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"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/PS/20/33

١٨٩٨ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مجلد واحد (٦٣ ورقة)

غير معروف

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

يتألف المجلد من تقرير كتبه الرائد الجراح جورج واشنطن برازير-كراي حول بعثته إلى سيستان في
"مهمة تتعلق بتفشي الطاعون" للتحقيق في غلق طرق تجارة بلاد فارس-أفغانستان-بلوشستان "بحجة
تفشي الطاعون" من أبريل إلى أكتوبر ١٨٩٧. ينقسم التقرير إلى خمسة أقسام، كما يلي:

• رحلة الذهاب: وصف عام للرحلة عبر صحراء بلوشستان - الأوراق ٥-٧.

• تاريخ عام للبعثة وأوضاع الأمور في سيستان - الأوراق ٨-١٣ و.

• وصف للحكام ذوي النفوذ ومواد متعلقة بإدارة سيستان - الأوراق ١٣-١٥ و.

• رحلة العودة: استعراض للبنية التحتية للطرق والآفاق التجارية - الورقتان ١٦-١٧.

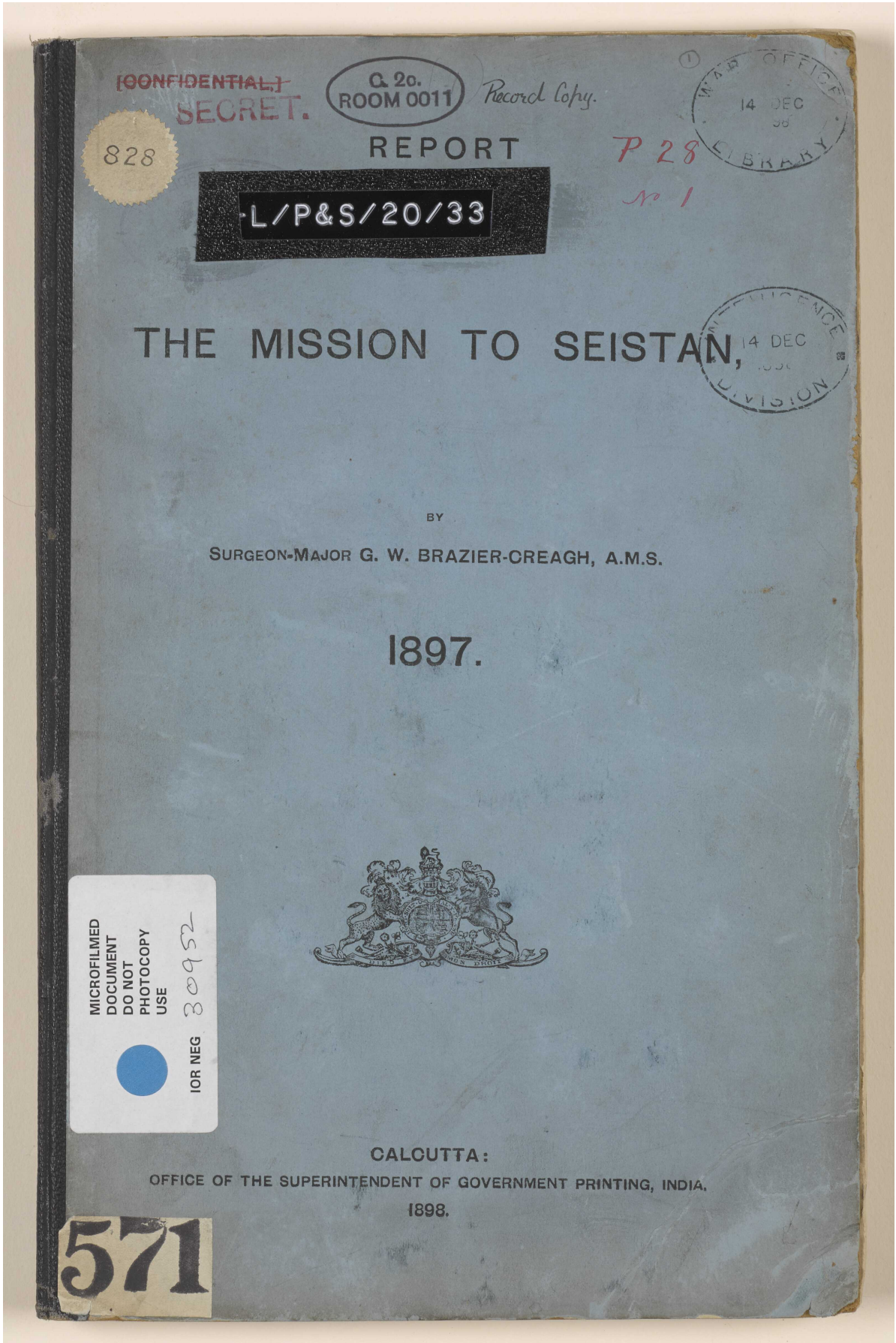
• استعراض للمستقبل الاستراتيجي والسياسي المتوقع - الورقتان ١٧-١٨.

تتكون بقية المجلد (الأوراق ٢٠-٥٨) من ملاحق. يوجد جيب داخل الغلاف الخلفي يحتوي على خمس خرائط مطوية (الأوراق ٦٠-٦٤).

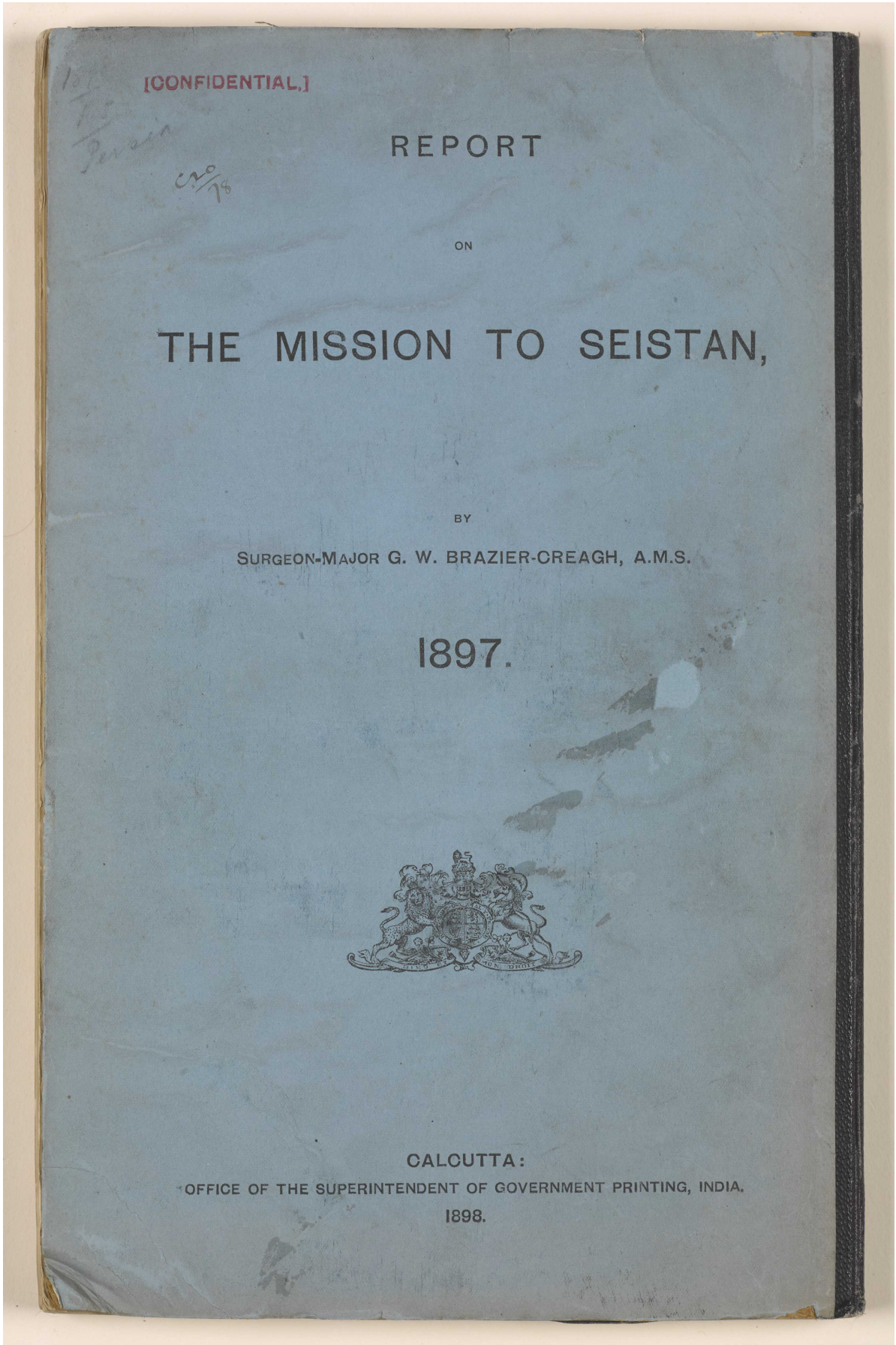
يحمل المجلد على الغلاف الأمامي خاتمين نصهما "مكتب الحرب البريطاني. المكتبة. ١٤ ديسمبر ١٨٨٩" و "قسم الاستخبارات. ١٤ ديسمبر ١٨٨٩" على التوالي.

نشره في كلكتا مكتب ملاحظ المطبعة الحكومية، الهند، (١٨٩٨).

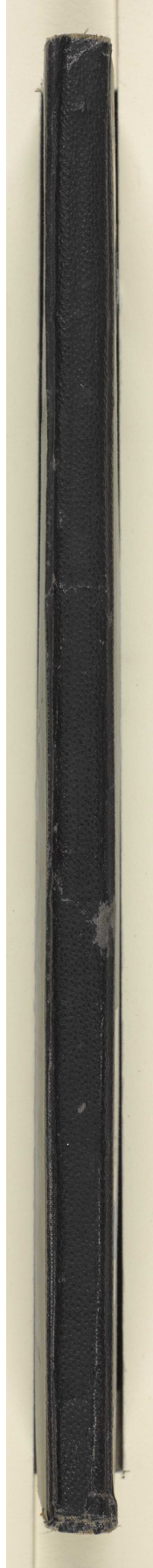
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"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [خلفي] (١٣٤/٢)



"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [صلب] (١٣٤/٣)



"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [حافة] (١٣٤/٤)



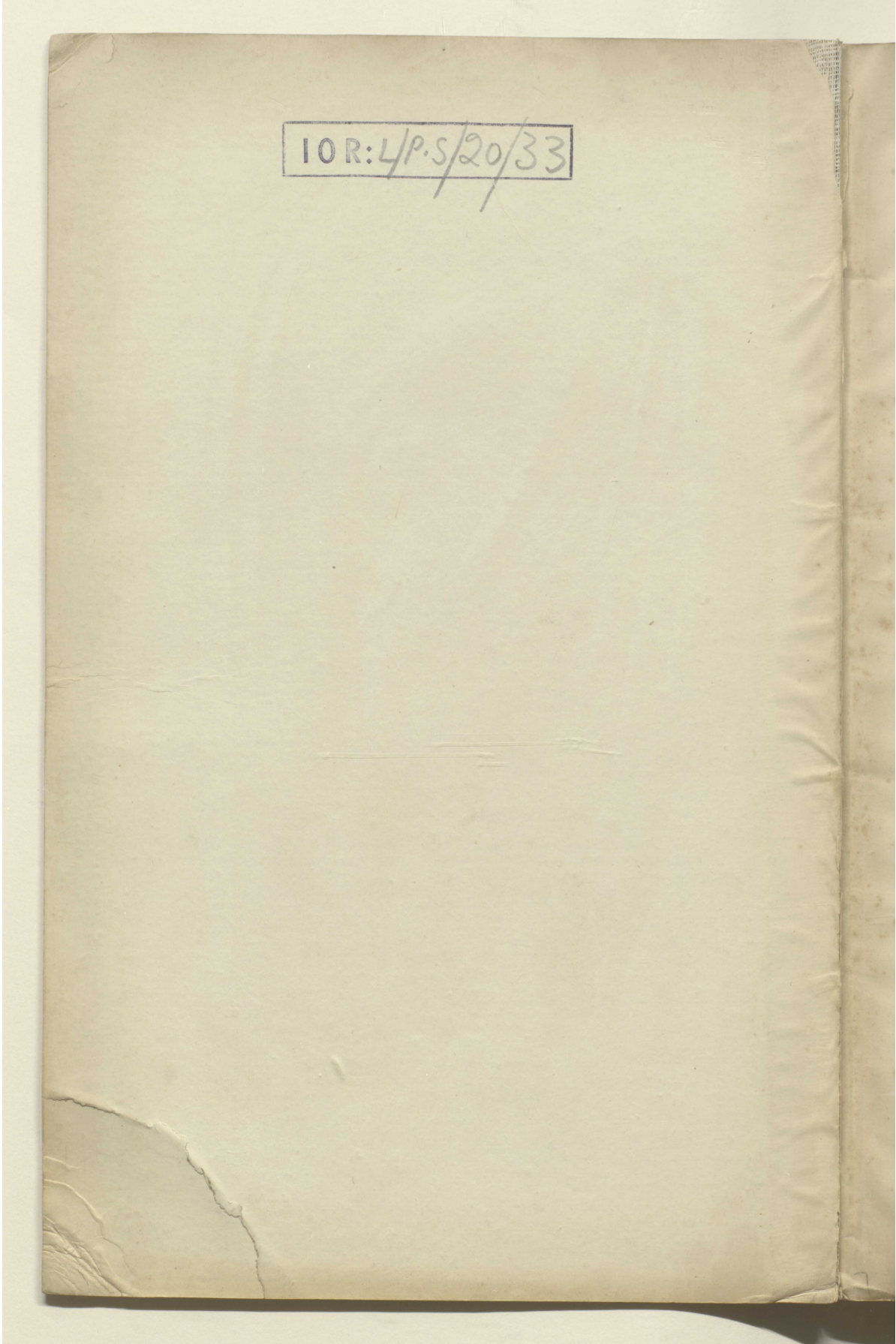
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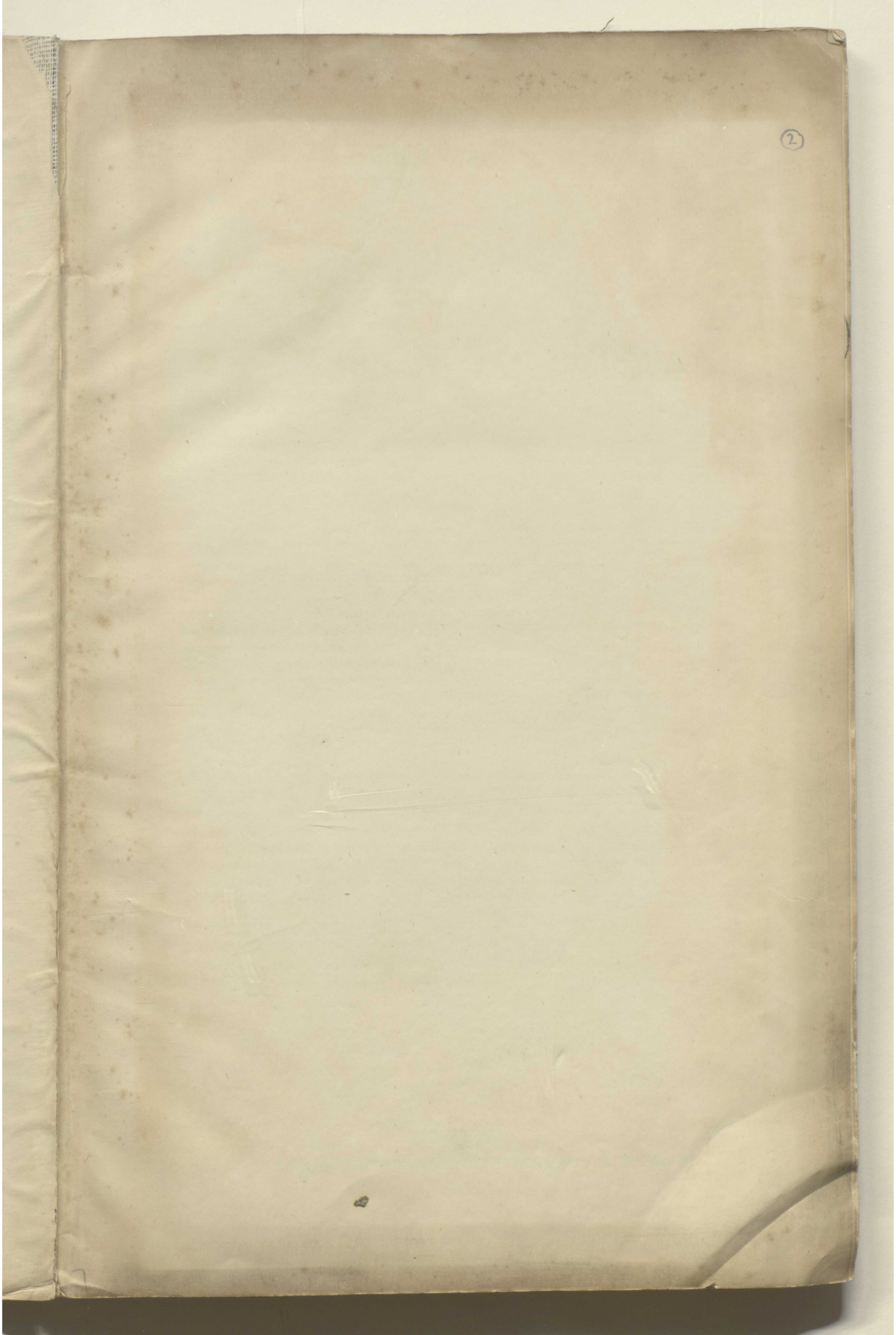
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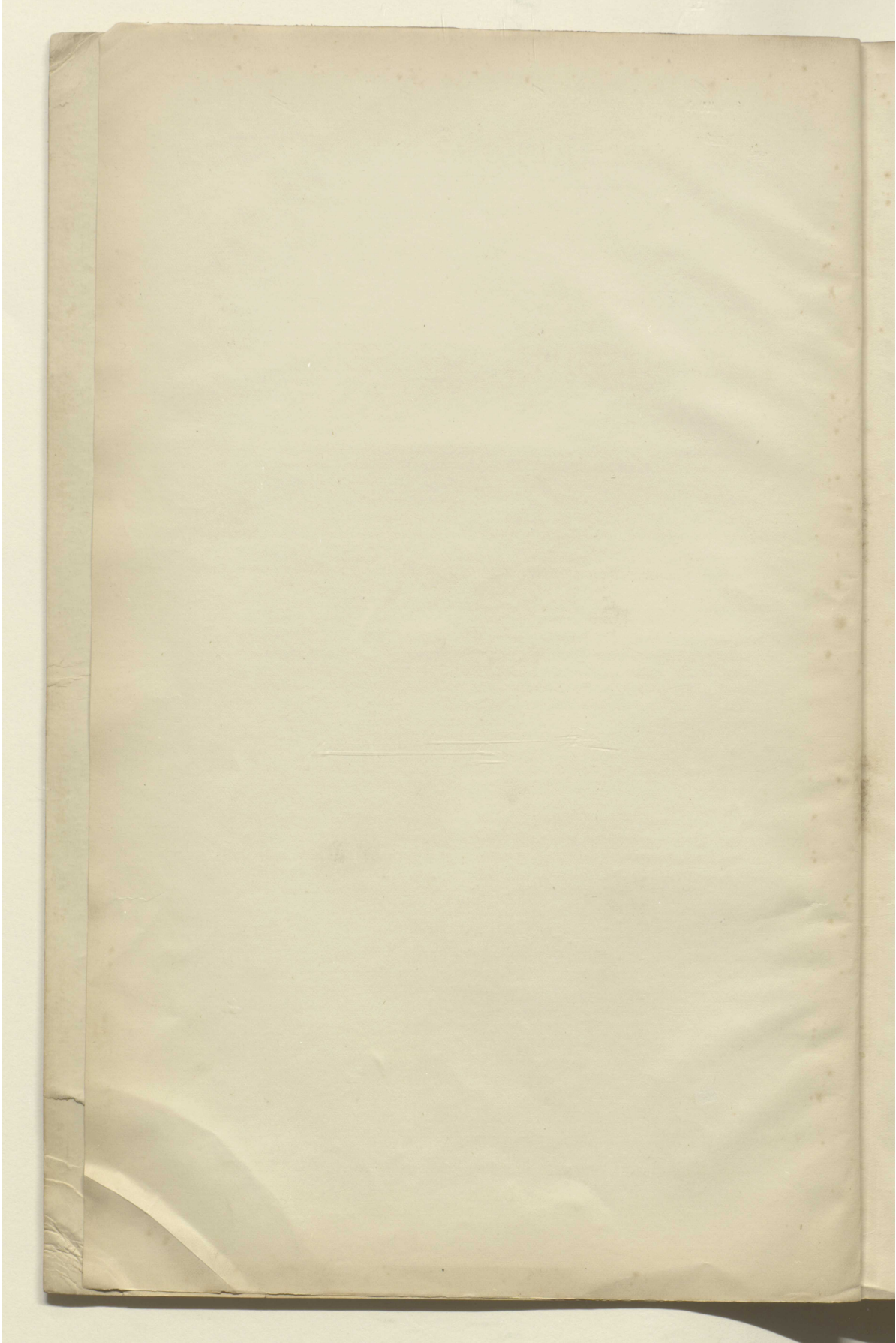
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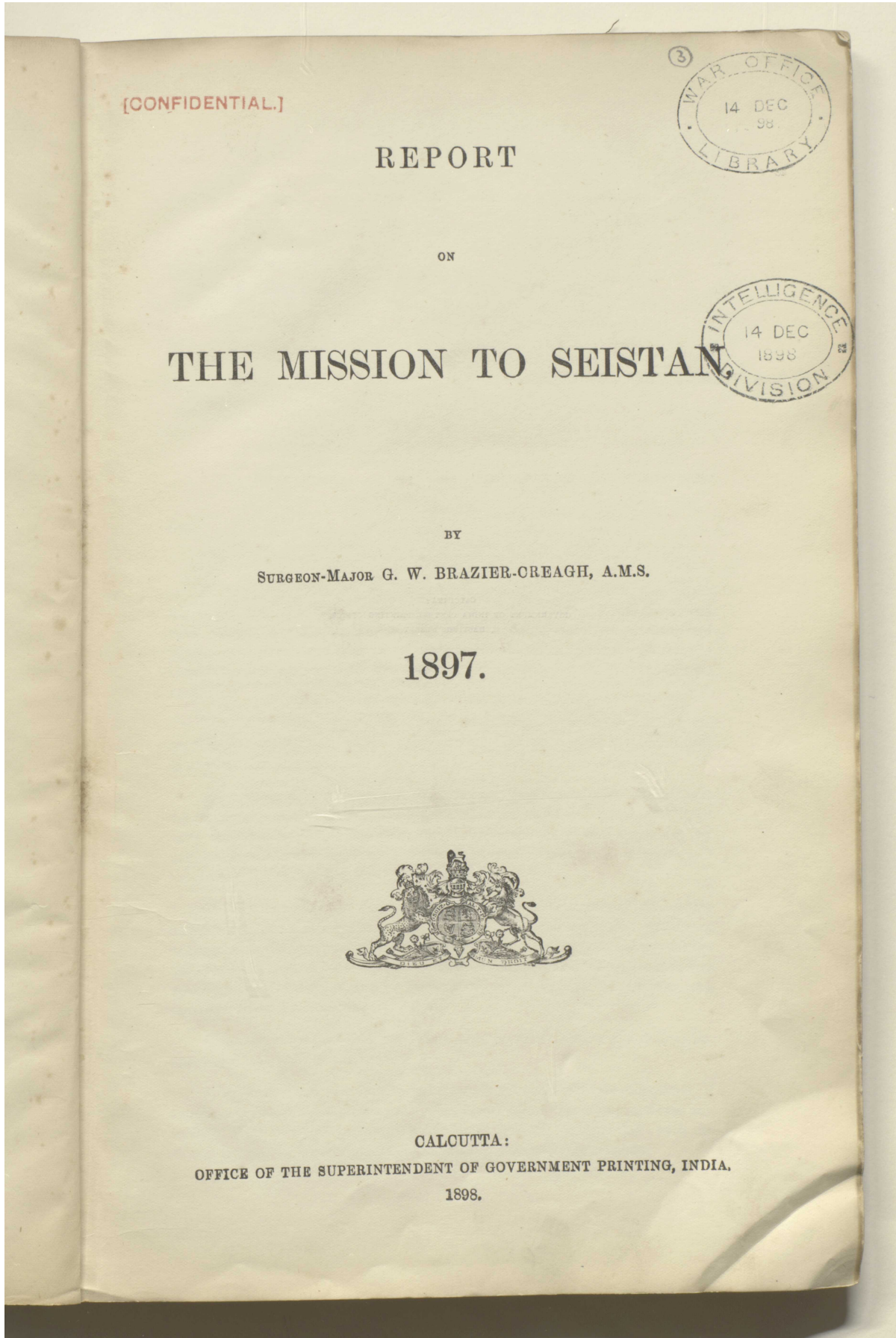
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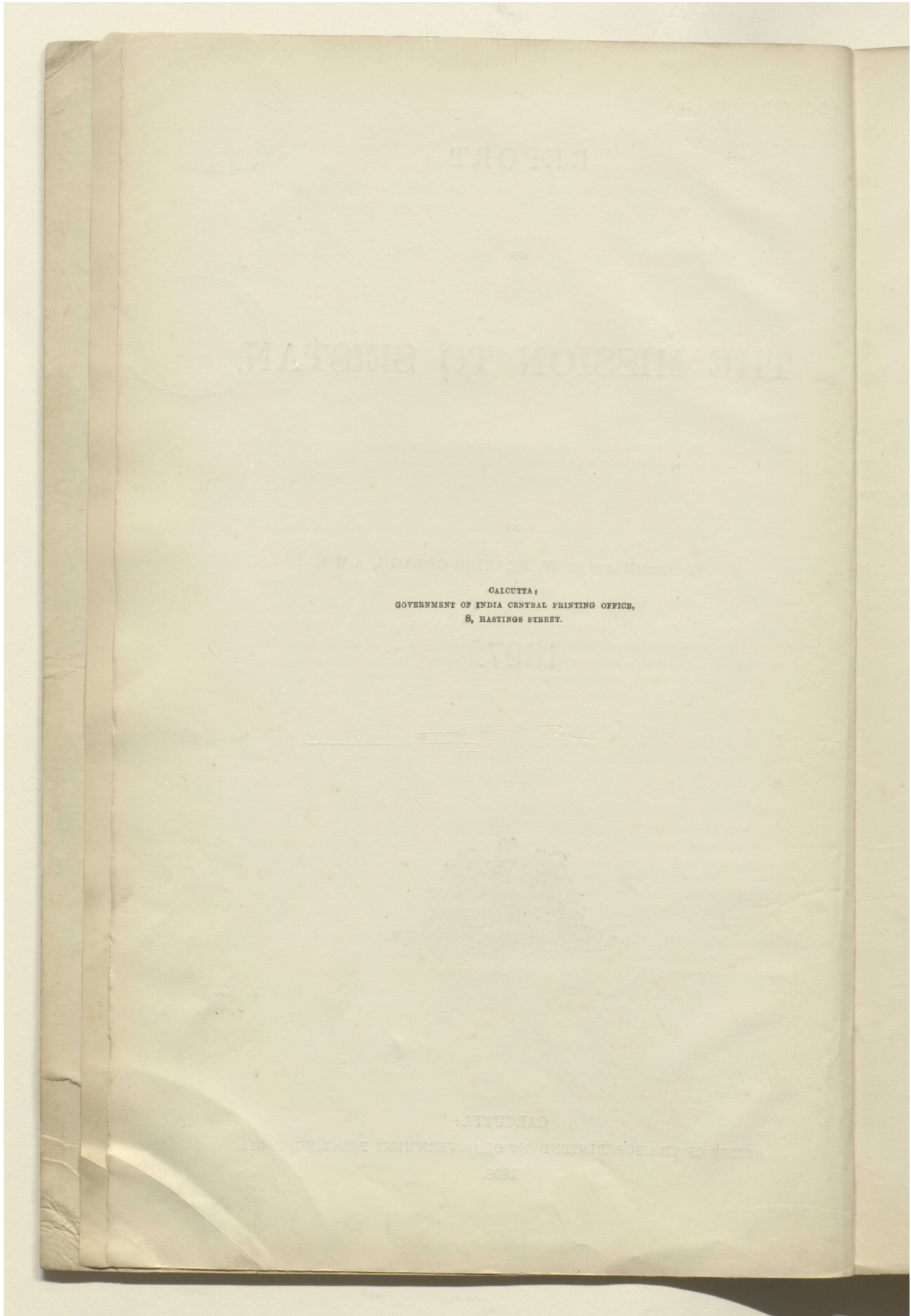
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"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [و٣] (١٣٤/١٠)



"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [ظ٣] (١٣٤/١١)



"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [و٤] (١٣٤/١٢)

No. 22.

FROM
SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.,

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated PESHAWAR, the 12th March 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith a record of my mission to Seistan.

In forwarding this report I beg leave to point out that from the outset my orders were of a very ambiguous nature, merely stating "I was to proceed with utmost dispatch to Seistan. My primary duty would be to take and advise such general measures as may be possible to guard against risk of the importation of plague from Baluchistan, particularly by the Nushki-Chagai route."

It will, therefore, be seen that the above orders nominally appointing me on plague duty, in other respects gave me no definite instructions or insight as to what line to pursue.

After due consideration and before reaching Seistan, I fully realised that my mission, to be successful, involved other duties more important and intricate, and that my primary duty would be equalled, if not surpassed, by political ones in watching British interests, especially commercial interests, and the doings of the Russian agents in the country.

