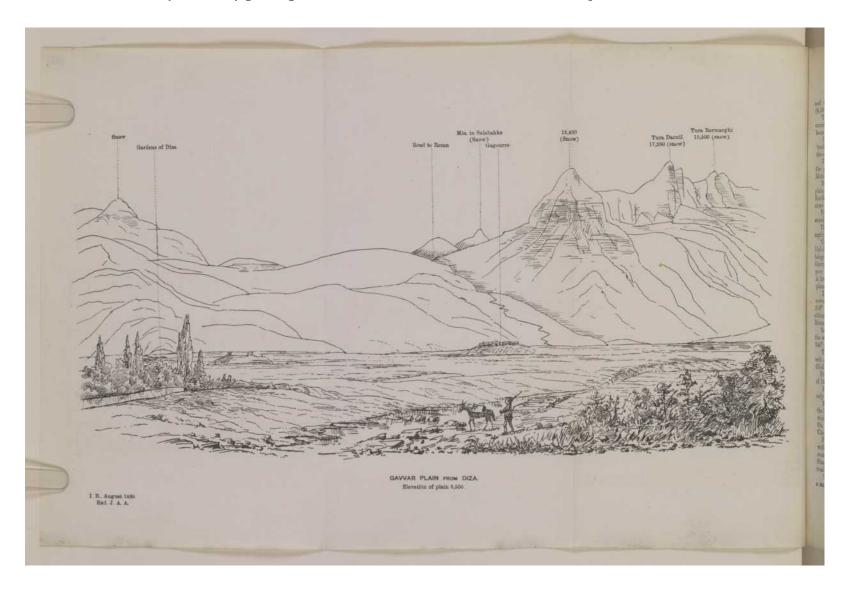
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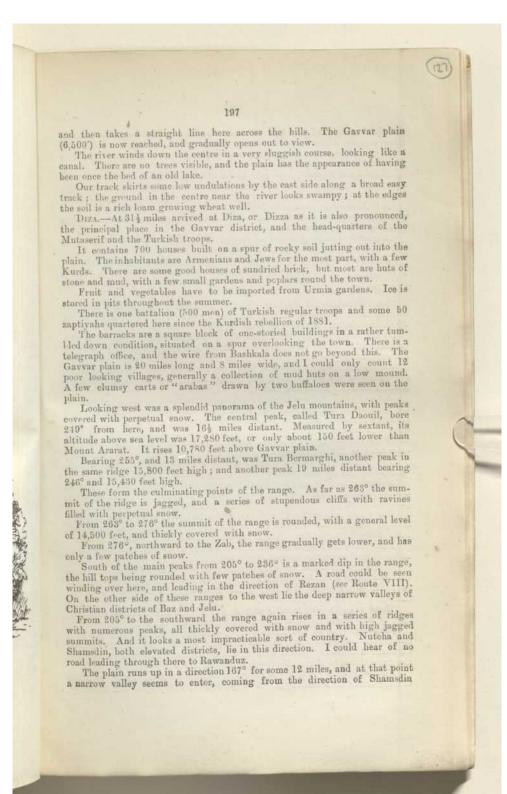


"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٢٢ظ] (٣١٢/٢٥٧)



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198 and Nutcha. A broad road led up the plain in this direction from Diza to some ni 10: 50 legist large villages which could be seen at the mouth of the valley. The Kurds build their villages in the most inaccessible places, so as to get away if possible from the Turkish authorities. Nutcha and Shamsdin are said to be elevated wooded districts, but no trees could be seen in any direction either on the plain or on the mountain The Nu in pass 1 in data slopes A little wood is obtainable in Diza, and "tezek" or cowdung cakes are almost exclusively used for firewood. Several poplar logs, were met on the 加加 road being dragged into Diza. A good deal of fever is said to prevail here in the summer and autumn, caused probably by the swamps in the centre of the plain. en ce ce pa, i tobe Jaritist The winter climate is very severe. The road we came from Bashkala can usually be kept open, if sufficient caravans use it, and tiges to be Climate. Climate, keep the snow drifts trodden down. This is the case with all the roads here in the winter. ter latin long the D Josefield 16th July .- General direction N. E. Left Diza, taking the principal caravan road to Urmia. At starting kept up a valley with a large stream 11 miles wide, but gradually getting narrower. It is a broad gravelly track with a slight ascending gradient. The hills on either hand are rounded with easy slopes giving good grazing for sheep and cattle. Hay was being saved for the winter. 11日1月 quash in alations The Berry mittes Shaikh Amir.—At 6 miles the valley has narrowed to 400 yards, and on a spur across the valley was a half ruined castle, the residence of Shaikh Amir, a chief of the Shekak Kurds. 語論lation i find t Amir, a chief of the Shekak Kurds. Delasi Gadaji Pass.—The road continues up the valley, crossing and recross-ing the little stream, ontil at 13<sup>3</sup> miles from Diza the rounded summit of the range is reached at a point called the Delasi Gaduji pass (7,680'). An easy descent is commenced into the valley of another large stream from the Mur Dagh to the north. This is the upper waters of the Nazlu Chai, which we prose later on in the Useria value. his leaf jith Jub Bitly # cross later on in the Urmia plain. inesial inte Inte Orac Inte Zan Hote Zan The Mur Dagh is some 6 miles distant on a bearing of 315°. The summits have still a few patches of snow on them. A high ridge also runs parallel to the road to the south, and from 4 to 5 miles distant. Millet, wheat, sesame, wheat mixed with vetches were the CA REP. M principal crops. min The valley gets gradually wider as we descend, and at 18 miles is about 2 miles wide, formed by a series of terraces and slopes rising from the stream bed. Several streams join from the direction of the Mur Dagh. Bazirga.—At 21 miles the half ruined village of Barsan was passed, and pria provi nted from a la constanti da constanti da la constanti da la constanti da constanti at 29 miles Bazirga was reached (5,800'). In Bazirga are about 20 inhabited houses, but it was once much larger, until the Kurds fortified the kuoll near it during Shaikh Obeidullah's rebellion in 1881. No supplies, not even bread, was obtainable here, so we pushed There was a Turkish frontier post of a Yuzbashi and 50 men encamped close by for the protection of caravans from raiders. Like the whole of the Turko-Persian frontier, these districts are in a chronic state of disturbance, and bands of nomad tribes raid over the border. Caravans of mules and ponies were met carrying baskets of fruit and bags of rice from Urmia to Diza. No rice is grown in Gavvar. *Persian Frontier.*—At 30½ miles we crossed the frontier, marked by a pile of loose stones, on a small spur. At 32½ miles the valley opens out suddenly, in the second se a fie gade

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	(120)	7
	9	
190*		
and we emerged into the Baradost plain. At 351 miles we halted at		
Gangachin, a small village in the centre of it (5,495').		
Baradost Plain.—The plain of Baradost is 6 to 8 miles long [and 3 to 4 broad, surrounded by low rounded hills.		
The Nazlu Chai, which we have followed down the valley from the head		
of the pass, turns down the centre of the plain in a direction 140°, and some 7		
miles down disappears between some high spurs in a deep rocky gorge. North of Baradost is a similar plain divided from this by a few undula-		
tions. A stream, a tributary of Nazlu Chai, flows from it through Gangachin.		
The plain contains a very fertile gravely soil, and grows fine wheat crops, one crop standing ripe, and ready to cut, with another by the side of it		
green, 4 inches to 6 inches high, and not fit to cut for another 3 months.		
Notwithstanding its fertility, there are only a few small poor looking villages to be seen on the plain. This is chiefly due to the disturbed state of		
these frontier districts and constant raids of the Herki and Shekak Kurds.		
During the night a caravan was entirely looted on the road close by. Near the village is a square fort with mud walls 3 feet to 4 feet thick and		
10 feet high, of about 200 yards side, situated on a small mound. It was		
begun as a defence against Kurdish raids in 1881, but has never been finished.		
The inhabitants of the village are chiefly Armenians with some Kurds. This Baradost plain is very likely to be confused with Baranduz, another		
plain to the south of Urmia,		
17th JulyGeneral direction E. Left camp, and started along a broad		
track down the plain, rejoining the main road from Diza after 3 miles. The road turns east, leaving the plain and ascending the line of low undu-		
lations, bounding it in that direction. The hills are quite bare, the grass		
being withered up now, with no trees except a few stray pear and willow. At 8 miles descended into the valley of a small stream flowing south to		~
join the Nazlu Chai.	(	
Shortly after ascended a rounded ridge by an easy path, and again descended into the Zangachin valley, also with a stream flowing towards the		1
Nazla Chai.		
From Zangachin crossed another ridge, and entered a broad flat basin in which the Kurdish village of Ishkasu is situated. Some "arabas" or country		
carts were seen here for the first time. In Baradost were sledges drawn		
by two pairs of bullocks carrying corn down the hills. There is a small garden growing beans, cucumbers, melons, and potatoes near the village,		
watered from springs close by.		
At 12 miles reached the edge of the plateau (clevation 6,080'), and		
opened out an extensive view of the country to the east. At our feet was the fertile plain of Urmia, dotted with numerous large villages and dense		
orchards, looking a perfect paradise to us, who had scarcely seen a tree since		
leaving Shernakh on the 3rd July. Beyond the plain extended, till lost in the haze, the glimmering blue sheet of water forming Urmia		
lake.		
Descend a broad easy track, until, at the foot of a long spur, we reach the village of Hassan, where we halted (4,840').		
Hassan,-Near the village was a fruit garden surrounded by a strong	5	
mud wall 15 feet high, forming a square enclosure 600 yards side, with round flanking towers at the corners.		
This belongs to Sir Agha Mir Pani, commanding the troops in Urmia		
who has a large house with extensive stables here. We found him encamped in the garden, and were received in the most hospitable manner. He drives	1	
in the Barnen, and were received in the most nearlinging manner. The drive		
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200 in an antiquated sort of barouche from Urmia, and usually spends the summer here in tents. The garden is well kept, growing apricots, almonds, pears, apples, and vines, besides cucumbers, melons, potatoes, badinjan, and other vegetables. The apricots were ripe now, and the grapes just commencing. Tenis is The gardén is irrigated by a stream from the valley, and for drinking there is a large well. Water from an irrigation channel is never good to drink, being flat and stale distant o bat from 臣守 On a mound above the village are the ruins of an old mud fort. - mty The village is just on the edge of the Urnia plain (4,600'). Eastward to the lake is an extremely fertile country, with numerous villages and large frait orchards. The wheat and barley crops were being cut now. The weather was very pleasant for marching; the sun was powerful, it it it 16 ft 10 abis. It although the noon temperature was not above 80°. the I 18th July .- General direction S.E. Left Hassan, and following a broad in site M track over the plain towards Urmin. Natla.—At 3 miles passed through the large village of Nazlu, half Armenian and half Persian. The houses were well built of sundried bricks, each with an elevated wooden framework, on which the family sleeps at night. stopped were there if is cell card They is a mapping by each with an elevated wooden tramework, on which the family sleeps at hight. Half a mile further forded the Nazh Chai, a large stream with two channels, 50 feet wide and 2 feet deep, in a gravelly bed 300 to 400 yards wide. In winter this ford is not practicable, and the only means of crossing is at the bridge at Shungar Ali, 3 miles lower down. Carts are used on the plain, but only for bringing in corn from the fields, So and hence for inverse of any length is pair animals being invariable. masido Berates abah staid and al &c., and never for journeys of any length; pack animals being invariably Risemployed for this. From Nazlu is a broad easy track to Urmia, reached at 14 miles from Hassan and 11 from Nazlu. Several large villages with orchards were passed on the way. Most of these had large enclosures with high mud walls for defence in case of Kurdish raids. In two villages they were at work building, interio las norgi nirg Di stada and evidently expected a repetition of the raids of 1881. This route from Bashkala forms an important line of communication. ntial mol It is passable for field artillery throughout, with the exception of a short dis-tance in the valley of the Mihaila Gavvari stream just before reaching Gavvar life town, w plain. A little road making would soon make this right, 民間曲 entine There are a about tary in time Mag wilder 109 109 100 ui là cr (0 f There are fair families Line to the later of the Lichandis int strong The Amer sim a mile the last TLL.

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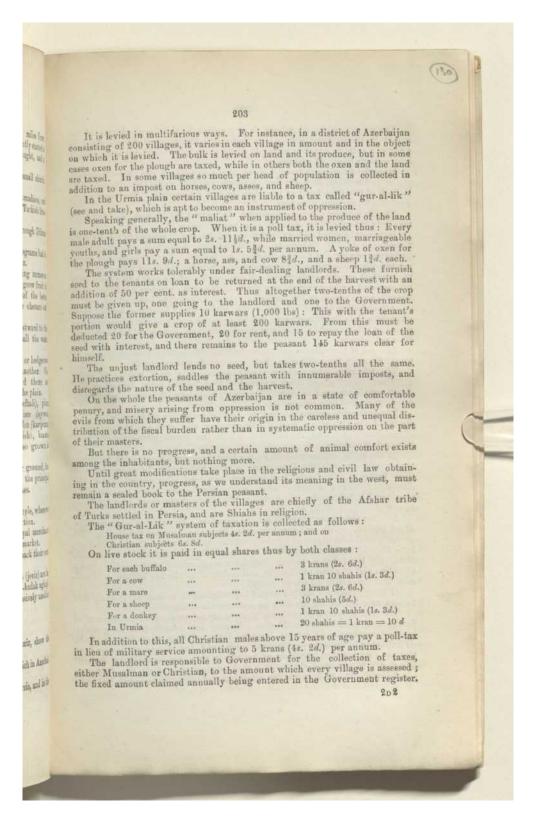
# t Elth and the URMIA Urmia is a town of 7,000 houses with 35,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, situ-如山 ated in the centre of an extremely fertile, thickly populated country, 12 miles distant from the western shore of the lake of the same name. er gala The city is surrounded by a wall with 7 gates, and is built partly of mud and partly of sundried bricks, the gates being of burnt brick, closed every evening by heavy wooden doors. and has The wall is flanked at intervals by circular bastions, and is 20 to 25 feet high, 6 to 10 feet thick at the base, and 2 feet at the top with banquette and loopholes. It is irregularly built, and several portions are crumbling and unfinished. On the east side, facing the lake, it is most complete, and is there quite 30 feet high. On the south it is breached in several places, and has no banquette. It would be useful to keep out Kurdish troops armed with rifles only, Nania, Ial but could easily be breached by field artillery. There is a ditch 15 to 20 yards wide and from 10 to 12 feet deep, filled in some places by stagnant pools. The small water channels which supply the town are led over on hollow tree trunks. ried him 日前開 o echimado There are several country seats of Persian officials, &c., dotted among the orchards outside the town, and a few well built houses in the town with open courtyards and fountains, ornamented with coloured tiles in the usual Persian style. Water-supply of the town is drawn by canals from the Sahar or Urmia river, which flows about 14 miles to the south of the town. It is led in river, which flows about 14 miles to the south of the town and must in its iles from small channels through the streets and houses of the town, and must in its course get very contaminated. Some houses get their water from wells. The streets are wide for a Persian town, but the majority of the houses are wretched mud huts, and there are no public building of any size. in passel valle fot The principal building is the arsenal, an enclosed building in the centre of the town, with high brick walls having a round tower at each corner. The courtyard is about 250 yards square, and contains 13 bronze 6-pr. smoth-bore guns, and one small brass howitzer, with limbers and stores. At present unicatio sheet la ng Garat there are three regiments of regular troops quartered here armed with Werndl There are several unenclosed graveyards inside the walls which disfigure There are several unenclosed graveyards inside the walk which distigure the town very much. A very ancient Nestorian church and the graves of the three Magi are shown. Urmia is also reputed to be the birthplace of Zoroaster. About 4 mile outside the east gate is the Christian village of Digala, near which is a large mound of ashes, the remnant of a fireworshipper's temple. There are 100 houses of Nestorians in a separate quarter near the south gate, and 50 or 60 families of Jews. and 50 or 60 families of Jews. There are five American Presbyterian missionaries who live here with their families, and two missionaries of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Mission to the Nestorian Christians, who were established here in 1886. Another of the latter lives with Mar Shimun, the Patriarch of the Nestorians, at Kochannis. There is also a Dominican mission of priests and sisters who work among the large Christian population of the Urmia and Salmas plains. The American mission has a house in the town for the winter, and another about a mile to the south, outside the gates, called the College, where are their about a mile to the south, outside the gates, called the College, where are their schools, &c. 2 D VOL. I.