The diaries and letters forwarded from time to time, copies of which are attached and form Appendix A of this report, briefly describe all matters of urgency and importance affecting the mission. The general history of the mission embodied in this report describes in some detail the circumstances which guided my line of action throughout our sojourn in the country and journeys across Baluchistan.

I have had to write this report somewhat hurriedly and under difficulties, and regret any shortcomings.

I have not now the leisure necessary to properly compile the mass of intelligence work anent resources, routes, and other important matters collected; these will, at a more fitting occasion, be incorporated with the Gazetteers and Route-books of Seistan, Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٤ظ] (١٣٤/١٣)

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I beg to express my thanks to the Government of India for the honour they have conferred on me by selecting me for such an important duty, and I hope I have discharged the functions of the office in a manner to justify the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, *Surgeon-Major,*
A.M.S.

REPORT
ON
THE MISSION TO SEISTAN,
1897.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF JOURNEY ACROSS THE BALUCHISTAN DESERT.

I left Quetta on the 6th April 1897 in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Foreign Department directing me to reach Seistan with the utmost expedition.

My party and escort included Hospital Assistant Abas Ali, Surveyor Asgar Ali Beg, K.B., Sher Ali, clerk, Daffadars Muhammad Azim Khan and Ghulam Haidar with 12 sowars of the Sind Horse, Jamadar Jhanda Khan, with 15 Rustomzai Baluch levies, mounted on trotting camels, Sowar Mir Afghan, 9th Bengal Lancers (personal orderly), four servants, and seven syces.

We reached Nushki, 93 miles, on the 9th April. Here I was forced to halt one day, the local Sardars having intimated their desire to come in and *salaam* to me, as also to report a recent raid that had been committed, the result of a long-standing inter-feudal quarrel between the Rakhshani and Zagar Mangal tribes.

Next morning I held a darbar, at which were present Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, Zagar Mangal, and his cousin Mir Mehrulla Khan, Bakhtiar Khan and his brother Mir Hasil Khan, Yar Muhammad, Jam Beg, Jamal Din, Chief, and his brother Kaim Khan, with several of their respective followers.

From the reports that reached me I learnt that Muhammad Ali Khan and Mehrulla, who had been entrusted with the charge of the passing kafilas by the Assistant Political Agent, Chagai, were the chief offenders.

As far as I could glean, local affairs appeared to be by no means in a satisfactory condition, and undoubtedly trouble seemed brewing; what subsequently followed bore out this conviction: Mir Mebrulla and his gang caused considerable trouble; the Nushki thana was burnt down, and a raid made at Mastung by Jaffir Khan. Happily, owing to the prompt and energetic action of Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, more serious trouble was frustrated.

Five long hot marches brought us to Dalbandin, 122 miles, on the 15th April. From here two routes were open to me, a northern one, *via* Ismail, Merai, Jhuli, Manzil and Amir Chah, and a southern *via* Asa, Zeh, Isa-Tahir, Mash-Kiga, and Amalaf. The latter route, though somewhat longer, was chosen, as being the least known, and consequently the more important to reconnoitre.

Mr. Barnes, too, recognizing the necessity of finding out the best routes and having a complete reconnaissance and survey of those best suited for the development of our commercial interests along this sphere, requested me to proceed by this little known route, unless some unforeseen obstacles arose to prevent my completing the reconnaissance.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [ظ] (١٣٤/١٥)

2

Leaving Dalbandin on the 17th April, having halted a day to hire some extra camels to carry water before facing the desert, we reached Kundi, 134 miles, without mishap, on the 22nd April.

This the first section of the route was over a weird, arid and barren stretch of sandy desert, unrelieved by a single interesting feature, nothing but a vast expanse of sandy plain and saltings, stretching away on all sides, apparently without limit till lost in yellow fiery haze and mirage. It can be dismissed in very few words, having no advantages whatever, strategical or otherwise, to recommend it. At Kundi I was delayed two days, being disappointed in the return of Zangi (guide) whom I had sent to convey a letter to Lieutenant Webb-Ware at Amir Chahi.

Zangi knew the country well and had arranged to guide us across the Dasht-i-Guran and through the Amalaf hills. His detention was a source of considerable anxiety to me, as I had to fall back on the not too reliable guidance of a young Baluch camel-man in my caravan, who had only once travelled the route some five years back.

Pushing forward from Kundi on the 24th April we reached Kirtaka, 131 miles, on the 28th April, having halted one day to explore the Amalaf range.

This the second section of the route is over a much better line, being hard *pat* most of the way; water, too, is procurable at reasonable intervals and is of better quality than that met with on the first section of the route.

On the road to-day (28th April 1897) I was met by a caravan of merchants on their way back to Quetta. They informed me that on arrival at the Seistan frontier they were stopped and turned back by the Persian officials. No apparent reason was given for this step, and they further stated that the people of the country made no secret of the fact that the Persian officials were only acting up to the orders of the Russian Government, who had caused the routes to be closed by agreement with His Majesty the Shah-in-Shah.

The merchants appeared to be delighted to meet a representative of the British Sirkar, and at once appealed to me to help them in the matter.

They were already sadly dejected and disheartened at the loss they had sustained at having to retrace their steps, after undergoing great hardships in the course of their long desert journey from Peshin to Seistan, detention there some days, and now the return journey before them in this great heat.

The situation appeared to me to be a very serious one. There was no doubt that any delay to remedy such substantial grievances would have the effect of shaking the confidence of the people in the power of the British Sirkar, more particularly at a time like the present, when the country was in a not too settled state along this our newly acquired territory, so recently ceded us by the Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission of 1895-96.

Fully realising the importance of the matter, I wrote out a telegram (in cypher) there and then, which I despatched by an urgent messenger back to Quetta over the 480 miles of desert we had come. At the same time I endeavoured to reassure the merchants. I pointed out to them that their best plan

was to turn back with me, and that I would personally make an enquiry into their legitimate grievances and bring pressure to bear on the Persian authorities, which I had no doubt would induce them to change their line of action. However, my efforts in this respect were fruitless, the merchants refused to return and proceeded on their way. A few months afterwards when news reached Seistan (through Sardar Purdil Khan, who had arrived from Tabas) that all restrictions as to trade and routes were removed, I had reason to congratulate myself on the result of my prompt action in despatching the telegram, for I immediately saw that Government had accepted my advice in the matter and that action had been taken at Tehran.

In a few days, when letters had passed between the Deputy Sartip and myself and I had succeeded in persuading him to issue orders re-opening the routes in accordance with the instructions from his father, which I knew he had received (but was concealing), the people both in Seistan and over the

Helmand in Afghan territory were loud in praise of the British Sirkar, as it flew like "wild fire" round the country that the Sirkar *Angrez* had caused the routes to be re-opened.*

Starting again next morning we zig-zagged along the rugged, boulder-strewn skirts of the hills, crossing numerous broad scours, the outlets of the drainage from the Mirjawa, Kacha, and Lar ranges.

Our frontier post Robat, 47½ miles, was reached on 30th April.

The intervening distance between Quetta and the Persian frontier, a distance of 527½ miles, was accomplished in 24 days, including five days' halt, averaging 22 miles per day or 27½ miles per marching day.

This, too, over exceptionally bad going for the greater part of the journey, and in excessive heat, with indifferent, not to say bad, water at long intervals, is a test of what our native cavalry and heavily-laden camel corps can do when put to the pinch.

The length of the marches varied, all distances from 12 to 43 miles being covered each day, and I had not a sore-back amongst the animals on reaching Seistan.

Letters awaited me here from the Sartip, Deputy Governor, and from Colonel Yate, Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General, Meshed, with a copy of the order issued by the Governor-General of Khorasan to the Hashmut-ul-Mulk, directing him to receive me with all honours and render me all the assistance that I may require during my stay in Seistan, etc., etc.

The condition of the horses and transport on the completion of this exceedingly hot and rapid march necessitated a rest. Consequently a halt of a few days was made at Robat.

During this period I was able to make a complete reconnaissance survey of the surrounding hills and valleys, which are of considerable strategic importance affecting our trade routes and future policy towards Seistan.

Leaving Robat again on 6th May, at 7 miles we nicked in with, and followed along the main kafila route from Jalk and Sarhad to Seistan and Western Afghanistan, by no means a well supplied route in the all important matter of water, which is only met with at long stretches.

We reached Seistan, 94 miles, on the 9th May. This latter part of the journey to us appeared a regular high-way, after the lonely deserts and plains we had crossed; travellers and traders are free to come and go unquestioned, no restrictions being imposed on them similar to those affecting our Seistan-Quetta routes, instituted by the adverse influence of the Moscovite under the cloak of plague.

Incidents "en route."—The journey at this season of the year, as may be supposed, was intensely hot, added to which was a scarcity of water, which moreover was neither suitable nor palatable for equines, much less humanes.

Most of the old wells had either fallen in or had been filled in by sand drifts; the majority of them had been fouled beyond description by years of faecal and other matter which, saturating the ground in the vicinity of the wells, had percolated through, thus rendering the water positively dangerous for drinking purposes.

Though little if at all inhabited excepting by a few wild nomads, this in former days was a much frequented route, but owing to the *zulum* of Sir Nauroz Khan and the predatory proclivities of the Reki and Dawani *bad-mashes* it fell into disfavour.†

Jalk riots.—Two marches from Nushki we camped by a kafila from Jalk (16 stages *via* Reg-i-Wakab) *en route* for Nushki; they informed me of a serious disturbance in the Jalk district.

It would appear from their information the tribes are up in arms and resent the oppression of Mir Abdulla Khan, Governor.

* *Vide* Appendix A, letter No. 5, dated 14th July 1897, paragraphs 41 and 42, also letter No. 10, dated 28th August 1897, paragraph 8.—B.C.

† I shall again refer to this section of the route. Strategically it is a much better line of advance than that by Amir Chah.—B.C.

It is reported that the Sartip of Bampur (my old friend Zain-ul-Abidin) had to proceed with a small force to quell the riot, but the embers are still smouldering and further trouble seems threatening.

Flight of locusts.—On the 20th April we encountered a flight of locusts on the Assa Reg desert, which not only covered the ground, but stretched away some 5 miles in a south-westerly direction.

They are now about to hatch, and on the completion of this interesting physiological process will no doubt migrate and do considerable damage.

Famine effects.—The few nomad shepherds and camel-men met along this desolate and sparsely inhabited route complained bitterly of famine and craved for flour or bread; their condition is very pitiable. They live chiefly on a tuber which grows in the sand dunes, of which there are two species, one resembling a carrot in consistency and beet-root in colour, the other somewhat resembles a mangel-wurzel, but is of a chocolate hue. This unappetising dietary, though nourishing as it undoubtedly must be, is eaten raw, occasionally being varied by a roast or boil, when it is then mixed with camels' or goats' milk. Locusts, of which there are now plenty and to spare, largely help to allay the pangs of hunger and swell the scanty pot.

The Damini and Perso-Baluch Boundary.—There exist considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment in Damini circles that they had not been included amongst the British subjects.

Had the Perso-Baluch boundary followed a more westerly alignment, say along the course of the Mirjawa river, or better still further west along the crest of Koh-i-Safed, a masterly political stroke would have been effected for the well-being and prestige of the Sirkar *Angrez*.

Such a boundary line, while securing us a well-defined, natural and strategic frontier, would have brought within our sphere of influence a *yagi* tribe, who have for years inwardly despised and hated the Kagars, defied their yoke, and fervently prayed to become allies of the *Daulat Angrez*.

The ignorance and lack of interest on the part of the Persian officials—in the persons of the local Governor Asadullah Khan and the Firman Farmai in this remote corner—were very prominently brought home to Lieutenant P. M. Sykes and myself during our tour through Persian Baluchistan in 1893 and 1894.

From experience gained during the above tour,* information to hand, when a guest of the Governor Asadullah Khan at Khwash, the capital of Sarhad, supplemented by more recent information given me by the chief of the Damini and neighbouring tribes, I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that the Persian authorities would welcome any relief which would rid them of these troublesome and *yagi* subjects, of whom they stand in great dread.

Their Sardar, Jahund Khan, does pretty much what he likes, raids the country, and refuses to pay *malayat*, retiring when hard pressed to the fastness of Safed Koh, Mirjawa, and Amalaf ranges. He owes allegiance to none but Sardar Purdil Khan, head of the Sarbandi tribe, of whom the Damini are a sub-section.†

Khwash, the capital of Sarhad, on which now stands the new frontier fort (Persian), is the lawful territory of the Sarbandis of Seistan, the annexation of which by the Kagars has been the cause of the bitter hatred engendered against them by Jahund Khan and his followers who for eighteen generations have been independent.

Colonel Bell, V.C., in the report referred to at foot,‡ sounded "the trumpet note of warning" on this and many other important points affecting our prestige and political relations in these remote parts, pointing out succinctly the necessary steps to be followed *re* boundary demarcations, etc., etc.

* *Vide* my report "A Reconnaissance through Persian Baluchistan and Eastern Persia, 1893-94," pages 78 and 79.—B. C.

† In proof of which I submit a letter from Jahund Khan to Sardar Purdil Khan, *re* raids—*vide* Appendix B, No. 9.—B. C.

‡ Notes on a Journey from Quetta to Trebizond, page 80, etc.—B. C.

A perusal of the works* noted, and the adoption of a line of policy on so sound a basis, might have served the members of the Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission, and prevented the adoption of so rapid a system of demarcation as drawing a boundary line across a section of country, of which rather more than one-half, and that the most important half, had not previously been even provisionally surveyed or reconnoitred to test the accuracy of details and learn the local condition of affairs.

The award of the Great King Solomon repeated.—As in the case of the "toe" of land stretching between Harmak and the Helmand, another supposed insignificant tract of country ceded to Afghanistan, so here again the "award of the Great King Solomon" seems to have been executed.†

The very alphabet of common prudence would suggest that some geographical and other knowledge might have been of service in this boundary delimitation, nor is it quite clear what was "all the special information that was required which Lieutenant P. M. Sykes brought with him from Kerman." It certainly does not appear to have served as a reliable guide to those entrusted with the execution of the Perso-Baluch boundary, nor turned for the benefit of the Empire, "to such excellent account in the settlement of these most important outstanding frontier claims" as Colonel Holdich would have us believe.‡

The weakness of this boundary line becomes all the more apparent as we leave Robat and approach Wavaila nala, in which is situated one of the most notable and much frequented shrines all over British and Persian Baluchistan, viz., Ziarat Malik Siah.

A little strategy and *finesse* with Asadullah Khan and Colonel Suliman "on whom the Persian Commissioner was wholly dependent," would have obtained for us a considerable slice of important territory west of the proposed Tehran line, or even the entire important valley of Mirjava. That we did not secure this tract of country is a great pity; from the infinitesimal Persian interest in the locality and inhabitants, as also a personal knowledge of Asadullah Khan and Colonel Suliman, I have every reason for believing they would have offered feeble if any opposition had this point been pressed.

Advantages lost.—Such a concession amongst others would have secured to us a suitable site for military purposes, as well as a commanding position for our frontier post in the vicinity of Ziarat Malik Siah, on the important avenue to Seistan, instead of having it as now in an utterly useless position at Sar Robat, several miles outside the area of the main trade routes.

Advantages of Mirjava.—Mirjava shares with Ladis a reputation for healthiness and fertility, has a full and plentiful flow of perennial water with a considerable amount of arable land and good pasturage.

With the Damiris under our sphere of influence, who have always evinced a friendly feeling towards the Sirkar *Angrez*, and situated as they are on the fringe of our main kafila route, we would be in a position to once and for all check the depredations and lawlessness of this petty tribe, which the Persians plead inability to do, and, with the assistance of their influential Sardar, guard our newly-acquired frontier routes (both on the Afghan and Persian side) from further raids, particularly the long unprotected section of this route between Robat and Amir Chah, where most of the raids are perpetrated.§

Action and result of Persian authorities in closing the routes.—As reported in my secret telegraphic despatch from Kirtaka, under date 28th April 1897, the unjustifiable action of the Persian authorities (at instigation of Russia) in closing the Quetta-Seistan trade routes by refusing permission to all British traders to enter the country caused most disheartening effects, not to mention serious losses to those whose enterprise had prompted them to venture by these newly-acquired routes.

* Wanderings in Baluchistan, Appendix B, pages 312 and 313.—B. C.

† *Vide* Journey from Quetta to Trebizond, page 7 of Preface.—B. C.

‡ *Vide* Report on the Demarcation of the Boundary between Persian Baluchistan and Kalat.—B. C.

§ I have entered somewhat more fully into this matter than I at first intended, my apology for so doing being a conscientious knowledge of its importance and the trouble that may arise, as the situation fairly bristles with complications.—B. C.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٧ظ] (١٣٤/١٩)

6

Aid on British traders.—We met several traders on their return back thoroughly disgusted; one party, Barki Dad, and his men, a horse-dealer from Pishin (armed with a pass and letters from the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General, Meshed) had also the misfortune to be attacked by a band of marauders near Tazghi, two marches after we had parted with him. They escaped with their lives, but not before Barki Dad had been severely wounded and their animals and property all looted.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE MISSION AND CONDITION OF AFFAIRS
IN SEISTAN.

Line of procedure on arrival in Seistan.—From information received *en route* I judged it politic before entering the capital to visit several large towns *en passant* and gather any local information of importance to guide my line of procedure, as my orders at the outset were somewhat ambiguous.

I had every reason to congratulate myself on this subsequently, for I picked up much of a secret and political nature which enabled me to steer clear of the innumerable quick-sands of Russo-Persian intrigue, and thus avoid falling under the fostering care of Russian spies who unfortunately surrounded Lieutenant Webb-Ware during his flying visit before my arrival.*

Arrival of the Mission at the Capital.—We reached Nasratabad on the 14th May and were duly received with the customary Persian *éclat*.

Our entry was so timed as to have all interchange of visits, etc., with the Persian officials over before the arrival of the Russian officers, who, I heard, were expected in a few days. In the afternoon of the day of our arrival the Deputy Sartip, accompanied by a large suite of officers, attendants, and sowars, paid me a visit, and were duly received by my escort with honour and salutes which not a little surprised and pleased them.

Visit of the Deputy Sartip and Pillars of State.—After the usual greetings and service of tea and *kaliun*, I explained to him the nature of my visit (of which he had been previously apprised by his father, the Governor of Tabas and Seistan) and sought his cordial co-operation and assistance in the necessary steps to be taken to guard against the risk of the importation of plague into his country.

Though apparently under considerable restraint, both in their manner and utterance, there was no concealing the evident pleasure our presence afforded them all, and every assurance was given me by the Deputy Sartip of his desire to comply with my request and the orders he received from his father on this head, and for our treatment during our stay in the country.

Soon after their departure a Khassadar arrived from the Deputy Sartip to find out our daily requirements for the number of men and animals; accommodation was also offered us in the visitors' caravansarai by the Bagh. This I courteously declined, as the situation and surroundings were very unfavourable for occupation by my party.

One Muhammad Akram Khan and his brother, Russian spies, were very kindly told off with express orders to look after our camp and assist me in every way. I declined *de bon grace* their assistance, pointing out that I had ample attendants of my own. As soon as all had withdrawn, I posted sentries and once and for all prevented strangers visiting our camp surreptitiously.

Later on, a guard of eight men was supplied. To these I allotted a site at some distance, as I could not well send them back, though there could be no doubt with what kindly solicitous thoughtfulness they had been selected for us.

In the evening a large consignment of grain, cooked rations, with a varied assortment of sweetmeats, tea, sugar, ghee, fruit, etc., were sent as *mamani*, and in return I sent a gold lungi, a valuable watch, a pair of binoculars, a gold brooch (for the Deputy Sartip's mother), and an assortment of English stores, sweets, chocolates, biscuits, etc., all of which I was informed were much appreciated and gave the recipients some surprise as well as the natural oriental pleasure.

* It is only fair to point out that this could hardly have been avoided, as that officer did not receive for some considerable time after his departure from the country the confidential orders notifying Russian doing which had been forwarded to him.—L. C.

Return visit and reception.—Next morning I paid my return visit, and long before the hour appointed there was quite a stir within the fort, and emissaries informed us preparations were being made for our reception.

On our approach the garrison manned the front wall of the fort, lined the roadway and gates, and accompanied by an escort of irregular cavalry which had been sent to meet us preceded by a band (playing a national hymn) we approached the citadel. On dismounting at the Darbar Hall, midst much bowing and scraping, I was ushered into the presence of the Deputy Sartip, who was surrounded by the Pillars of State, officers, soldiers, and attendants, a pompous and remarkable collection of very ill-clad and uncleanly people as unmistakably demonstrated in such weather.

We conversed for some considerable time on various subjects, but it was very evident mine host was ill at ease, and though apparently desirous to frankly reply to my questions, the restraining signs and influence of those around prevented his doing so; conversation in consequence was at times strained, and evasive answers given for and put into the mouth of the Deputy Sartip.

At this as well as all subsequent public interviews I avoided all reference to political matters affecting the country, although repeated attempts were made to probe my feelings.

On enquiring the reason of and affecting surprise at British merchants (with letters and pass to Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General, Meshed) being prevented from entering the country and proceeding further on their journey, and other restrictions imposed on kafilas from Nushki and Chagai without any evidence of plague or illness which did not affect kafilas from Jalk, Sarhad or Bam-Narmashir, who were free to come and go unmolested, I was informed "that all orders on the subject directly emanated from His Highness the Shah, and that they (officials) had simply to comply with the royal mandate imposed on them, that as far as they were personally concerned everyone in the country much regretted the closure of the routes, as it stopped all their trade, and the surplus grain would rot."

I was even naïvely asked why the Sirkar *Angrez* permitted it, a significant question, as everyone knew it was the Russians who had caused the routes to be closed on account of commercial jealousy, and the recent boundary lines by which the British Sirkar was able to have her frontier post at Robat so near Persia.

Before taking my leave I fully explained all the measures that the Indian Government had successfully taken to protect her Muhammadan and other subjects, and to prevent epidemic disease of all sorts spreading, not only within her own gates and portals, but on the channels and high-roads leading to and from other neighbouring countries, at the same time expatiating on the large amount (crores of rupees) annually spent by the British Government to protect and assist the millions of pilgrims who proceed to Mecca, Karbalai, Meshed, Hardwar and other notable places of pilgrimage, clearly pointing out the infinitesimal possibility of plague reaching either Persian Baluchistan, Seistan, or Afghanistan, and at the same time making a strong point of the great hardships and loss such a step (closure of routes) caused their Indian co-religionists who were now in trying heat crossing the deserts to complete a pilgrimage to "Meshed the Sacred,"* and others for trade purposes.

All this it was plainly noticeable was a great surprise, but was received with evident satisfaction by all present.

At the outset all my endeavours to persuade the Deputy Governor to impose quarantine and let all traders, pilgrims, etc., proceed onwards, or enter the country after a reasonable detention on the frontier, were treated with opposition; each appeal met with the same reply "he had no power to do so, His Highness the Shah having issued orders to close the routes." When all efforts failed, I made a vigorous religious appeal to the Mujtahid (High Priest),

* Several parties of Hazaras and others were met on the outward and return journey, proceeding on pilgrimage to "Meshed the Sacred,"—B. C.

ostensibly on behalf of the poor Shiah pilgrims, and the hardships a long detention or return would cause them; this had the desired effect, the High Priest supported my representations, and all objections on the part of officials were over-ridden.

I would here point out that orders anent the re-opening of the Seistan-Baluchistan routes were only received by me on the 22nd July 1897 (per Colonel Yate's letter, Meshed, dated 4th June 1897), over a month after the departure of the Russian Medical Officer and over two months after my arrival in the country. It will therefore be seen I was working all this time completely in the dark, which required considerable tact and *finesse*. At an interview with the Deputy Sartip on the 18th July 1897, he denied having received any orders about the routes up to date. Now I knew for a fact Sardar Purdil Khan had given them to him some days previously, as also a despatch for me from Colonel Yate with a copy of the same orders. The latter were sent me on the 22nd July, and doubtless would have been detained longer had I not received secret intelligence from the Sardar of their delivery at Nasratabad.

Here we have an illustration that the usual Persian system of diplomacy was being pursued.

The reins of Local Government.—"Mir Mahsum Khan," Deputy Sartip, the only legitimate son of Sartip Ali Akbar Khan, Governor of Tabas and Seistan, with his mother, rule Seistan in the father's interest.

He is but a boy and puppet in the hands of staid and crafty officials who lean more towards the Birjand than Tabas rule, and are one and all recipients of Russian pay and favours. The Lady Ali Akbar, mother and co-ruler with the Deputy Sartip, is a sister of Sirdar "Syed Khan," Chief of Naroi Baluch (a large clan), a man of enlightened views and having considerable influence and property.

The "most beautiful" mother of the Sartip, as she is styled, is considered to be a clever, intelligent and well-educated woman, and judging by the letter in Appendix A,* we might truly style her *sexu foemina viro ingenio*. She is reported to have been present (behind the *purda*) at all interviews and visits that I paid to her son, as well as to have dictated the diplomatic letters which passed between us when attempts were made to drive us out of the country by the crafty Pillars of State, at the instigation of Russian Agents.

Relationship of Birjand with Tabas and Seistan rule.—Mir Alum Khan, the father of the Governors of Birjand and Tabas and Seistan, had three wives by whom he had three sons, *viz.*:—

- (1) Ali Akbar Khan (the eldest son), Hashmat-ul-Mulk.
- (2) Ismail Khan (second son), Showkat-ul-Mulk.
- (3) Ibrahim Khan (third son), Amir Punj, Ghain Troops.

During Mir Alum Khan's life he deputed the eldest son as Deputy Governor of Seistan when he was himself at Birjand.

The second son was appointed Amir Punj in command of the Ghain forces with the rank of Sartip under his father.

As Mir Alum breathed his last (in 1891), he decided that "he who had Seistan must keep it," and "he who had always been at Birjand must have Ghain"; the younger (Ismail Khan) who was a minor,† he deputed to the charge of Showkat-ul-Mulk, the elder brother.

A report of the dying man's wishes was accordingly submitted to His Highness the Shah, and soon after his death sanction in accordance with the above arrangement was duly granted by letters patent.

Ali Akbar Khan had reason for believing undue influence had been brought to bear on his father during his (Ali Akbar's) absence as Governor of Seistan, and not being satisfied with the hereditary distribution by which all Ghain province was left to his younger brother, with whom in earlier days he had not been on good terms, immediately (on the death of his father) proceeded to Tehran to set forth his claim to the Governorship of Ghain.

* *Vide* Appendix A, Diary No. 5, paragraph 43, dated 14th July 1897.—B. C.

† About the same age as the Deputy Sartip, Seistan.—B. C.

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At first, on arrival at Tehran, he was informed that the orders could not be cancelled or interfered with, but after a few days and by judicious presentation of *peshkhis* at court, it was arranged that he should have the Governorship of Tabas with permission to depute his son Mir Mahsum Khan as Deputy Sartip of Seistan.

This appointment, to Ali Akbar, was a great success after his first failure, and a distinct gain over his brother, whose opposition was directed dead against him (Ali Akbar) regarding the appointment. He returned from the capital happy and pleased with his success and the honours that had been conferred on him during his visit.

The appointment of Ali Akbar to Tabas and his son to Seistan was a jar to the feelings of Ismail Khan, who had set his heart on other arrangements, and as counter to his young nephew Mir Mahsum being appointed Deputy Sartip of Seistan, he got their younger brother Muhammad Ibrahim Khan (minor) appointed Sartip of the Ghain forces under himself.

Muhammad Ibrahim Khan is the heir-apparent to the Governorship of Ghain, as his elder brother (Ismail Khan, Showkat-ul-Mulk) has no sons.

As Mahsum Khan was a minor, his mother, being an exceptionally clever woman, was put in charge of him, and her brother Sardar Syed Khan, Naori Baluch, was also deputed to assist them in the administration of Seistan. Such was the arrangement made by Ali Akbar in 1891 before he proceeded to Tabas to take up his new appointment as Governor there.

Birjandi & Co.'s meddling.—All went well for some time in Seistan under Syed Khan's stewardship till Russian and Birjand influence began to work hand in hand, so much so that Ismail Khan, who is Amir Punj and responsible for the garrison of Seistan, sought a means of meddling in affairs under the guise of Amir Punj.

The natural rivalry between co-wives of Ali Akbar Khan has led the mother to believe that with her husband—who has not seen her for some years—her son, the Deputy Sartip, is not the favourite son, in consequence of which she plays into the hands of the uncle Ismail Khan and the Naib-ul-Hakumat.

Far be it from me to cast one suspicion of a blot on the character of even a Persian lady, but "Mother Grundy" makes free use of this lady's name, coupling it with that of the Naib-ul-Hakumat.

Syed Khan (her brother) himself told me in conversation to what extent he was annoyed with his sister and the Naib, and that Ali Akbar was doubtful of his wife's *bona fides* in the administration of Seistan.*

A plot was hatched to get rid of Syed Khan, some Parsiban tribes were bribed to prefer claims against him, the result being the appointment of a Ghaini (in Russian pay) in the person of Ali Yar Khan Naib-ul-Hakumat.

There is no secrecy about the enmity (fermented by Russian intrigue) existing between the brothers, Ali Akbar and Ismail Khan, for years. The latter is considered to be jealous in all matters of the former, and seeks to do him injury.

The following qualities are attributed to these brothers:—Ali Akbar Khan is considered an "able but blood-thirsty man," Ismail Khan "an avaricious and unjust one."

The inhabitants of Seistan, though very discontented, are more partial to Ali Akbar and resent the interference of the brother in local affairs, whereas the officials and garrison who are mostly inhabitants of Ghain naturally look on Ismail Khan, their own Governor, as the all powerful being, so it is a case of "pull devil, pull baker."

Progressive policy of Russia, her agents and their doings.—I was by no means surprised on arrival in Seistan to find what ascendancy the Russians had gained in the country, for during my former tour throughout South-Eastern Persia, and while at Kerman (the most important trade centre south

* My informant was well up in Seistan scandal, of which he had an inexhaustible store, some hardly fitted for ears polite.—B. C.

of Meshed), I had heard much of Russian designs and policy, particularly affecting the little Seistan oasis.

For the past four years since the visit of Lieutenant the Honourable H. D. Napier, Russian activity has been very manifest, as will be seen from what follows; this activity too is not limited to Seistan, but extends all along the Perso-Afghan frontier up to Meshed, news-writers and agents being established at all the important trade centres, *viz.*, Neh, Birjand, Tabas, Khaf, and Turbat-i-Haidari.

Their unjustifiable action in co-operation with the Tehran Court in having the Perso-Afghan-Baluch routes closed "under the mantle of plague," was a mere subterfuge, a blow aimed at choking in its infancy our Indian trade on this side or the re-opening of the old Khorasan-Sind routes, and our endeavour to resuscitate a large trade which at one time actively prevailed with India, and had only died out consequent on the hostile tariffs in Russian Central Asia and Afghanistan.

Sanitary posts and dák arrangements.—Amongst a community who were perfectly apathetic as far as plague was concerned, I saw at the outset how hopeless it would be to rely on any official assistance, either for the establishment of posts of observation or precautionary measures, and therefore determined to act in this matter independently. My surmise on this head was confirmed by the expression of a leading Baluch Sardar (with British sympathies) who paid me a secret visit a few days after arrival, *viz.*, "the very walls have ears, Sahib, and you dare not trust anyone."

My first step was to secure the assistance of a reliable Baluch Sardar and Mulla, and in conjunction with them I established a sanitary post of inspection under my own sowars at Girdi (half way between Seistan and Robat), at Killah-i-Nao, and Daulatabad, two important entrepôts on the southern borders of Seistan.

By this arrangement I was, metaphorically speaking, "killing two birds," etc., as it ensured the safe and prompt transmission of my despatches across the intervening desert to our frontier post at Robat.

Persian doctor's visit to Nasratabad.—On the day following Lieutenant Webb-Ware's departure from Seistan, a Persian doctor, named Abdul Rahim Khan (said to have been trained in the Paris Medical Schools), arrived from Tehran *via* Meshed at Nasratabad and stayed a few days.

At first it had been arranged that this doctor should accompany some Russian officers from Meshed, but the latter not having reached Meshed in time, the former came on alone.

He was reported to have been very pompous while at the capital and to have bullied the authorities for permitting English officers and men to come into the country.

It was stated he was in Russian pay and had sent a lot of exaggerated reports about the ravages of plague in Quetta and Kandahar, as also about the magnitude of Lieutenant Webb-Ware's expedition and the number of men he had brought across the desert.

It afterwards transpired that in consequence of the Russian Legation having got wind that an English army surgeon was deputed to Seistan, and on the representations of Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires at Tehran, anent escort, etc., their tactics were altered, and a Russian medical officer was ordered to visit the country in the place of Russian military officers who at first were deputed to assist the Persians in the carrying out of quarantine measures.

These Russian officers subsequently came to Birjand, where they remained some considerable time, during and after the stay of the Russian medical officer in Seistan.

In addition to the adverse influence exerted by the Naib-ul-Hakumat as previously pointed out, one Mirza Muhammad Rahim Khan, otherwise known as "Khan Meshedi," has for the past three years been, without any secrecy, appointed news-writer in Seistan. In 1896, he was fined 50 krans by the Deputy Sartip for a rape case committed by him in Hussainabad; having paid

the fine he left the town for some time and visited Meshed, returning with a letter from the Russian Consul General, Meshed, stating he was a Government official and was not to be interfered with, whereon the fine was remitted. He also had authority from the Russian Consulate at Meshed to purchase a site for a house, and to manage to build it as quietly and speedily as possible without giving rise to suspicion.

Construction of Russian Consulate Residency.—Two acres of ground were allotted at a nominal ground-rent of Rs. 60 and the building started in November 1896; consequent on inclement weather, the work was temporarily suspended in December, but re-commenced in January 1897, and was completed for occupation in March for some Russian officers who were to come there.

The expenditure up to date exceeds Rs. 2,000, but it was reported the Russian Government purpose to extend the buildings, adding additional stabling and out-offices, which will come up to considerably more.

Russian Officer's visit.—On the 8th May, Docteur Bolestav Milascheoski, Officer du Corps de Medicin, accompanied by an escort of eight cossacks, arrived at Nasratabad.

He received the same hospitality and attention as had been given to us.

Next morning I received a visit from the Naib-ul-Hakumat who made profuse apologies for not being able to visit me earlier, owing to indisposition—a polite evasion of truth, as I knew for a fact, that accompanied by the news-writer, he had left Nasratabad the day previous to my arrival in order to meet the Russian officers three marches out.

The object of his visit was ostensibly to find out my views and learn if I purposed visiting the officer.

The Persians, in common with all Asiatics, are no whit different to Westerns in their notions and reverence for precedence, rank, etc., and from feelers thrown out it required no magician's wand to reveal the fact that I, as first comer, was expected to pay the first official visit.

Knowing how much, in a matter of precedence, was at stake in the eyes of all the country, I affected great surprise at the presence of a Russian officer, remarking "I could not understand an officer of another power coming into a zone of which I had been placed in medical charge of by joint agreement of the Persian and my Government, more particularly as I was given to understand that the officer was a confrère, and such was contrary to the spirit of professional etiquette without first having apprised me of his intended visit."

However, I begged the Naib to convey my respects, and say that if any representative of the Czar had come into the country, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to receive him.

That evening I received a courteous message from the officer, requesting me to appoint an hour that he might call, which was duly done.

On the 20th May the Russian officer paid me an official visit, and all preparations had been previously made to receive him with full honours.

He remained two hours; the orders and views (*re* plague) of our respective Governments formed the chief subject of conversation.

Next day I paid my return visit, and was not a little surprised when ushered into a large and pretentious house (in Hussainabad) which had undoubtedly been constructed with some ulterior purpose than that which it was supposed to be.

It was easily seen the architecture and surroundings had been designed with a view to other than Persian occupation, and the Russian medical officer and his party were cosily housed during their stay, much to the envy of his English confrère and party who sweltered in the narrow limits of field service tents.

The Russian officer remained 21 days in the country, throughout which time a mutual spirit of respect and good fellowship existed between us, and most favourable and cordial relations were cemented.

Happily I was in a position to frequently entertain him, having with that object brought a quantity of English stores.

I was so far fortunate in making him view matters in such a different light as not to send in his despatches a repetition of the exaggerated reports about the ravages of plague in Quetta and Kandahar which the Persian doctor had done.

His being an officer and a gentleman of enlightened and advanced professional knowledge, made things easier, but he appeared to be hampered with secret orders. From what transpired there could be no doubt of the nature of his visit, and that he came with the express object of enhancing Russian prestige, to push Russian trade, decried and preach against British trade, prestige, etc., as also with a view of crossing the deserts south of Seistan and penetrating on our newly-acquired frontier by Malik Siah Koh.

He made repeated suggestions and requests for permission to visit my posts and satisfy himself "by order of his Government" that all quarantine arrangements were satisfactory.

In a friendly manner I protested, and informed him I could not tolerate any breach of professional etiquette or interference in any way with my duties, that the Government of India had given me a free hand in the matter of expenses, etc., etc., to make all the arrangements I considered necessary, which at great labour had been carried out.

Russian Officer's tour.—During his stay the officer made a short tour along the villages in the south of Seistan (*vide* Despatch No. 3, dated 7th July 1897), and at one village he frightened the officials and inhabitants by threatening to have them punished for permitting traders to come into the country; during this tour he also preached and decried English politics, trade, and the quality of our goods.

A fruitful source of seditious preaching was that the British Government were now throwing the plague-stricken people alive into the seas at Bombay, Karachi, etc., and burning the houses and people affected. This widespread belief which was being circulated was a great source of political mischief, for the natural inference was that the British rule was a curse instead of a blessing to Muhammadans.

I returned by the same route the Russian officer had travelled over and took a favourable opportunity of inviting him to dinner on return to Nasrat-abad. At this interview I told him of what I had heard, expressing astonishment at his action, stating "I did not think it compatible with the dignity of a professional office to adopt such a line, and possibly foment trouble between two powers; that we were not there for political purpose, as far as my orders were laid down."

I requested an immediate discontinuance of his procedure, stating "the Government of India, as far as I knew, had no desire to interfere in the politics or independence of her neighbouring countries so long as her interests were not interfered with, nor, on the other hand, did I think she would tolerate any other power adopting such a rôle."

Furthermore, I pointed out the more rational and broad-minded view to keep in sight was that there could be no objection to English trade and goods having the same mart as Russian.

To the credit of the Russian officer, be it said, he complied with my protests, or at least I concluded he did so, for no further complaints reached me, and up to the evening of his departure, we had almost daily exchanged friendly visits.

He gave me his assurance on more than one occasion that he concurred with me in thinking that plague was most unlikely to come into the country, but that his Government would not be satisfied or believe in any representations to the contrary made by him until the epidemic had entirely disappeared from India.

He stated he would have to remain at Birjand for further orders, which he did for some months and subsequently for a further period at Turbat-i-Haidari, as several friendly letters passed between us from each place.

The unfortunate *contretemps* reported in my Secret Despatch No. 3, dated 7th July 1897, had something to do with the hasty departure of the Russian

officer from the country, for on his first arrival he came to stay for an indefinite period, he informed me.

Loss of the Russian Posts.—In the early part of June the Russian dāk from Birjand mysteriously disappeared, which caused great anxiety in the Russian party.

The courier, a Baluch, could not be found and was never traced or the dāk recovered.

Mission Postal arrangements.—In the face of such mishaps it is satisfactory to report that not a single hitch occurred in the transmission of all communications during the absence of the mission, which goes to show the postal arrangements were very thoroughly carried out by the dāk runners employed by the Political Officer, Chagai, and myself. This too, I might point out, over a lengthy and desolate tract of country where, in addition to no inconsiderable danger, extreme heat and a paucity of water had to be contended against.

My northern communication with Colonel Yate, Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Meshed, was for several months dangerous. I dared not trust any communication of importance to the local dāk runners, nor could I, for several reasons which it is unnecessary here to state, establish communication with my own sowars over so long and barren a stretch of intervening country.

Not till September* was I able to establish with any safety communications with Meshed. Even then, owing to the immense difficulties to be overcome, I deemed it not only prudent but safer to send all communications to Quetta for transmission by the usual dāk bag *via* Kandahar and Herat.

The grant of Rs. 600 per month allotted by the Government of India for maintaining communications with me enabled Lieutenant Webb-Ware to safeguard the line with extra sowars and to establish a few extra posts.

Recommendations for maintenance of postal and other communications.—I would here suggest that it would be well to consider a permanent allotment of this sum to enable Lieutenant Webb-Ware to keep up these very necessary posts and communications for the benefit of our traders and the advancement of this route, which, if neglected and not safeguarded, will do incalculable damage to British prestige and future trade prospects.

Establishment of Post Office in Seistan.—Another project of vast and far-reaching importance worthy of prominent and early attention, I take the liberty of here pointing out, is the necessity of establishing a Persian Post Office in Seistan and so gradually improving our means of communication with Khorasan. I know for a fact that Colonel Yate, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Meshed, is "at one" with me in this matter and thoroughly recognises the importance of this step.

Our Tehran Legation might quietly work this subject up and cause a Post Office to be opened at Nasratabad similar to that now established in Birjand.

The existence of a Post Office would be a great boon to traders, as well as of material benefit to us in any future policy which we may be forced to adopt towards the country.

Second Tour.—On the departure of the Russian medical officer from Seistan I split up my party, making a base camp under the charge of my escort at Killah-i-Nao (so as not to hamper my movements or cause any suspicion), and accompanied by a few followers I made a tour from north-west round by east to south rejoining my main camp after an absence of 17 days.†

This tour enabled me to mix freely with the large nomad encampments from Ghain district who come into Seistan at this season of the year to graze along the Hamoon banks, to treat their families, cement friendly relations with and learn much useful information from them. It also afforded me an opportunity of accurately defining the limits of the immense Hamoon, which for the greater part of the year practically turns the country into an island,

* See further at page 16.—B. C.

† *Vide* Appendix A, letter No. 4, dated 30th June 1897, paragraphs 12-22.—B. C.

as also to examine and map the extent of inundation and its effect at the delta of the Helmand.

We traversed the entire country beyond the Rud-i-Parian, visiting all the villages and trade centres on the Afghan border which had not been accurately mapped or previously visited when in a condition of flood as at this period of the year.

We worked up to Milak which we had visited as previously noted, when in May I had made a rapid tour to the Helmand to intercept the Russian medical officer and prevent his visiting some trade centres and inciting the people as he had done on the south.*

We were beforehand again here, having managed to visit Milak and other villages—trans-Helmand—two days previous to his arrival on the Helmand bank at the only ferry opposite which our camp was pitched.

On hearing I had lost a horse and nearly lost my life in swimming the river, then in high flood, he gave up the idea of crossing and returned to Nasratabad by the route we had come.

Particulars of Russian Officer's Tour.—I might point out that the Russian officer's tour was a very short one, he had no tents, and put up in a house prepared for him at a few of the villages by some satellites of the Deputy Governor who escorted him on his tour and who were by no means partial to exposure at this particular season of the year.

On this tour we were for a few days the guest of Sardar Khan Jahan of Saidak; nothing could exceed this Sardar's kindness and generosity, as also that of another hostess, the Bibi Qama, widow of the late Sardar Gul Muhammad of Pulgi.† I learnt through Sardar Khanjan Khan that there was no truth in the exaggerated reports the Persian officer had made about plague, and which the Russian officer subsequently reported as having broken out in Kandahar and Herat, etc.

This Sardar was much interested in the political situation and the recent Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission; he knew Sir Robert Sandeman well, having been at Kandahar and Quetta with him. He also took great interest in the possible re-opening by Government of the old karezes at Robat, Koh-i-Siah, Piran, Kirtaka, Amir Chah, etc.; he informed me many of his tribe would be glad to domicile there if permission were granted him as their ancestors had formerly lived there. He also told me he went to Nasratabad during Lieutenant Webb-Ware's visit when he heard an English Sahib had come into the country, but obstacles were put in his way and he could not pay his visit to the officer. He had heard how the Sahib had given lots of presents to the Sartip and some for the Sardars, which latter were not distributed; how the officials in return had treated the officer so badly and kept him sitting fourteen days in Pain-Hussainabad awaiting camels, and had he (Khanjan Khan) only known it, he would have gladly sent him camels.

He explained himself to his people who were sitting round at one of my visits, recapitulating with wonderful accuracy every stage on the route; how that "long before Russians could ever attempt to get into the country the British Sirkar's troops could jump into Seistan."

He was well up in the Russian policy and ambitions with regard to Afghanistan and the acquisition of trade monopoly, as also her doings in Northern Persia.

Adverse influence at work.—On the 29th June I had to make a rapid ride of 47 miles, my Daffadar having sent a special orderly to report that the officials had stopped all their supplies ‡ and were inciting the people to drive them out of the country. For particulars *vide* Appendix A, letter No. 4, dated 30th June 1897, paragraphs 25-27.

This unpleasant state of affairs was however smoothed over on letters passing between myself and the Deputy Sartip, but the "snake was still in the

* *Vide* Appendix A, letter No. 3, dated 7th July 1897, paragraph 3.—B. C.

† *Vide* Appendix A, letter No. 4, dated 30th June 1897, paragraph 16.—B. C.

‡ Notwithstanding the orders given by Persian officials not to sell supplies to our camp, large quantities were smuggled into camp by friendly Sardars, Mullas, and others.—B. C.

grass" in the person of the news-writer and others, who in a few days after again hatched a much more serious plot to force us out of the country (*vide* Appendix A, letter No. 5, dated 14th July 1897, paragraphs 9—17). This fortunately came secretly to my notice by the kindly information of a friendly Mulla, as also the information that the Mullas had been summoned to a meeting by the officials in order to press them to preach to the people in their respective villages that to give supplies to the infidel and his people was against Muhammadan laws.

I was here again confronted with a serious state of affairs which, on mature consideration, seemed to me to require prompt action, and that any show of weakness on my part would undoubtedly be prejudicial to British prestige and interest.

It was obviously extremely inadvisable to let time slip by, and it seemed to me the most effectual way to prevent either a surprise or further trouble was not to await further development of this plot, but to treat it boldly and then like the nettle "it would be found to have lost its sting," so promptly saddling up, and accompanied by my Daffadar and a few sowars I rode into the village square at Kimak, summoned the Kadkhuda and his people, and informed them "that I had heard of their intended plot, that now he and his badmashes could come when they liked, but that the first man we saw near camp I would fire on him straight, and that the bloodshed would be at his door." The threat had its effect, for we were unmolested and lived peaceably in the country for several months after that, notwithstanding further workings by the news-writer and his supporters.

It is well to state here that before I took action I despatched a letter reporting the matter to the Sartip at Nasratabad, 22 miles from camp.

Copies of the official communications are attached and form Appendix B of this report.

Consequent on this outburst of hostility and opposition anent supplies, I moved my base camp from Killah-i-Náo to Kosha Pain, where we remained till our departure from the country; here the local Sardars rendered us every assistance for the remainder of our stay.

During an interval of quiescence here we were enabled to make large purchases of grain and transport it across the desert to our Robat post, sufficient to last them during the winter season with a very large margin to carry us back on the return journey to Quetta. This step was a considerable saving to Government, as I purchased at very favourable rates (*vide* Appendix A, letter No. 10, dated 28th August 1897, paragraph 15), besides which it made our frontier post independent of Seistan officials and secure against boycott in the matter of supplies on my withdrawal from the country.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, having since acted on the advice contained in my Despatch No. 1257-C., dated 13th July 1897, paragraph 14, has established supply depôts at Amir Chah, Dalbandin, etc., from which can be replenished further consignments to Robat, when the present supply is exhausted.

I would point out arrangements should be made for laying in supplies through tribal agency along the Kanak, Nushki and Dalbandin, etc., route up to Robat, and special precautions taken to guard against the raiding of tribes west of Amalaf and Mirjawa ranges.

If the Damini *bogey* were removed or Sardar Jahund Khan subsidised, there would no doubt be much less anxiety felt in future regarding the safety of this kafil route, but we can never be quite at our ease on this score till the Damini have been squared.

Money having run short, I had occasion to despatch my apothecary, Abas Ali, under escort to Birjand on the 22nd August. Having supplied him with a good outfit of medicine he was able to do much useful work while detained 18 days in Birjand awaiting reply from Meshed, as well as to quietly feel the pulse of popular feeling (*vide* Appendix A, letter No. 10, dated 28th August 1897, paragraphs 4—8); the party were absent just a month, and their return was a great relief both in the matter of specie (which they had brought) as also

their own safety about which I had misgivings, consequent on the unsettled state of the country and the raids that were being perpetrated at the time.

On the night of 25th August my post at Girdi situated on the desert between Seistan and Robot was attacked by a band of Sarhadi *badmashes*; the men were severely beaten and one camel and other property looted, *vide* Appendix A in Despatch No. 10, dated 28th August 1897, paragraph 16. This raid was duly reported to the officials with a request that the stolen property should be traced and returned.*

I made this a legitimate excuse for another tour, and set off in pursuit of the raiders of whose whereabouts I had got intelligence from a Baluch Sardar.

Leaving Kosha Pain on 1st September we skirted the southern end of the Hamoon and after three intensely hot and long marches crossing the Shelag salt desert we were caught in a blinding saline blizzard which foiled all trace of the gang we were in pursuit of who were but one march ahead of us. They eventually entered the hills through the Baluchap nala where further pursuit was hopeless.

Owing to delay caused by the blizzard which rendered all progress impossible we ran out of water, but a forced march in a north-west direction through the hills on the west brought us to a spring; this though highly impregnated with deleterious matter was a welcome find, for we had *volens volens* to drink the filthy and intensely saline water in the southern end of the Hamoon the effects of which will not be forgotten by us for many a day. I spent the following three weeks in making a reconnaissance survey of the mountainous district on the west of Seistan.

This district extending from Palang Koh on the north to Malik Siah Koh on the south—which has an important strategical bearing on the defence of Seistan—had not previously been explored; I determined to survey and complete this reconnaissance before the withdrawal of the Mission from Seistan, and it has now been completed.

We reached camp Kosha Pain on 26th September to find the main party all well; they experienced no difficulties in the matter of supplies, Jaffar Khan, the headman of the village, having carried out the trust imposed in him during my absence, and willingly arranged for all the forage and supplies required. The incessant hard work and responsibilities—almost too much for one hand—superadded to other privations attendant on much rapid travelling in continuous and extreme heat for the past seven months, now began to tell—as may be supposed. I was here laid prostrate for some ten days with low fever and dysentery as were others of the party.

During these unhappy days I received repeated attentions and kind visits from the leading Sardars and Mullas.

* Up to the departure of the Mission from Seistan the officials were unable to trace the offenders. In future settlement of affairs and counter-claims it would be as well to bear this raid in mind, so that indemnity be claimed.—B. C.

CHAPTER III.

INFLUENTIAL TRIBAL CHIEFS WITH OTHER INTERESTING MATTER
IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEISTAN.

An erroneous idea prevails that the tribal chiefs in Seistan are of "no account and none occupy a higher position than that of village Kad Khuda."

This has not been my experience. I will mention some of the leading Sardars, on whose assistance and influence are dependent the internal affairs and administration of the country, and to whom I know for a fact (having perused the letters) the Deputy Sartip and his father, the Governor of Tabas and Seistan, appeal to for a settlement of the frontier water distribution, tribal discontent, land revenues, raids and other matters concerning the well-being of this isolated little territory.

To these Sardars is justly due a mead of praise from my pen, for without their assistance—at all times willingly rendered and against official opposition—I would have had much difficulty.

The clergy too of the country, I must not omit to state, rendered us valuable assistance, and by timely information—on more than one occasion—prevented what might have developed into serious affairs.

Influent Sardars of Seistan.—Sardar Purdil Khan, Sarbandi, son of Sardar Lutuf Ali Khan, is the most influential Sardar in Seistan, and the Sarbandi the largest tribe.

This Sardar resides at Daulatabad in the sixth Nawar; he is a general adviser to the Deputy Sartip on matters of importance affecting tribal affairs, etc.

He holds considerable sway not only over the Seistan Sarbandi and sub-sections of this tribe, but his influence extends over the Damini and other small sub-tribes on the Sarhad plateaus.

Purdil Khan is greatly respected, of undoubted ability, strength of character, and, as his name implies, courageous. It is stated he did good service in the British cause with Sir Oliver St. John.

This Sardar has lost his right arm, and the following account of the occurrence is a fire-side story in Baluch hearths:—

When a young lad of ten years, he fell backwards off a donkey; apparently he did not mind the fall, although it appears the humeral bone was fractured badly.

His father, Lutaf Ali Khan, seeing that the arm was partly severed from the shoulder, cut off the entire arm and plunged the stump into boiling rogan which the people say—possibly with truth—prevents the wound going bad and hastens the healing process.

The boy did not seem to feel the operation and did not even cry when the stump was put in the boiling rogan; hence his father re-christened him Purdil, *i.e.*, stout-hearted, courageous. Purdil Khan and some other members of his family were for some time patients of mine; he was much debilitated on his return from Tabas where he had been for four months with Ali Akbar Khan during troublesome times at the beginning of the year. He returned to Seistan in the early part of June and rendered me much valuable assistance. He states the climate of Seistan is much better than that at Tabas at this season of the year. This is at variance with the generally accepted idea as gathered from the records of other travellers on this side.

Sardar Syed Khan, Naroi, son of Sardar Sharif Khan, lives at Khwaja-Ahmad in the first Nawar.

In 1888 Sharif Khan was invited to the Kabul Court and was treated with much favour by Abdur Rahman in return for the valuable assistance he had rendered to him (Abdur Rahman) when on his flight from Kabul.

Abdur Rahman, it is said, gave the Sardar 4,000 Kabuli rupees and 1,200 for his son as annual stipends, and asked Sharif Khan to remain with him at Kabul which the Sardar did, the Governorship meanwhile being bestowed on the elder son Syed Khan, who had remained at Khal-i-Fath.

On the death of Sharif Khan at Kabul, the Amir sent for Syed Khan, who was also treated with favour on arrival at the Kabul Court and was offered the Governorship of some out-of-the-way place near Kafiristan: it being a policy of Amir Abdur Rahman never to bestow any hereditary appointment in order to possess himself of proprietary rights, and stifle local tribal influence which might be an opposing factor in his own administration on the frontier.

Syed Khan acceded to the Amir's request and accepted money from him for the transport of his family to his new appointment, but on return to Khal-i-Fath he simply transported the lot, bag and baggage, into Seistan, preferring to remain near his own people rather than at the other side of Afghanistan in a doubtful appointment.

It must be remembered Syed Khan's sister had been married some years previously to Ali Akbar Khan, who was before his father's (Mir Alum Khan) death Sartip of Seistan; consequently he claimed a refuge in Seistan from his own brother-in-law.

Ali Akbar treated Syed Khan favourably and gave him some lands and the administration of villages at Khwaja-Ahmad, making him adviser also to the young Deputy Sartip and his mother before proceeding to Tabas to take over the Governorship there. This trust was duly carried out till Birjand influence ousted him—*vide ante* at page 10.

Syed Khan is a middle-aged, active man; he was summoned to Tabas soon after my arrival in Seistan to relieve Sardar Purdil Khan, consequently I did not see as much of him as I would have wished. What I did see I liked; his frank and pleasing manner and voluntary information on matters then affecting British interests could not fail to appeal to me. He has some 200 footmen and a few sowars; some of my men being of the same tribe, we had a welcome when amongst them.

Muhammad Ali Khan, the young brother of Syed Khan, who had been in Kabul with his father, awaited some time the return of his brother Syed Khan, but hearing he had taken refuge in Seistan, Ali Khan fled also. He then came to Peshawar *via* Jalalabad, where it is reported he was kindly treated by the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Merk, but being unable to secure any appointment or political pension, he returned to Persia hopeless and proceeded to Kerman.

On application to Persian authorities he was given the Governorship of Ladis by the Firman-Firmái at Kerman and is now established there.

Sardar Khan Jehan Sanjarani, son of Sardar Ibrahim Khan, late Governor of Chakansur, lives at Saidak in the 7th Nawar beyond the Rud-i-Parian.

Ibrahim Khan held Chakansur when Amir Abdur Rahaman ascended the Kabul throne, but on his death the Amir did not, as is his custom, allow the father's rights to the son Khan Jehan. Khan Jehan fled into Seistan and was offered land which he at first refused; he came thence to Quetta and was treated as a hostage for some time there by Sir R. Sandeman. He received a khillat from the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, but no political pension being sanctioned for him by the British Sirkar, he returned to Seistan.

Sardar Ali Khan Sahroni of Pulgi (since deceased) at that time represented to Alum Khan, Governor of Ghain, that the Taoki tribes, who had always been under the auspices of the Sanjarani tribe in Seistan, were now without a Sardar since the death of Sardar Khan Jehan's father who had settled in Afghan territory at Chakansur; that now, misfortune having driven his son into Seistan, he might as well be considered Sardar of the Seistan Taokis.)

Sardar Ali Khan being an influential chief at the time, the authorities accepted his representations and Khan Jehan who was known to be a shrewd,

strong chief with much influence amongst his clan on the Chakansur side, was given lands at Siadak in the 7th Nawar, on the understanding that one-fourth Government revenue was allowed him as a Jagir.

We stayed three days with Khan Jehan who treated us with the greatest courtesy and hospitality; he supplied me with horses and donkeys which saved us many a hot mile's tramp on the return journey, for we had to travel on foot in those parts owing to the swollen state of the Rud-i-Parian (an off-shoot of the Helmand river) which is unfordable at this season, and can only be crossed on tutias (reed boats).

The first glance shows Khan Jehan to be an independent, resolute and indomitable character, one who cannot but inspire respect. He gave me a lengthy account of his career and of his visit fourteen years ago to the late Sir R. Sandeman at Quetta.

By dint of hard work the tribe have reclaimed a good deal of jungle land and established several villages in those parts. Khan Jehan boldly told me in front of a Persian official "that he was a zamindar now and not in receipt of any Government allowance: the paltry one-fourth Government revenue share which accrues to him is but poor reward for his hard labour and what he has done to cultivate and reclaim these jungle lands; still, as he had fixed his abode now here and the Persians having given him an asylum, he was not faithless to his salt, but wherever he and his tribe were they felt warmly attached to the British Sirkar, and there is naturally a common bond of union between them and their kinsmen, the Sanjarani of Chagai and Dalbandin who are under the supreme Sirkar."

Sardar Khan Jehan was united in the holy bonds of marriage while I was in Seistan, on the 1st October 1897, to a sister of Sardar Syed Khan (*i.e.*, a younger sister of the Deputy Sartip's mother), the *band-o-bast* being that Sardar Khan Jehan was to give a young daughter of his, by another wife, to Syed Khan's son on the latter's return from Tabas, where he was at the time with Ali Akbar. Khan Jehan is an uncle of Sardar Ali Khan of Chagai who, from what I saw of him at Dalbandin, is but a miserable specimen, and cannot be expected to exercise either influence or moral force in the administration of Chagai.

The Persian policy with regard to these Afghan refugees is to assist and settle them along the frontiers of Khorasan and Seistan. Such refugees as Sardar Khan Jehan and Syed Khan Naroi are the only safeguards against Afghans raiding the weak and easily intimidated Parsiban which for years previously had been the case.

Since the above-noted Sardars have been established in Seistan, it is a well-known fact that there are 100 per cent. less raids in the country, and it is said that through the Sanjarani and Naroi tribes the Persian Government have not only made substantial increase in her revenues, but have made a wall of peace between Afghanistan and Seistan, as the trans-border Afghan-Baluch will not raid his kinsman, the Seistan Baluch.