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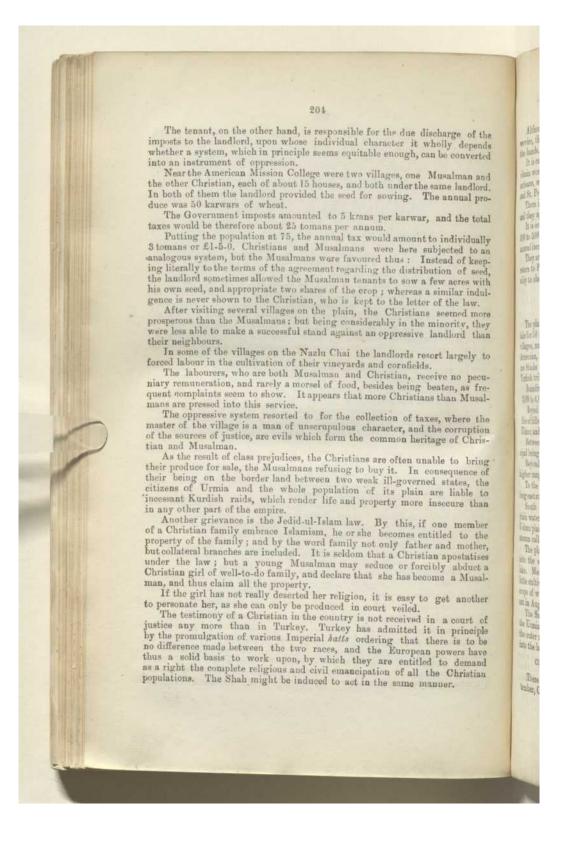
202 Their summer residence is on the slope of Mount Seir, 51 miles from the south gate, and has a church and school also. They have recently started a rhid technical school, where carpentering and smith's work is taught, and a printing press The English mission have a house in the town, with a small church, schools, and printing press. The inhabitants of the town are exclusively Shiah Muhammadans, and inin to 自由 e mi tal Spaking have a bitter hatred and fear of their Kurdish neighbours on the Turkish frontier, who are Sunnis. There is a telegraph office, and a line runs from Tabriz through Dilman along the north side of the lake. The clerk was unable to read Roman characters, and all telegrams had to with) the and be first translated into Persian. There is a weekly post to Tabriz. The town is surrounded by a very fertile plain, containing numerous inder The state als the state enclosed vineyards and orchards, which grow fruit in Environs of Urmia. great profusion. In the town several of the better houses have courtyards enclosing gardens, and grow some fine chenars and ntie gin force the poplars. This plain is the delta of the Sahar Chai, and extends eastward to the ing and shores of the lake and westward along the river, from which all the water and th for irrigation is derived. 司神道 For irrigation is derived. Roads through these gardens are bordered by mud walls or hedgerows 6 feet high, crossed by numerous canals from one garden to another. The raisins (kuru uzum) produced here are exceptionally fine, and there are insti Te uj upwards of thirty different kinds of grape (uzum) cultivated on the plain. Engels (1 Apples (elma), pear (armud), apricot (kayssi), peach (sheftali), pium (arik), mulberry (tut), walnut (jeviz), almond (badem), quinee (aywa), and a few pomegrante trees (anar) are the principal fruits, while melon (karpuz), cacumbers (khiyar), beans (bakla), badinjan (patiljan in Turkish), bamia potatoes (yer-elmassi) are the vegetables. Lucerne (ionga) is also grown in (this part, and a statistic si rists di potates (ver-elmassi) are the vegetables. Income (longa) is also grown a considerable quantities for fodder. Quantities of wheat and barley are grown on the higher ground, but scarcely any is exported. Raisins, dried plums, and apricots are the principal exports. Cotton and tobacco are also produced in large quantities. Hop vines are grown at the American Mission House. In the midst of all this seeming plenty and fertility, the people, wherever the principal ground down by excessive extertion. f their mast lither any the in Until gr ig in the e Risse In the midst of all this seeming plenty and fertility, the people, wherever they were met, looked poor and ground down by excessive extortion. Last year, when there were threats of famine, the principal merchants formed a wheat "ring," and bought up most of the corn in the market. Famine did not come, so they forced the peasants to take back their corn at the original price, and lost nothing by their speculations. Poplar (kawak-aghaji), chenar, elm (kara-aghach), and walnut (jeviz) are the principal trees. Willow (suglind), mulberry (tut), and ash (dish-budak agbaji) are also to be seen in numbers on the plain. Poplars are extensively used for building purposes. The land Three set The "G Hru Chris On live Fors In Ter: building purposes. Ter Taxation in North-West Persia. Eg The following notes by Mr. Abbott, British Consul at Tabriz, show the ht system of taxation now in force in North-West Persia. The principal tax levied in Persia is called the "maliat," which in Azerbaia lies of m jan is assessed at £220,588 a year. The name is a generic one for all government imports in Persia, and in the The las ather Mus present instance includes the taxes on lands, shops, &c. the fixed at

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Although the Nestorians pay a special exemption poll-tax from military service, the authorities have begun lately to make them serve as musicians in the bands.

It is customary for the Nestorians to resort every year to Russia. Some obtain work at Tiflis and other parts of the Caucasus as day-labourers and artisans, while others confine themselves purely to begging, visiting Moscow and St. Petersburg for this purpose.

There is probably no race in the world who are such persistent mendicants, and they appear to do a thriving business at it.

It is computed that 5,000 Nestorians annually visit Russia, and that from 300 to 500 go for begging, the remainder for work. Begging brings in an annual income of £4,000, and work £100,000. They are relieved or robbed of a large portion of their gains on their return to Persian soil by the Kurds, who are government guards, placed osten-

sibly to check brigandage.

#### Urmia Plain.

The plain of Urmia stretches north and south along the west shore of the lake for 50 miles, and west for 15 to 20 miles. It is thickly dotted over with villages, numbering some 550, of which 200 are Christian, Nestorian, and Armenian, and the remainder Musalman. The majority of the Musalmans are Shiahs of Turkish extraction, talking the Turkish language. The large Turkish tribe of Karapajak (Black Hats) settled here and in Sulduz. Bonding the relation the west is a remained bill being form

Bounding the plain on the west is a range of rounded hills rising from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the lake.

Beyond this, along the Turkish frontier, forming a higher and parallel line of hills, are the lofty ranges culminating in the Shaikh Iwa peak above Ushnu, and the peaks above Gavvar and the Mur Dagh.

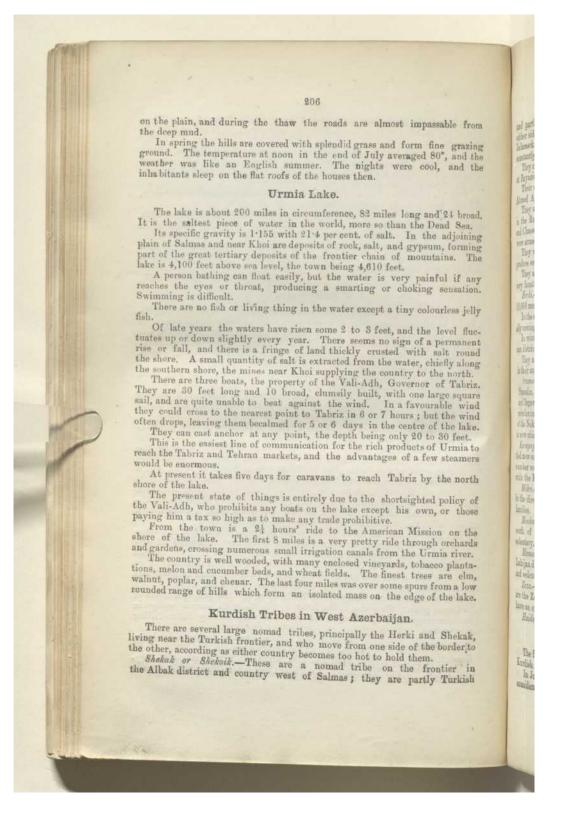
Ushnu, and the peaks above Gavvar and the Mur Dagh. Between these two lines of hills are a series of clevated valleys, the prin-cipal being Mergavvar, Tergavvar, and Baradost. Beyond the frontier are a line of still more elevated valleys among the higher ranges, Nutcha, Shemisden or Shamsdin, and Gavvar. To the south of the Urmia plain is Mount Seir or the Kuh-i-Seri, and a long eastward spur from it separates the Urmia from the Baranduz plain. South of Baranduz plang the southern shores of the lake is Subley

long eastward spur from it separates the Urmia from the Baranduz plain. South of Baranduz, along the southern shores of the lake, is Sulduz plain watered by the Jerratu Su, a large stream flowing also through the Ushnu plain and rising the frontier ranges. Baranduz plain is watered by a stream called the Baranduz Chai from the same hills. The plain to the north of Urmia is all known as Anzal, and it merges into the extensive plain of Salmas at the north-west extremity of the lake. Mergavvar, Tergavvar, and Baradost contain fertile soil, but are but little cultivated owing to the unsettled state of the frontier districts. Two errops of wheat in one year can be obtained there : the first sown in April and

crops of wheat in one year can be obtained there : the first sown in April, and eut in August, and another sown in June, and cut in October. The Sahar or Urmia Chai and the Nazlu Chai are the principal rivers of the Urmia plain. They rise in the frontier, flow through narrow valleys in the outer range of hills, and open out into the plain country before falling into the lake into the lake.

Climate. Climate. The climate of Urmia is severe during the winter, but pleasant in the summer months. There is usually rain in April and May, and again in the autumn in Sep-tember, October, and November. In winter there is sometimes 2 feet of snow

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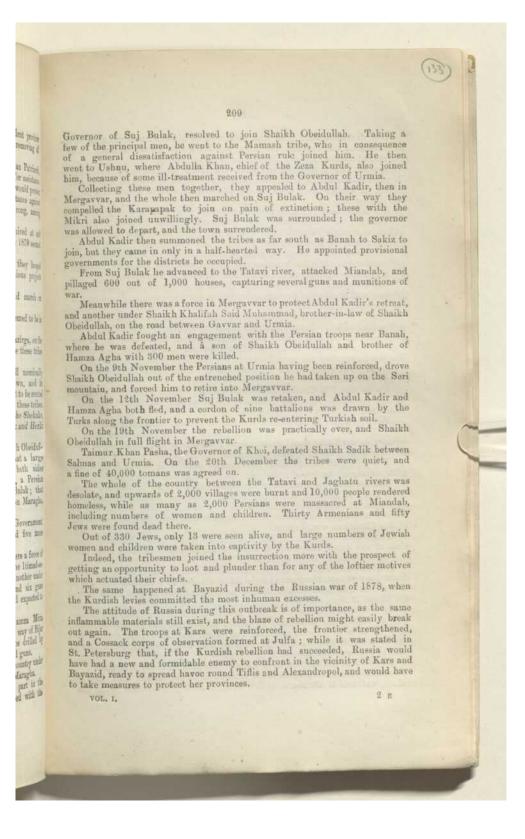
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	and partly Persian, and number some 1,500 tents. They are to be found on either side of the border, and parties were heard of in the Zab valley near	
	Julamerk. They are the noted robbers in this part of the country, and are	
	constantly planning or carrying out some raid. They can furnish 1,000 horsemen, and some of them took part in the looting	
	at Bayazid in the war of 1878-79. Their chief is Ali Khan, now in prison at Tabriz, who has a son called	
	Almad Agha.	
	They are armed mostly with Martini-Peabody rifles, served out to them	
	in the Russo-Turkish war. Some were met in Barandoz armed with Werndl and Chassepots, which they had got from the Persian Government, and a few	
	and Chassepols, which they had got from the Fershall Government, and a tow were armed with the spear.	
	They were well mounted, and doubtless with a proper organisation would produce some good men for scouting and light cavalry work.	
	They are Sunni Musalmans of the Shafi sect like most Kurds, and are	
	very fanatical and bigoted against Christians. HerkiThese are a large nomad tribe numbering 2,000 tents or about	
	10,000 men. In the summer they pasture their flocks in Shamsdin and Gavvar, occasions	
	ally coming over the Persian border into Mergavvar, Tergavvar, and Baradost,	
	In winter they descend into the Tigris plain round Mosul and the Bandi-	
	nan district (see Kurds round Mosul).	
	They also have a very bad reputation, and constantly pillage the country in their annual migrations. They are Sunnis of the Shafi sect.	
	OramacThese are a small sedentary tribe living in 22 villages in	
	Shamedin Some are nomade who cross the Persian frontier into Mergavvar	
	and Targayyar in the summer time. Shatkh Obeldulla, who raised the Kurdish	
	rebellion in 1880-81, was chief of this tribe, and reputed as a man of holy descent, of the Nakushbendi sect of Sunnis. He lived at Neri in Shemisden. His son	
	is now along of the tribe	6
	KarananahThese were originally a Turkish tribe of nomads, who have set-	
	tled now some 40 years in the villages of the Sulduz and Baranduz plain. They number some 3,000 families, and are Shiahs; consequently at constant fead	
	with the Kuwlich trahes on the frontier who are Sunnis.	
	MikriInhabiting the country to the east and north-east of Suj Bulak in the direction of Miandab is the Kurdish tribe of Mikri, numbering 2,000	
	f all an and Sample and cadentary.	
	Menkuri.—The large Kurdish tribe of Menkuri live in the district to the south of Suj Bulak, and number 5,000 families. They are Sunnis and	
	Mamash.—This tribe of Kurds numbers 3,000 families, and inhabits the Lahijan district to the west and south-west of Suj Bulak. These are also Sunnis	
	m at a most of Ushnu among the high ranges of mountains,	
	and the Zanas a Knudich tribe numbering 1,000 tents. They are outino, and	
	have an extremely bad reputation for pillaging travellers and caravans. Haideranlu.—Are a large tribe on the frontier near Khoi.	
•	Kurdish Rebellion of 1880-81.	20 2 2
	m a numine profain will show the part taken by these tribes in the	9
	Kurdish rebellion of 1880.81 ( <i>Ittle Doon, Largy the</i> Oramar Kurds, obtained In July 1880, Shaikh Obeidullah, the Chief of the Oramar Kurds, obtained considerable power over the neighbouring tribes owing to his religiou	6