Treatment of refugees by British Government.—The Baluch chiefs repeatedly pointed out to me the neglect of the British Government to show any favour to Seistan or Afghan Baluch refugees.

Sardars Khan Jehan, Purdil Khan, Syed Khan, and Muhammad Ali Khan particularly brought this to my notice in their own case, and also in the case of Taj Muhammad Khan Sarbandi who, on escape from Tehran, came to Seistan to say a last farewell to his kinsmen, and on being pursued by Mir Alum Khan fled to Kandahar, where it is said he did hard service with Sir Oliver St. John, and in compensation but a small subsidiary allowance was allotted him, when in Quetta; and on his death his widow and children had to return to Seistan penniless and are now living on the bounty of Sardar Purdil Khan.

Seistan Revenue Collector.—One other man of importance is Mir Abas of Iskil. On the father's side he comes of an ancient Arab family, on the mother's a Baluch chieftain's daughter.

His family have enjoyed remission of Government lands in several villages by hereditary rights for many years, since Jahangir Khan's time it is stated.

He holds the contract for octroi in Seistan and also trades. He has steadily improved his position and wealth, and the officials are somewhat jealous of his well-being and influence with the priests and people.

Being a clever, sharp and straightforward man and having sufficient interests in the country to support him, he has given the authorities no opportunity to encroach on his interests; he bears no kindly feeling towards the Parsiban officials.

It may be said of Mir Abas "laugh and grow fat;" he is a young man of 40 years, and always wears a genial frank smile of contentment; he rendered the Mission throughout our stay in Seistan some genuine service, and is most loyally disposed to the British Sirkar.

It is satisfactory to note that the chiefs and tribes inhabiting Seistan and the intervening districts are almost without exception loyal to the British Sirkar; this I also found to be so in Southern Perso-Baluchistan and Sarhad on my former tour.

Feeling of the people.—British prestige undoubtedly holds a high place in the esteem of all both in Persian-Baluchistan, Seistan, Southern Khorasan, and Western Afghanistan, as expressively illustrated in the expression frequently given vent to by the Sardars and people, *viz.*, Sag-i-zard biradar-i-shighal, *i.e.*, the yellow dog is a brother of the jackal, meaning that the Parsibans are bad enough, but the Russians would be no better.

Baluchistan and Afghanistan are always spoken of as Mal-i-Angrez, and many are of opinion we have some lien on Seistan by arrangement with the Shah.

None but the higher officials of Birjand, Tabas and Seistan knew or cared anything of plague, but all, of high and low degree, were cognisant of the fact that the trade routes had been closed at the instigation of Russia; the possibility of the Russians now annexing Khorasan and Seistan as they had encroached on Northern Persia was openly discussed on many occasions by the officials, clergy and more enlightened people.

As far as my experience goes, the people of Southern Khorasan and Seistan are averse to the probable presence of Russia, and her action in causing the routes to be closed has not increased her popularity.

The fact of our presence and prolonged stay in the country gave rise to the rumour, which spread far and near throughout Khorasan and Afghanistan, that the British Sirkar had caused the routes to be opened again in face of Russian influence.

In conversation with the officials, clergy and more educated, feelers were repeatedly thrown out as to the possibility of the purchase and incorporation of Seistan with British-Baluchistan, which remote contingency seems to be the great desire of all excepting "Birjandi & Co."

I frankly told all that the British Government were not desirous of acquiring or adding any more to her already large possessions; her desire was to protect her own, open up the avenues of commerce to all nations and live in peace with her neighbours.

CHAPTER IV.

STRATEGICAL ROUTE, TRADE PROSPECTS, ETC.

Having for two months anxiously awaited further orders as to the recall of the Mission and receiving none, in reply to my request on this head, bearing date of 28th August 1897, suffering as I was from dysentery and insomnia, I determined to leave Seistan.

The limit too of the sanctioned budget estimate, *viz.*, six months, having elapsed, it seemed to me on carefully weighing the condition of affairs that I was not justified in prolonging the stay of the Mission in the country, knowing that special sanction of the Government of India was necessary in accordance with Civil Service Regulations anent such deputations.

Having therefore carried out all the political, professional and other duties imposed on me during our stay of seven months, and travelled every acre of the country which enabled me to compile very complete statistics on resources, revenues, and other subjects of special interest, both political and strategical, as well as a thorough survey, there did not appear to me to be any special cause for my remaining any longer in the country, besides which I had inspected and started all the Kafilas from Seistan which set forth on their journey at this season of the year.

On the 20th October 1897, we turned our backs on Seistan heading south over the dreary and arid plains again, *en route* for Quetta.

Return journey.—We retraced our steps from Seistan as far as Saindak, from which place we returned by a more northerly route, *vid* Amir Chah, rations having been laid down on this route for the cavalry escort which I had purposed sending back at an earlier period, but did not do so eventually consequent on the aspect of Seistan affairs.

Our journey back was unmarked by any incidents other than those naturally consequent on rapid and long marches in varying temperature, and a paucity of water, at all times bad, often at distances of from 20 to 45 miles or more apart.

Disadvantages of the Northern route.—From Saindak to Gat-i-Barot *vid* Amir Chah, the country is very desert and waterless, and cannot be considered either a promising or practicable route.

Up to the time of our leaving Baluchistan no water had been found between Saindak and Amir Chah, although "Ido" *palwar* of great fame, had worked hard for six months to sink wells at Drana Koh and Zeh, nor is there any between the long weary stretch from Amir Chah to Mizzil.

On the other hand, as will be seen by a glance at map No. 1, water is found at reasonable intervals on the southern parallel route in this vicinity, excepting on the Siastarji plateau where, in several spots, water is near the surface and could easily be obtained.

With little difficulty such as cleansing out and repairing existing wells, sinking a few new ones, and above all, building pucca watering troughs to prevent pollution of water, the great natural necessity of our existence over any trade route that it is contemplated to popularize, a better and purer water supply could be guaranteed all along the southern route.

The greater part of the route between the above-named places is over heavy sandy going and across lofty sand dunes.

Apart from the information of the nomadic inhabitants, one can easily see the character of the country has undergone great changes consequent on shifting sands.

The country is exposed and unguarded by hills on the north, a vast sand desert stretches away right up to and beyond the Helmand river, and all the year round the country being subject to violent wind storms, it is not unnatural

to expect that the entire character of the country will still further undergo great changes.

From Ismail an intermediate route runs south between the northern route and the one we proceeded by, joining at Kundi (*vide* map); this Nohli-Salgaz-Kundi line will at once suggest itself as being the most direct.

The most practicable and strategical line for all purposes appears to me to run from Quetta* to Ismail; along that we travelled, thence to Kundi by the above † onwards, following our route across the Amalaf and Siastargi plateaus to Saindak. Saindak should be a central depôt and strong post, it is on the high road to everywhere in these parts, leading as it does from Seistan and Afghanistan to Mashkel, Jalk, Makran, Kharan, Dalbandin and Quetta.

Had it not been for the presence and protection afforded by our post at Amir Chah, the kafila proprietors and merchants informed me this is a preferable route.

I would here state that I have pointed this out to Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, as also to Lieutenant Webb-Ware, the Political Officer, Chagai, suggesting at the same time the advisability of transferring the greater number of the levies from Amir Chah to Saindak and placing all under a strong crafty native, leaving but a small post at the former place which requires but little guarding.

It is in this very vicinity that the Damini tribe cause such trouble and interfere with our trade, blocking the route by perpetual raids and bolting into the fastness of Mirjawa range. It will, therefore, be seen how important it is to have a strong post at Saindak to check the Damini who dominate the entire western districts.

From Saindak to the frontier the most practicable route, I think, will be found to follow along the skirts of the hills as straight as the nature of this rugged *damini* will admit.

A glance at my map will show the exact places, with their names, where water is available all the year round (coloured in blue circles or crosses) along the whole routes travelled.

If, for strategical or other purposes, it is ever contemplated to construct a railway and link up Eastern Persia with Quetta, this must be the line of advance, and not, I think, that *viâ* Amir Chah, if we wish to avoid a similar source of anxiety which the Russian administration have to combat with in the section of her Trans-Caspian Railway between Merv and Charjui. ‡

This line runs through lofty sand dunes, from which the sand is always on the move under the influence of perpetual wind, and necessitates a considerable expenditure to protect it from being rapidly obliterated.

I was glad to see that the Political Agent, Chagai, acting on the suggestions and recommendations made by me in my earlier letters to Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, had caused supply depôts to be placed along the route at convenient centres; these are a great boon not only to traders, but to the nomad tribes along these deserts. §

Local appreciation of the re-opening of the Seistan-Nushki route.—Many encouraging signs are manifest to betoken an increased appreciation of the opening up of the Baluchistan-Seistan caravan route.

The returns from February to October 1897 as seen in Lieutenant Webb-Ware's report give the total value of the exports and imports as over 3½ lakhs,

* Or *viâ* Bolan, Darwaza, Mastung, Kanak up to Nushki as suggested by Colonel Bell, V.C.—*vide* "Report on a journey from Quetta to Trebizond," page ii of Preface.—B. C.

† This short section was not travelled over by my party, but from information received and the general configuration of the surrounding country as seen when passing close on either side, I have reason to believe there are no topographical difficulties whatever.—B. C.

‡ The line projected by Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich according to the recent Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission is now outside the British sphere of influence.

§ Without interfering at all with Seistan or encroaching on Afghan territory, a light railway, following the above suggested route, would be equally suitable for commercial or strategical purposes.—B. C.

§ The major portion of the suggestions and recommendations made by me to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, have been embodied under the head of "Improvements" on page 18, paragraph 28, of Lieutenant Webb-Ware's report on the Baluchistan-Persian Caravan Route.

and it is only fair to assume that these figures would possibly have been much higher but for the adverse influence exerted by Russian action, in blocking the trade by causing the frontier to be closed "on the plea of plague," whereby traders were afraid to send out kafilas and traffic practically came to a standstill.

The Khorasan and Seistan kafilas season opens in August, and several large caravans both for Quetta, Khorasan, Bam, and Jalk were inspected by me before starting from the country; steps must be taken to *protect* the interests of traders and counteract Russian intrigue, both in Khorasan and Seistan, if we are to ensure the rapid expansion of this trade which may be said to be but in its infancy.

Future trade prospects.—There is a very large field open in tea alone, if the Indian tea-planters and merchants bestir themselves and wish to regain the trade with Central Asia which was formerly in their hands some years ago.

As regards the future prospects of a tea trade—provided it be green, which is preferred all over Persia—there cannot be a doubt. Russia cannot supply the market; her tea is inferior, and it is said—possibly with a microbe of truth—that the bouquet of their tea is affected by the passage across the Caspian in petroleum steamers. Against the expansion of our trade on this side the entire weight of Russian influence in Iran is now being exerted. How strong this is, may be gathered from the events narrated in this report.

The difficulties of the intervening route have been much exaggerated as exemplified in my rapid return journey from Seistan, covering a distance of 579 miles with cavalry in 22 days. All along the return journey there were not wanting evidence of contentment under the new rule, and on enquiry we were invariably informed affairs were much more peaceable and settled even in this short time since the acquisition of this territory by the Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission.

The people appreciate and applaud the British Sirkar's large expenditure for their well being in opening up these routes. Lieutenant Webb-Ware, Political Officer, Chagai, is actively engaged in improving this route; thanas and posts have been established, and many of the difficulties about water, etc., have already been surmounted.

I append herewith a list of the leading merchants in Seistan; these traders were interviewed by me, and all the advantages of the opening up of these old Khorasan-Sind routes thoroughly explained to them.

They were exhorted to bestir themselves and follow in the foot-steps of their forefathers who had travelled these routes in by-gone days under great difficulties; British gold had reopened the high-ways and portals, and it now remained for them to emulate the deeds of their fathers and revive the trade with Central Asia and India.

List of leading merchants in Seistan.

Residence.	Name.
Daulatabad	(1) Azghar Meshdi.
	(2) Mir Beg.
	(3) Agha Qalah Ali.
	(4) Sher Dil.
	(5) Agha Ghulam Murtaza.
Sikoh	(1) Pasand Khan.
Killah-i-Khona or Burj-i-Khona	(1) Mirza Fakir Muhammad.
	(2) Karblai Ghulam Ali Beg.
	(3) Syed Ali Agha.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [١٧ و] (١٣٤/٣٨)

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List of leading merchants in Seistan—contd.

Residence.	Name.
Killah-i-Nao or Burj-i-Nao or Burj-i-Alum Khan.	(1) Abas Khushali.
	(2) Muhammad Ghulam Hussain.
	(3) Ali Gul.
	(4) Ahmad Akhund.
	(5) Shah Sowar Azghar.
	(6) Noor Muhammad.
	(7) Ali Jan.
	(8) Darwesh Ali.
Kimak	(1) Ibrahim.
Iskil	(1) Mir Abas.
Zahidan	(1) Ahmad Khan Nautini.
Milak	(1) Mohammad and others.
Saidak	(1) Yousaf.
Deh Ali Akbar	(1) Ali Akbar.
Nasratabad	(1) Karblai Agha Jan.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL AND STRATEGICAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK.

The Political horizon.—At present Russia does not appear desirous of violating the Afghan frontier, but seeks rather to conciliate the Amir* (by a proposed mission to Kabul last June), and the establishment—by agreement with Persia—of strong positions along the Afghan frontier, through Khorasan, so as to menace India on any future occasion, and meanwhile counteract the rapid and increasing British prestige and commercial prospects so recently strengthened by the acquisition of Chagai and Baluchistan as far west as Koh-i-Malik Siah, which brings our frontier within easy distance of Seistan and Khorasan.

The present activity of our northern rival in this quarter since the Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission and co-incident with the outbreak of plague in India and frontier troubles is but another example of her procedure all over the world just now, *viz.*, fix here a mine, there a mine, to charge with the necessary inflammables but to withhold the fuze till the ripe occasion.

Her political and military policy are an interesting study to follow. The rapid advance and completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok, and strengthening of this place. Her doings in Northern China and Corea to counteract British interests with Japan and China. The rapid construction of the Central Asian Railway from Samarkand to Tashkand, and branch extension to Khokand of significant importance. Her more recent move establishing a permanent Political Agent in Abyssinia to counteract our Egyptian and Nile policy. Her union with France and outstretched hand to Germany and Afghanistan.

The Turko-Grecian war, too, is a most suitable occasion to bring about a settlement of Cretian affairs, and the pending negotiations relative to the administration (by her) of certain Asia Minor territories which are really designs to acquire two important places, *viz.*, Rizak and Jorak, in the south-east corner of the Black Sea, and with which object she has voted 20,850,000 roubles for the purpose of constructing the Tiflis-Kars Railway which it is calculated will be opened in 1899. Thus it is, all along the Afghan frontier and in Northern Persia, everything has more or less been quietly pushed on and prepared for years, and with her present interest with the Shah-in-Shah it is not unlikely certain Khorasan concessions may fall to Russia's lot.

Strategical notes.—Russian jealousy of our recent acquisition in Baluchistan—which brings our frontier posts up to the borders of Seistan—is very great, and now that she sees the Pamir bulwarks are unsurmountable, and those routes not worth considering further, she is quietly but steadily pushing on her influence on the Khorasan side which it requires no very far-seeing perception to perceive, is the only assailable point now open to her, from which she can hope to menace Afghanistan or advance on India.

As pointed out by Colonel Bell, V.C., "Khorasan is as good a base as Russia need wish, for without Herat, it includes Seistan."

The Pearl of Eastern Persia.—Seistan—with its relative position to Afghanistan and British Baluchistan as secure by nature as she is weak by art, on the west being separated from the Neh and Narmashir districts by innumerable parallel ranges, divided by narrow torrent beds, and barren plateaus, where without any exception there are no villages or habitations, and water-supply scant and bad, where the approaches from the north for the greater part of the year are cut off by an immense hamoon—is much more easy of access by us than by our northern rival.

Watered by the noble Helmand which not only causes the country to be extremely irrigated, but for the greater part of the year practically turns it into

* *Vide* Appendix A, letter No. 9, dated 27th August 1897.—B.C.

an island, what might it be, if this the great natural necessity of any country were but controlled by head canals and the country in other hands?

Being a rich grain-growing, large pasturage, camel and flock-rearing district, whose resources under proper control could be hugely increased, it might be turned into a regular garden, and is certainly "the Pearl of Persia" on this side, the golden key to the situation whichever power secures it.

I hope that power will be England: she will then hold a "Royal Flush," and need not be intimidated by any amount of bluff further north.

Climate of Seistan.—On the principle of giving the devil his due, the climate is not at all so bad as we have been led to believe by other travellers; the erroneous idea hitherto prevalent, purely surmise, that the country is unsuited to European occupation all the year round, is quite misleading. There is nothing to depress the bodily powers and produce the lassitude from which we suffer during a hot weather in the plains of India. Throughout the hot season the heat is tempered by northern winds and the nights are fairly cool. There are no hardships which a moderate degree of foresight in preparations will not overcome.

The outlook.—Khorasan and Meshed are practically at the mercy of the Czar; if he wishes to occupy Northern Persia, he can do so, for neither Persian nor our troops would be able to prevent him. Such a measure is almost sure to precede Russia's operations against Afghanistan and Herat in particular, and it seems that unless we are well prepared and warned, Seistan and Persian-Baluchistan might fall into her hands before our troops could arrive on the scene.*

Birjand strategically and commercially is an important point, though much less so than Seistan, or indeed any point north of it as far as England is concerned.

Khorasan is a non-grain-growing district beyond local requirements, and is largely dependent on Seistan for grain and grazing.†

The intervening distance (225 miles) between Birjand and Seistan is practically a desert and waterless stretch, the routes north to Meshed are far more difficult than are those from Quetta.

The difficulties of a force attacking from Khorasan are infinitely greater than for a force approaching from Baluchistan; an army of any numbers could not well march through Khorasan with the Seistan granary in our hands, and would be placed in a most embarrassing position were they to attempt it.

With a railway running to Seistan we should undoubtedly be in a strong position to thwart all designs and to check Russian advance through Persia by threatening the flank of a force marching eastward, or meeting a direct attack in a very suitable position, and on decidedly advantageous terms to us.

The line of communication with our base at Quetta would be some 607½ miles in length‡ whereas the Russian line of communication taking Askabad as her base would be some 680 miles§ from Seistan; such is the present position of the rival powers. It is not plague but Herat and Indian trade, etc., that is under observation in Khorasan; the spirit of commercial jealousy and especially Afghan politics are the sole cause of Russian activity.

Threatening clouds.—It would be interesting to know why the Russian Legation at Tehran demanded in July "the cancelling of the Persian Government orders" reopening the Seistan-Nushki route when Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires caused them to be reopened on receipt of representations from the Indian Government, acting on the suggestions contained in my telegraphic despatch|| from Kirtaka previously referred to.

* Colonel Bell, V. C., mentions in his report having seen the secret report of the Governor-General of the Caucasus on Russian eastern policy. He says: "On page 8 will be found a menace against Baluchistan, which as already stated, considers itself British."—B.C.

† Vide Appendix A, letter No. 9, dated 27th August 1897, paragraph 7.—B.C.

‡ The amount of grain exported from Seistan to Khorasan, Narmashir, Sarhad, Jalk, and Baluchistan can hardly be imagined considering the slovenly farming and requirements of a thickly populated country like Seistan.—B.C.

§ I make it 527½ miles from Quetta to our Robat post, and from Robat to Sehkuha 80 miles, i.e., total 607½ miles. It would be considerably shorter by the intermediate route suggested on page 23.—B.C.

|| Mileage as given by Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier.—B.C.

|| Vide Appendix A, letter No. 8, dated 22nd August 1897, paragraph 4.—B.C.

Her recent move at Tehran offering to place officers and non-commissioned officers at the disposal of the Shah-in-Shah to reorganise and drill the Persian Army is but the thin end of the wedge.

If such a proposal be accepted, we may safely predict the establishment of Russian officers and men along the frontier in the important commercial entrepôts, such as Turbat-i-Haidari, Khaf, Birjand, and Seistan, doubtless occupying the recently built Residency at Nasratabad, and those about to be constructed in Birjand, etc., under the disguise of Military Instructors to the Persian troops.

It was odd and somewhat disappointing after a liberal distribution of Toshakhana and in the face of the orders of the Hashmat-ul-Mulk, Governor of Tabas and Seistan, that the Seistan officials should have so resented our presence as to issue orders and plot to try and force me to withdraw from the country. This I attribute to the under-current of Russian intrigue.

There is no doubt the Moscovite is assiduously preparing her path for a future occupation of Khorasan, and time will show whether her so-called "posts of observation" are a fallacious or appropriate nomenclature. There is danger pending in this quarter of Persia.

I am afraid I am not competent to offer comment or criticism beyond a certain point—upon the many recommendations regarding the policy it is proposed to adopt with regard to Seistan.

I do not hold with the political dementia—for it cannot be considered anything else—which underlies the suggestions made by some, *viz.*—

- (1) Advance, annex or lease the country.
- (2) Install at once a British Agent in Seistan.

I will briefly state why—as to the first—military opinion is against employing a force at a point so distant from our base; further it must be a natural surmise that Russian advance on India will not be through Southern Khorasan and Seistan (it might be used as an alternative route or base*), but by a more northern one *via* Herat and Kandahar.

As to the second, the question of such an appointment must not be lost sight of; an agent there to protect our trade interest and check Russian intrigue unquestionably would be worth having, yet I do not think just now such an extreme measure would serve any useful purpose and might excite our northern rival to greater activity.

Prudence suggests that we should count the cost of the consequences before embarking on any such scheme which might in all probability lead on to supporting the British Agent by a force.

To safeguard our interests in Seistan, and pursue the line of policy I have begun, it remains for me but to repeat the suggestions previously made in my letter bearing date the 20th November 1897, on return from Seistan, *viz.*—

A well-educated, crafty, diplomatic native accompanied by an Assistant Apothecary should be sent to replace me in Seistan; such a combination will suffice to counteract the present Russian influence firmly established there in the person of the news-writer and his agents.

The former will keep us posted in all matters, assist traders, and enhance British prestige amongst the Mullas, Sardars, and people of the country.

The Apothecary will be a companion to the Native Political Assistant, will have great weight, and do much good in a country where 50 per cent. of the inhabitants die from want of medical treatment.

An officer might be deputed to move along the frontier from Seistan to Meshed or *vice versa* next autumn and visit Birjand, Khaf, Tabas, Turbat-i-Haidari, etc., and watch proceedings.

We must recognise the paramount necessity of checking without loss of time Russian activity in Khorasan, particularly with a view to prevent her getting a foothold in any spot between Meshed and Seistan; copious sources of

* *Vide* A journey from Quetta to Trebizond (by Colonel M. S. Bell, V.C., A.-D.-C.), page XI of Preface.—B.C.

information have revealed to me that astounding progress has been made towards the realisation of this project.

Her influence with the present Shah is great; he has been a protégé of Russia for years at Tabriz while awaiting his succession to the throne; such interest may bring about the desired result.

Good services rendered by those who accompanied the Mission.—In conclusion, it only remains for me to record the good services rendered by those who accompanied the Mission; notwithstanding the great hardships entailed by all ranks, the party stood the constant marching during a trying hot weather well; they cheerfully performed all duties deputed to them, overcoming all obstacles with ever-smiling faces.

Assistant Apothecary Abas Ali was indefatigable throughout, not only in the performance of his own professional duties which were very arduous (our tents were on all occasions besieged by sick from far and near), but other responsible and multifarious duties fell to his lot.

On him fell the responsible task of looking after all the transport arrangements, distribution of supplies, etc., by no means a light duty. On two occasions he was absent from the main party on special and important duties, on one occasion for ten days and again for a month, and on each occasion he travelled long distances in great heat and under peculiarly difficult circumstances. To his tact and accurate carrying out of orders I attribute the success of both these duties.

Though comparatively a young man, his head is screwed on the right way. Should a professional Native Assistant be hereafter required in Seistan or other remote part of the country, it would, I think, be difficult to find a better qualified subordinate.

I bring his good services prominently to the notice of Government and strongly recommend him for departmental promotion.

Khan Bahadur Surveyor Asgar Ali Beg, in addition to his survey work and mapping, which speaks for itself, rendered much assistance in extraneous duties. He is a painstaking, neat draftsman, was assiduous in the performance of his duties and for previous good service received, while absent with me, his well-earned Khan Bahadurship.

Sher Ali, clerk, performed his duties creditably, many of which were of a delicate nature, and worked hard throughout the journey. He lost no opportunity of explaining the favours of the Government he has the honour to serve, and did much good amongst the clergy, Sardars and people of the country. I recommend him also as worthy of departmental promotion.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy, zeal, and reliability of Quazi Fakir Ahmad; he was sent ahead of the Mission to make all arrangements for transport and laying down of supplies across the Registan.

The rapidity of my march threw an additional strain on his organisation, and the fact that the requirements of the party were fully met reflects great credit on the manner in which he performed this arduous duty, adding to the many good services he has previously rendered to Government. Quazi Fakir Ahmad accompanied Captain McMahon, C.I.E., on the Kabul Mission in 1893 and also accompanied the same officer on the Baluch-Afghan Boundary of 1894 and 1895. His tact and influence with all natives, superadded to good manners, enable me to recommend him with confidence for the fulfilment of any duties of a secret or political nature with which he may be entrusted. For his many good services I think the honorary distinction of Khan Bahadur would be well bestowed on Quazi Fakir Ahmad.

It is a pleasing duty to record my appreciation of the excellent services of Daffadars Muhammad Azim, Ghulam Hyder Khan, and the men of the Sind Horse who accompanied me as escort. They cheerfully and ably performed the long marches and arduous duties throughout, and when in camp alone during my absence on four occasions maintained excellent discipline and soldierlike spirit.

Jamadar Jhanda Khan, with sixteen Rustamzai levies who also accompanied the Mission, rendered very valuable assistance to Government.

No day or night was too long for Jhanda Khan and his men to perform the Sirkar's work; I found Jhanda Khan's influence and service amongst the several Baluch tribes we came across both within and beyond British territory of the greatest service.

Purchase of camels for Indian Transport.—Having heard that the Secretary of State for India had sanctioned the present Indian Camel Transport being raised to 3,250 animals, of which there were 800 with the Punjab Army and 100 left over from those purchased for the Chitral Campaign, leaving 2,350 to be purchased, I sent in a proposal to the head of the Department concerned requesting permission to be allowed to purchase some camels.*

I cannot help stating it seems to me a great pity, not to say loss to Government, that this recommendation did not receive attention, for as pointed out, a double purpose and considerable saving would have resulted.

An unavoidable and by no means a small expenditure had to be made for payment of camel hire for laying down all the grain purchased for Robat Thana, as well as the supply for the return of the Mission.

Had permission been granted for the purchase of a couple of hundred camels, all this would have been saved; these camels would have conveyed the grain during the month of August to Robat, and thence onwards to Quetta with the Mission: no additional outlay would have resulted beyond the initial purchase, as I had sufficient spare men to drive and graze them, they could then have joined the Indian Camel Transport.

This plan seemed to me a more practical and feasible one in comparison with the proposal that was on foot of having a trial shipment of the light framed smaller Somali camel from Somali land, where considerable risk of shipment and carriage by sea has to be taken into account.

The expenditure of a few thousand rupees in the purchase of these camels amongst the nomad tribes on our newly-acquired frontier would also have a beneficial effect.

I purchased several superior *barbardari* camels, also fast trotting camels, to replace those that had died on the journey, at very reasonable prices.

The following Appendices are attached to this report:—

- A. Copies of diary and letters from the Officer in charge of the Mission from 23rd May to October 1897.
- B. Translation and copies of important letters affecting the Mission which passed between myself and the Deputy Sartip, etc., etc.
- C. Genealogical Tables of the Seistan, Kayani, Sarbandi, and Naroi tribes.
- D. List of Taoki tribe in Seistan.
- E. Average temperature of each camp and aneroid readings for each month.
- F. Aneroid readings showing the approximate elevation of each camp, spring, pass, and other place of special interest during the journey.
- G. List of wells and springs to the South of the Seistan-Hamoon and along the range of hills on the west between Palang Koh and Malik Siah Koh.
- H. Index list of all villages in each Nawar of Seistan.
- I. Meteorological observations in Baluchistan on the outward and return journey.
- J. Meteorological observations in Seistan.
- K. Meteorological observations of Neh and Birjand districts.
- L. Maps and sketches.

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, *Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,*
Officer in charge, Seistan Mission.

* *Vide* Appendix B, letter No. 6, dated 3rd August 1897, paragraph 11.—B.C.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2 (Secret), dated Nasratabad, Seistan, the 23rd May 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I arrived here at the capital on 14th instant, and was duly received in the usual Persian manner, everything being arranged for our supplies, comfort, etc.

Having, as stated in former letter, visited several larger towns and obtained information of importance which guided my line of conduct on arrival at the capital, I timed my entry here, so as to have all interchange of visits with Persian officials over before the entry of Russian Medical Officer.

The Sartip here is but a boy and puppet in the hands of others. He is the only son of Ali Akbar Khan of Tabas, who is Governor of Tabas and Seistan. The son and mother act here in the father's interest.

The mother is a sister of "Sayed Khan," Chief of Naori Baluch (a large clan), and Sayed Khan is really the head official, a man of considerable influence and property along the Persian-Afghan border.

The day after Lieutenant Webb-Ware's departure from here, Abdul Rahim Khan—a medical official of His Highness the Shah, and trained in Paris Medical Schools—arrived at Nasirabad from Tehran, stayed a few days and returned. At first it was arranged at Tehran, that this doctor should accompany the Russian Medical Officer from Meshed, but the latter not reaching Meshed in time, the former came on alone.

He is reported to have been very pompous here and to have bullied the authorities, and the purport of one of his interviews with the Sartip was—"Why the Sartip permitted English officers to cross the frontier." On one occasion he got angry with a servant of the Sartip, and is reported to have thrashed him severely.

For the past two years since Napier's visit, the Russians have been very busy here, and their activity through local agents is very surprising as will be seen from the following.

This activity too is not limited, as far as I am able to ascertain, to Seistan, but extends all along the line of communication to Meshed, as news-writers are established at Neh, Birjand, Tabas, etc., etc., besides which, several traders are in their secret service and push their trade at each place.

The closing of all routes, the Sartip and his officials state, directly emanated from the Shah, and they have simply to obey the orders imposed on them. As far as they are concerned, they appear to regret that all routes are closed as it stops their traffic, and surplus grain will rot, if not exported into Baluchistan, where a considerable amount goes.

Only a few officials know or care anything of plague, but it is a general topic of conversation amongst all lower classes both here and further east and west that it is the Russians who have stopped the trade routes, and we are asked—"Why the English Sarkar permits it."

We undoubtedly hold a high place in the esteem of all, both Persian and Baluch, and this is only too patent now even with the presence of the northern party and the expenditure of a good deal of their money.

Muhammad Akram Khan, a Parsiban merchant here now, is in Russian secret service and has a shop in the bazar; he pushes trade in Russian goods of all sorts.

For the past six years he was employed in Russian secret service at Kandahar, but being suspected he escaped, visited Meshed and has since been established here in a similar capacity.

This man accompanied Lieutenant Webb-Ware from here to Robat, assisting him in the purchase of supplies and procuring camels; stayed seven days at Robat awaiting my arrival to serve me!!! also, and help me in the country. Finding I had not come, and being due elsewhere, he returned and proceeded with Muhammad Rahim Khan to meet the Russian officer and arrange all for his journey across the desert from Neh.

Mirza Muhammad Rahim Khan, otherwise known as "Khan Meshedi," a resident of Nasirabad, has for the past 1½ years been openly and without any secrecy a news-writer here, and being supplied with Russian money unstintedly, has built a fine large and pretentious house which has undoubtedly been constructed with some ulterior purpose than that which it is supposed to be. The architecture and surroundings have been designed with a view to other than a Persian occupation, and the Russian Medical Officer now is cosily established there, much to the envy of his confrère and party who shelter under canvas.

These two men above noted are now the right hand parties of the Russian officer, and they manage all household and transport arrangements.

The Russian officer with escort of eight Cossacks arrived on the morning of 18th May, and he appears to have come to stay for an indefinite period.

We have paid visits and exchanged opinions on the probable advance of plague. Politics have not been mentioned, though he has on more than one occasion been very careful to tell me he does not seek to question me for that purpose, but for his own information when matters outside our professional jurisdiction crop up.

That intrigue is rampant there can be no question; even the very walls have ears and you dare not trust any one.

The Russian Medical Officer now awaits further orders from Meshed, and I hear from a reliable and secret source that he is very desirous either to visit or send some of his men to Robat to see if arrangements are satisfactory for plague!

This, of course, I will prevent, and must act in the matter without any orders to the contrary, and, if he persists, it will be under protest.

My arrangements between here and Robat are complete, as I have only my own sowars on the line and trust no one.

If the line is open and secure *beyond question* from Robat to Quetta, it would be well, and if not, no time should be lost in placing reliable men—sowars or such like—along the line. Two emissaries from here have gone on *via* Robat to Quetta, particulars of which have been given *in extenso* to the Agent to the Governor-General, Quetta.

It is very important that we should guard our frontier posts at Robat and Amirchah as jealously as do the Russians now between Ashkabad and Kuchan, and a strong crafty native trained in Baluchistan Agency work should be posted there.

It seems very desirable to me to make arrangements to place another man in here and to *quietly* have a residence built now for such an one while I am here and can arrange for the same, so that if we leave the country later on, there can be a man here in a similar position to Russian Agent to represent British interests.

Should such a proposal be entertained, please let me know early as it will be necessary to seek some protection for men and horses in a very short time as it is now hot.

My northern communication with Colonel Yate is dangerous, and I dare not trust communications. Russian troops are reported to be on the Afghan frontier north near Turbat-i-Sheikh Jam and at Arigh and Birjand.

The Russian Medical Officer states it has been reported that plague has got into Kabul and Kandahar. He also informed me that a Russian officer has been posted to Kerman, Shiraz, and Bandar Abbas, as also Bombay, all of which of course is new to me, as I have had no communication since I left Quetta.

The Amir is reported to be ill, and Russian activity may possibly have fermented in consequence, fearing any trouble in succession to the throne in case of his death.

Russian influence at Tehran seems now to have a strong foothold under new Shah.

Russian Medical Officer is now collecting camels and preparing to make round of Seistan under charge of the two men noted, and states he has orders to place cordons wherever he thinks desirable.

Our spheres of influence ought to be distinctly marked out. I purpose claiming all right of protecting line from Robat, right up to here, *i.e.*, southern line bordering on our frontier, and so, if possible, prevent his crossing intervening toe of land between Hurmak and Sehkoh.

It is also reported that Ali Akbar Khan will lose, or has lost, the Governorship of Seistan consequent on the murder of Darwesh Khan, and his brother the Governor of Birjand, who is a Russophobe, is working against him, hence the summoning of sowars from here to Tabas.

If this be so, trouble is apprehended and Sayed Khan (brother of Sartip's mother) has claimed our protection.

He was not permitted to visit me, but did so secretly and expressed a hope that, as we were his nearest neighbour next to Afghanistan, we would protect his rights.

One of the Russian Medical Officer's men the other day when left alone for a few moments, seized the opportunity of asking one of my guides whom he knew when here with Lieutenant Webb-Ware, if "*Ido*" had succeeded in getting water in the well he was digging near Amirchah. This will go to show the interest being taken in our frontier.

We have one great advantage in being in a position to treat all sick who come from far and near on camels, horses, donkeys, etc., whereas the Russian Medical Officer has no medicines or appliances, and sends them to me saying he did not come here prepared to treat sick.

Morning and evening the camp is surrounded with sick, and while he dispenses money and receives visitors all night and compiles revenue and other statistics, we have the same parties here under treatment giving full particulars of what is taking place.

As stated in my previous report on Eastern Persia, medicine and treatment of their sick appeal more than anything that could be done with the people of the country.

The Russian Medical Officer has visited the head Mulla here also, and this is a practice adopted up north; I am in possession of his representations in that quarter to the effect that the Russians are inclined to bring troops here and make quarters here in opposition to the British Government occupation of Robat.

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There is strong grounds for supposition that should anything occur, or plague appear anywhere near, that cordons of troops will filter in here and elsewhere.

The idea hitherto very erroneously believed that British troops could not occupy the country during the summer is quite a mistake.

It is not at all so hot here now, and we are not by any means suffering, though under canvas.

Punkas quite unnecessary up to date. Nights very cool, days warm and very dry; later on it gets warmer, but only for two months I fancy.

The pestilential horsefly is also a myth up to date; all our horses are fit and doing well with proper food, which was very scant *en route*, even though they are picketed out.

No. 3 (Secret), dated Camp Nasratabad, Seistan, the 7th June 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., on Special Duty, Seistan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith a summary of events, in continuation of my letter No. 2, dated 23rd May 1897.

Dated the 7th June 1897.

1. On 26th May, it was reported that Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan, of Farrah, had been murdered by His Highness the Amir. A week ago his corpse reached Farrah for burial. About a month ago the corpse of Sardar Maula Dad Khan, Governor of Farrah, had also arrived from Kabul.

2. Rumour states both men have been poisoned under the Amir's orders for mistakes in accounts. These two murders have caused great sensation on the frontier, as the Sardars were influential and much respected, and people say now His Highness the Amir is not a friend even to his own sect—Sunni—to which these men also belonged.

3. On 27th May, the Russian Medical Officer left here for a tour round south-east *viâ* Sebkuha.

The same morning on hearing this I went on tour due east to the Helmand, and worked south along the line he had come. His visit was a hurried one, and he turned up at the same spot on the bank of the Helmand where I was in camp, early on the morning of 30th. He affected much surprise at our meeting. The Medical Officer would not halt, but proceeded on to Banjar by which I had come.

4. I crossed the Helmand and visited all the frontier towns—Milak being important as centre of trade route from Bokhara *viâ* Herat, Sabzwar, Farrah, and Seistan. A kafilah had just passed through to Sebkuha before my arrival a few days.

5. The bed of the Helmand has for the last two years altogether changed. Formerly the river took a bend 2 miles south of Milak and flowed north by east. It now flows straight on west of Milak, cutting off several villages, and the old bed contains but little water.

6. Lost a horse crossing the river which is now in high flood. Visiting other towns of importance, seat of merchants and trade. I returned to Nasratabad on 4th June 1897.

7. During this visit all the merchants and officials came to salaam to me, and some contrary to order came secretly at night. I pointed out to all parties concerned the steps taken by the British Government now to open up routes, which gave general satisfaction to all, and I have reason to anticipate that a lot of the trade that has hitherto passed along from Northern Afghanistan *viâ* previously noted routes through Seistan on to Bandar Abbas *viâ* Nasratabad and Bam will next cold weather find its way to Quetta.

8. At Killa Nao, I found a Baluch kafilah from Jalk, which had been with Farrah traders as far as the Helmand ford, and were now carrying grain back. Also found here some of a party of 25 Hazaras who had arrived eight days back from Quetta, two being time-expired men of 26th Baluch Regiment. Inspected them and placed them under quarantine restrictions. They were all found to be fit and hardy after 40 days' tramp and no sign either of disease or debility.

9. These are the parties anent whom the Russian Medical Officer threatened local officials and people. A large assembly of all parties concerned headed by Kad Kuda and some 18 merchants visited me, to whom I pointed out that our interests were purely commercial as far as Seistan was concerned, and that the Indian Government would see that those interests were not interfered with. The routes had been closed, but I had every reason for stating that they would again be opened in a short time, etc., etc.: this put a different aspect on affairs, and they were much pleased and satisfied on all heads.

10. On return I communicated with the Sartip and head Mulla, who were unanimous in expressing satisfaction at what I had done, even in face of opposition from Naib-ul-Hukmat, who is in all things a staunch ally of Russia.

11. On 4th June immediately on our return, we found considerable excitement prevailing amongst the people of Nasratabad, and the following report corroborated by Mulla Muhammad Rahim was made to me.

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At 9 P.M. on night 31st May, the Russian news-writer was ordered by the Russian officer to bring him a young woman. News-writer being unable at the time to procure same, made arrangements to send his own female servant. The girl was accordingly sent with some things as excuse to the house; when she reached there, the Russian officer, who was walking in the compound, caught her and was going to drag her upstairs, but the girl shrieked loudly, and neighbouring people being alarmed, several men jumped over the wall and saw the officer—in *flagrante delicto*—dragging the girl.

The Russian news-writer was taken before the Mujtahid (head Mulla), who having heard his statements said he was of course found to be guilty.

He was thereupon severely beaten and told that, if the Russian officer did not leave the country in 44 hours, the people of the country would be told to punish him according to the "Shariat," Muhammadan laws.

12. It is further reported that the following day the officer had submissively requested the head Mulla to let him stay four days more.

13. Also reported that officer had sent Russian news-writer to the Sartip complaining against order of Mulla, and stating that he had put up an entirely false case.

The Sartip's reply was to the effect that the case lay within the powers of the Mulla, who was absolute authority in the matter and he could not interfere.

14. This affair has caused great indignation amongst the people, and the priests are horrified at the action and outrage of their religious teachings by violation of this girl by European officer. Both the Mullas and the Sartip, as also others, have compared the strict observance to all orders by men of my party who were left here in camp during my tour, and obeyed to the letter all injunctions laid down during my absence—neither to visit bazaars, accept invitations, nor in any way interfere with people.

15. The Sartip and his mother even sent next day to tell the English officer he could have all supplies and whatever fruit, vegetables, etc., he wanted free from the *garden* (Government). Coincident with the waning of Russian prestige ours has arisen, and this case will have a lasting influence amongst inhabitants all over the country.

16. It is reported that the Zil-es-Sultan has been ordered by His Imperial Majesty the Shah to attack the Afghan frontier, and thus reprimand the Amir for murders of Hazaras. Report says the Russians have promised to ally Persia on the condition that Herat and Kandahar would be annexed with Russian boundary afterwards.

17. The presence of Russian tents at Twisk south of Farrah, as also at several places from Turuk to Koh-i-Kawar near Bunurud, is reported.

18. They are stated to be placed there as quarantine in connection with plague; have sent a man to prove veracity of report.

19. All classes of Baluch are staunch allies of the British and inwardly hate and despise Persians and never give Russia a thought. They even now fondly believe we in a measure own this part of the Shah's country; they are invariably to be trusted and relied on, will carry out any duty imposed on them, even under the greatest risk. I have in my camel train the relations of Darwesh Ali Khan, who was murdered at Tabas and who first gave me a history of the murder; these men have been invaluable to me since I employed them.

20. Sartip Ali Akbar Khan, Governor of Tabas and Seistan, is reported to have lost the Governorship of Tabas, and likely to lose Seistan also, consequent on murder of Darwesh Khan. If this be true, trouble is predicted in Seistan.

21. No communication since arrival has, up to date, reached me from Meshed, though I wrote two *test letters* to see if they would reach Colonel Yate. I dare not trust any communications, as post is all tampered with. Unless I do hear soon, I shall have to proceed myself to Meshed when coast is clear and Russian officer gone. Am now running short of money.

22. Some 20 Hazaras came to me to petition British Government to influence Amir of Afghanistan to have some of their people released, who are imprisoned and detained in Kabul; these escaped last year.

Dated the 8th June 1897.

23. Russian dak from Birjand has mysteriously disappeared for five days when it was due. Russian messenger, who just returned from Birjand, has told us it left there six days ago, and even dak runner is not to be found. Great anxiety in Russian camp in consequence.

24. Locusts, a terrible pest in here now, seen in clouds over fields and plain; they regularly strip the trees in gardens quite bare, and had it not been that crops are harvested, would do serious destruction.

25. Russian officer and party marched out this evening at 6-30 P.M., destination Birjand, where he will remain for present awaiting orders.

(Sd.) G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH,

Surgeon-Major.

The 8th June 1897.

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No. 1257-C., dated Ziarat, the 13th July 1897.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a Diary received from Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh, dated Nasratabad, the 6th June 1897.

Dated Nasratabad, the 6th June 1897.

1. Russian officer here yet, went on tour towards south last week, visiting towns near Sehkuha and along east, returning in my tracks.
2. Preached stoppage of routes consequent on plague and frightened people much by threatening them for having permitted a kafila to pass.
3. Have interviewed him on this head, as it is outside his sphere of influence.
4. His actions do little, if any, harm, and any influence his presence here may be supposed to have, is of very little consequence, and, by several actions committed, the Russian prestige and influence are fast waning.
5. Rumour states he leaves here to-morrow for Birjand where he will remain.
6. The presence of Russian tents at Farrah and north of it is reported, but as yet I have not corroborated the veracity of report.
7. It is reported that Ali Akhbar Khan, Governor of Tabas and Seistan, has lost the Governorship of Tabas for being instrumental in the murder of Darwesh Ali Khan near there. If this be so, it will cause much trouble in here amongst the Baluch and Kaini sections, former are much adverse to the present state of affairs.
8. Russian news-writer circulating all sorts of wild rumours *anent* advance of British troops into Seistan.
9. Body of some 20 Hazaras petitioned me to move to have some of their people released from Kabul who are imprisoned there, as Sartip here will not permit them to represent things at Tehran.
10. The Chief of Naroï tribe having been forced to go to Tabas with 70 men, before departure, claimed British protection in case any difficulty should hereafter arise.
11. Rumours are afloat that Persian troops under Zil-es-Sultan are ordered to attack Afghan outpost on frontier to cause reprisals consequent on Hazara murders at Kabul.
12. Russians are reported to be at the bottom of all this, and have general influence at Tehran with present Shah.
13. Communications with Meshed still cut off.
14. The importance of adopting suggestion as to supplies being placed at thanas along route is important. Kafilas recently arrived ran short of flour *en route*. All along the routes in Persia at each caravansarai supplies in small quantities can always be purchased from the caravansarai-bashi or man in charge. Along our little inhabited desert tracks absolutely no supplies can be got. One kafila just arrived, reports loss of a man near Amir Chah having run out of provisions and water.

7th June 1897.

Russian dak from Meshed has disappeared for past five days, no clue yet got, and the dak-runner is not to be found, great anxiety in Russian officer's camp in consequence. Hope Colonel Yate has not written to me by it. Have not heard from him since I came in here, though I have sent two letters saying I would like to communicate, if he sent reliable man to me.

Locusts, a terrible pest in here, seen in clouds over corn-fields and in gardens; they strip regularly bare the fruit and willow trees.

Lost a camel on 29th from eating some poisonous plant, and next day lost a horse crossing the Helmand river.

8th June 1897.

Russian officer left Seistan for Birjand this evening at 6-30 P.M.

(Sd.) G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH,
Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.

No. 4, dated Seistan, Killa-i-Nao Camp, the 30th June 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of previous communication No. 3, dated 7th June 1897, I have the honour to report further progress and doings of the Mission:—

1. On 7th June some 25 Hazaras arrived from Quetta at Sehkuha and appealed to me to help them to proceed onwards to Meshed on their pilgrimage.

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2. On 8th instant I inspected seven of the party, the others had dispersed into the surrounding villages.

3. This party had been 40 days on the road, had tramped all the way, and were all fit and free from any ailments.

4. This was the party the Russian officer had caused the trouble about during his visit to Sehkuha mentioned in last letter.

5. Reported to authorities my inspection, mentioning to the Mulla that they might be permitted to proceed; objections on part of officials raised, but the head Mulla supported my representations, and told Sartip and others what I maintained was quite evident, *viz.*, that any one who had gone through 40 days' severe trials and hardships in this weather, walking all the way from Quetta, had been practically 40 days in quarantine and could not communicate disease.

6. The men I learn were permitted to proceed after a few days' detention.

7. Another kafila from Quetta (Baluchis) and also one from Jalk arrived at Killa-i-Nao who were also inspected and found fit; these were not interfered with, the Russian officer having left the country.

8. The Russian officer's dak has not yet been recovered, nor has there been any trace of the dak runner.

9. The officer, I learn, is to remain at Birjand for an indefinite period.

10. The Russian tents reported as being seen near Farrah have turned out to be those of Afghan troops recently arrived, some as increase to the garrison, and the others for purpose of conveying the families of Syed prisoners to Kabul.

11. Some 25 Hazara Syeds of the same party, who had escaped into Seistan, appealed to me to move the British Government in their behalf, as their fellow-men and relations were now being slain by His Highness the Amir—the servant of the British Government—and others were being kept in prison in Afghan territory.

12. On the 13th instant, consequent on the extreme heat affecting both men and horses and a paucity of grazing, I split up my party putting the escort in camp at Killa-i-Nao where there were ample supplies to be had and good grazing, and moreover, all inhabitants being Baluch, most friendly disposed and ready to bring all supplies.

13. Accompanied by the remainder of the party, I proceeded due north from the capital, moving along the bank of the Hamun where ample grazing was free to all comers.

14. This enabled me to mix freely with nomad encampments from all parts, treat their sick, and cement friendly relations with them, and at the same time to visit all the villages on the outer circle, as I had, while encamped at Nasratabad, compiled statistics of all villages and towns within a radius of 10 to 15 miles of the capital.

15. Arriving at Guzbar to the north-east, I left my camp by the bank of the river, and with a few attendants I crossed both arms of the Helmand, and, proceeding on foot for three marches, visited the towns on the Perso-Afghan frontier, and ascertaining that there was no truth in the report made by the Russian officer to the Seistan authorities that plague had appeared at Kandahar, Farrah, Chakansur, etc.

16. We were well treated by Sardar "Khan Jahan" and the "widow" of "Sardar Muhammad Sharif" two influential and more or less independent parties (Baluch) on the frontier.

17. They supplied us not only with horses and guides, but daily sent cooked *mimanie* for the entire party.

18. Both these Sardars were well known to Sir R. Sandeman and had been on the Goldsmid Boundary Commission, and are most loyally disposed to British influence.

19. It was a pleasing trip amongst hospitable friendly people in comparison to the sour faces and unfriendly feeling of many of the Parsiban towns we had passed through, and every assistance was given us to complete the statistics of these parts right up to Milak where I had previously visited.

20. We reached camp here on 29th instant finding all well, and much improved in tone and health, the climate being much more salubrious than the bare plain at Nasratabad.

21. These tours, which alone keep the party fit in this country and heat, enable me now to complete a detailed account of all available supplies, etc., every head of cattle, sheep, horse, donkey, etc., and to supplement and verify by personal observation each detail which had also been otherwise compiled while halting.

22. In addition we were able to treat a large number of sick, get much useful information from patients and others, visit the chief Sardars of all Baluch tribes, and those from within Ghain who graze here at this period of the year, and thus cement friendly relations with desirable parties, explain the trade facilities now opened up, and above all show ourselves to the people, speak our politics openly, and defend ourselves from the calumnies and misrepresentations of the northern rival and the Persian officials, who, without any doubt, are averse to our interests spreading in the country, and who, through the Governor of Birjand and right-hand man of the young Sartip here, are working dead against us in every possible way.

23. The Governor of Birjand being in the Amir's pay and the garrison being supplied by him, he has much to do with affairs in here and many questions are referred to him for decision; in fact, every one is working with the elder brother at Birjand, who is at enmity with "Ali Akbar Khan," the Governor of Tabas and Seistan, to bring about his overthrow.

24. Ali Akbar Khan was well spoken of by Lieutenant Napier in his tour here and his sympathy with the British Government, whereas the contrary is the case with his brother, Ismail Khan. He is the Russian main prop, and he and his gang assuredly work hard in the interest of their employers.

25. The Russian news-writer is a great thorn in our side, and sets afloat all sorts of wild rumours to our disadvantage, which, however, all come back to our ears, and we are thus able to act on the defensive. In fact, the officials here, or rather Birjand, are a bit tired of our presence and stay; as it was thought the withdrawal of the Russian officer would be followed by the withdrawal of the British officer and party also.

26. But our presence and the fact that we are very acceptable and made much of by all Baluch Sardars and Arab officials does not meet with favour in the eye of the Parsiban.

27. Some obstacles about supplies, etc., have been put in our way, but we have without much difficulty surmounted all, and have many staunch friends and supporters in the country; to retire in the face of Parsiban wishes would be very weak. Our stay in face of official dissent is a source of much astonishment and will bear good fruit throughout the country.

28. Up to date we have had no communication from the Agent to the Governor-General, Meshed, and doubtless my two "test-letters" have not reached him, and if so, replies may have met a similar fate to the Russian dak.

29. It was reported throughout the country yesterday that Barki Dad, Pishin trader, whom we met on return from here, had been plundered by Damini Baluch, and that Lieutenant W. Ware having heard of it had sent men in pursuit who caught the culprits near Mir Jawa, receiving back the stolen property and handing over for disposal the prisoners to the Chief.

30. The Mujtabid (head priest) received a letter on 15th instant, reporting that Asaf-ud-Daula, Governor of Khorasan, had lost his Governorship, having been dismissed in consequence of misappropriation of moneys belonging to the shrine.

31. The newly appointed Governor Ruku-ud-Daula has not yet arrived from Meshed having been specially deputed by His Majesty the Shah to deal with the Tabas murder affair.

32. The head Mulla of Banjar secretly reported to me that he has it on most reliable authority that the Shah is all and all with the Russians, and that Russian troops have leave to move slowly into the country, so as not to create suspicion amongst the Powers.

33. It is with satisfaction I have to report that notwithstanding intense heat by day—in tents 105°, in open 108°, ground radiation varying from 110°—124°—the entire party are still quite healthy and going strong. The horses and camels, too, have pulled up wonderfully on grazing, after severe trials and rapid march over intervening deserts.

34. This healthy state is, I attribute, due to leading an open air life with suitable occupation, and is a safeguard against disease, the outcome of apathy and ennui.

35. Two Kad Kudas of the neighbouring villages, who amongst others have received strict orders not to supply anything to the British officer and his party, have come into camp this morning, as also four Baluch merchants. The former say they do not mind the Sartip's order: they will bring me at night any supplies I may require, and have even now brought us presents of grapes and melons.

36. The latter are willing to supply us at any time when we require it, and two Chiefs, Baluchi, have sent to say they will send the officer and their brother Muhammadans of his party as much supplies as the officer wishes to order.

37. There is every reason to suppose that the order issued does not come direct from the Sartip himself, but that those acting in interest of Russians, viz., Ali Yar Khan, Naib-ul-Hakmut, and Birjandi officials, are issuing the orders to the Kad Kudas round the country.

Beyond the fact that money is running now very short, we are perfectly happy and want for nothing.

No. 1666-C., dated Camp Ziarat, the 20th August 1897.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my No. 1257-C., dated 13th July 1897, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, copy of a further letter and of its enclosure received from Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh.

2. I should be glad to receive orders whether I should arrange for the return of the cavalry escort, all of whom except two sowars Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh has apparently sent to Robat. They should be able to cross the desert without much hardship in September,

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3. Enquiries will be made about Mansur Khan's complaint against Imam Baksh Sarpara.

4. I have already telegraphed to Government about sending Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh some more money.

No. 5, dated Camp Kosha Pain, Seistan.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

In continuation of previous correspondence I have the honour to submit some further notes for your consideration and information.

(1) Now that the Russian officer has withdrawn from Seistan and fixed his base of operations at Birjand, there appears to me to be no further necessity for retaining the cavalry escort in the country.

Water and grass are all now drying up and during the months of August and September, consequent on poisonous flies, the country is not suitable for horses unless they are carefully housed in well ventilated and sanitary stables and sheeted all over.

(2) I purpose sending the escort, detailing two to accompany me on further tours, to our Robat post on the frontier, there to await orders from you or till my return. Suitable arrangements will be made by me for their supplies for a further period of two months.

(3) They are now, both man and horse, "well salted," from a camp life in here during the heat, and I do not think they will find any difficulties in the return journey during the months of August or September, knowing the route as they do.

I am of opinion the route we traversed when coming between Kondi and Seistan is the better of the two more particularly for cavalry where water is to be had except at one stage, the going is fairly good all the way and not sandy and waterless as on the northern route.

(4) It would greatly facilitate the return journey if supplies could be left at the stages noted marginally, and I do not think there would be much difficulty in this if Lieutenant Webb-Ware made arrangements with the Reki headman at Mir Jawa.

(1) Amalaf.

(2) Tazgi.

(5) I made enquiries on this head when coming through, and from information received I am led to believe they will be only too glad to supply us; indeed there is great disappointment in Mir Jawa that they were not included in the Boundary demarcation.

(6) Supplies for the section between Amalaf or Kondi to Dalbandin could doubtless be obtained from Chagai, and that between Dalbandin and Nushki doubtless could be supplied from Nushki or Konak if sufficient warning were given the people and the supplies laid out by a capable man as when proceeding here.

(7) Some such arrangement as the above, if it could be brought about even as a test case, would be a considerable saving on the expenses incurred in transporting these supplies all the way from Quetta.

(8) On 2nd July "Mansur Khan," son of Alla Dad Khan, Kharat Afghan, Gafandar, came to me reporting that in October last a Seistan Kafilah of theirs had a row with men of Imam Baksh, Sarpara tribe, near Konak, and that his cousin, "Amir" son of Dost Muhammad, who accompanied the Kafilah as guide, was shot by the Sardar's men.

(9) From complainant's statement it appears that the Sardar's men demanded oetroi which the Kafilah men refused to pay, having, as they state, heard that the Supreme Government had caused all remission of oetroi into Quetta, and further told them "that if they could show any Government document authorising them to recover oetroi," of course they would pay it, but otherwise would not; the altercation waxed warm, whereupon they shot Mansur Khan's cousin, the guide.

(10) Mansur Khan and his people sought permission from me to be allowed to proceed in force against the Sardar to have vengeance and satisfaction.

(11) It was explained to him that it was not possible for me to give him permission to cause a breach of the peace and violate laws within British dominions, and if he persisted, as he seemed disposed to, in his rash act, he would get into trouble. He then craved permission to be allowed to proceed to Quetta to prefer his claim, which permission was granted and a letter given for presentation to the Governor-General's Agent on arrival.

(12) Complainant further states his cousin was taken to the Hospital in Quetta where he died, and that the case was reported at the time to the Quetta Police authorities.

(13) There are numerous applicants seeking permission from Government to be allowed to re-excavate the old karez at Robat, Kirtaka, Sindak, etc. This man "Mansur Khan" is amongst the applicants and is prepared to open Kirtaka karez if Government will agree to take one-tenth of the produce as Government revenue after the lands have been made culturable.

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(14) The re-establishing of those karezes and cultivating in their vicinity are very important matters for consideration of Government. In here (Seistan) the export of grain for sowing purposes being entirely in the hands of official authorities, and the fact that there is not a town or village in the country where one thousand maunds or less could be had in time of need, leaves our frontier post solely dependent on the good will of the authorities. It would therefore appear to be a matter of very considerable importance to have those of our levy posts self-supporting where possible, which appears only too self-evident from information received, and the desire now of many to be allowed to reopen and cultivate since security of property is guaranteed by boundary demarcation.

(15) In case pressure be brought to bear by our northern rival, and Persian officials acting in the interest of this rival, a not at all unlikely contingency, all supplies for our thanas and other purposes would have to be brought from Nushki and Quetta at considerable delay, and furthermore could not be delivered at a less rate than from 4 to 5 seers per rupee. Whereas locally and in the vicinity of our own post they can, it appears, be grown within a few years, and from information received it is stated the crops produced can be compared with any grown in Seistan.

(16) Last week one of the levy posts from Robat thana was found by us away in the heart of Seistan, three marches from the border and seven from the post.