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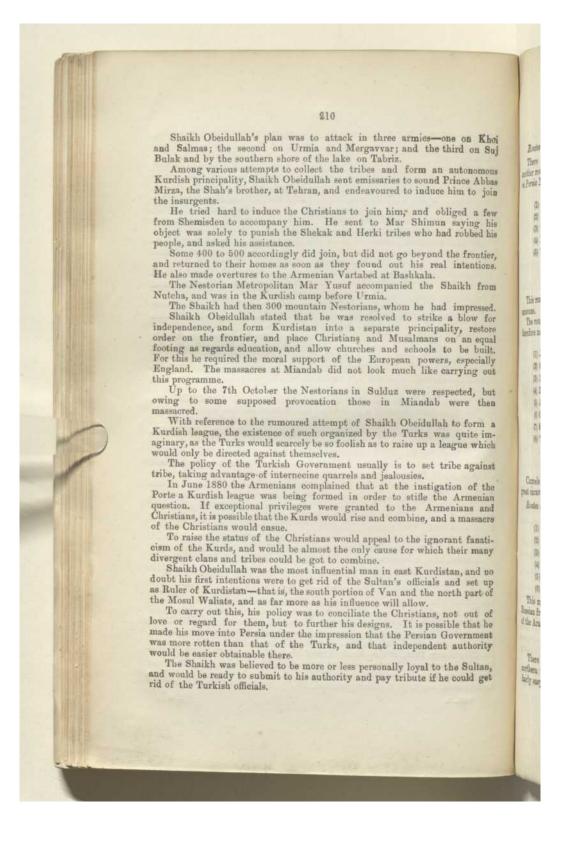
205 influence. His aims seem to have been the creation of an independent province adta of Kurdistan acknowledging the suzerainty of the Sultan, but removing all i a pest mita l'el the Turkish officials. He accordingly made overtures to Mar Shimun, the Nestorian Patriarch, in hears Caletia to assist him against the Tucks, and also asked the Armenians for assistance. He professed to be friendly to the Christians, and said he would protect them, although doubtless his real object was to gain their assistance against the Turks and confirm his authority, which was by no means strong, among the Kurds. u almed Link K There is no doubt that at first the Turkish Government connived at and encouraged his views, and their attitude towards the Shaikh in 1879 seemed a la la likely to produce serious complications. Instead of inflicting on him due punishment for rebellion, they heaped favours on him, and encouraged him in carrying out his ambitious projects in h igi () with impunity His first effort was to conquer the fertile plain of Urmia and march on Jatuh Tabriz. On 14th July 1880, the Shekak and Hyderaulu Kurds seemed to be in dathe epposition to him, and sent raiding parties into Turkey. Shnikh Obeidullah sent his son Abdul Kadir with a force to Bazirga, on the Alitik. ties le vo lum Agla road to Baradost from Gavvar, to rebuild the fort there, and coerce these tribes into allegiance. The Shaikh said that the Shekaks and Herkis were all nominally Intie 8 Persians, and had constantly robbed Persian caravans and his own, and he Sali Queid now wished the three plains of Mergavvar, Tergavvar, and Baradost to be rented 10113.10 to him, and that in case of refusal he would at once march against these tribes. Abdul Kadir finally came to terms with Ali Khan, the chief of the Shekaks, in the line of the and built a fort at Gangachin in Baradost between the Shekak and Herki lands. The chiefs of Ushnu and Labijan began negotiating with Shaikh Obeidulinitiat i fame l lah to join him on the 8th October. It was reported in Tehran that a large body of Kurds, numbering 15,000, belonging to various tribes on both sides in al of the frontier, headed by Abdul Kndir and Hamza Agha, a Persian Kurd, had seized the town and surrounding district of Suj Bulak; that ind 40, The util the Persian authorities there had fled, and the rebels had moved on Maragha, alas, al and pillaged numerous villages en route. This was the first news which broke suddenly on the Persian Government. The forces then available in Azerbaijan were three regiments, and five more ou ven fo were at once called out. Out of a Were at once called out. The troops, which eventually started to quell the rebellion, were a force of 3,000 regular troops, with irregular cavalry from Tabriz under the Itimad-es-Sultaneh, which reached Maragha on the 21st October ; and another under Taimur Khan Pasha, Governor of Khoi, of some 5,000 men and six guns from Khoi and Maku, which arrived at Salmas on the 24th, and expected to reach Urrais on the 30th October in ad o falsel, t ing an a the state of the reach Urmia on the 30th October. From Tehran a force of some 4,000 regulars under Hamza Mirza Hukhmut-ed-Dauleh, an uncle of the Shah, were despatched by way of Bijar on Suj Bulak with five Austrian officers and 1,200 Persian troops drilled by dennald et agrin. et a Com Austrian instructors armed with Werndls, with a battery of rifled guns. Another detachment started from Hamadan and the Geru country under R Prients Hassan Ali Khan, with two regiments and 700 cavalry, towards Maragha. Hamza Agha, the Kurdish chief who took an important part in the he had a liquid, 10 rebellion, was chief of the Menkuri Kurds, and having quarrelled with the the man The I

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tion fait	The day Malaia	Rou	tes from	Urmi	8.			
	Routes to Tabris : There are two roads	to Tab	riz—one ro	und the r	north shore	of th	e lake	, and
	another round its souther in Persia No. 379) :							
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1	m Dates						20	
	(0) III			***			25	
	(4) Diza Khalil		***	***			25	
	(5) Tabriz			***		***	29	
i te					TOTAL		132	
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si.	This road presents for caravans.	w natu	irai dimeur	ues, and	is that prin	cipan	y m u	an al
ţ.	The route by the sou	thern	shore is equ	ally easy	, but some	what	longer	, and
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in.	(1) Jairan						20	
pe de	(2) Shaikh Ahmad		*		***	1444	35	
	(3) Miandab						32	
ł	(4) Binab					•••	24 121	
is:	(5) Ajabshir	***		***			214	
	(6) Gugan	***		***			0.0	
	(7) Sardarud (8) Tabriz	***				•••	8	
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	Camels are used o	n the	roads to th	ne east o I Erzrum	f Urmia, to Trebizo	and	-	n the
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٣٤ظ] (٣١٢/٢٧٣)

212 The stages are-Miles (1) Shungar Ali ... 12 \*\*\* (2) Gavalan ... 20 \*\*\* \*\*\* (3) Old Salmas ... 261 ... (4) Khana Sur ... ... 221 (5) Bashkala ... 27 1000 \*\*\* ..... Making a total distance of ... 108

This road is usually open in winter to Bashkala and free by snow. The southern road was that taken in Route XIII, and is 125 miles.

The most direct of the three roads is over the Mur Dagh in a straight line joining the two places.

It is scarcely ever used by caravans because, in addition to insecurity from wandering Kurdish tribes, the natural difficulties are much greater than either of the other. The distance is about 90 miles. The following is a précis of a journey by M. Binder (September 1886)

along this road crossing the Mur Dagh :

#### Urmia to Bashkala.

16th September.—Left Urmin by the north gate, and followed the main read to Dilman for i mile, and then left it, heading north-east across an undulating country. At 6-30 we crossed several large irrigation cannis and the Nazia Chai, a shallow stream in a broad bed easily fordable, and half an hour beyond reached Nazi, where a Dominican priest lives, in whose house we halted. There are 150 houses in Nazi, inhabited entirely by Catholic Chaldeans, and it has an abundant water-supply from streams from the adjoining bills. At this senson people sleep on a kind of wooden platform, supported on poles above the roof of the house.

the house. 1718 September, —Left the village, passed through a wide belt of orchards round it, and emerged on a wide open plain beyond. After crossing this, we turned up to the west, and began to enter the line of low hills. Several villages were passed on the plain that had small mud forts close by, built square, with loophoid wills, and small round towers at each corner. They are meant as a protection against Was followed a stream path is the line.

nonpointed waits, and small round towers at each corner. They are meant as a protection against Kurdish mids.
We followed a stony path in the hills in a north-west direction, meeting occasionally some steep descents and ascents out of these small valleys.
We marched for six hours withhout seeing a tree or vegetation of any kind, when we entered a wide plain sloping south known as North Barndozt.
Haf a mile farther on we passed a small stream flowing south, and a little further the village of Gundervan, a place of some 50 miserable lutts.
Hars of cowdung cakes for fuel and straw and hay for fodder were piled around the houses, Water-scoppily is from a stagmant pond close by. We continued across the valley and up the value and up the value and our way led through tall dry grass.
Might fell, but fortunately we perceived the lights of the small village of Berdik, situated at the bottom of a small value, towards which we descended, following the ridge of a spur.
The inhabitants of theorith we indexide of one were obliged to push to yake raying of the Christian village of Onassen, where we lotained lodging for the upst stress.

15th September .- Left the village at 6-0 A.M., and returned down the valley to the main road 1514 September, - Lett us vinage at 0-0 Alst, and retarined user the tang to be used as a near the village of Berdik. In the valley were some ruined buildings, once a Christian church, and now used as a

In the valley were some ruined buildings, once a Unratan charten that a super-meague. As we ascended the ravine, the scenery became more picturesque. We followed an ill-defined track by the bank of a small torrent, which flowed down the valley towards us. The valley was ordered by rough rocky slopes with low elffs in places. We passed on a spur the ruins of an eld Kurdish cashe, where 10 years ago a chief lived, whe rendered this route and the district unsafe. The read wound among large rocks in the final ascent of the hill, following a mere goat path in the hillside. At the summit of the ridge the barometer marked 9,100 feet above sea level.

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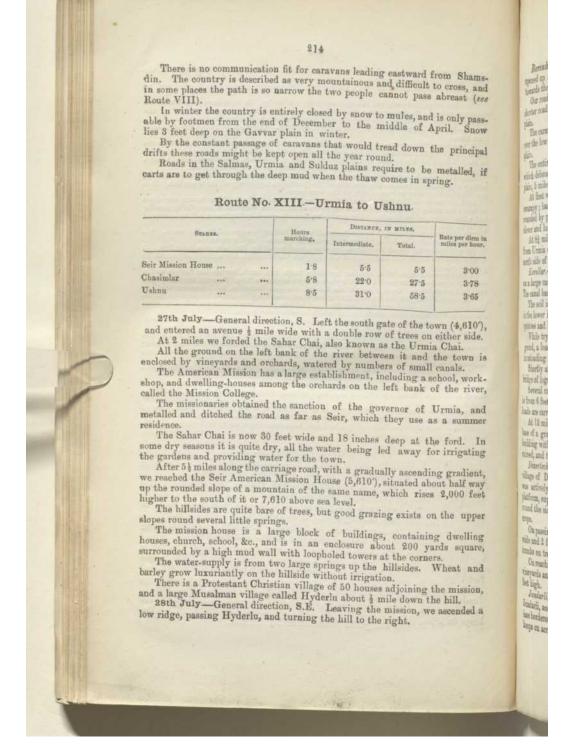
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in has atter a Then Then Then Mark I ajife "استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٦٩و] (٢١٢/٢٧٤)

		~	1
		(32)	2
	213		
	The aspect of the country has changed very little. Grass was abundant in large tufts on the		
	hillsides. A few junipers from 3 to 4 feet high were seen. The descent commenced following a small ravine. The country seemed quite deserted, and no		
	villages were in sight. There was no regular path, and the track was steep and rocky. In three cases we had to unload the mules and pass the baggage over the worst parts by hand. This ridge marks the line of the		
	Turkish frontier. After the first sharp descent, we arrive at a point where another stream joined the one which we had been following, and the road improved. Our track kept down the right bank		
	from here. It was now after sunset, and we began to despair of finding a village wherein to halt for the light. Some slight showers of rain also commenced to fall, and at last, at a turning of the valley night.		
	on the left bank of the stream, we described the vininge of Rashanan, commany of abdue a dozen		
	Kiepert's map places this village on the east side of the frontier on a tributary of the Char Char,		
5 11 (1	possible that there may be two villages of the same name.		
	1916 September Left Kasintian at 5-5 Au, him there in our of the other of the optime of the stream an hour; the valley then grew wider and the banks of the stream more fertile, occupied by meadow and a few patches of cultivation. The stream banks are bordered by brushwood and an occasional		
	poplar or walnut tree.		
	commenced ascending another ridge from here, and the grass and trees grew scarcer.		
-Bill	is some 20 miles broad, and at the root of the valley rait the Great zat, how a statistic only acous 10		
	A high range of mountains, running generally north and south, bounds the horizon to the		
in la	seem to become lower. On this bank of the zato is black more the plain are all the same height an		
	The creats of the plateaux between the ravines when cross the plant and the same acque, so that from a certain point one might say the level of the plain was continuous. The constant descents and accents crossing these ravines impede marching very much. Towards the south are some lofty ranges forming a gigantic chaos of ridges, the highest preci-		
i le	plees of which are thickly covered with snow, and has at some valley, the hed of which is 200		
hall	The descent from this range is along a stony path in a fine of elffs about 80 feet high, forming yards to our right. Some 50 yards on either hank run a line of elffs about 80 feet high, forming a kind of second hed to the river. The current is very slow, and the stream winds like a serpent		~
nt i	a kind of second hed to be river. The current is beginning the path to the level of the stream between these cliffs. The cliffs gradually narrowed in, and we descended by a steep path to the level of the stream	(	
R. H	and crossed a small bridge at the foot of the descent.	1	-
	and of the bridge. Some yards further on a mage stronger, many more than a	-	
Adapt	On a spur we noticed the abandoned village of Kain Kernan, once a former post and place of		
2.50	some importance. In the value to dor net now an after following a ravine in the plain, gradually We cross soon after the Zab isself by a ford, and, after following a ravine in the plain, gradually accend until Bashkala is reached.		
#141	Route to Shamsdin.		
1	Several paths cross the line of rounded hills to the west of Urmia, but none		
110A 12 ±	of them are easy for caravans. It is two days from Urmia to Shamsdin and Nutcha, an elevated valley		
1827 243	at a case instantia the ingrish frontion.		
174	The intermediate stage is Mergavvar (eight hours,		
	The paths are rough and stony, but fairly easy for manes, the country areas		
às	something similar to that between Dia and Shamsdin and Nutcha are both portions of the same valley, the latter		
de)	being the southern of the two. Much tobaceo is grown take to and		
1	like it, partially deserted, containing only four of it's unsafe for caravans,		
il it	The road thither is much infested by robbers, and among them is the residence		
	and the Malropolitan of the Melropolitan		
L.M.	only a few Christian villages in Shamsdin or Nutcha now.		



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٣١٢/٢٥٥)



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	(136)	1
	9	1
215		
Barandus Plain At 2 miles we reached the summit of a wide col, and		
proped up a fine view of the Baranduz plain, extending south-east and east		
towards the lake, thickly dotted with villages, orchards and gardens. Our road descends into the plain (4,580'), making a détour to the east ; the		
shorter road to Ushnu keeping along the foot of the hills at the head of the		
plain. The caravan road from Urmia does not pass through Seir, but comes direct		
over the low line of undulations which separates the Urmia from the Baranduz		
plain. The entire Baranduz plain is irrigated by canals from the Baranduz Chai,		
which debouches from the hills through a narrow valley at the head of the		
plain, 5 miles to the south-south-west. At first we waded through rice fields and across several small canals, very		
, had going for loaded mules. Some small villages were passed, sur-		
rounded by poplars and small gardens growing vegetables and patches of		
clover and lucerne. At 81 miles the track led out of the irrigated ground, and joined the road		
from Urmin over the hills, skirting the foot of some low undulations at the		
north side of the plain. Karellar.—At 9 miles through a large Musalman village called Karellar		
on a large canal, and a mile down the canal Saraian, another large vinage.		
The canal banks are lined with poplars and willows. The soil is a rich black loam, growing vines on the drier portions and rice		
in the lower irrigated patches. Melons, cucumbers, indian-corn, castor on,		
potatoes and lucerne also grown. While trying to make a short cut from Karellar across some irrigated		
ground, a loaded mule stuck fast in a small canal, and some time was wasted		
in unloading and hauling him out. Shortly after we rejoined the main road, and crossed a deep canal by a		~
bridge of logs and fascines. Several carts were met drawing loads of wheat. The track of the wheels	- 1	
is from 6 feet to 7 feet, and two pairs of oxen are used for draught.		1
loads are carried for the size of the cart. At 13 miles pass through some gardens and orchards, and wind round the		
1 P manual on the top of which is precident which a square		
building with mud walls and loopholed towers at the corners, in party		
ruined, and the walls are in a bad state of repair. Discretechch.—Half a mile further pass through the large Christian		
The of Disestended on the left Dank of the Datanuus Chine Antoning		
was actively going on. Near the threshing floor was a small wooden platform, supported some 30 feet from the ground on long poles boarded		
round the sides, and pierced with loopholes, intended as a watch tower for the		
erops. On passing the village we forded the Baranduz Chai (4,310'), here 30 yards		
wide and 2 feet deep, with a rapid current. There is a toot sings of re-		
trunks on trestles about 1 mile down stream.		
vineyards and orchards, the road running between two mind while		
feet high.		
Jundarii, and shortly atterwards made a similar and vines, leaving the main road, which lane bordered with hedgerows of briars and vines, leaving the main road, which keeps on across the plain by the shore of the lake to Sulduz.		
weeks on serves and have all the		
		-

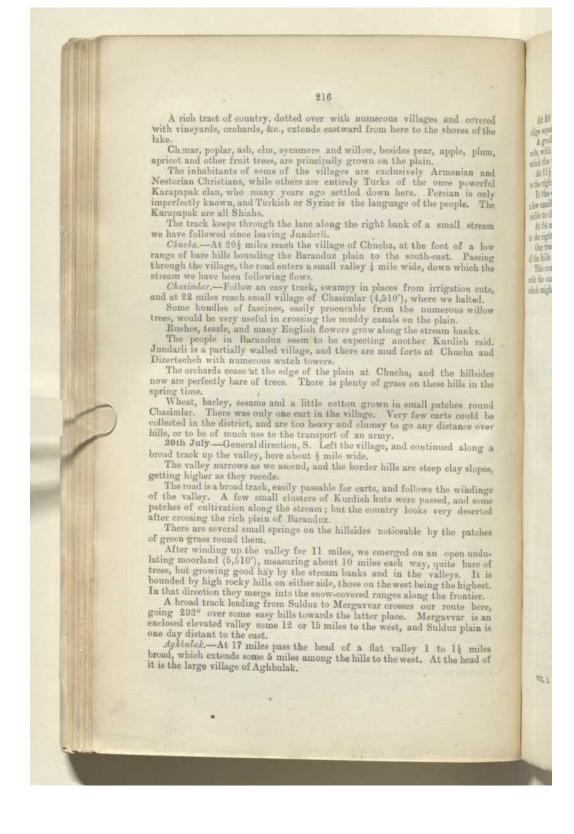
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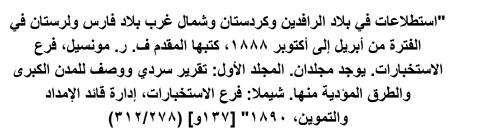


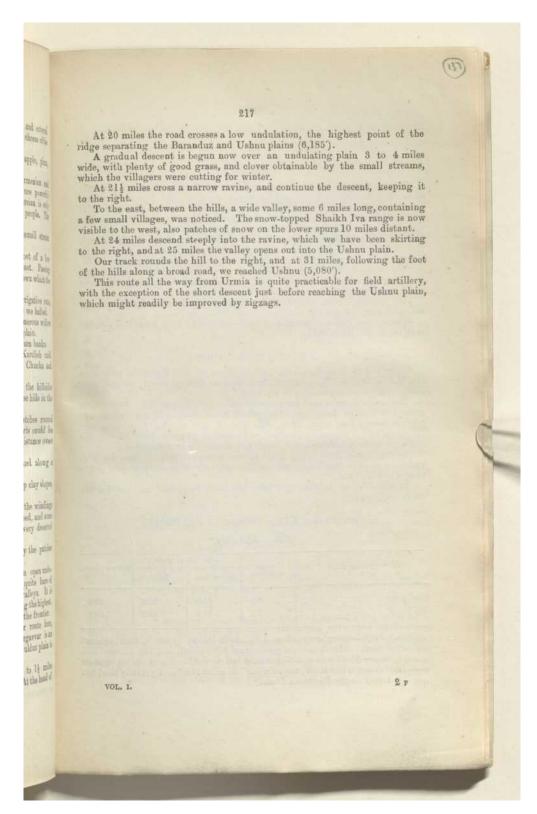


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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردى ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٣٧ظ] (٢٧٢/٧٩)

## USHNU.

This is a town of 1,000 houses ensconced in a belt of gardens and orchards about a mile wide and 3 miles long, extending along the foot of the hills and watered by streams from them. The orchards are enclosed by mud walls and hedges, with numerous small canals intersecting them. The principal water-supply is from a small stream from the hills to the north-west and from minum. Second demining fountains are movided by the predict threach springs. Several drinking fountains are provided by the roadside through the gardens. Some fine walnut, elm and mulberry trees graw in the orchards,

the gardens. Some time walnut, elm and mulberry trees graw in the orchards, besides vineyards, melon and cucumber beds, pears, apples, apricots, plums, &c. The houses are for the most part built of sundried bricks or mud, with some good two-storied ones built with a sort of open balcony along the upper storey, as is the custom in these districts. The inhabitants are entirely Kurds (Sunnis), and are a handsome, fine stamp of men. Kermanji and Turkish are chiefly spoken. The eastern slopes of the Kandil Dagh are visible from here, still patched with snow (see Route VII).

#### Routes from Ushnu.

There is a route to Rawanduz leading direct by the Kalashin pass over the Shaikh Iva, a lofty mountain mass with its summit thickly covered with snow, situated on the frontier to the west.

show, situated on the frontier to the west. The route is never used for caravan traffic, or in fact at all. Parts of it were described as being quite impassable for mules and so narrow that two persons cannot pass each other. The Zeza Kurds on this line are a very turbulent lot. Caravans from Urmia to Rawanduz go by the pass more to the south through Suj-Bulak and Lahijan (see Routes from Rawanduz). To Suj-Bulak, there is one route to the westward leading into Lahijan, and from there to Suj-Bulak, and another more direct one to the eastward of this, which we take.

this, which we take.

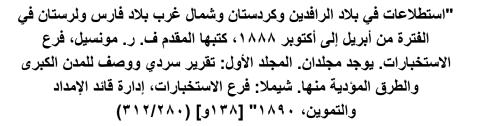
It is one day to Lahijan by a hilly, but fairly easy, road, and another day on to Suj-Bulak.

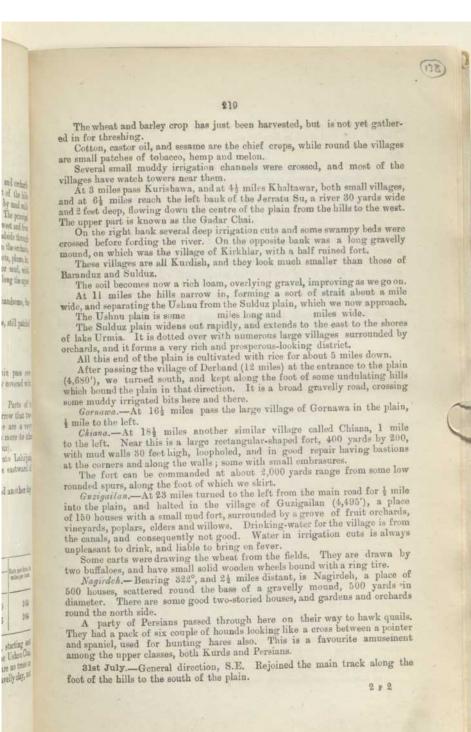
# Route No. XIV,-Ushnu to Suj-Bulak.

## 30th to 31st July.

	STAGES.		Hours	DISTANCE,	IN MILES.		
	NEED RD.		marching,	Intermediate.	Total.	Rate per diem, in miles per hour.	
Guzigailan	***	***	6.5	23.0	23-0	3.54	
Suj-Bulak	***		7.0	25.5	48.5	3-64	

30th July.-General direction, S.E. Left Ushnu (5,080'), starting east across the plain. After i mile the gardens are left behind, and the Ushnu Chai, a small stream flowing in a wide gravelly bed crossed. There are no trees on across the plain. After infinite the garden's to the crossed. There are no trees on a small stream flowing in a wide gravelly bed crossed. There are no trees on the plain, except a few round the villages. The soil is a light gravelly clay, not quite so fertile as the Baranduz Plain.





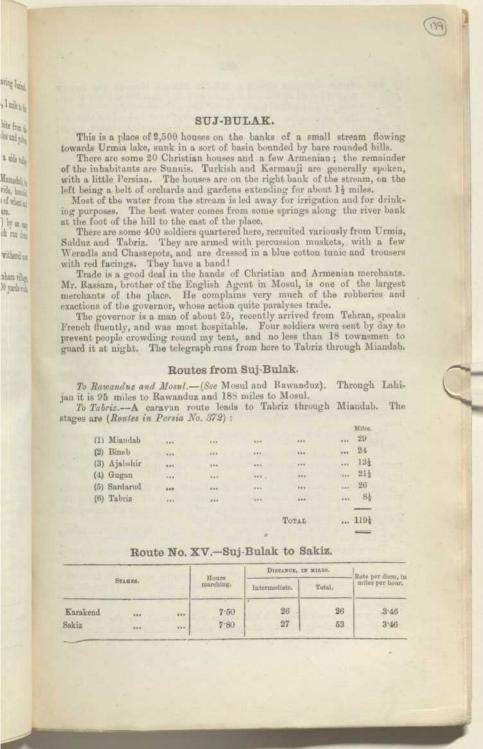




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220 Some strings of camels were met with, the first seen since leaving Jazirah. They are not used at all in Kurdistan. Bagiukala.-At 41 miles pass the large village of Bagiukala, 1 mile to the left. The road is a broad gravelly track, with occasional muddy bits from the als. Several caravans, consisting usually of from 20 to 30 mules and yabus, This canals. there d the inh were met with. were met with. At 8 miles turn to the south over a low flat spur, ascending a side valley 14 to 2 miles wide, and leaving the Sulduz plain. *Mamashah.*—At 12 miles pass through the large village of Mamashah, on a small stream, and then commence ascending a valley 1 mile wide, bounded by rounded hills, getting narrower as we go on. Small patches of wheat and cotton and irrigated beds of melons and cucumbers line the stream. At 184 miles reach the summit of the rounded ridge (5,475') by an easy ascent, and wind along the head of some small valleys, which run down with a lift Jeft being Most of a the foot There a Soline and Veralls a with red fa Trade i ascent, and wind along the head of some small valleys, which run down towards the Sulduz plain. Several small springs and streams were passed. Grass is withered now for the most part. At 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> miles reach the top of a spur (5,120') near Minhara village, from which we descend to Suj-Bulak, following a valley 100 to 500 yards wide. At 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> miles Suj-Bulak is reached (4,575'). Mr. Rasint nenhants endires of The gov Tools fluer perett peo pul it at to Ram mis 25 To Tabe fages and (1) (2) 131 (4) ( 南日 肉1

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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٣٩ظ] (٣١٢/٢٨٣)

222 2nd August .- General direction, S.S.E. Started through the narrow 加山 dirty streets of the town (4,575'), and at the east side ascended a valley 1 mile he madelat wide, following a well-defined track. Wide, following a weil-defined track. The valley gets narrower as we ascend, bounded by steep rounded hills; the lower slopes of clay with rocky strata along the summit. At 4 miles turned up a steep slope to the north by some short zigzags in the clay soil. This is the steepest gradient all the way to Sakiz, but by making some longer zigzags, might easily be made passable for artillery. At the summit of the ascent (5,535) we crossed a small col, rounded the bead of a wide being rounding north and the base of some kink part of the definition. stipa. T n the east and these products ni manet lickel by untion goo op the slop head of a wide basin running north, and the base of some high-rounded hills to Abitalat the south. We got a fine view here of the Sulduz plain with the Urmia lake is the east. in the distance. Met some caravans composed partly of mules and partly of vabus. A few strings of camels also seen. Skirt the head of another valley running north and growing fine wheat crops. People from the villages lower down the valley had encamped up here, and were harvesting the crops. 100 40 3 dep nor 1 in the ini This hilly country of rich soil and numerous streams extends almost the whole way to Sakiz. Wheat and barley are the chief crops. Cotton, castor Thene there the ri The cou oil, hemp, and bajra also grown. Sunflowers are grown in small patches by the villages, the seeds being roasted and eaten. The snow lies deep in winter, and, unless the drifts are well trodden by entioing an Bapilada caravans, the roads become impassable. antich is At 8 miles cross a low ridge (5,905') and open up a wide flat valley running housed by 137°, 2 to 3 miles wide, draining towards the north-east, bounded by bare rounded hills. The hills to the north-west are higher and rocky near the summit. There are several small streams, dry for the most part now, the water being led over the adjacent crops in small irrigation channels. A few karez Our road uley, follow lers, sarros were noticed; but, as a rule, the water from streams or springs was sufficient. 삶 [8] #1,500 feed Burhan.—At  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles passed through Burhan (5,655'), a large village on the side of a ravine with a small stream. mi s a rie the head offi On either side extends an open cultivated plain, some 6 to 8 miles wide delos.here. By the stream is a large fruit orchard, the property of the governor of is the large At 82 m The size of a stream is measured by the number of mills it is capable of turning. It is either a "two stone" stream or a "three stone" stream, accordsine low re 禹60). ing to the number of mills turned. People w The road continues along the plain going south east, and at 19 miles we passed Sakendi, and at 26 miles halted in Karakend (4,510), a village of 150 houses on the banks of a small stream, and surrounded by a fruit orchard. gun tragaca The wh nettined r Drinking-water is from a large spring close by. The general level of this country is from 4,500' to 5,000' above sea level, the hills rising to 6,000' or 6,500'. There is listnet, esp term a line o The temperature at noon today and the glare in such a treeless country qualities fo were trying, but the nights were cool (temperature 57°) with a heavy dew. 3rd August.-General direction, S.E. A party of the Kurds from this age came some distance with us. They had a small band of drums and village came pipes, and later on showed me some coursing with greyhounds and hawking partridges. They were a very hospitable set, well mounted, armed for the most part with Martini-Peabody rifles. Altogether about 50 mounted men turned out of this little village alone.