What business he had at Iskil I do not know; he appeared to be doing himself handsome, riding round the country on a Government camel, no doubt on the plea of purchasing grain for the thana, but as any quantity of flour can now be got quite close at Hussainabad, Sekuha or Daulatabad on the border, there appeared to be no urgent reason why he should strike so far up country. Anyway it remains patent enough that even now, with no Kafilas running, all that happens along our line is brought in and retailed throughout the country by these men.

This man had brought intelligence and had told people of Iskil, who informed my party, of Damni's raid and the action taken by us also; that "Ido" and others had been dismissed from their posts by Mr. Barnes and others placed in their post, etc.

Of course I cannot vouch for the truth of those rumours; they may or may not be the case. It only goes to show that the officials at Robat Thana do not carry out Lieutenant Webb-Ware's orders and are unreliable and wander all over the place on riding camels. Even this man's own house is at Hussainabad, I learn; it may be that they are vying with each other as to who can completely "spoo" the other in supplying general information for the Birjand-Seistan Daily Chronicle, and journey onwards to help the Russian news-writer to complete his despatches. The question then arises, is it desirable to have Seistan-Baluch residents of country there at all, as posts, or whether it would not be better to rely on our own men who are in no way connected or in sympathy with the pestilential intriguing inhabitants. One level-headed man, as previously suggested, at this post seems desirable. I am unable to carry out orders regarding the despatch of accounts as desired by the Government of India consequent on not yet having received the budget estimate. I request you will be good enough

This has been forwarded.

H. S. B.

to expedite the despatch of this document to enable me to comply with No. 869-F., dated the 8th April 1897, and so prevent arrears of accounts and much difficulty in adjustment. Not having received any communication from the Agent to the Governor-General, Khorasan, in reply to my letters, it is imperative that some money be sent me on receipt of this, as by the time it reaches you I will be completely empty handed.

If I have to get supplies on "tick" it will lead to very bad impressions, and will get into the Meshed press through Russian news-writer—a most undesirable thing. An escort of four men with Jemadar from each Thana will, I should say, under Lieutenant Webb-Ware's orders, be easily able to convey sufficient money within fifteen to twenty days from date of receiving this application.

No. 5, dated Camp Kosha Pain, Seistan, the 14th July 1897.

FROM—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.,

TO—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

In continuation of previous reports I have the honour to forward herewith despatch No. 5, with full particulars of present affairs as they stand now.

(1) Affairs are now much quieter here, the only ember now remaining after the cessation of the fiery condition hitherto prevailing is in the person of Mirza Rahim Khan, Russian news-writer.

(2) Sardar Purdil Khan, Sarbandi, who has for some months past been with the Governor, Mir Ali Akbar Khan, at Tabas, has returned with khilats and honours, and brings the following intelligence.

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(3) Mir Ali Akbar Khan had not to go to Tehran as invited in connection with the murder of "Darwesh Khan," having squared matters in the usual style.

The order stating he was not now required at Tehran, which had been sent on receipt of the usual peshkash at the Imperial Treasury, was to the effect that he need not trouble now to come to Tehran; and in addition the said order gave Mir Ali Akbar power to punish, in any way he considered fit, those who showed him any rebellion in his country.

It is reported that the above is a great disappointment to Mir Ali's enemies at Birjand.

(4) Purdil Khan has also brought a copy of the orders of His Highness the Shah re-opening the routes, with directions to the Sartip to give publication to them throughout Seistan.

Denied by Sartip when spoken to about putting obstacles in my way when carrying out His Highness the Shah's orders by agreement with the Powers.

(5) There are numerous applicants * seeking permission from Government to be allowed to re-excavate the old karezes at Kistaka, Sindak, Amir Chah, Robot, etc.

* "Baloch."

(6) The re-establishing of these karezes and cultivation in the vicinity of our thanas is, in the opinion of the writer, an important matter for the consideration of Government and has been reported in detail to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

(7) It is reported that Russian troops have reached Ghain, that they come into the villages, and that no obstacles are put in their way in crossing the frontier.

(8) The Governor of Birjand has generally sanctioned the Ijaras for this year's crops earlier than usual, to afford the Russians an opportunity of purchasing grain in Ghain.

(9) Last week the Russian news-writer received a letter from the Russian Doctor that he was to explain to the Sartip that he (Russian Doctor) had reported to the Russian authorities that the British officer had been allowed to remain in the country, and that he (Russian news-writer) was to work so as to drive us out of the country.

(10) This is why obstacles were put in our way last week and all supplies stopped by order of officials, which difficulty now happily has been smoothed over and all supplies are forthcoming.

(11) There is every reason for believing that this is not the doing of the Sartip himself or his mother, but has been the outcome of plots hatched against us by the Naib-ul-Hukmat and the news-writer, who apparently are working hand and glove with the Birjand officials against British prestige and against the power of Mir Ali Akbar, the Governor of Tabas and Seistan.

(12) It is a strong policy of the Russians to get hold of these two men, and with liberal distribution of peshkash, etc., at Birjand they have secured the influence of the Sartip's right-hand man, viz., Naib-ul-Hukmat, and things are worked by him as if emanating from the Sartip.

(13) The Sartip's mother is a most shrewd and business-like clever woman, but as far as possible things are concealed from her too and I have every reason to suppose both from her letters and actions that she is most favourably disposed toward us.

(14) The plot ament the order issued to all Kad Kudas not to supply our camp not having succeeded as anticipated, a much more serious one was set on foot which came to my notice through Mulla Muhammad Raza's kindness and generosity.

(15) The Kad Kuda of Ramak was for three days in Nusratabad staying with the parties above referred to (officials) and came back having secretly arranged the following plot:—

"He was to get some 15 badmashes of villages who were to take with them some women at midnight, and, when near our camp, the women were to cry loudly for help whereupon the men were to come up and all create a great row and say the British soldiers had got hold of the women, so as to report to the Mulla and people, and try to drive out the British officer and his men in disgrace from the country."

(16) On hearing this, I immediately made all necessary arrangements in camp for any surprise and rode into the village square, called the Kad Kuda and people and told him straight what I had heard, cautioning them "that now he and his men could come when they liked, but that the first man we saw near camp I should fire on him straight, and that the bloodshed would be at his door."

They showed rather a sullen front, but the threat had its effect for we were unmolested after that, though all supplies were cut off.

(17) On personal representation and communications passing between Sartip and myself, all difficulties have ended and supplies, etc., are all forthcoming.

(18) As yet I have not heard from the Agent to the Governor-General, Khorasan, so I conclude my letters never reached him; this is getting serious, for I am running short of money and we cannot get on here without it.

(19) In another 10 days when the greater heat subsides, I propose putting the escort in camp at Robot with suitable supplies, and proceeding with a small party to Tabas to see Mir Ali Akbar and learn more of Russian politics at Birjand, etc., etc.

(20) It is reported that they (Russians) are working hard to establish themselves both at Birjand and Kerman, so as to command the Bandar Abbas-Kerman-Khorasan trade route.

(21) I hear Lieutenant Sykes has left Kerman, and if this be so and no one is there to represent us they have every chance of doing so, which will considerably affect our prestige, as there are 63 Hindu merchants in Kerman, who look to us to protect their rights, as also a very large number at Bandar-Abbas who are both sufficiently hard pressed by Persian officials when occasion offers.

Vide pages 131, 134 and 135 of my previous report, 1893 and 1894.

(22) It may seem a far cry from Bandar-Abbas to Kandahar, Chakansur, Lashjuwain, Farrah, and Herat; nevertheless, Kafilas ply between these places and our Bandar-Abbas goods reach the Amir's territory through Seistan from this port, *via* Bam-Narmishir and Nasratabad, Daulatabad, Burj-i-Kolina-Siaduk, etc., and so onwards; it will be clearly obvious to any one reading between the lines of the translation and rules regarding sanitary posts, on the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, whose the master hand that drew up these rules, particularly as regards routes Nos. I and II and the clause in (2) that not a single soul shall cross except by these routes.

(23) The above noted order practically stops all Afghan trade coming south through Seistan and seeks to drive it into the hands of the Governor of Birjand, the leader of the Russian political régime and for years a well-known protégé of that party.

(24) This, if overlooked and not represented both at Meshed and Tehran, will injure our trade considerably, besides damaging our prestige; for all throughout the country, Baluch, Afghan, Ghaini, Khorassani, etc., are well conversant with the present political situation, and the activity with which the Russians are pushing on their influence throughout the country under the mantle of "commercial enterprise." They even go so far as to ask why the Sarkar permits it—a question of considerable significance.

(25) If we neglect the Bandar-Abbas route in favour of our newly-acquired Quetta-Nushki one, it will give our northern rivals every opportunity to acquire a *locus standi* further west and south, and it is quite possible with their influence now so secure at Tehran they may again press the present "Monarch" to concede them the long-coveted prize, *viz.*, a port on the Persian Gulf. *Vide* previous report of mine, 1893 and 1894, page 79.

(26) Our present line of policy would appear to be to awaken to these facts and check as far as possible such designs by having a representative at Kerman, who could, during the Kafil season, tour down to Bandar-Abbas, and another at Birjand or Seistan, or yet on our own Baluchistan frontier, who could likewise come in here and keep on terms of friendship with the local officers, watch our trade and how affairs proceeded.

(27) That the Russians have secured a firm footing already in Birjand and in Seistan as aforementioned is very evident. And that Naib-ul-Hakmut and the news-writer are doing our cause serious damage is beyond the possibility of doubt.

(28) The fact of my remaining in the country against—as is supposed—the direct wish of all parties, and moreover getting as much supplies as we require secretly from various quarters and friends, is not without its good results and greatly pleases the Baluch and other elements who have no sympathy with Parsiband rule or the interference of the Amir Panj (Governor of Birjand).

(29) This has spread into Sarhad, etc., and I have had letters from old friends there, *viz.*, Governor of Sarhad and Bampur, also from Ladis showing their desire to help me and hoping I will come back that way and see them.

(30) I attach a copy of a letter, which came into my possession, from the Lady Ali Akbar Khan (the Sartip's mother) to her husband at Tabas, a perusal of which will show why I took a trip to the frontier across the Parun and Helmand, also showing how the rights of water-supply are a subject of discussion, and how the Russian news-writer is busy here stirring up strife and poisoning the Sartip's ear with false report about "encroachments of the Amir's tribes who is a servant of the British, but does not mind their orders," etc., etc.

(31) The Helmand having during the last two years changed its course altogether, leaving the Afghan side and now running west of Milak, whereas it ran east of it before, will cause a paucity of water to flow to the Afghan territory. This may be a bone of contention later on, as the Persians now have the major portion of supply. Our friend, the Russian news-writer, has made himself acquainted with this and his actions may cause trouble. I purposely visited this place, carefully mapped and noted situations for future guidance when this letter and other information came into my hand.

Colonel M. S. Bell, V. C. in his "Notes on a journey from Quetta to Trebizond," sounded the trumpet-note of warning in his preface, page x. His advice and warnings are sound in every particular.

(32) As far as I can learn, the Birjandi policy, backed of course by Russian intrigue, is the incorporation of Seistan with Ghain at a no distant date.

(33) The Governor of Birjand has got no son to succeed him and this is one of the real causes that has made him so jealous of his brother "Mir Ali Akbar Khan" of Tabas, who has several sons and family to succeed him in Tabas and Seistan. Ismail Khan also knows that as a matter of law his own hereditary rights in Ghain have, in case of his death, to go back to his brother and his family after him. Having spent most of his years in Russian pay and favours, he is all the more anxious for one of his brother's sons (legal heirs) to follow him after his death. Consequently the young Sartip here is "shadowed" and everything done to

wean his affections from his father to his uncle, and he is surrounded by Birjandis, so that when in a few years he becomes independent (as his appointment to Sartip here is by Royal Grant at the request of his father), the said incorporation may accordingly be brought about.

(34) The appointment of Alla Yar Khan as Naib Hukmat in Seistan, with the sanction of the Shah at the instigation of the Governor of Birjand, simply meant that the boy (Sartip) must be brought up under the training of a man in Russian pay.

(35) My notes in the month of May from Nasratabad will throw some light on the facts that Ali Akbar Khan himself is trying to depose the Sartip (his son) and put in another son, by a *siqa* wife, in his place to check this very arrangement of his brother and his party.

(36) Sardar Syed Khan himself (chief of Naroi and most influential Sardar here) told me in conversation to what an extent he was annoyed with his sister (Sartip's mother) and the Naib-ul-Hukmat, who are the combined rulers of Seistan, and that Ali Akbar Khan was doubtful of his wife's conduct and management of Government, with her son in Seistan.

(37) The natural rivalry between co-wives of Ali Akbar Khan has led the Sartip's mother to believe that with her husband, who has not seen her for some years, her son, the young Sartip, is not the favourite son.

(38) Far be it from me to cast one suspicion of a blot on the character even of a Persian lady, but "Mother Grundy" makes free use of this lady's name (*viz.*, the most beautiful mother of the Sartip as she has been styled) coupling it with that of the Naib-ul-Hukmat.

(39) The whole lines of policy regarding Seistan, etc., it will be seen by my despatches, are now very fairly filtered out, and from the translation relating to the Shah's orders it appears pretty evident that Ismail Khan & Co. of Birjand will now step into the "strong boots" of the Amir of Afghanistan and stifle all Khorassan-Afghan-Seistan-Quetta trade as the Amir has hitherto done.

(40) The Indian trade which found its way to Meshed and Khorassan *via* Bandar Abbas, Yezd, and Kerman, as also that which came from same port into Seistan and Afghanistan *via* Rudbar, Regan, Bam, Namisher, and Nasratabad, will be completely in the hands of "Birjand & Co.," who will also "block" our Quetta-Seistan-Khorassan trade and thus cause incalculable damage to our prestige.

(41) It is generally reported here now that the authorities at Birjand and Seistan will keep all orders referring to the re-opening of routes secret as long as they can, in order to sell passports and direct Kafilas according to their own wishes.

(42) In order to check this, I have promulgated verbal information to all local merchants regarding these orders. Yesterday in reply to my request asking the Sartip now to issue orders in accordance with the instructions of the Shah for the reopening of the routes, he denied having received any orders and stated he could not open the route until he had received such an order, denying or rather concealing the receipt of the order which Purdil Khan had given him on arrival from Tabas.

Our trade routes are bulwarks of British liberty and ought never to be allowed to decline or be interfered with.

It is with pleasure I have to report continued good health of the party. We want for nothing excepting a little less heat and a trifle more money.

P. S.—May I request you will be so good as to keep a copy of all my despatches that I can have access to same on return, to enable me to complete my report. The paucity of clerks, heat, and surroundings, in the narrow limits of a Kabul tent are not conducive to office work.

No. 43, dated the 12th Shawal 1314—15th April 1897.

From—The LADY ALI AKBAR,

To—Her husband, the Governor of Tabas.

With compliments (endearing).—It is all well in Kudadad Khan's territory (*i.e.*, her brother's son).

Pray God, your favours might not lessen always towards us.

As regards the wheat and rogan, Tabwildars have been ordered to supply as much as they could, but its despatch is pending owing to the want of camels; because almost all the cattle-keeping tribes are out of the country still grazing.

In all other respects, all is well in the country and there is nothing particular to bring under your notice except regarding the water of Parian, which once before this has been reported you.

(1) The water is very much less this year and it remains to be seen to what extent it will later on affect the country.

The channel that goes to Afghan territory from Jahanabad side having fallen in, a very small quantity of water goes to the Afghans.

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(2) Sardar Khan Jahani, in support of the proprietary rights of deceased Ali Khan (*i.e.*, relative of his, the Sardar's, once removed), has repaired the Parun Band for himself.

Sultan Ali Raza Khan was appointed to repair the band and Akhuzada Bakar Ali Khan (*i.e.*, Governor of Kanga in Afghan territory) had also helped him by the way.*

(3) Dost Muhammad Khan (*i.e.*, brother of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan of Pulgi) had first intended to excavate a second channel of water for irrigation, but Akhuzada had stopped it and had not allowed him.†

But now he (Dost Muhammad) reported that Akhuzada had consented to allow him to dig a new channel provided no damage is done to the old one which runs into Afghan territory.

(4) Some time ago Mirza Muhammad Rahim Khan (*i.e.*, Russian news-writer)‡ had reported that Afghan authorities had made some encroachments on the Parun lands in Seistan territory, so knowing this as important I bring it to your notice.

(5) As regards the murder case at Burg-i-Kohana, the Agha Syed Mir Ali Kad Kuda had not informed anything until it was asked from him and then he came himself and stated the facts, that the accused is in his custody and that he had confiscated his property. He also requested that accused might be allowed to remain with him until receipt of orders from you.

[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

No. 6, dated Camp Diwana, Seistan, the 3rd August 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

As there is little, if anything, of importance to communicate officially in this dāk, I deviate from the usual official style.

(1) Things are now quiescent here as the weather has a depressing and very subduing effect on the Persian official, and since the receipt of further orders from head-quarters anent the re-opening of all passages under my jurisdiction with distinct orders to all officials from the Deputy Governor-General of Khorassan, "enjoining them not to hinder, under any circumstances whatever, the traffic of travellers or the quarantine duties under my charge," I am left a free hand to go where I like.

(2) The orders from Colonel Yate and also from Simla regarding these matters have been so delayed in sending me, I have had to act entirely in every matter in the best possible manner a discreet intelligence suggested, and had I only been armed with these clearly defined orders of the Shah, etc., much of my anxiety and labour would have been lessened.

(3) Indeed it was only last week I got the copy of Shah's orders anent quarantine rules, and yesterday only received Yate's letter, dated 25th May, with the more recent rules issued.

(4) It is a capital thing to have been able to effect the opening of trade route on our side and arrange things at Tehran satisfactorily and urgently as I pointed out in secret despatch to you. It spread like wild-fire all over the country that the British Sarkar had re-opened routes, and with the withdrawal of Russian Doctor and my continued stay in the country it has also gone abroad that the Russian Officer had also to leave the country by British Sarkar's order. Such things have a wonderful effect on the ignorant inhabitants far and near.

(5) Yate mentions in his last that there was a proposal to despatch a Captain Bendereff and Doctor Miladchewske from Birjand to enquire into the arrangements here which has been met with protest on our side; this is well. The influence and reports of their Russian news-writer and the assistance—strong—very, of Amir Panj, Governor of Birjand, are opposing forces quite strong enough against us. As pointed out from the very first arrival here, the activity and intentions of our rival are considerable, and during wanderings round the country and intervals snatched from professional application and research, I have been able to worm out and unearth a good deal and lost no opportunity to push the British interests in every conceivable manner as quietly as possible.

(6) We ought, I think, as pointed out in my last, to carefully watch proceedings at Birjand and Kerman. The plague scare is a complete blind, the Russian Officer absolutely did nothing during his stay here regarding plague, and probably did about as much during his stay at Birjand. What other duties he and the Russian Captain have pursued I am in ignorance of, as one of my most useful S. S. men has been taken off to Birjand under suspicion, and this man used to furnish me with all their doings. Doubtless Yate is keeping a close eye on them.

* N. B.—Showing that those on the frontier concert measures with each other in matters of water-supply if only left to themselves.—G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH.

† In 1882 the Persians falsely complained that the Afghans had drawn off the water at Pandar, and that in consequence their land was lying waste and the population was dwindling; and in 1884 the Amir of Afghanistan complained that the Persians refused to evacuate land north of the Naizar, which led to a request from the Shah that this clause might be reconsidered; but the Viceroy of India has always strongly deprecated any change, and indeed stated that the Government of India will not be answerable for the conduct of the Amir of Afghanistan if the award be not maintained in its strict geographical accuracy.

(Vide Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier's report, page 3.—B. C.)

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(7) There are no Kafilas at all now coming or going, nor have there been any urgent measures to be adopted since June, as the heat prevents any trade. All will be at rest as far as trade and Kafila moves till middle or end of October; at this period they begin to start from here and do not return again till end of November or middle of December.

Jalk and Nushki Kafilas arrive here, I suppose, about the same time, though many from Jalk come earlier with dates and return with grain.

(8) It has been intensely hot during July reaching 116 in our tents last week, and my camels have suffered severely; we have lost three and several more are very much like Rosinante's mare, "all skin and bone." The horses have stood it well, but the flies now are a great source of trouble to all animals and simply devour them if not covered or protected.

(9) As for the human element of the Mission, they have stood the severe heat well and are all fairly fit.

(10) I hope all my letters have reached safely and sincerely trust that from the cool and pleasant surroundings of your official stools you will all be magnanimous and charitably treat all my literary attempts favourably, recollecting I have no clerks to assist me and not overlook the facts of the heat and narrow limits of the surroundings, etc., from which I write.

(11) I send in this a proposal* which I think it would be desirable for the Department concerned to move in; not only may a supply of camels both now and in the future be secured, but the expenditure of a few thousand rupees amongst these scattered nomads will have a most beneficial effect.

No. 7, dated Seistan, the 10th August 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., Officer on Special Duty in Seistan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Some trouble on the frontier over distribution of water, of which there is a great scarcity at this season of the year always, but this year in particular as far as Seistan has fared.

This is due to the waste consequent on the bursting of the bund which was not properly repaired. The country is now as arid and parched as the Baluchistan deserts, the supply of water limited and only got from wells dug in each village or dry beds of irrigation canals.

On the 2nd instant the Governor of Killa-i-Kang in Afghan territory appeared with a force of 200 men on the frontier and took by force the water from Karko Shah channel on to the Afghan lands.

Officials in Nasratabad were disturbed in consequence and appealed to the Sardars in turn to go there and arrange matters. The Sardars in turn, whose interests were not concerned in that side, made excuses, and eventually Sardar Khan Jahan of Saidak on the frontier, was appealed to, to come to some arrangements with the said Afghan Governor.

The matter is yet unsettled and the Governor is reported to have come to Nasratabad on the 7th about the matter.

Reported purchase of ground by Russian authorities between Gulwarda and Ghain for purpose of erection of military post, and that the military officers, presumably Captain Bendereff, are purchasing and storing grain for this purpose.

This purchase is commonly spoken of in the bazars here, as also that the Russians are so jealous of the British post so near at Robot that they seek to establish their post just as near.

Also that they and the officials surrounding Sartip have been appealed to, to get the British officer and his party out of the country, as his influence with people and Sardars is having a bad effect.

The Sardars themselves who are rather pleased at this are my informants, and two of them have just returned from a long stay at Tabas and are well in the know on all matters. They assure me there is no doubt as to the purchase of lands as mentioned and for the purpose stated.

A proposal worthy of consideration is to select one or two of the sons of influential Sardars in here and put them to school at Quetta. The suggestion has met with approval both by the boys themselves and fathers concerned who are prepared to send their sons each with a servant and horse, or alone as Governor thinks fit.

No. 8, dated Seistan, the 22nd August 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., Officer on Special Duty in Seistan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

In continuation of former despatches, I have the honour to forward herewith the latest intelligence.

(1) On my first arrival in the country and while at Daulatabad on 13th May I heard of the murder of Darwesh (beggar) near Neh, at the same time I also heard particulars of the

* The purchase of camels for the India Camel Transport.—B. C.

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murder of one Darwesh Khan near Tabas; taking the first case to be the same as the other till lately, the beggar's death had been quite lost sight of.

It now comes to hand the Darwesh (beggar) case is altogether different and the following is a brief account of particulars :-

Some 2½ years ago a Darwesh came to Birjand, declaring himself to be a newly converted Moslem and told the people he was an Armenian Christian convert, and that as the people of Yazd would not allow him to preach conversion there, he left Yazd and had come to Ghain to permanently establish himself in Birjand if permitted to do so.

The Shaukat-ul-Mulk, Governor of Birjand, it is reported, treated him very kindly, and the Birjand people collected a subscription of some 2,000 Krans and gave it to him.

For three months he lived at Birjand and then suddenly disappeared.

During his stay it is said he had been over every inch of Ghain and Neh country, and in March last when on his way back from Neh he was murdered, and the records, etc., found on him were brought to Hyder Kuli Khan, Governor of Neh.

It is now said that the supposed Armenian convert was none other than a Russian spy, and that since his murder the Russian officials have, while working secretly, not left a stone unturned to get to the bottom of the murder. In March, on hearing of the murder, the Birjandi people all suspected that the deceased might be the same new Moslem convert.

In April a disguised Russian official actively but quietly prosecuted his search in Neh and Birjand, and has now reported the murder to have been perpetrated at the hands of Hyder Kuli Khan, the Governor, who has been charged with the affair, and being summoned to Tehran had left Neh for there on 26th July. The records, letters, etc., found on deceased were also called for, but it is reported they are not forthcoming.

(2) A few days ago a messenger from Zil-es-Sultan on his way to Tehran was arrested. He had in his possession documents of a compromising nature from Zil-es-Sultan to an address in Tehran disclosing a plot to assassinate the Shah his brother.

Zil-es-Sultan has, it is further reported, been summoned with all his family to the capital.

(3) Nawab Rukun-ul-Daula, the newly appointed Governor of Khorassan and Seistan, is reported to have died on his way to Meshed a few days ago.

(4) On authoritative testimony it has come to my notice that the Russians have sanctioned 5,000 tumans (Rs. 18,750) to build a pucca residency at Birjand.

(5) Mirza Haji Mahomed Khan, Russian news-writer, Birjand, who had gone to Meshed, has not returned up to date.

(6) The Russian weekly Mail from Seistan left on the 18th instant, this time not by ordinary runner, but by special messenger, with directions not to post at Birjand, but to proceed with urgent despatch to Meshed.

(7) There are seven entertained employés for the carriage of the Russian dak from here.

I can only attribute the foregoing urgency of despatch to the following, as in other respects things are quiet here now.

(8) Haji Muhammad, who was referred to in a previous letter, dated 20th May, as having gone to India *via* Seistan and Robat, is on his way back, and last week wrote a letter from Mir Jawa (three stages from Robat east) to one Gholam Khan in Siadak, warning him to be prepared to accompany him (the Haji) to Meshed on his arrival.

(9) Disputes about the water rights have arisen on the Perso-Afghan frontier. Since the Helmand has changed its bed to that now called the Rud-i-Parun (abrupt-flow), there remained but very little water in the old Helmand bed.

The people on the west, *i.e.*, Persians, having cut several irrigation feeders from the main canal, as also did the Afghans on the east bank, and the actual amount of water being as above shown considerably diminished, some of the Afghan feeders became useless and supplied no water. Dost Muhammad Khan of Karko Shah had excavated a channel (*vide* copy of letter of the Lady Ali Akbar forwarded to you) opposite that of Afghan channel which step—as per letter quoted—was tacitly agreed to by Afghans, but at first objected to.

Accordingly the rabi season as far as crops were concerned passed off quietly, there being sufficient water then (March) in the river for all parties.

Now with the fall in the river the kharif crop of the Afghan naturally suffered, and they stopped Dost Muhammad's channel, which the latter and his followers very naturally resented.

Sardar Khan Jahan whose property abuts on the spot now under dispute being unable to conciliate matters, Akhundzada, Governor of Kang (Afghan), with 200 troops arrived on the scene and is in camp on the frontier to square matters, so as not to have the next year's rabi crop a failure. Two other Sardars from here proceeded to the frontier yesterday, each with an escort to arrange a settlement amicably, if possible.

I fancy the Russian news-writer now has sent off an exaggerated report on Seistan-Afghan frontier troubles, hence urgency of despatch.

(10) A movement is now on foot by Russians for establishing themselves further south to get the Governor of Birjand into trouble.

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Someone has been writing to the Persian Government authorities at Tehran and Meshed re administration of Ghain by Shaukat-ul-Mulk to the effect that within the past five years he had embezzled 40,000 tumans (Rs. 1,50,000) of revenue monies.

In Seistan it is suspected Mirza Haji Muhammad Khan, the Russian news-writer, is the intriguer, and that in consequence he has been summoned to Meshed by Russian Consul-General to explain if the case was prosecuted by the Persian Governor, what evidence in proof of the charge could be produced.

(11) The Seistan officials continue to give effect to the report that the Hashmat-ul-Mulk, Governor of Tabas and Seistan, had written to his son, the Deputy Governor here, to adopt any possible means quietly to get rid of the British officer and his party out of the country, as his influence with the Sardars and respect he showed them would be bad for the country.

(12) This I have every reason to believe is a pure fabrication so far as any action on the part of Hashmat-ul-Mulk is concerned; others doubtless are pressing the point.

(13) The Russian Doctor, who was lately in Tehran and who examined the Shah, pronounced him to be suffering from gouty diathesis and chronic nephritis (kidney disease), and has recommended him to proceed to some well known Spa in Russia to drink the waters. Doubtless this is the sportsman who drew up that very clearly defined sanitary document particularly affecting the eastern routes couched in the very best of professional phraseology, for as far as my experience goes there is no sufficiently educated Persian doctor capable of doing so.

(14) The bad weather is now nearly over and it is getting much cooler.

(15) Party all fit and well.

(16) Seistan Kafilas are now preparing to journey to Quetta *via* Nushki and jostling one another for passes.

One merchant with party of five who has come from Meshed with horses (native of Dera Ismail Khan) has now been encamped with us for the past three days.

I have induced him to remain, so that he may accompany another Kafilas from a village close by who have been collecting and packing wool with a view of proceeding there.

(17) If a few Hindu traders could be imported, or induced to come in here, like at Kirman, and settle, a brisk trade, I am confident, would soon spring up and we could very easily at a profitable margin undersell Russian goods.

SEISTAN;
22nd August 1897.

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, *Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.*

No. 10, dated Camp Wormal, the 28th August 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In forwarding the accompanying despatch of affairs up to date, may I request to be furnished with some idea of the recall of the mission, to enable me to purchase and lay out the necessary supplies *en route* for our return journey?

No. 9, dated Seistan, the 27th August 1897.

1. Sardar Purdil Khan reached Siadak on 18th instant accompanied by 70 sowars, and stayed with Sardar Khan Jahan. On the 19th instant they moved into camp at Deh Ass, on the Helmand bank opposite where Mulla Fakir Muhammad Akhundzada (Governor of Kang) was camped.