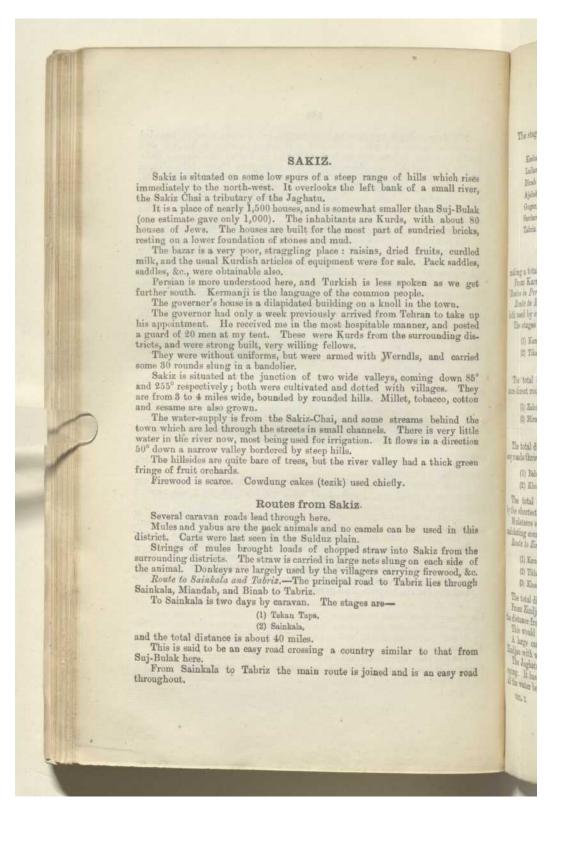
"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٤٩٠] (٢١٢/٢٨٤)

	(143)	
223		
The stage today is very similar to yesterday, being along a valley bounded		
by undulating rounded hills, cultivated with wheat, barley, castor oil, and		
cotton. Water is from springs in the hillsides or karez; the streams drain		
to the eastward into the Tatavi river which flows into Urmia lake. There		
are two roads to Sakiz, both equally good, one taking a lower level than this,		
and more to the eastward. The upper one is used in summer, and is usually blocked by snow drifts in winter. The border hills are bare of trees, but		
contain good soil, and patches of wheat grew without irrigation some distance		
np the slopes,		
Akhtatar, - At 3 miles pass the large Kurdish village of Akhtatar, 4 miles		
to the east. At 9 miles we reached the valley of the Tatavi river, and forded		
it near the small village of Kasalian (4,620'). The river flows in a gravelly bed 200 to 300 yards wide, with only a small stream 30 feet wide and 6 inches		
deep now with scarcely any current, the rest of the water being led away		
into the irrigation cuts.		
The river valley is 3 to 4 miles wide and extends some distance to the west,		
where the river rises among some steep hills south-east of Lahijan. The country towards the Lesser Zab valley is a series of steep hills,		
enclosing narrow stream valleys.		
BuadabasiAt 2 miles up stream is Bugdabasi, a village near a mound,		
on which is a half ruined mud fort. Down stream the river flows north-east,		
bounded by bare rounded hills less steep, however, than those to the west. Our road continues south-east, and gradually trends away from the Tatavi		
valley, following a small stream valley, which gets narrower as we ascend.		
TeraAt 161 miles, at the head of the valley, pass the large village of		
Tera, surrounded by some orchards and groves of poplars by the stream.	-	~
At 181 miles reached the head of the valley, and crossed a rounded ridge at 5,560 feet. There are numerous springs and swampy bits of ground, and the	(	
soil is a rich loam growing luxuriant crops. From the summit open out		
the head of another cultivated valley, which grows wider as we descend (1 to 2		1
miles wide). AkhanAt 20 miles a large valley joins ours from the north-west, in which		
is the laws will are of Akhan		
At 90 miles the road leaves the valley and trends east undulating over		
some low rounded spurs, and at 27 miles the town of Sakiz was reached		
(5,050'). People were met digging up thistle roots and low shrubs like "gavvan" or		
sum tragaganth and carrying them on donkeys to Bakiz to be used as me-wood.		
The monte from Sul-Bulak, excepting a short steep bit aready		
mentioned near there, is a broad clay track, easily practicable for artillery. There is an abundant water-supply even at this season, and the whole		
distant appropriate the valleys of the Tatayi and Jagnatu rivers to the case		
form a fine granary, yielding wheat, barley, cattle and sheep in consideration		
quantities for the support of an army.		
and the second sec		





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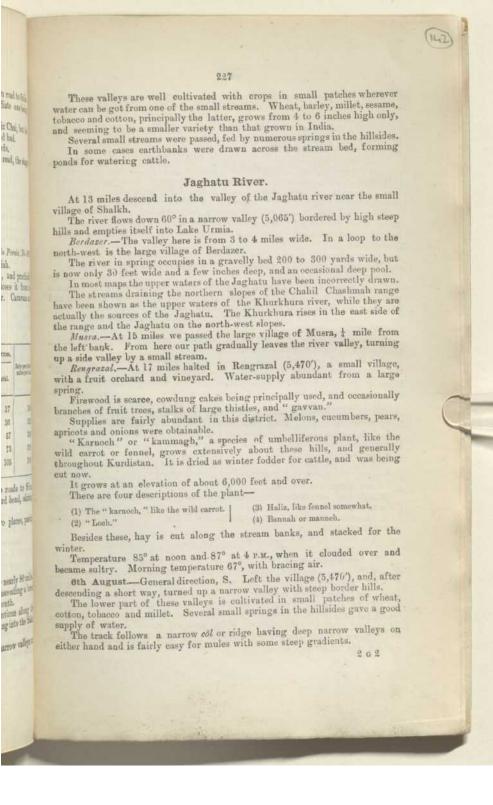
_		
		(141)
	225	
	The stages are (Routes in Persia, No. 372)-	
	Kashawar 143	
題題	Iailan 15 Binab 23	
	Ajabshir	
	Gugan 211 Sarlarud 26	
4	Tabriz $\dots$ $\dots$ $\dots$ $n_{3}$	
2	TOTAL 121	
虛	making a total distance of 161 miles from Sakiz to Tabriz.	
ŧβ	From Karmanshah to Tabriz, via Bijar, Sainkala, and Binab, is 3421	miles
ų.	(Routes in Persia, No. 372). Route to Bijar and Hamadan.—There are two routes from Sakiz to	Bijar,
ie u paint	both used by caravans. The stages on the more northerly are—	
çā	(1) Karanan. (3) Khosh Makhan.	
ani i	<ul> <li>(2) Tikan Tappa.</li> <li>(4) Kara Bulak.</li> <li>(5) Bijar.</li> </ul>	
n f	The total distance is about 95 miles by this route. On the south	ern or
Toy collist	more direct route the stages are-	
	(1) Zahub. (2) Mirza Mirashah. (3) Ustnan. (4) Derband.	
d fa y Hill	(5) Bijar.	
ME	The total distance by this route is 75 miles. Both these are said easy roads through fertile country. From Bijar on to Hamadan is four sta	to be
gtill	(1) Babranshan. (3) Kul Tappa.	
	(2) Khokhurt. (4) Hamadan. The total distance being 90 miles. This makes from Sakiz to Hat	nadan
	by the shortest way to be 165 miles. Muleteers said the whole of the route to Hamadan was through an	
1	undulating country containing plenty of water and supplies. Route to Zinjan.—The stages on this route are—	
	(1) Karanan. (4) Yenghi Khan.	Second Second
al la	(2) Tikhan Tappa. (5) Khain. (3) Khosh Makhan. (6) Zinjan.	·
and a	The total distance is about 130 miles.	
	From Zindjan to Tehran is 205 miles (Routes in Persia, No. 395), m the distance from Sakiz to Tehran to be 335 miles.	naking
	This would be almost the most direct line joining the two places. A large caravan of 150 mules and yabus were starting by this root	nte to
1	Zindian with wool	
y mit	The Jaghatu river was said to be the principal difficulty in wint- spring. It has then to be forded. In summer it is occasionally quit all the water being used for irrigation.	er and te dry,
	VOL. I. 2	G
		State of the
1		al and a second
	Contraction of the local division of the loc	



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [١٤١ظ] (٣١٢/٢٨٧) LIBRARY

				·			
			25	26			
maniah is Miradeh (17 The first second, a ste A caraya	o Banah and through Ba 7 miles), and t stage is an eep pass, has an was start anah to Sula	anah. I d the tot easy r s to be cr ing to B	t is tw al dista oad by ossed, anah w	wo stages, ince is 41 i the valley and the ro vith loads o	the intended of the ad is hill	Sakiz C ly and b l goods,	e one being Dai, but the ad.
					Miles.		
	Serambal		***	•••	13		
	Panjwin Mama Kulan				21 27		
	Sulaimaniah				21		
(4) -							
single horse				h at all sea -Sakiz to	-		
				Hours	DISTANCE	IN MILNS.	
	Stages.			marching.	Juter- mediate.	Total.	Rate per dism, in miles per hour.
Rengrazal				4:75	17	17	3.58
Mulanabad				5.80	19	36	3:28
Shakhala			***	6.00	21	57	3.50
Kosuma				5.00	16	73	3.20
Sihna				8-80	32	105	3.63
the principa the foot of t The othe over the cast The stag (1) T (2) D Each sta We left easy track to	the Chahil C r, which we tern spurs of res by the fo Celaku. Divanderah. oge was given Sakiz (5,0 owards the l iles reach t	t used by hashmal take, is f the san ermer rou n as 6 fa 080'), ar low hills the top o	y carav n range a direc te rang te are- rsakhs id cross boundi f the r	ans, make t line betw e. (( ; total 24 ) sed the Sa ing the val idea (5.83	s an east veen the 3) Baklab 4) Sihna. farsalchs. kiz Chi lley to th 0) and	ward be two pl ad. , or near ii, ascen- ie south	nd, skirting aces, passing ly 80 miles. ding a broad

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٤٢] (٢١٢/٣٨)

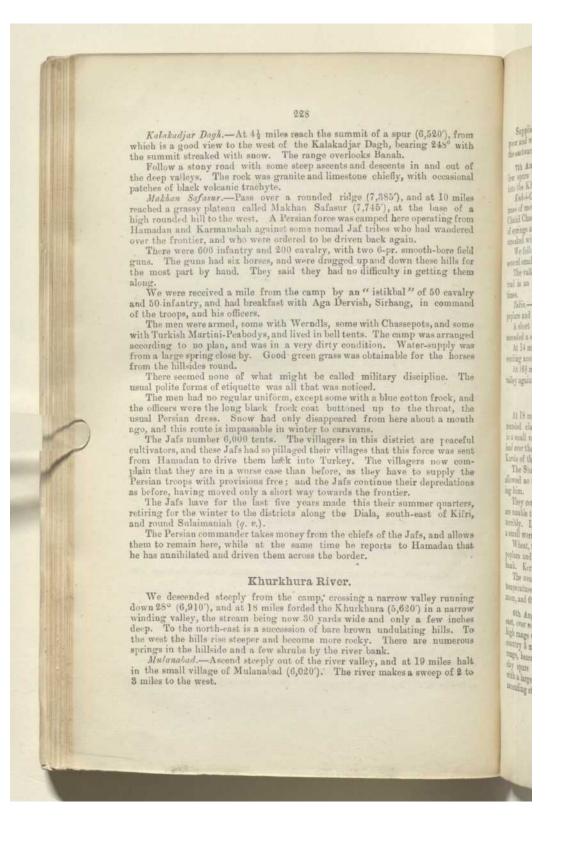


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	(143)
229	
Supplies in small quantities only were procurable, and the inhabitants are poor and wretched. Caravans do not as a rule use this road, but take that to	
the eastward through Divandereh. 7th August.—General direction, S.S.E. Left the village, crossing some	
low spurs from a high-rounded ridge to the eastward, and descended again into the Khurkhura valley $(6,850')$ .	
Kuh-i-Chahil Chashmah.—Bearing south, and some 8 miles distant is a lofty mass of mountains, extending west to the Turkish frontier, called the Kuh-i- Chahil Chashmah, or "the Mountain of the Forty Springs," from the number of springs and streams that take their rise there. The higher peaks are still	
streaked with snow. We follow the river valley, and skirt the east side of the range, from which	
several small tributaries join to swell the stream. The valley is from 50 to 100 yards wide, bounded by steep bare hills. The	
road is an easy track, following the right bank, fording the stream several times.	
Takia.—At 113 miles pass Takia, a small village surrounded by a grove of poplars and willows.	
A short way beyond Takia our road turned aside from the main valley, and ascended a side valley running south-cast.	
At 14 miles reach a narrow neck (clevation 7,570'), and commence des- cending another small valley by a 3 feet mule track in a clay slope. At 163 miles we reached the foot of the slope, and turned up the Khurkhura	
valley again near Tawikalan (7,240').	
Shahkala,	
At 18 miles our track turns south, leaving the stream, and crosses a rounded clay spur to Shahkala (21 miles), a small village on a stream,	/
in a small valley shut in by steep rounded hills (6,865'). Numerous tracks lead over these hills from one village to another. These villagers are "Rayah"	(
Kurds of the Goran tribe. The Shaikh of this village was known as an eminently good man, who allowed no traveller or stranger, however poor, to pass by without entertain-	
ing him. They complain a great deal of the depredations of the Jafs, and say they	
are unable to store any wheat, and if a famine came, they are certain to suffer terribly. Last year there was a partial famine owing to the depredations of	
a small worm called "sin," which eats the inside of the grain. Wheat, tobacco, millet, sesame and gram are grown about here. A few	
poplars and gardens of melons, cucumbers and vegetables grew by stream bank. Kermanji and a little Persian are spoken. The weather clouded over today, and was sultry towards evening. The	
- The weather clouded over today, and was surry towards evening. The temperature perceptibly increases as we travel south. Temperature $88^{\circ}$ at noon, and $69^{\circ}$ at $6 \text{ A.M.}$	
Sth Angust -General direction, S.S.E. Left the village, striking south-	
east over some low rocky hills, and then south-west, skirling the foot of a	
high range with a rocky summit $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south, with open undulating country 3 miles to the north. A high peak, a part of the Chahil Chashmah range, bears 275° from here. At 4 miles, after crossing a succession of	
range, bears 2/3 from here. At a mines, after crossing a successful of clay spurs (7,380') from the ridge to the left, we entered a narrow valley with a large stream from the Darragawan pass. The path is rough and bad, ascending steeply among boulders and large loose stones in the stream bed.	
escenting scelvy among bounders and miles root course at the strong coat	



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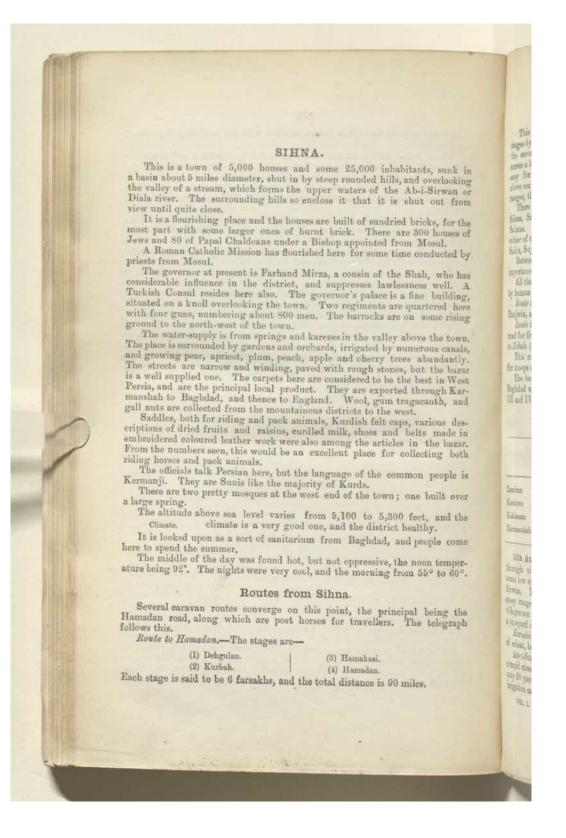
2 10 by a bread for firence By removing the loose stones and a few boulders, a good track could be formed At 64 miles the road improves, and the valley widens 3 miles to the west. In a direction 245° is a peak called the Kuh-i-Musjid Mirza, with a jagged rocky summit streaked with snow. To the east the hills become There alignati ovps, irrig Dussa more rounded and lower. Salaimania The tall rank grass by the stream was being cut by the villagers for winter Amfidan fodder. Darragawam Pass .- At 91 miles reach a rounded col at the summit of Dish the Darragawan Pass (3,270). The principal mass of the Chahl Chashmah bears 295°, and the summits are from 10,000 to 10,500 feet above sea level. and the ral Himadan a The evo Descend steeply following a narrow stony ravine, and at 111 miles pass through Coar (7,190'), surrounded by a few poplars and a vineyard. ing cereals, Shortly after emerged on a wide undulating plain, through which flow several small streams in an easterly direction. several small streams in an easterly direction. Kosmma.—At 16 miles reached a small grassy plateau called Kosuma (7,155'), on which was a small camp of Kurds grazing their flocks. Extending 10 miles to the east is the same undulating country, watered by several streams, which unite to form the upper waters of the Kizil Uzen, which discharges itself into the Caspian. In the Chahil Chashmah range several important rivers rise, viz., Jaghatu, Khurkhura, Kizil Uzen, large tributaries of the Diala and Lesser Zab and it is the highest knot of hills at this part of the frontier. *Ghimsil*.—Bearing 642 and 11 miles # 2 miles, S This to with steep Tlett is which wood in alternat from the di The roa mildle of I this part of the frontier. *Ghimzil.*—Bearing 64°, and 11 miles off on a low range of hills is Ghizmil, a village of 500 houses of Gerou Kurds. Bearing 113°, 125°, and 147° respectively were three isolated conical peaks in the low range bordering the plain behind the village. Bearing 30° was the most eastern of the spurs of the Chahil Chashmah, which then diad away is some low hills for longer,bearing 28 which then died away in some low hills. Bearing 287° was a conical peak of the Kuh-i-Chahil Chashmah streaked with snow, and 301° is the eastern edge of the Kub-i-Musjid Mirza. A plan of the typical Kurdish tent is shown here, and gives an idea of what the interior of the black blanket tents of these nomads is like. Δ B At one end is the diwankhana or verandah spread with rugs and carpets and meant to receive visitors, &c. A is the women's apartment, B is for the children, C C G is the kitchen with the oven dag in the ground, churn, fireplace, &c. p D was occupied by the Shaikh's son and his family. 12 E was occupied by eight calves and three lambs, too young to be sent out grazing. F is a manger and trough of mud, where the horses Е Door stood. G is where guns, saddles, &c., are placed. These sections inside the tent are partitioned off by strips of reed matting woven with patterns in coloured worsteds. Kermanji is the only language woven with patterns in coloured worsteds. Kermanji is the only language here, but is quite a different dialect from that spoken by the Hartoshi and other Kurds farther north. Good grazing is found by the small springs and streams. 9th August.—General direction, S.S.E. Left camp (7,155'), and started south-east over an undulating country, following a small stream, and at  $\theta_1^2$ miles passed Firaba (7,090'), where we left the valley and ascended a flat spur

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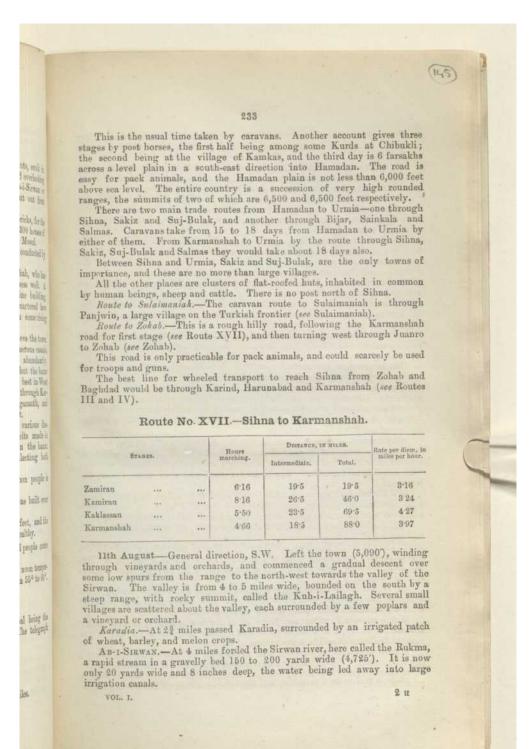
(144)	C.
441	
231	
by a broad easy track. Small donkey caravans were met collecting " gavvan "	
for firewood. The road descends along the side of a rounded spur, with a well cultivated	
valley to the east. Wheat, barley, cotton, and castor oil were the principal	
crops, irrigated by the numerous springs from the hillsides. DUISAHAt 201 miles passed through Duisah (5,760'), where a road from	
Sulaimaniah through Panjwin joins in from the west (see Colonel Gerard's	
Kurdistan). Duisah is on the edge of a stream flowing east towards the Kizil Uzen.	
and the valley is filled with orchards and vineyards. In the direction of	
Hamadan are some high rounded ridges. The country from here to Sihna contains a rich soil, the upper slopes grow-	
ing cereals, and the valleys fruits and grapes. From Duisah a succession	
of deep valleys and low ridges and an open hilly country is crossed, until, at	
32 miles, Sihna is reached (5,000'). This route from Sakiz is difficult for guns owing to the many deep ravines,	
with steep ascents and descents, to be gone over. There is an easier route making a détour to the east through Divandereh,	
which would be easier for troops. Our road would be of little use except as	
an alternative route for pack transport and for bringing in forage and supplies from the district through which it passes.	
The road is closed by snow during the winter for four months from the	
middle of December to the middle of April, and in the more severe seasons for longer,-for five or six months.	
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٤٤٢ظ] (٣١٢/٢٩٣)



"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٤ او] (٣١٢/٢٩٤)





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234 (\$510), and The road is a broad easy track, and follows the left bank of the river lit miles, the The rillage st trending south-west. A good deal of rice is grown in the low-lying bends of the river. Halle, hour At 61 miles the actual river valley was about 1 mile wide. On the right bank are a succession of steep rounded ridges, and on the left broad terraces, hin smi \$1 Aburpat one above the other, which increase the width to 2 or 3 miles. At 12 miles (4,580') the road turns south, ascending a broad rounded spur from the east and leaving the river valley which goes on south-west, and 3 miles 前期月月 Noonies from here disappears in a narrow gorge, bounded by steep rounded hills and 13th Augu ie plais, grit te Targ-i-Ka Through i is at once lost to sight. Previous to entering the gorge, it is joined on the left bank by a large stream called the Gavvara river (in some maps the Gaveh Rud). The principal road keeps in the valley of the Sirwan until it joins the famina plain Gavvara, and then turns south up the valley of the latter. The stream Our track takes a shorter cut, crossing some rounded spurs (5,000') from big full of a high bare range to the east, and at 194 miles we camped at the mouth of a ravine, a mile up which is the village of Zamiran (5,060). Shaikh Haji Muhammad, a man with considerable religious influence among the Sibna tens sharp to ti pet. al rises 3,000 To the south Kurds, lives here. A few oaks grow at the entrance of the ravine, and a stream fed by several springs out of the hillside flows down it, bordered by willow and ash. A Inmashah 1 fetile. Our small vineyard and orchard surround the village. The first stage of this route is usually made to Kurugh, or Choruk, a village laps to the S The village in the valley below this by the river bank. Bearing 223° to 245°, on the other side of the Gavarra valley is a high range with a rounded summit called the Kuh-i-Udahlan with good grass along to vilugers ] Lais Fan minel fort-on: the summit, on which a few patches of snow were still visible (elevation 8,000 to 9,000'). A deep gap in the range occurs, and from 275° to 300° is another high range, distant 15 or 20 miles. From the nileispin re the plan. 12th August .- General direction, S.S.E. Left camp at 5-40 A.M. to avoid KITTANEN the noonday heat, and descended steeply into the Gavvara valley, which we reached after 13 miles. The valley is about 1 mile wide, the stream winding Kathenn, an Bearing 2 Bearing 3 from one side to the other. The banks are lined with wild vines, briars, and low shrubs, thing some 3 We forded the river at 41 miles (4,500') and followed an easy mule track, From 50\* with some narrow portions, where spurs from the hills abut on the water's edge. A road fit to take guns could be improvised without much trouble. At 74 miles passed the mouth of a narrow valley, up which leads a track to Juanro and Zohab. amoit is a tex terraced Fires for Beiring ] It leads through Yeminan, a village 1 + miles up the valley; and Juanro allel the Ku can be reached in one long stage of 8 hours. The first four hours are a hilly, had road, crossing the southern spurs of the Kuh-i-Udahlan; the remainder is nd. Beiring 1 said to be easier. Said to be easier. At 11<sup>3</sup> miles the course of the Gavvara changes south-east, coming from a narrow rocky gorge. Our route turns up a side valley in a direction 215° with high rounded hills rising steeply on either side. *Kulasera*.—At 17 miles the village of Haltushan is passed, and the valley widens. A valley, 1 to 2 miles broad and 8 miles long, runs up 314° from here at the head of which is the village of Kulasera. phin north of Bearing 9 Wais-i-Nasar The weath IT and at 2 p widens. A valley, I to 2 miles broad and 8 miles long, runs up of a miles here, at the head of which is the village of Kulasera. A path runs over the rounded hills at the head of this valley to Juanro, one day distant. Several springs were passed at the foot of the hills. KAMBAN-At 194 miles, after a long gradual ascent, we reached a After mids 14th Augu aing a broad. At \$\frac{1}{2} mil rounded neck, the highest point on this route, called Mil-i-Merwara pas 1) mila long

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d gr d gr tion 00<sup>+</sup> j

"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٢٤٦] (٣١٢/٢٩٦)

	(LG)
	235
	(6,510'), and commenced a gradual descent by a small stream valley until, at
	261 miles, the large village of Kamiran is reached, where we halted (5,195').
	The village stands on the edge of a level plain trending south-east for some
	20 miles, bounded by steep rocky ranges, and north-west into a circular
	basin some 5 miles diameter.
	A few patches of cultivation were seen, but only a fraction of the cultur- able soil is utilized. Six small villages could be counted on the plain.
	Noon temperature 93°, 4 A.M. 61°.
	13th August-General direction, S. Left Kamiran, and struck across
	the plain, going south. At 7 miles enter a gap 1 mile wide in the hills called
	the Tang-i-Kalashakani (4,815').
	Through it flows the Rahzabar stream, rising in the south-east end of the
	Kamiran plain, and joining the Kara Su north of Karmanshah. The stream is nearly dry now, but in spring is difficult to ford, the bed
	being full of quicksands. The road is a broad level one, and at 10 miles it
	turns sharp round the west end of the ridge marking the southern limit or
	the pass. This ridge has a rough jagged summit, with scarcely any vegetation,
	and rises 3,000 to 4,000 feet nearly vertically above us.
	To the south is a plain 2 to 3 miles wide, forming a continuation of the Karmanshah plain. It is only partially cultivated, although the soil is very
	fertile. Our road skirts the north side of it, and another track, equally good,
	keens to the south.
	The villages are small clusters of wretched mud huts, and at this season
	the villagers leave the houses for booths of branches erected close by.
	Kala Yawan.—At 14 <sup>1</sup> miles pass Kala Yawan, a small village with a ruined fort on a knoll close by a large spring coming out of the base of the hills.
	From the village our road strikes south-east across the plain, and at 191
	miles again reach the Rahzabar stream, which has skirted the south side of
	the plain
	KAKLASSANAt 231 miles, after following the left bank, forded the stream
	Kaklassan, and halted there (4,720). Bearing 286° runs a grassy valley, 3 to 4 miles wide, some 25 miles long.
	Bearing 2.00 runs a grassy validy, o to arounded ridge called the Kuh-i-Khurrin,
	rising some 3,000 feet out of the plain (7,700 above sea level).
	From 50° to 105° extends the highest portion of the Aun-i-Daluch. The
	summit is a long serrated ridge composed of enormous plinacies of bard
	rock terraced one above the other. Fires for burning the gum tragacanth were dotted all about its slopes.
	Reaming 1900 and some 25 miles distant is a rocky peak covered with show
	called the Kuh-i-Paru. This overlooks Bisitun on the Karmanshah-Hamadan
	have
	Bearing 134 <sup>10</sup> is the extremity of a rocky ridge jutting out into the
	plain north of Karmanshah, a continuation of the Kuh-i-Parn. Bearing 260°, and 7 miles distant, is a small tomb called the Imam-i-
	While a Massim on a line of low rounded mills. At initia a vory good and
	The weather was sultry and oppressive at midday, the temperature being
	079 and at 0 mar 1019 with a bot dusty willd.
	After midnight it became cool, and at 3-30 A.M. the temperature was only
	14th August General direction, S.E. Left Kaklassan, and continued along a broad, well defined track going south-south-east.
	At 31 miles pass close under the south-east end of an isolated rocky ridge,
	1 miles long, which rises abruptly out of the plant.
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236 KARASU.—At 11½ miles forded the Kara-Su, here 40 yards wide and 2 feet deep, between steep clay banks, 15' to 20' high. In spring this ford is not practicable, and to reach Karmanshah a wide détour has to be made to the south-east to the bridge on the Tehran road. The plain is dotted with a few small villages, and is only partially cul-tivated. The wheat and barley crop have just been harvested. At 18½ miles reach Karmanshah, and, after threading our way through the parrow convold travels out up in the boonitable house of Muhammad Arba Karma trief, and i West Persi narrow crowded streets, put up in the hospitable house of Muhammad Agha Harsan, the British Agent. The description of the journey to Kut-'l-Amara on the Tigris, where we finished our journey, has been embodied in Route II, as the district travelled through is similar to Route I. which form flows. It is a Kurds and tiniar trib There a deny from Muham ha man el 0st of 200 alling to h His unit special house He is a jower to se ethjects wh He has enwded por several cara Majesty has which he wa The illu his anspices were remen The toy thrown dos and at the : building, la The Tel sted overlos the town on good state of ago from T all of them smooth-hore There w public squar There u with red fu ein very an bouring Ku The Gov dialy for standed a r tes bands :

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## KARMANSHAH.