A message was duly sent to the Afghan Governor requesting a meeting to which the Akhund replied that he was busy that day with the Kabul dak which had just reached him, but would come next morning.

On the 20th the Akhundzada with 40 sowars came over to the Persian camp, and after the usual compliments Allar Yar Khan, Naib-ul-Hakumat, Seistan, delivered a speech to the following effect:—

"All races know that, with the exception of a few plots of ground, the United Kingdom is governed by heretic nations, and that now if they of the Islam nations do not unite to maintain what they had, surely that would also be soon devoured."

All parties of both factions applauded this speech, and unanimously agreed that such petty quarrels and disagreements as the present about water distribution, etc., should never arise between two Muhammadan nations.

The Afghan Governor (Akhundzada) replied "that the area under irrigation by the Helmand in Afghanistan, was as three to one in comparison with Seistan, and that while Seistan only required one share, Afghanistan required three shares. Furthermore, it was entirely through Afghan liberality and kindness that Persia was permitted even the half of the share

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they had, seeing that the Helmand was entirely Afghan. Now you (Persians) are not satisfied and have taken advantage of fair and liberal treatment, and want to deprive us (Afghans) of the whole of our waters. The water of the Helmand having changed its flow to Parun, entirely in Persian jurisdiction, the natural fair distribution should be that we (Afghans) should have the entire water in the old Helmand channel and you (Persians) have that in Rud-i-Parun, or failing this, let us jointly repair the band at Kohak and bring more water on this side sufficient for both parties."

On behalf of Seistan Sardar Purdil Khan demurred and traversed the claim so ably set forth in the above speech by the Akhundzada and said, "No! they (Persians) would not join Afghans in repairing what was their own (meaning the band); we shall excavate a channel within our jurisdiction and you do likewise in yours."

The Afghan leader declined this proposal "maintaining that the distribution of the water should be regulated at the mouth of the river or he would not allow any excavation of channels."

Sardar Khan Jahan also spoke more or less to the same effect as Purdil Khan, but the Afghan leader remained firm and *de bonne grâce* declined to be coerced.

The commission then broke up orderly and the *questio vezata* has been referred to the respective Governments.

2. During conversation the Akhundzada is said to have mentioned the weakness of the Persian Government in permitting Russian and British officers to wander in the country.

3. On the 22nd my apothecary with escort returned from Birjand, where they had been for some 18 days awaiting despatch and money from Consul-General, Meshed.

The money reached me safely and my party returned all right after an absence of exactly a month.

4. The following is a brief summary of events in Birjand (as reported by my apothecary) and gives corroborative evidence of information previously forwarded to you.

It is common report in Birjand bazars that the Persian Government have written to the Governor (Shaukat-ul-Mulk) to say the Russian Consul-General with 20 Cossack sowars has

been granted permission to live in Birjand.

This official is stated to have reached Meshed from Askabad and is shortly expected in Birjand.

A plot of ground is also being allotted for building a Russian residence.

5. The Russian doctor who was in here (Seistan) is still (15th August 1897) in Birjand, but is under orders to proceed to Turbat-i-Haidari, and all his letters which came through the post were directed to Turbat.

The Russian doctor resides in a detached residence in the Amir's garden and has the following party:—

- 2 Mirzas.
- 1 Assistant Apothecary.
- 7 Russian sowars.
- 4 Turkoman sowars.
- 12 Horses.
- 10 Mules.

He is reported as not treating the inhabitants who go to him, makes excuses saying "he is going away;" "his boxes are packed," and that "he has not sufficient medicine."

Most of the people do not like him since he made a Khan Shummari (house-to-house visitation) and troubled them much, till they reported it to the Governor, since which he has stopped going.

6. Many of the inhabitants came daily to my assistant who was supplied with medicine which he dispensed during his stay, and having put up in the central and largest caravan serai the party were besieged daily with visitors and patients.

7. All the people of Ghain and Birjand are much distressed at the restriction and closure of passages to Afghanistan and Seistan, as they are dependent for most supplies from both places. Passages being still closed there, shows that the orders of opening them have not been carried out in Birjand.

All prices have gone up considerably and there is great difficulty in getting flour, etc., there now.

8. People are all much averse to the prospect of a Russian occupation of the country and asked why the British Government have not purchased it as well as Seistan! and so keep the Russians out. "They are all cognisant of the fact that it was the British Government who caused the other passages to be open in Seistan and Herat, and wish that the British Government would cause their passages to be also freed."

9. The Russians wrote asking the Amir (Afghanistan) to sell a tract of pasturage lands in the vicinity of Herat to the west somewhere between it and Turbat-i-Haidari and also sent presents to him. It is reported he retained the presents and declined the proposal. Russian request to the Amir of Afghanistan and Mission to Kabul.

Doubtless the Russian Mission under Major Gromtchevsky (who was present on the Pamir Commission and has but recently returned from a mission in Manchuria), that it is proposed to send to Kabul, has some scheme on hand as above noted, that is, if as previously reported they have obtained permission to establish posts and consulships at Birjand and Turbat.

10. A new Russian news-writer has replaced the one recalled to Meshed.

11. Abbas Ali, son of Darwesh Khan, deceased (murdered), had orders from Tehran to proceed to Meshed and report himself to the Rukn-ud-Dowleh who had left Tehran for Meshed.

12. Ali Akbar Khan, Governor of Tabas, it is stated, has also received orders to proceed to Meshed and had left Tabas for that purpose.

13. Bam Narmishu Kafilas are now arriving for purchase of grain, as it is reported there is a great scarcity in that district this year, consequent on a visitation of locusts which have destroyed all the crops.

14. I bought some good camels from that district at very reasonable rates to replace those that had died.

15. This week we have been busily engaged purchasing grain, now that the crops are all in, so as to stock the Robat Thana with a sufficiency to last them during the winter season,

	<i>Prices.</i>	
Flour	16 seers per rupee,	as also sufficient for the return journey of my escort and party up to Kondi, with a good margin in hand in case of necessity, or to be left at Robat for use of District Political's (Lieutenant Webb-Ware's) usual visit.
Wheat	19 " " "	
Barley	37½ " " "	
Ehusa	As. 4 per maund.	

This will be a considerable saving to Government as grain is sure to rise in price once the Kafilas arrive and northern routes are declared open.

We have got our supplies at the average rates marginally noted, all good, unmixed, clean grain.

16. On the night of the 25th instant my post at Girdi (38½ miles north from Robat Thana) was attacked by Afghans (so men report, as they spoke in Pushtu only) who beat the levy sowar runners and guide severely, looted the Government camel, also saddle, saddle-bag, all the men's clothes, sword, flour, barley and wheat and money they had on them.

Having taken away the camel and things to a distance they left the men free and proceeded east across the desert, where these tracks were visible next morning on the sand.

Of course the men were powerless and could do nothing, being attacked at midnight, but fortunately the Robat Levy, runners and guide arrived at 9 o'clock next morning bringing the dak and relieved them; all arrived in camp safely yesterday morning somewhat the worse for the conflict, showing abrasions and wounds, the result of ill-treatment.

The weather being now cooler, arrangements are being made to guard the post with cavalry escort to prevent any repetition of the occurrence.

17. The party, with the exception of a few cases of fever consequent on change in weather and cold nights, continues to maintain good health.

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH,
Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.

No. 10, dated Seistan, the 5th October 1897.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to inform you that absence outside the safe limits of my dak arrangements, together with serious illness which prostrated me for some ten days, prevented my communicating with you during the past month.

In the notes embodied and forwarded herewith will be found particulars of events since last communication.

Dated Seistan, the 5th October 1897.

1. For past weeks I have been making a reconnaissance and survey of the mountainous district to the west of Seistan.

2. This district has an important strategical bearing on the defence of Seistan and was considered of considerable importance by the late Mr. N. Elias. As owing to various causes Lieutenant the Honourable H. D. Napier, during his tour through the country in the winter of 1892 and 1893, was unable to carry it out, I deemed it advisable before the recall of the Mission to explore and survey this country, which has now been completed.

3. The Perso-Afghan Commission which had met on the frontier to arrange water distribution has settled the matter amicably. Sardar Purdil Khan Singarani, one of the principal Seistan Sardars, is now at Kohak with some 500 men repairing the broken band in order to bring water into the country which has been completely dry for past two months.

4. This band was neglected last autumn, causing but a paucity of the water to flow east per the Rud-i-Seistan, in consequence of which the crops on south and south-east suffered considerably.

5. A meeting of the officials and head mullas of the country assembled lately at Nasrabad to settle some frontier disputes, amongst whom were Sardar Syed Muhammad Khan, Naib Governor of Khang, Khan Muhammad Khan of Chakansur, and the head Mulla of Farrah with others representing Afghan interests.

The cases in dispute, which were not of special interest, were all settled amicably, with exception of one, the case of a widow lady, which is still pending.

6. The head Mulla invited himself to my camp, a distance of 15 miles, with attendants, and spent the day with my party, having been entertained at dinner, etc. He gave much useful information on frontier matters. He did not appear to be aware of the disturbance on the Peshawar frontier and apparently no news of the fight has yet reached this side.

7. Two large Kafilas with wool, hides, etc., left Seistan for Quetta, one on 5th September consisting of 19 camels, and the other on 24th September consisting of 40 camels.

8. There is now no restriction whatever; all routes are open. Kafilas have arrived from Ghani for purchase of grain, as also from Sarbad and Narnisher, etc., with dates and to carry back grain.

9. There is a tremendous export of grain from Seistan, but much of the surplus grain from Bandar in Afghan territory finds its way in here, being bought by Seistan merchants.

10. Two more large Kafilas are fitting out for Bandar Abbas, but I have succeeded in persuading the merchants of one party to go to Quetta instead, to which they have agreed.

11. With the advent of the cold weather and the fact of Kafilas marching and flocks changing grazing grounds, two gangs of Baluch marauders are on the war path and have committed several murders and looted many ramás.

One of the parties crossed our path on the night, 18th September, but I was so weak and prostrated I was unable to follow them; they cleared out rapidly when they heard British troops were near there, we were afterwards informed. These were the very party too who looted my Girdi post; however I have marked them down and know where they came from and hope to recover the loss and indemnity also for assault and injury to my sowars.

12. These parties who hang round the desert intervening between Robot hills and Seistan to attack Kafilas and other helpless flock owners give our Girdi post a wide berth, now that they have heard that British troops are posted there.

The officials in here are much pleased at the example the presence of the detachment there are creating and its effect. The flock owners also are greatly pleased. I had a visit from several of them when visiting the post on the 23rd.

13. I might note the maintenance of this post is rather expensive, being three marches from here and in bare desert. I have to send them all supplies, forage, etc., from here, yet without their presence I could not maintain the dák with any safety.

14. The Farrah garrison in Afghanistan has recently been increased; there are reported to be 1,000 cavalry and the same number of infantry with six guns there.

At Gurishak, east of Farrah, there are also one thousand men and six guns.

It is reported there are strict orders from the Amir to daily parade and drill the men in the open fields.

Last month, August, a General Order came from Kabul to the effect that 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of Farrah must come every Friday and be paraded with the State troops, to learn drill.

The people sent a petition to the Amir, stating they were prepared to go to war at any time they were required, but prayed to be exempted from these parades as they interfered with their general occupation.

It is a common rumour in Farrah bazar that the Afghan troops will some day soon have contact with Russian troops.

15. The Seistan officials, Sardars, merchants, and people having experienced the disadvantage and loss to themselves arising from restrictions and closing of Indian and other routes, are now very much alive to the misrepresentations made by Russian officers and their agents.

16. The Russian and English policy has been thoroughly explained to them, and the fact that all the chief Sardars of the country have openly come to salaam and visit me, on more than one occasion in several cases, have treated my entire party handsomely with cooked rations on each tour and place of halt, clearly proves the true sympathy and feelings of the country.

Many of the Mullas also all over the country come to camp and the head Mullas have been good enough to invite my clerks to their houses, entertain them and send kindly presents of fruit, etc., and enquiries for myself.

17. After the stormy events of the past six months it is quite a relief to be able to report a cessation of all hostility, opposition, etc., and a general peaceful state of affairs.

18. The mortality amongst my camels continues. From *post-mortems* made it appears the cause of death is due to tuberculous disease of the lungs, associated with acute inflammation of the cardiac sack.

19. There is a report current here that the Hashmat-ul-Mulk, Governor of Seistan and Tabas, has lost or may lose the Governorships of both places and that the Governor of Nishapur may possibly be appointed.

It is currently reported too that he has left Tabas, having duly handed over to another and is proceeding to Mashad.

Some 40,000 Krans under charge of Pasand Khan of Sekkoh and others have been sent by urgent despatch to meet him, required possibly as piskish to square matters on arrival at Mashad.

The Mujtihad head Mulla also received a letter from Ali Akbar, requesting him—the Mulla—to write an appeal on his behalf with all the seals attached of the Seistan clergy, stating "that the Hashmat-ul-Mulk being a most merciful man, a kind Governor, etc., etc., cannot be held accused of Darwish Khan's murder."

The head Mulla—report states—appears to have "put back his ears and kicked" at this request and emphatically declined to do so.

Being independent of Governors and holding a Royal Warrant for his glebe and lands he can well do so, as also can the High Priests of Banjar and Killa Nao who possess a similar Royal Firman.

20. The health of the party continues satisfactory with the exceptions noted: to-night being the anniversary of our six months' absence is being celebrated by the men, they have sacrificed 3 sheep and are now enjoying the banquet with song, etc., very merry and quite happy.

21. Having carried out all the political, professional and other duties, deemed advisable during our six months' stay and travelled every acre of the country, which has enabled me to compile very complete statistics on all subjects of interest, both political and strategical, as well as a thorough survey, there does not appear to me to be any special cause for my remaining any longer in the country.

22. In anticipation of recall, during the past six weeks, all necessary supplies to carry the party up to Kondi or Amir Chah have been stored at Robat and the Agent to the Governor-General, Quetta, has been advised as to the laying out supplies up to that place. The only difficulty that possibly may arise in case of any further delay in the country is the transport supply. At this period of the year all available camels are employed on Kafilas and leave the country, and unless I make some arrangements beforehand, it would be very difficult to ensure that, when required, they would be forthcoming.

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, *Surgeon-Major,*
Army Medical Staff, On Special Duty, Seistan.

Appendix B.

No. 1.

Translation of a letter, dated the 3rd Safar 1315—4th July 1897, from SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., to the Deputy Governor, Seistan.

After compliments.—I was much astonished to hear you have issued an order to the Kad Kudas throughout the villages in Seistan, "that under no circumstance were they to sell grain or supplies to the British Officer's camp."

I was further astonished to hear that you endeavoured to induce the Mujtahid to issue a firman stating that to supply the British Officer was against religious order, but it gives me great pleasure, and I have been careful to record, that this all-wise and conscientious High Priest refused to issue any such order.

Your friend would invite your attention to the order from the Ain-ul-Mulk, Deputy Governor of Khorassan and Seistan, dated 22nd March 1897—of which you possess a copy—as also the order of your respected father the Hashmat-ul-Mulk, Governor of Tabas and Seistan, bearing the same date, enjoining you "to provide me with all necessary supplies and provisions and make every preparation to supply our wants, so that we may suffer no inconvenience in any way whatever during our stay in the country, and not to interfere with or obstruct me in the discharge of my duties."

Bearing in mind the friendship between us, and the friendly relations always existing between the Supreme Government and the Persian Government, I cannot understand your circulating such orders as not to supply the wants of your brother Siah Musulman strangers in your country, who are with the combined orders of the Persian and Supreme Governments sent into the country to protect it from plague. I have the honour to request you will explain why you do so, and immediately countermand such orders.

No. 2.

Translation of a letter in reply, dated the 4th Muharram 1315—6th June 1897, from the Deputy Governor, Seistan, to the British Commissioner Doctor Sahib.

After compliments.—In reply to your murasla I inform you that I have complied with the orders of my Government, and if you want any more supplies and have got any further orders from your Government I have no objection to supply you, but in case you have none (*i. e.*, orders) you will feel that my Government will object to this and to your remaining in the country and visiting towns. Further, I thank God there is no disease in the country, and it is advisable that you will leave the country, because I think my Government will ask explanation from me.

All else is well and I wish you good health.

His
Seal.

No. 3.

Translation of a letter, dated the 4th Muharram 1315—6th June 1897, from SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., to the Deputy Governor, Seistan.

After compliments.—I am in receipt of your reply to my letter, dated 4th July 1897, and cannot understand your saying "your Government will object to your giving my party supplies."

It appears to me your Government will object more because you have not complied with the distinct orders of the Ain-ul-Mulk, Governor of Khorassan, and His Excellency your father, Governor of Seistan and Tabas.

You must be aware that we are here by order of joint agreement of His Highness the Shah-in-Shah with the Supreme Government and that I have no desire to prolong my stay in the country except under the orders and instructions laid down by agreement.

I cannot therefore understand your saying "it is desirable for me to leave the country" when I am ordered to stay, and take all precautions it seems desirable to me to protect the country from possibility of plague getting into and decimating the country.

It will be obvious to you that if I stay in one place it is impossible for me to protect the routes on the Seistan, Afghan, and Perso-Baluchistan frontier, the care of which are in my hands.

On hearing from the Russian officer that "he had heard that plague had come into Kandahar, Farrah, etc.," I proceeded to the frontier to verify the above statement and make the necessary arrangements, but thank God no plague exists in any part of Afghan territory.

a 2

I then proceeded here to the southern frontier to examine all Kafilas and parties coming from Jalk, Sarhad or along the Chagai-Nushki routes. I am thus, you will see, carrying out the orders laid down by His Highness the Shah-in-Shah and my Government as also the desire of all enlightened Governments to prevent the spread of disease, but your order stopping my supplies is obstructing me in the discharge of my fixed duties.

You are aware I require supply daily for my party, and I hope you will now issue orders to all the Kad Kudas to supply me immediately.

Excepting this, there is nothing but friendship and good-will between us, all else is well, and I wish you health and happiness.

No. 4.
Backing out of the difficulty letter.

Translation of a letter in reply to the foregoing, dated the 6th Muharram 1315=8th June 1897, from the Deputy Governor, Seistan, to the British Commissioner.

After compliments.—After perusal of your murasala I have come to know its contents.

As regards the stopping of supplies for your party, I have not issued any orders that nobody must give you supplies.* Had I issued such orders you and your companions might have suffered.†

As you had no passport from me (I was refused one on application the day before I started on tour), some of the Kad Kudas might not of course have given you supplies. I have no objection to give you supplies, as since your arrival supplies have been given you, and now this very order is for the Kad Kudas that they must give you supplies. All is well and I hope you will keep me informed of your welfare.

His
Seal.

No. 5.

Translation of a letter in reply to the foregoing, dated the 9th Safar 1315=10th July 1897, from SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., to the Deputy Governor, Seistan.

After compliments.—Your friend has received your letter notifying the withdrawal of previous orders stopping supplies for which he begs to express his thanks.

Such orders caused your friend and his party great trouble as he was forced to wander about to graze his horses and camels when the Kad Kudas refused to sell any grain or supplies, stating your Naib Karbali Mazar had come round the villages with the order issued by your authority.

Wishing you great ease and peace and hoping you are quite well as this leaves your friend also.

No. 6.

Translation of a letter, dated the 22nd Safar 1315=23rd July 1897, from SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S., to the Deputy Governor, Seistan.

After compliments.—I am in receipt of the packet forwarded to me by His Excellency your father from Meshed. It would seem that there has been great delay in the delivery of this letter to me which requires some explanation from you.

I am given to understand you have received a copy of the orders of His Highness the Shah-in-Shah with full particulars of these routes which are guarded and duly supervised by me directing that "they should be open for merchants and travellers."

"Merchants and travellers proceeding from Baluchistan towards Persia shall be allowed to proceed to their destination at once on being passed by me and shall not be detained or subject to any further examination or restrictions whatever in the interior of Persia. Caravans and travellers proceeding from Persia to Baluchistan *via* Seistan and Nushki shall not be detained on the frontier nor shall they be placed in quarantine, they shall be allowed to pass at once."

I request you will be good enough to promulgate His Highness's orders to the officials directing them to act accordingly as expressed by His Highness's order, so that all the Sardars and merchants may know that the routes have all been duly opened by His Highness's orders, so that they may continue to trade and have no further trouble or losses.

Hoping you are well as this leaves your friend,

No. 7.

Translation of a letter, dated the 16th Muharram 1315=18th June 1897, from ASAD-ULLA-KHAN, Sartip of Khwash, Sarhad, to SURGEON-MAJOR BRAZIER-CREAGH, A.M.S.

After compliments.—Your letter of 2nd Zi-hajj 1314=5th May 1897, reached me today, and it gives me great pleasure to hear of your welfare again. I thank Almighty God that the time passes so well with you.

* Lie No. I. } Karbali Mazar went around with the order and came to our camp at Iskil and told my
† Lie No. II. } Mirza.—B. C.

In my friend at Bampur (*i.e.*, Zain-ul-Abdin, the Governor) I take all interest day and night.

With all compliments he wrote to say he received your letter informing him, too, of your safe arrival at Robat and had also asked me about your mission this time in country. I therefore request the favour of your informing me of the fact, your friend is much anxious to see you, and hope you will journey back by Sarhad and Khwash that your friend may again see you.

Some time back some British officers who had come from Kerman side for demarcation of Mashkel boundary I had made friends with all of them—Colonel Holdich, Colonel Wahab, Captain Sykes, and Captain Kembal.

Since their leaving the country I had not heard of their welfare. I hope you will kindly inform me if they are quite well and will give my kind regards to them when you write. Usual endings.

His
Seal.

No. 8.

Translation of a letter, dated the 2nd Ziqad 1314=5th April 1897, from JAHUND KHAN, Chief of the Damini tribe on the Sarhad and in the vicinity of Mirjawa and Ladis, to SARDAR PURDIL KHAN, Sardar of the Sarbandi tribe in Seistan.

After compliments.—I received your letter stating that I do not obey your orders. I swear by Almighty God that I have no objection to comply with your orders at the present time and in the future. You have written that Khan Muhammad, son of Zabid, also Nur Muhammad, Jehandad, Zaman and Malik-Zada* accompanied Mir Murad Khan,† I only sent them to check Murad Khan from looting, but he did not obey and swore "that he will go and kill them, loot their flocks and property and carry off their wives and children."

For this very purpose Khan Muhammad with the others were sent to them so that they might not loot the Hashamzais. Khan Muhammad checked them from doing so and Murad Khan with his men came back, and if I might not have sent Khan Muhammad, Murad Khan would have looted and killed all the Hashamzais.

After that Nur Muhammad went to Seistan with Kafila (in the Mubarram on 12th June 1897) when Mirdad Karim Sultan, who was at the time in Daulatabad, saw him and took him to Syed Ali at Burj-i-Kohna.

The Syed made him happy (*razi*) and now Nur Muhammad reports that some of the looted things have been given back already, the remainder will be handed over to them when any of the Hashamzais came for them.

You had better send Mirdad Karim Sultan that we may give him the things back and we will arrange with him about the murder of his father according to the custom of the country. We will give him rifles, a daughter, and Karez water, etc., etc.

If he comes and returns unhappy without any decision, then I am guilty of punishment whatever you like.

I have no means or desire to disobey your orders, as you are the owner and master of Sarhad too.

If Murad Khan does not agree with him (Karim Sultan), I will make Karim happy.

Secondly, you have written some cattle and donkeys have been looted. I beg to say I am (literally the orders or rule of Sarhad are not in my hands) not the Governor of Sarhad; if any other tribe does any mischief, it is all put on the neck of Yar Muhammadzais.

These cattle and donkeys have been looted by Gumshadzais and we have no relation with these people; Dad Karim is their Sardar. They are in Sarhad under you and you can enquire from them about it.

If it is proved that these cattle and donkeys have been looted by my men, I swear by Hazarat Abas I will pay you double of this loss and I will send my men with the Kafila to you for further enquiries.‡

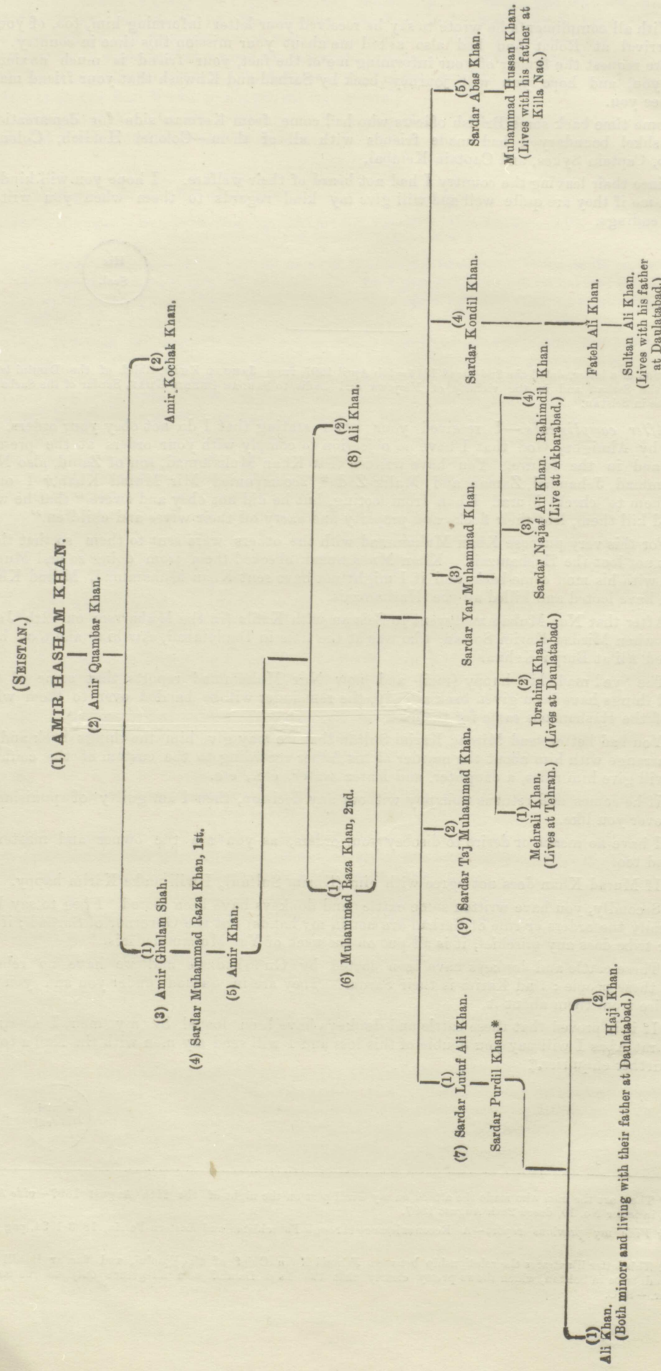
Jahund,
His seal.

* These are the men who made the attack on my Girdi post on the night of the 25th August 1897—*vide* Appendix A in letter No. 10, dated 28th August 1897.

† *Vide* my previous report—A Reconnaissance through Baluchistan and Eastern Persia, 1893-1894, page 60.—B. C.

‡ This letter illustrates the relationship between Jahund Khan, Chief of the Damini, and Sardar Purdil Khan, Sarbandi tribe in Seistan, which shows pretty clearly that the Yagi Damini own allegiance only to the Sarbandi Sardar.—B. C.

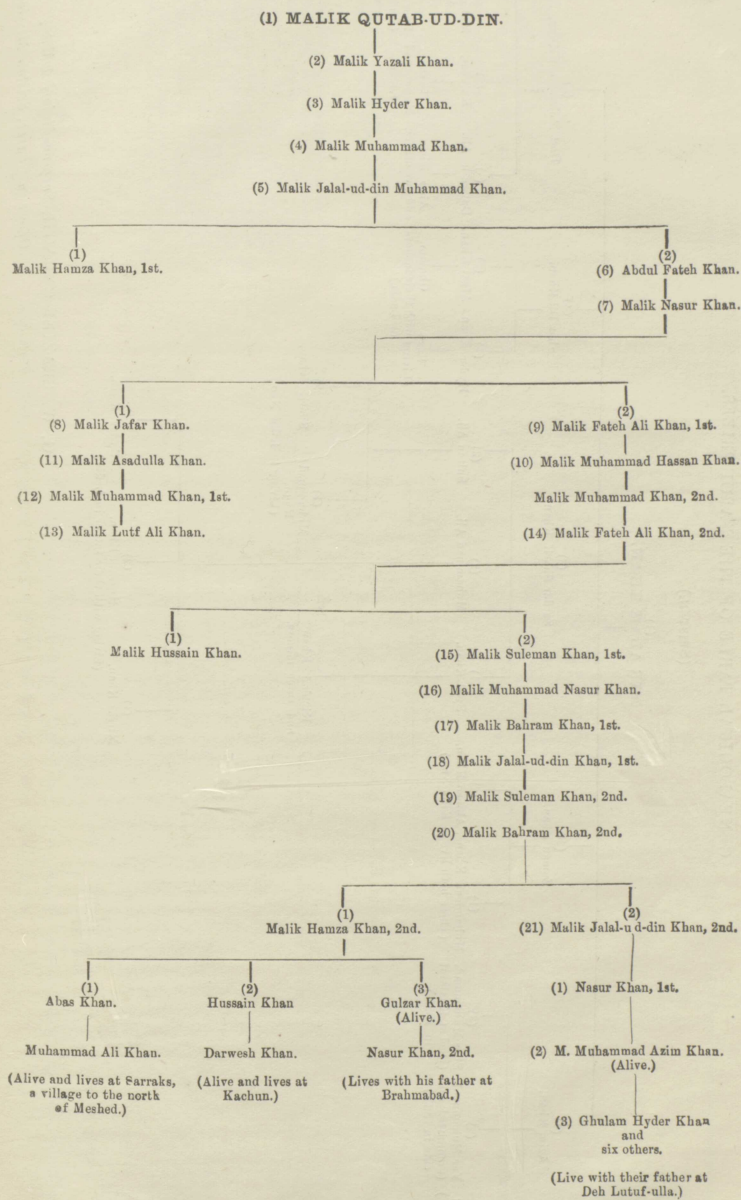
Appendix C.
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SARBANDI TRIBE.
(SEISTAN.)