Karmanshah (4,760') occupies the centre of a fertile grain-producing distriet, and is a point of convergence for the principal trade routes entering West Persia and is situated at the foot of some spars from a low range of hills which forms the southern boundary of the plain through which the Kara-Su flows

It is a town of 6,500 houses, and contains 40,000 inhabitants, all of them Kurds and Persians of the Shiah Muhammadan faith, a mixed lot of no par-ticular tribe, with about 300 Jews and a few families of Baghdad Christians. There are some fine buildings in the town, most of them in a state of

decay from disrepair. Muhammad Agha Hassan, the British Agent, is the principal citizen, and is a man of considerable wealth and influence in the surrounding district. Out of 200 villages in this district, he is said to own 100, and is constantly adding to his property

His universal probity and honesty make him much respected. He has a special house set apart to entertain European travellers on passing through. He is a British subject, and consequently the Persian Government has no

power to squeeze any of his riches, as they invariably do any of their own

power to squeeze any of his fickets, as they intrinsify do any of their subjects who make any parade of their wealth. He has made several improvements in the town, opening out one very crowded portion of the town into a public square, and building and repairing several caravanserais. There are six in the town, all of which he owns. Her Majesty had a month previous to my arrival conferred on him the C. M. G., of which he was very proud.

The illumination of the town and the rejoicings which took place under his auspices on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee last year were remembered as being the finest display for many years in Karmanshah.

were remembered as being the nnest display for many years in Karmanshah. The town was once surrounded by a mud wall, now in ruins and entirely thrown down in several places. It is oblong in shape 1½ miles by 1 mile, and at the north-west extremity is the governor's palace and garden, a fine building, lately repaired, but still rather delapidated. The Telegraph office is on the line from Tihran to Baghdad and is situ-

The Telegraph once is on the the from Thiran to bagbad and is situ-ated overlooking the central square called the Maidan-i-Nua. In the centre of the town on a knoll is the Arsenal, an enclosed building, well kept and in a good state of repair. A new artillery commandant had arrived a few months ago from Tihran and had put things in very good order. There are 500 rifles, all of them Austrian Werndls, in store and about 1,500 rounds of rifled and months have provided and the store and about 1,500 rounds of rifled and smooth-bore ammunition for the field guns.

There were two 12-pr. Austrian Krupp guns kept in a shed adjoining the

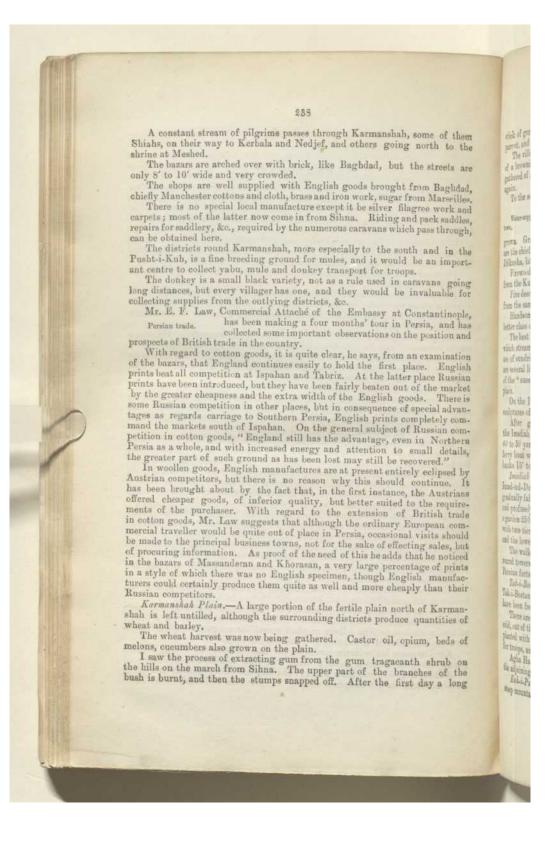
nere were two 12-pr. Austrian Krupp guns kept in a sned adjoining the public square, and also two 6-pr. bronze smooth-bore field guns. There are some 500 men quartered here; their uniform is a blue tunic with red facings, and they are armed with smooth-bore, percussion muskets of a very ancient pattern. Four regiments could be raised among the neighof a very ancient pattern. Four regiments could be rais bouring Kurdish tribes, but they are not now embodied.

The Governor is the Hisam-ul-Mulk, a Persian official from Tihran, notable chiefly for the extreme cruelty with which he administers the law. I attended a reception which he held in the courtyard of the Arsenal and where two bands were in attendance.

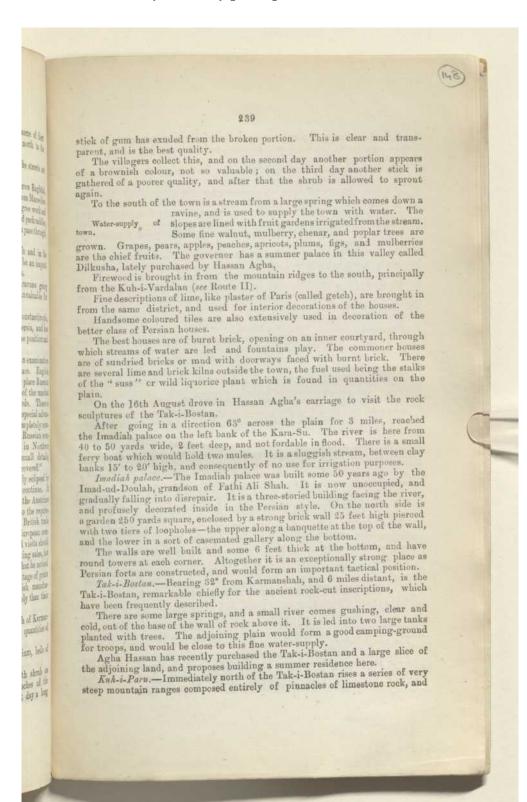
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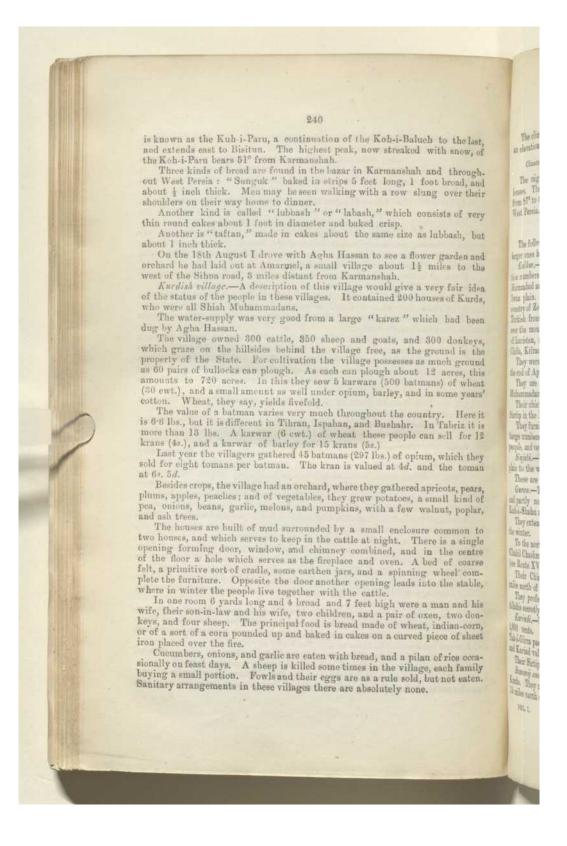


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The climate of Karmanshah is very good, situated in an open plain at	
an elevation of 4,760 feet above sea level. Most of the disease from which	
Climate. the town suffers is caused by absence of sanitary arrange- ments and pollution of the water-supply.	
The nights were cool, the custom being to sleep on the flat roofs of the	
houses. The temperature at noon and in the afternoon in the house varied	
from 87° to 89°. The day and night temperatures differ greatly throughout West Persia.	
These a second	
Kurdish Tribes round Karmanshah.	
The following are the principal tribes round Karmanshall. Some of the	
larger ones have numerous subdivisions, which change from year to year. KalhurThese are partly nomad and partly sedentary ; the nomad por-	
tion numbers 5 000 tents, inhabiting the country east of Mendan as far as	
Hampabad and Mahidasht, to the north as far as Zohab, and south to the	
Iwan plain. In winter quarters or "zerdsir" they occupy the low-lying country of Zohab and Kala Shakin plains, and from Kasr-i-Shirin to the	
Turkish frontier In summer their "garmsir" or summer quarters spread	
over the mountainous country to the north-west of the Pusht-i-Kuh portion	
of Invistan and include the fertile valleys of Gilan, Zarna, Iwan, Guara,	
Chilla, Kifraour, Tirao, and the valley of the Gunjir river (see Route I). They were just arriving at their "garmair," and leaving Zohab plain in	
the and of April There are ten subdivisions of the main true,	
They are of the Ali Allahi sect of religion, although they profess to be	
Muhammadans. Their chief is Reza Ghuli Khan, who lives at Harunabad now. He is a	
South in the Descion carries	-
man furnish one requiment of infantry and some cavalry. They breed	(
large numbers of mules. Where met with, these Kulus were a financy open	
people, and very hospitable. Sinjabi.—The Kurds number 1,500 families, and live in the Mahidasht	
plain to the west of Karmanshah.	
These are also of the Ali Allahi sect. <i>Guran.</i> —This is a large tribe, numbering 5,000 families, partly sedentary	
and nextly normal estending all along the valley of the upper Diana, the	
Whit Shahn and Helahn and the mountain districts utained by the farmante	
They extend as far south as Sir-i-Pul and the Zonab plain, where they spend	
To the north they extend along the Turkish frontier as far as the Kuh-i-	
Chabil Chashmah along the east slopes of which some villages were met with	
fore Posts XVD	
Their Chief of Shup is the furnish a regiment of infantry.	
They profess to be Shiah Muhammadans also, but are said to be Ali	
Finindi These are partly nomads and partly sedentary, and number about	
2,000 tents. In winter they encamp on the Disnewa plant at Bend-i-Nua Kuh	
and Konind millar	
m : Citing All Manad K han has a large house in Marinu.	
Bowanij and Jalalawand are-Kurd tribes under the Sirtip of the Karindi Kurds. They number about 1,000 tents together. Bowanij valley is some	
15 miles north of Karind.	
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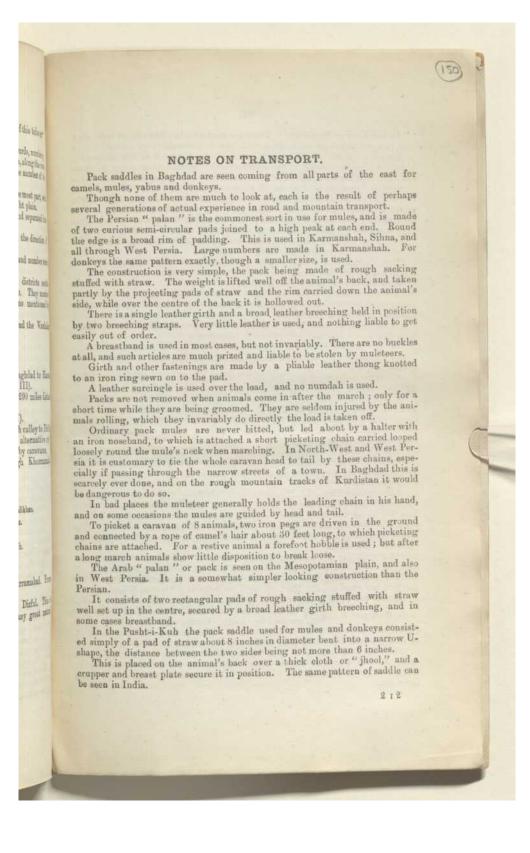
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and the second se		
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	Almedawand or Hamawand They	e are some 200 families of this tribe seat-
	tered in the villages round Karmansh	ah (see Sulaimaniah).
1116	Sungury and Kuliai These are to	wo sedentary tribes of Kurds, numbering
101 B	some 2,500 families, living in the coun	try north of Karmanshah, along the route
	to Sihna, in the plains round Kamiran	and Kaklassan. A large number of the
	Kuliai live round the head waters of t	he Gavvara river.
	Nan-1-Khall, - These are a tribe of live from 3 to 7 farsakhs west of Karr	Kurds, sedentary for the most part, who
	live from 5 to 7 farsaches west of Karl	but are much cut up and separated into
	small portions.	out are made out up and repained into
	JelilawandThese are a sedentar	y tribe of 400 houses in the direction of
	Bisitun, east of Karmanshah.	
	Mafi, Chubankera GhazilThese	tribes are all sedentary, and number some
	400 houses in the districts immediatel	y round Karmanshah.
	Hututan are a large tribe of Lurs h	ving in the mountainous districts south-
	east of Karmanshan, along the uppe	er waters of the Karkhah. They number r tribes and subdivisions mentioned by
	Layard have since disappeared.	wrotes and subdivisions mentioned by
		east of Hassanabad and the Vardalan
	Kuh (see Route II), and number about	
	Routes from	n Karmanshah.
	Karmanshah is situated on the m	ain trade route from Baghdad to Hama-
	dan and Tihran (Routes in Persia, No	
	Baghdad is 210 miles, Hamadan	103 miles, and Tihran 290 miles distant
	by this route.	
-	Direct to Baghdad through Mend	ali is 177 miles (Route I).
1	From Karmansoan to Kut- I-Amar	a, and down the Karkhah valley to Dizful, Through Hulilan is an alternative route
/	to this joining the Chardowar valley.	This is not used at all by carayane
/	Another route to Dizful used by c	aravans passing through Khorramabad
CANE	is as follows :	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	(1) Hajiabad.	( 9) Ab-i-Sert.
	(2) Harsin.	(10) Bad-i-Mak.
	(3) Aulad Gobad.	(11) Cham-i-Walikhan.
	(4) Cavah.	(12) Cham-i-Gaz.
	(5) Alishtar.	(13) Pul-i-Zab.
	(6) Robat.	(14) Hussainiyeh.
	(7) Khorramabad.	(15) Belarud.
	(8) Barufta.	(16) Dizful,
	This is said to be a fairly easy m	ale track as far as Khorramabad. From
	there to the Kerkhah valley is rough	mountainous country.
	There is no direct caravan route	through Zangawan to Dizful. This is
	difficulties (see Route II).	me of the tribes than any great natural
11000	armennes (see route ri).	and the second s
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"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٩٠و] (٤ ٣١٢/٣١٢)







"استطلاعات في بلاد الرافدين وكردستان وشمال غرب بلاد فارس ولرستان في الفترة من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٨٨، كتبها المقدم ف. ر. مونسيل، فرع الاستخبارات. يوجد مجلدان. المجلد الأول: تقرير سردي ووصف للمدن الكبرى والطرق المؤدية منها. شيملا: فرع الاستخبارات، إدارة قائد الإمداد والتموين، ١٨٩٠" [٥٠٠ظ] (٣١٢/٣٠٥)

244 11 In the Karmanshah district a curious method was observed of carrying takes a Wh corn to the threshing floors from the fields. There are two sticks, about S feet long, joined in the form of a rectangle by cross pieces 2'6" in length. This was placed crosswise on the ordinary pack, and the sheaves are piled on top of the rectangle. The whole is secured by two ropes and a surcingle. Press Round Mosul they have another way of carrying corn. It consists of two light wooden frameworks joined together in a V-shape. This is in-verted and placed on the mule's back over the ordinary pack saddle. The hammer The down to Whi sheaves are placed on this framework, and secured in position by ropes. block 6 Camels are not used in Kurdistan at all, as the country is too mountainous. Camels. Some droves were seen as far as Karmanshah and on the plain adjoining Urmia lake. Large numbers, 300 to 500 a day, were seen passing through Jazirah. North and east of this line they cannot travel. Camels are used largely ju under the shoe The dimensi between Mosul and Aleppo or Damascus. The dried fodder of Turkish Arabia (tibban) consists mainly of wheat and shoe was broad, as barley straw reduced by threshing to the broken up state known in India as " bhusa" and "kah" in Persian. Large stores of this exist in the towns and the frog The tions, an larger villages. This mixed with barley is the universal fodder when no green stuff exists. Thes over rou; In th In the spring time, when there is an abundance of green fodder, both horses and mules, when marching, subsist entirely on grass, no barley being given. Ghi Caravans make short marches, and animals are allowed to linger and graze by the roadside. To do long marches it is advisable to add some barley. In Baghdad, during the greater part of the year, "hashish," the generic erred si like an name of all green food, consisting of various natural and cultivated varieties, comes daily into the market, and during spring the irrigated barley crops are cut frequently and sold as green fodder. This is "kasil." In the end the hars, on isgroom noise. cioth. stalk comes to ear and ripens well. English clover and ryegrass and other English grasses exist throughout Kurdistan and round Baghdad. The large white and red clover and smaller yellow trefoil are commonest seen. Maize and wheat crops are sometimes cut The lent arti narch. for green fodder. Davis Through the Hartoshi Mountains and Northern Kurdistan and in Perlooking t sia also the Kurds use for fodder a peculiar kind of umbelliferous plant Anim like fennel or the wild carrot seen in England. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, and the dried stalks are used occasionally in place of firewood. The Tes leaves are gathered by the villagers in the autumn, and stored for winter use or given of The s for horses and cattle. "Karnoch" is the common Kurdish name of this plant. On the route sinh, n d They between Sakiz and Sihna four distinct kinds, all something similar and all umbelliferous plants, were being gathered and stored as fodder. The clover took on Baghdad. The m and meadow grass seen in Hartoshi were exceptionally fine (see Route XIII). Horses can be shod and spare shoes obtained in most large villages, espe-cially on known caravan routes. Shoes of the same pattent of 1 This 1 Shoeing. tern are used by Arabs, Kurds, and throughout West Persia, and eastward as far as Afghanistan. They consist of a thin flat sheet nale. This is of iron covering the whole sole, except a small portion at the frog. There are three nail holes close together on either side, making six in each e. Shoes are kept of various sizes ready made, the principle apparently to go any Their shoe. being that the foot should be pared down to suit the shoe. Fore and hind are Theta the same. grunble a

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		(E)
	245	
2	The smith arrives in camp with a bag of ready-made shoes, and shoeing	
	takes a very short time. When the nails are hammered in, the outer sets are clinched with a small	
	pointed hammer. The projecting end of the nail was	
p.	Process of shoeing. not broken off, but curled up with the point of the	
	hammer into a spiral, and tapped to lie flat against the hoof. The inner sets of nails are broken short off with a pair of pincers, and rasped	
ĥ	down to avoid brushing.	
	While this was being done, the foot was placed on a little round wood.	
ini,	block 6 inches high and 10 inches diameter, and a small iron wedge jammed	
τų.	in under the shoe between the block and the point of the toe. This ensures the shoe bearing well up against the sole while it is being hammered in.	
-	The drawing knives, of which there were two kinds, were of formidable	
lagi	dimensions, and the hoof was pared in the most ruthless manner before the	
etu	shoe was fitted. For paring the sole there is one handled knife about 7 inches broad, and curved up slightly in the centre, so as to avoid taking too much off	
	the frog.	
FIELD	The other is a straight-edged knife, taken in both hands, by two projec-	
i ges	tions and used for paring the sides of the foot.	
echi	These shoes caused a good deal of brushing, and came off very easily, going over rough roads, and seem not at all suited for rocky, slippery ground.	
ting .	In the evening the packs are taken off the mules, and they are rubbed	
	down with a currycomb, the principal article for	
d gu	Grooming. grooming used for both horses and mules. It is a curved shell of iron of a flattened U-shaped section. The edges are serviced	
pin -	like an owlingery currycomb, and joined together by a dozen or so small iron	
pan Dés	have an each of which is made to slide a small ifon button ; and as the animat	
rije P	is assomed those strike the iron edges of the comb, making a peculiar clicking	
eli	noise. After the comb the animal is well rubbed down with a piece of coarse	
ngi	cloth. The comb is about 9 inches long and 3 inches wide, and seems an excel-	1
HELE .	lent article for grooming an animal coated with mud or dust after a long	
finer	march. During our march it was used for horses and mules, and kept their coats,	1
an h	In this or would wall	
前期	Animals were given their first barley feed at about 9 A.M., and the second	
1.14	Feeding. Feeding.	
A.D	Source Assessed advance	
inte si	The same mules were taken from Baghdad the whole journey to Karman-	
in in	1 1 1 1 A shart 1 600 miles	
122 9	They came without a single gall or having to leave any behind, and they took on again almost immediately to carry goods from Karmanshah to	
6.11H	10 1.1.1	
MA	The mules were hired through the Baghdad Aesidency under an agree-	
の中国		
1.00	This at the rate then current in Baghdad amounted to hearly her I date	
44	mule. This includes pay of muleteers, food, &c., and the agreement said they were	
	to and and and not loave nniess required to.	
	Their pay, if paid in rupees, was at the bag indat current and beyond an occasional	
inte .	Their pay, it paid in rupers, was at the bugent and beyond an occasional The two muleteers procured were good men, and beyond an occasional grumble at the length of the stages, they would go any road or to any place.	
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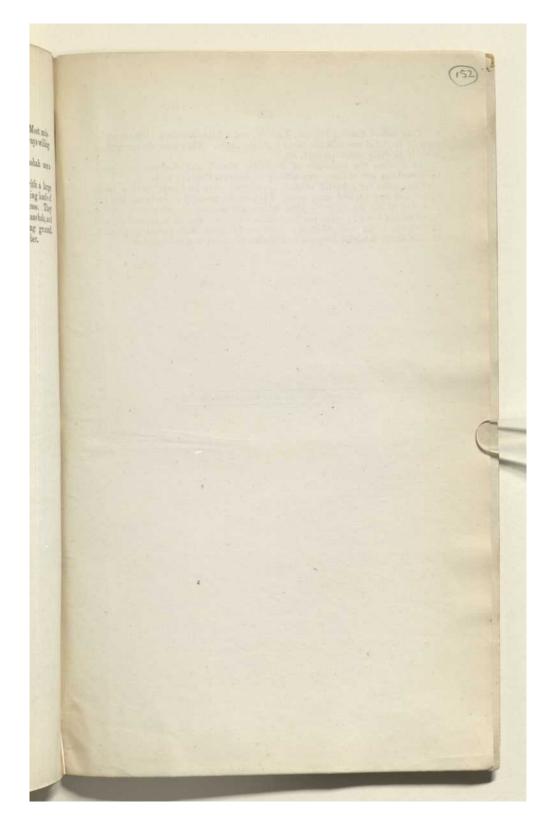
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246 They talked Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and a little Kurdish. Most mule-teers in Baghdad can talk the three first languages. They were always willing to help in camp, pitching tent, &c. As a class the muleteers of Baghdad, Mosul, and Karmanshah are a hard-working set of men, very willing to do what they are told. The mules are eplendid animals, averaging over 13 hands, with a large proportion over 14, and some more. They are accustomed to carrying loads of from 250 to 300 lbs. over the hills, which they accomplish with ease. They travel on the level 34 miles per hour on an average. Round Karmanshah, and in Luristan to the south of it, is a particularly good mule-breeding ground. Hassan Ghuli Khan at Dehbala in Luristan possesses a good number.





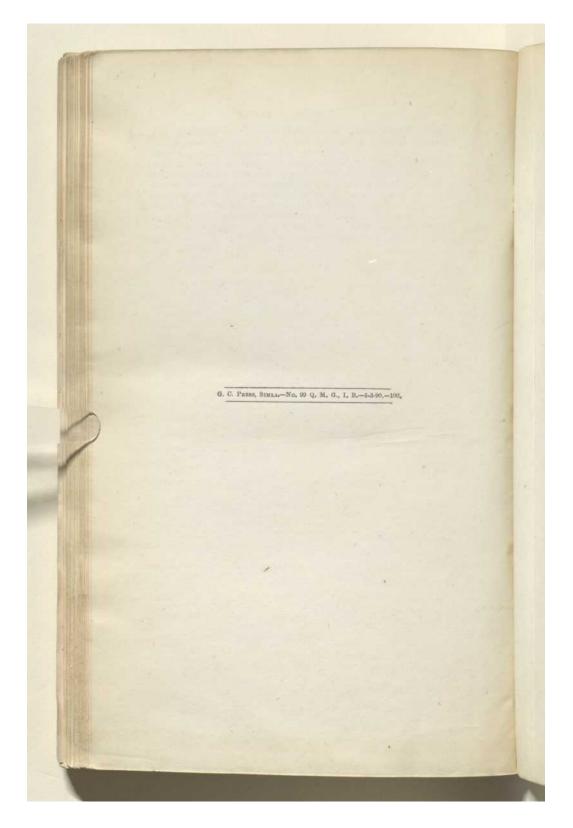
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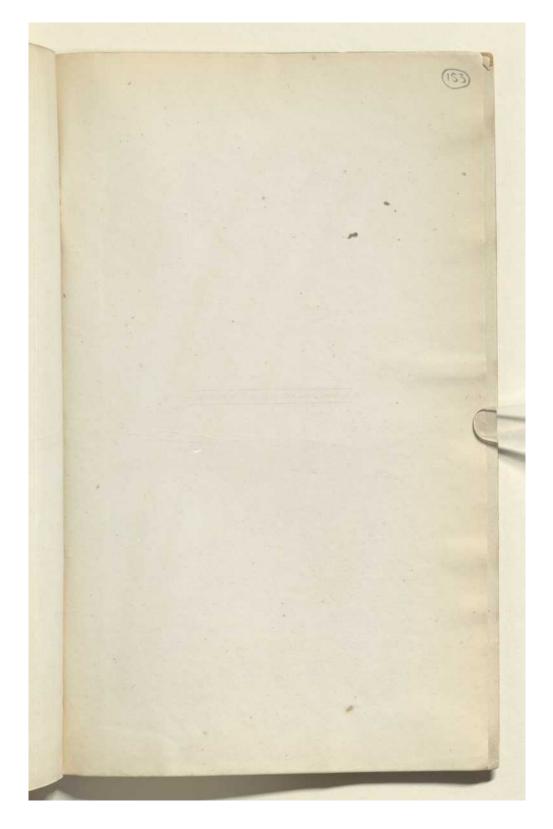
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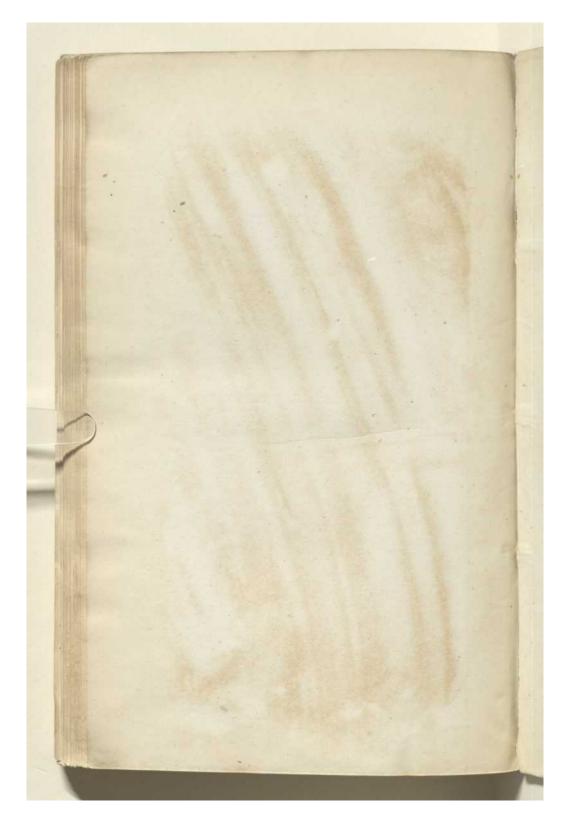
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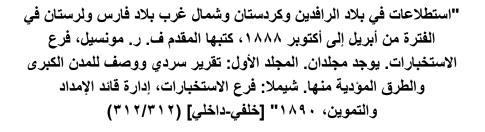




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