* Vide body of this report at page—, and also list of Tooki tribes under auspices of Sarbandi and Saajirani.

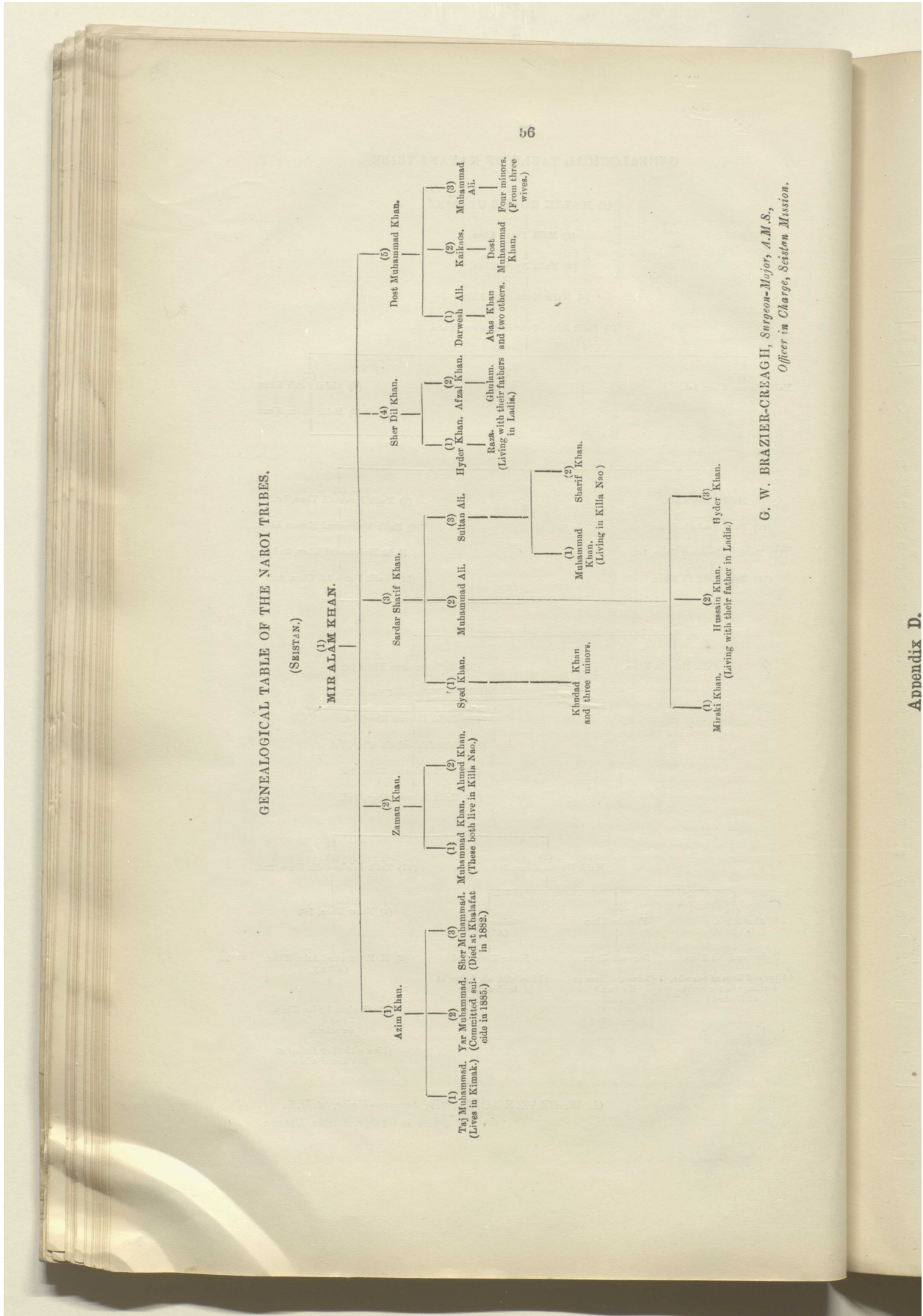
G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,
Officer in Charge, Seistan Mission.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF KAYANI TRIBE.



G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,
Officer in Charge, Seistan Mission.

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,
Officer in Charge, Seistan Mission.



OFFICER IN CHARGE, CASCAN MISSION.

Appendix D.
List of Taakhi tribes in Seistan and the aspecks of Sarbandi and Sonjarians tribes.

Serial No.	Name of tribes.	Residence.	Approximate No. of the tribe.	Name of Kad Khuda.	Name of Sardar.	REMARKS.
1	Masse-Zai	Garment hills	500	Raza and Jahangir	Sardar Purdil Khan	Sardar Purdil Khan is the most influential Sardar in Seistan, the most important of the most important tribes. This Sarkh and his tribe had on the southern frontier of Seistan and considerable sway over the Damini and other sub-tribes on the Sarhad plateaus, in the vicinity of Ladis, Khwash, and Mirjawi, <i>vide</i> page 4, body of this report, and letter in Appendix B, letter No. 8, also genealogical table of the Sarbandi tribe.
2	Shun-Zai	Garment hills	500	None	Ditto	
3	Du-Marka	Garment hills	500	None	Ditto	
4	Qamar-Zai	Tulram in British Bahuchistan	550	None	Ditto	
5	Shah Kardak	Chazi Chad	880	Lashtarvan	Ditto	
6	Nantani	Seistan	220	Nawab Ahmed Khan	Ditto	Nawab Ahmed Khan was formerly an Afghan refugee. He was a resident at Herat in the Amir's army and escaped thence having, it is reported, misappropriated some Government money.
7	Kashani of Seistan	Do.	800	None	Ditto	
8	Shah-Zai	Do.	500	None	Ditto	
9	Zar-Zai	Do.	250	Do.	Ditto	
10	Sargul-Zai	Do.	300	Do.	Ditto	
11	Yaghe-Zai	Do.	600	Pashand Khan	Ditto	
12	Gorgaj	Do.	800	Alas Khan of Kim-mako	Sardar Khan Jehan	
13	Bad-e-Zai	Chakan Sur	1,000	None	Ditto	
14	Jamal-Zai	Seistan	500	None	Sardar Purdil Khan	
15	Sarooni	Do.	500	None	Ditto	
16	Ua-Zai	Do.	500	None	Ditto	
17	Nezam-Zai	Do.	600	Muhammad Khan	Ditto	
18	Alahdad-Zai	Do.	500	None	Sardar Khan Jehan	Pasand Khan was formerly a noted highway robber, but since the Persian reign in Seistan in order to check his raiding propensities he was married to a sister of Mir Beg (Fesh-Khidmatgar at the Hashmat-ul-Mulk) and was given Shik-kha on Swati lands, though he was an orthodox Sunni, but he became a convert to Shiism and please the Hashmat-ul-Mulk (he used to shoot the camel and burn them). Sardar Khan Jehan, son of Sardar Ibrahim Khan, late Governor of Chakanur (Afghan territory), lives at Shidak (No. 213 on map No. ii) in the seventh Nawar—for further particulars of this Chief, <i>vide</i> body of report at page 15.
19	Shur-Zai	Do.	800	Zangi Khan	Ditto	
20	Nanu-Zai	Do.	500	Shah Savar Khan	Ditto	
21	Mantu-Zai	Do.	500	Aradin	Ditto	
22	Muhammad-Zai	Do.	500	Wali Muhammad	Sardar Purdil Khan	
23	Muhammad-Zai	Do.	500	Wali Muhammad	Ditto	
24	Sunki	Do.	500	Alas Khan	Ditto	
25	Murrai	Do.	900	Jahangir Khan	Ditto	
26	Zarbad-Zai	Do.	1,000	Hassan Khan	Ditto	
27	Ake-Zai	Do.	600	Rahmat Khan	Ditto	
28	Haji-Zai	Do.	1,000	Sher-dil Khan	Ditto	
29	Zerk-Zai	Do.	600	None	Ditto	
30	Ede-Zai	Do.	700	Do.	Ditto	
31	Moor-Zai	Do.	800	Do.	Ditto	

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, Surgeon-Major, A. M. S.,
Officer in Charge, Seistan Mission.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [ظ٣٣] (١٣٤/٧١)

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Appendix E.

Average temperature of each camp during April 1897.

Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.			
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	TEMPERATURE.						
					Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.	Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.	Even- ing.
		°	°	°	°	12 A.M.	7 P.M.	°	°	°	°
6th April 1897	Girdi Talab	...	70	72	58	...	24.7	...	70	72	58
7th "	Kard-gab	36	...	...	...	25.3	...	36	...	...	...
8th "	Kishingi	42	85	87	72	...	25.5	42	85	87	72
9th "	Nushki	49	92	93	85	...	26.2	49	92	93	85
10th "	Ahmad-Wall	69	93	95	87	...	26.45	69	93	95	87
11th "	Shakar-chah	61	91	93	85	...	26.95	61	91	93	85
12th "	Ridgaz-chah	64	86	87	80	...	27.	64	86	87	80
13th "	Badin-chah	65	92	98	92	27	26.9	65	92	98	92
14th "	Yadgar-chah	62	92	96	90	27.05	26.95	62	92	96	90
15th "	Dalbun-din	61	96	99	94	27.05	26.9	} 65	96	99	93
16th "	Do.	69	96	97	92	27.	26.95				
17th "	Khargoshi-Khan	76	99	100	92	26.75	...	76	99	100	92
18th "	Shorab	80	97	99	81	27.	27.6	80	97	99	81
19th "	Asa	67	80	82	80	27.9	27.9	67	80	82	80
20th "	Zeh	70	85	87	82	28.	27.9	70	85	87	82
21st "	Paniam	72	92	94	91	27.85	27.8	72	92	94	91
22nd "	Isa-Tahir	70	90	92	87	27.75	27.3	70	90	92	87
23rd "	Kundi	65	88	91	85	27.3	...	} 64	87	89	84
24th "	Do.	62	85	87	83	26.75	26.65				
25th "	Tuz-ghi	67	87	89	84	...	26.4	67	87	89	84
26th "	Amalof	61	82	84	77	...	26.9	} 63	88	91	81
27th "	Do.	65	93	97	84	26.95	...				
28th "	Kirtaka	70	94	98	85	26.45	26.45	70	94	98	85
29th "	Kacha	70	95	99	91	25.95	25.9	70	95	99	91
30th "	Lashkar-i-ab	71	95	102	91	26.5	...	71	95	102	91
	Monthly total	1,544	2,155	2,218	2,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DAILY AVERAGE	61.36	86.20	88.72	80.11	...	...	...	...	...	...

1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
15th
16th
17th
18th
19th
20th
21st
22nd
23rd
24th
25th
26th
27th
28th
29th
30th
31st

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [و٣٤] (١٣٤/٧٢)

59

Average temperature of each camp during May 1897—contd.

Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.				
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.		12 A.M.	7 P.M.	TEMPERATURE.			Evening.	
								Morning.	Noon.	Evening.		
1st May 1897	Robat	75	100	103	94	...	26° 4					
2nd "	Do.	75	101	104	94	26° 4	26° 4	} 6	96	100	90	
3rd "	Do.	75	104	106	89	26° 45	26° 45					
4th "	Do.	72	89	95	86	26° 5	26° 4					
5th "	Do.	64	89	92	85	26° 45	26° 4					
6th "	Hurmak	61	86	89	82	26° 45	27° 4		61	86	89	82
7th "	Kacholi	66	95	98	89	...	27° 05		65	95	98	89
8th "	Khakha	60	100	103	96	...	28° 05		6	100	103	96
9th "	Husainabad	67	101	104	97	...	28°		67	101	104	97
10th "	Doulatabad	75	100	101	97	27° 9	...	} 77	98	99	92	
11th "	Do.	77	100	101	95	28° 1	28°					
12th "	Do.	78	96	99	88	28° 1	28°					
13th "	Do.	77	94	95	90	28° 1	28°					
14th "	Nasratabad	77	98	100	94	...	27° 95	} 79	99	101	90	
15th "	Do.	77	99	100	96	28° 05	27° 95					
16th "	Do.	81	101	102	87	28°	...					
17th "	Do.	81	98	100	85	...	...			
18th "	Do.	78	94	97	81	...	...			
19th "	Do.	81	100	102	87	...	...			
20th "	Do.	78	99	101	92	...	...		79	99	101	90
21st "	Do.	78	97	100	85	...	...			
22nd "	Do.	77	95	98	90	...	27° 05					
23rd "	Do.	78	97	99	90	...	...			
24th "	Do.	80	103	105	93	...	...			
25th "	Do.	80	101	103	90	...	...			
26th "	Do.	88	103	106	89	28° 05	28°					
27th "	Qasamabad	75	104	105	91	27° 95	27° 75	} 74	105	108	94	
28th "	Do.	72	106	110	96	...	27° 75					
29th "	Dehjangie	85	103	106	91	...	...		85	103	106	91
30th "	W. Bank of Helmand R.	80	101	104	98	...	27° 7	} 75	97	100	90	
31st "	Do. do.	77	93	95	84	27° 9	...					
Monthly total		2,368	3,047	3,123	2,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAILY AVERAGE		76.22	98.29	100.74	90.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H 2

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [ظ٣٤] (١٣٤/٧٣)

60

Average temperature of each camp during June 1897.

Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.			
		Morning.	Noon.		Evening.			TEMPERATURE.			
							Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.		
		°	°	°	°	12 A.M.	7 P.M.	°	°	°	
1st June 1897	Killah-i-nao	81	95	96	84	27.8	27.75	} 77	95	96	83
2nd "	Do.	77	94	95	82	27.8	27.7				
3rd "	Do.	72	96	97	82	...	27.75				
4th "	Nasratabad	77	105	108	95	...	27.95				
5th "	Do.	79	104	105	97	28.1	27.95	} 81	106	108	95
6th "	Do.	82	107	110	99	28.05	27.8				
7th "	Do.	85	106	108	95	27.9	27.85				
8th "	Do.	79	107	108	91	28.05	28.0				
9th "	Do.	78	108	111	94	28.	27.95	} 78	99	100	89
10th "	Do.	82	108	110	94	28.05	28.				
11th "	Do.	83	107	108	96	28.15	28.				
12th "	Do.	84	100	102	90	28.05	28.05				
13th "	Deh Kamali (village)	78	99	100	89	28.1	27.9	} 76	92	93	83
14th "	S. Bank of Helmand	75	91	92	83	28.	28.1				
15th "	Do. do	77	92	93	83	28.05	28.				
16th "	Kachyan	80	102	103	90	28.	28.				
17th "	Deh Guzbar	68	103	104	92	27.85	27.8	} 68	103	104	92
18th "	Do. Bolai	78	100	101	90	28.	27.85				
19th "	Jalalabad	77	96	98	84	28.	28.05				
20th "	Deh Daulatabad	74	90	98	82	28.1	28.07				
21st "	Do. Pulgi (Khamak)	74	92	...	84	28.	28.05	} 70	92	93	83
22nd "	Do. Siadak	70	86	...	80	28.04	28.				
23rd "	Do. do	67	84	...	76	28.07	28.				
24th "	Jalalabad	71	91	93	81	28.05	...				
25th "	Do.	70	93	94	83	28.2	28.05	} 65	99	100	87
26th "	Iskil	70	98	99	88	28.2	28.05				
27th "	Do.	65	99	101	88	28.05	28.05				
28th "	Do.	61	100	102	86	28.	28.				
29th "	Killah-i-nao	67	105	106	86	28.	27.95	} 73	105	107	86
30th "	Do.	81	105	107	85	28.	27.95				
31st											
	Monthly total	2,262	2,963	2,749	2,629
	DAILY AVERAGE	75.40	95.76	91.63	87.63

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٣٥] [١٣٤/٧٤]

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Average temperature of each camp during July 1897.

GE. URE.	Even- ing.	Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.			
				Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	12 A.M.	7 P.M.	TEMPERATURE.				
									Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.		
		1st July 1897	Killah-i-nao	84	103	104	86	28	27.87				
		2nd "	Do.	80	110	117	93	28.05	27.87				
		3rd "	Do.	82	105	107	91	28.07	27.87				
96	83	4th "	Do.	82	104	106	94	28.05	27.85	82	103	106	92
		5th "	Do.	81	98	100	94	28.03	27.85				
		6th "	Do.	81	99	101	92	28	27.9				
		7th "	Do.	82	...	...	...	28	...				
		7th "	Deh Sokhta	...	98	99	93	...	27.95				
		8th "	Do.	83	99	100	91	28.05	27.95	81	99	100	92
108	95	9th "	Do.	78	99	100	91	28.05	27.95				
		10th "	Do.	82	...	...	...	28.05	...				
		10th "	Kosha Pain	...	102	103	92	...	27.9				
		11th "	Do.	80	101	102	90	28.08	27.9				
		12th "	Do.	77	102	105	88	28	27.9				
100	89	13th "	Do.	80	103	105	89	28	27.95	78.5	102	104	89
		14th "	Do.	80	100	103	86	28.05	27.95				
93	83	15th "	Do.	78	100	103	87	28.05	27.95				
103	90	16th "	Do.	76	103	106	89	28.1	28				
104	92	17th "	Sehkoha	73	107	110	98	28.1	28.1	73	107	110	98
101	90	18th "	Kosha Pain	82	112	113	91	28.05	27.8				
98	84	19th "	Do.	85	104	107	89	27.95	27.8				
93	82	20th "	Do.	82	100	103	92	27.95	27.85				
..	84	21st "	Do.	78	100	102	86	28	27.85				
78	...	22nd "	Do.	77	104	106	90	28	27.85	79	103	106	...
		23rd "	Do.	77	105	109	90	28	27.85				
93	83	24th "	Do.	76	106	109	92	28	27.75				
		25th "	Do.	79	112	114	93	27.95	27.75				
		26th "	Lutufallah	80	113	116	95	...	27.75				
..00	87	27th "	Do.	79	112	115	95	27.9	27.75				
		28th "	Do.	78	115	118	95	27.85	27.6	82	109	112	93
		29th "	Do.	90	111	114	98	27.85	27.6				
07	86	30th "	Do.	85	104	106	87	27.9	27.7				
		31st "	Do.	80	97	100	86	28	27.7				
..	...	Monthly total		2,487	3,228	3,297	2,823	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	DAILY AVERAGE		80.02	104.12	106.35	91.06	...	...	...	...	...	...

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [ظ٣٥] (١٣٤/٧٥)"

62

Average temperature of each camp, during August 1897.

Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.			
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	Temperature.						
					Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.				
		°	°	°	°	12 A.M.	7 P.M.	°	°	°	°
1st August 1897	Lutfullah	78	99	101	85	27.05	27.80	78	99	101	85
2nd "	Diwana	80	102	105	84	...	27.85				
3rd "	Do.	78	102	108	84	28.15	27.8				
4th "	Do.	75	104	106	87	28.1	27.8				
5th "	Do.	76	104	107	86	28.	27.8	77	105	108	86
6th "	Do.	80	105	108	87	27.9	28.05				
7th "	Do.	77	112	113	89	27.95	28.05				
8th "	Do.	75	108	111	87	27.95	...				
9th "	Kosha Pain	75	112	114	92	28.	27.85				
10th "	Do.	82	102	103	89	27.9	27.85				
11th "	Do.	80	101	103	85	27.9	27.85				
12th "	Do.	74	98	100	82	28.05	27.85				
13th "	Do.	68	97	99	80	28.1	27.85				
14th "	Do.	68	98	102	83	28.	27.85				
15th "	Do.	65	99	103	82	28.05	27.85				
16th "	Do.	65	103	106	75	28.00	27.85				
17th "	Do.	63	104	109	84	28.	27.85				
18th "	Do.	70	102	105	80	28.	27.85				
19th "	Do.	67	101	103	80	28.05	27.85				
20th "	Do.	69	100	102	80	28.05	27.9	68	100	103	80
21st "	Do.	67	97	99	78	28.1	27.9				
22nd "	Do.	65	93	95	78	28.05	27.9				
23rd "	Do.	60	98	101	80	28.1	27.9				
24th "	Do.	62	100	104	82	28.05	27.9				
25th "	Do.	75	100	104	78	28.05	27.85				
26th "	Do.	60	99	103	78	28.05	27.85				
27th "	Do.	65	103	106	82	28.05	27.85				
28th "	Do.	70	101	102	78	28.05	27.9				
29th "	Do.	68	101	103	74	28.05	27.95				
30th "	Do.	64	100	101	74	28.05	27.95				
31st "	Do.	63	99	102	73	28.05	27.95				
	Monthly total	2,194	3,144	3,103	2,534	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DAILY AVERAGE	70.45	101.32	103.00	81.74	...	...	...	...	...	...

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٣٦ و] (١٣٤/٧٦)

63

Average temperature of each camp, during September 1897.

No.	Evening.	Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.			
				Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	12 A.M.	7 P.M.	Temperature.				
									Morning.	Noon.	Evening.		
101	85	1st September 1897	Warmal	...	99	101	80	...	28° 05	60	99	101	80
		2nd "	Do.	60	...	...	...	28° 1	...	60	99	101	80
		2nd "	Aspi Chah	...	99	100	78	...	28° 1	60	99	100	78
		3rd "	Do.	60	...	...	...	28° 05	...	60	99	100	78
108	86	3rd "	Dahana-i-Shelag River	...	99	100	80	...	28° 1	62	99	100	80
		4th "	Do.	62	...	...	...	28° 05	...	62	99	100	80
		4th "	Langar-i-Baba Rahdar	...	99	100	80	...	27° 6	62	99	100	80
		5th "	Do.	62	...	...	...	27° 55	...	62	99	100	80
		5th "	Darwaz-gu	...	90	93	72	...	26° 25	66	94	95	77
		6th "	Do.	64	80	90	72	26° 4	26° 3	66	94	95	77
		7th "	Do.	65	95	96	78	26° 5	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		8th "	Do.	65	95	96	78	26° 35	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		9th "	Do.	65	94	95	78	26° 35	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		10th "	Do.	66	97	100	78	26° 4	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		11th "	Do.	68	96	97	78	26° 35	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		12th "	Do.	68	93	95	80	26° 4	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		13th "	Chel-Dukhtran	70	95	98	80	26° 4	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		14th "	Do.	70	94	95	80	26° 4	26° 2	66	94	95	77
		15th "	Do.	68	93	94	80	26° 35	26° 2	66	94	95	77
103	80	16th "	Do.	67	95	96	80	26° 30	...	66	94	95	77
		17th "	Chah-Bedu	...	97	99	81	...	25° 5	76	...	...	...
		18th "	Do.	76	96	97	80	25° 64	25° 5	76	...	...	...
		19th "	Darwaz-gu	75	...	...	...	26° 2	...	75	95	96	80
		19th "	Do.	...	95	96	80	...	26° 3	75	95	96	80
		20th "	Shelag Ford	70	92	93	78	...	26° 1	75	95	96	80
		21st "	Girdi Chah	72	95	96	82	26° 1	26° 2	75	95	96	80
		22nd "	Do.	70	96	97	82	26° 3	25° 8	75	95	96	80
		23rd "	Do.	70	96	98	82	25° 80	25° 83	70	95	97	81
		24th "	Do.	70	...	...	...	27° 1	...	70	95	97	81
		24th "	Chah-i-Muhammad Raza Khan.	...	93	95	80	...	27° 7	...	93	95	80
		25th "	Kosha-Pain	...	92	94	68	...	27° 95	...	93	95	80
		26th "	Do.	57	94	95	68	27° 98	27° 97	...	93	95	80
		27th "	Do.	57	98	100	70	27° 9	27° 8	60	92	94	68
		28th "	Do.	63	95	98	70	27° 9	27° 8	60	92	94	68
		29th "	Do.	62	85	88	66	27° 95	27° 85	60	92	94	68
		30th "	Do.	62	88	91	67	28° 05	27° 93	60	92	94	68
		Monthly total		1,784	2,834	2,883	2,806	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DAILY AVERAGE		59°45	94°45	96°1	76°85	...	...	...	...	...	...

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٣٦ ظ] (١٣٤/٧٧)

64

Average temperature of each camp, during October 1897.

Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.			
		Morning.	Noon.		Evening.			Temperature.			
							Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.		
1st October 1897 .	Kosha-Pain . . .	60	95	98	68	12 A.M. 28.05	7 P.M. 27.98				
2nd "	Do.	58	98	101	68	28.05	27.93				
3rd "	Do.	63	90	94	65	28.1	27.98				
4th "	Do.	63	88	90	63	28.05	27.85				
5th "	Do.	64	82	85	63	28.02	27.85				
6th "	Do.	55	80	82	57	28.05	27.85				
7th "	Do.	53	82	85	55	28.07	27.87				
8th "	Do.	45	82	85	60	28.05	27.86				
9th "	Do.	46	80	83	56	28.07	27.85				
10th "	Do.	42	80	83	56	28.05	28.07	52	85	86	60
11th "	Do.	42	85	90	60	28.05	28.03				
12th "	Do.	45	85	90	63	28.9	26.72				
13th "	Do.	55	83	85	60	26.5	26.4				
14th "	Do.	55	83	86	60	26.5	27.1				
15th "	Do.	53	80	83	58	27.2	27.1				
16th "	Do.	50	80	81	58	28.21	28.03				
17th "	Do.	45	80	81	60	27.84	27.2				
18th "	Do.	45	76	78	58	26.23	27.03				
19th "	Do.	43	78	80	60	24.73	26.65				
20th "	Chah Muhammad Raza . . .	40	...	...	...	26.7	...	40	...	...	...
20th "	Machi (Ruins) . . . . .	...	80	82	53	...	26.65	...	80	82	53
21st "	Girdi, Well	43	80	82	54	26.7	26.65	43	80	82	54
22nd "	Do.	43	...	...	...	26.7	...	...	...	...	...
22nd "	Dashat-i-Shar . . . . .	...	85	87	...	...	...	...	85	87	...
22nd "	Hurmak . . . . .	...	...	...	58	...	26.6	52	...	...	58
23rd "	Do.	52	...	...	...	26.65	...	...	...	...	...
23rd "	Ziarat Malik Siah . . . . .	...	82	84	...	...	...	...	82	84	...
23rd "	Robat . . . . .	...	...	...	65	...	26.55	...	...	...	...
24th "	Do.	53	83	85	65	26.6	26.55	53	84	87	66
25th "	Do.	53	85	88	67	26.66	26.45	...	...	...	...
26th "	Lashkarab	65	...	...	...	26.57	...	65	...	...	...
26th "	Maki . . . . .	...	86	88	...	...	...	...	86	88	...
26th "	Chah-i-Bohair . . . . .	...	...	...	70	...	26.45	70	...	...	70
27th "	Do.	70	...	...	...	26.5	...	...	...	...	...
27th "	Siah Reg . . . . .	...	89	90	65	...	26.4	...	89	90	65
28th "	Saindak	65	90	92	65	26.41	26.3	66	90	92	65
29th "	Do.	67	...	...	...	26.42	...	...	...	...	...
29th "	Darana Koh . . . . .	...	88	90	68	...	26.64	...	88	90	68
30th "	Reg-i-Zeh	65	88	90	74	26	26.05	65	88	90	74
31st "	Amir Chah	63	90	92	70	26.07	...	63	90	92	70
	Monthly total	1,601	2,613	2,630	1,917	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DAILY AVERAGE	53.25	84.29	86.77	61.83	...	...	...	...	...	...

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٣٧ و] (١٣٤/٧٨)

Average temperature of each camp during November 1897.

Date.	Camp.	TEMPERATURE.				Barometer.		AVERAGE.		
		Morning.	Noon.		Evening.			Temperature.		
			°	°		°	°	12 A.M.	7 P.M.	Morn- ing.	Noon.	Even- ing.
1st November 1897	Sultang Reg	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
1st "	Mazzil	...	88	90	65	...	26° 5	} 45	88	90
2nd "	Do.	45	...	...	...	...	...		88	90
2nd "	Jhuli	...	78	80	62	...	...	...	78	80
3rd "	Chah-i-Sandan	48	...	...	...	26° 8	...	48	...	...
3rd "	Darigan	...	80	82	...	...	...	...	80	82
3rd "	Meroi	...	...	...	65	...	26° 8	} 47	...	65
4th "	Do.	47	...	...	...	26° 87	...		...	...
4th "	Gut-i-hamoon	...	85	87	...	...	...	...	85	87
4th "	Chah-i-Ismail	...	...	...	63	...	26° 95	} 47	...	63
5th "	Do.	47	...	...	...	26° 96	...		...	...
5th "	Shalgaz	...	85	87	...	...	...	...	85	87
5th "	Dalbundia	...	...	...	63	...	26° 9	} 47	87	88
6th "	Do.	47	87	88	64	26° 97	87	88
7th "	Kundarak	44	...	...	...	26° 93	...	44	...	...
7th "	Yadgar	...	85	87	64	...	26° 9	...	85	87
8th "	Sand desert	43	...	...	...	26° 95	...	43	...	...
8th "	Padag	...	85	87	...	...	...	...	85	87
8th "	Ridgaz	...	...	...	82	...	26° 93	...	...	82
9th "	Pagdan	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
9th "	Shakar Chah	...	85	89	...	...	...	...	85	89
9th "	Joor Kaian	...	...	...	48	...	26° 95	...	...	48
10th "	Nushki	42	83	85	...	26° 3	...	42	83	85
10th "	Kishingi	...	...	...	45	...	25° 55	...	...	45
11th "	Bala Kotal	34	...	...	...	24° 2	...	34	...	...
11th "	Gul-gang	...	81	84	45	...	24° 7	} 37	81	84
12th "	Do.	37	24° 2	81	84
12th "	Shaikh Wasal	...	80	82	...	...	...	...	80	82
12th "	Tilari	...	...	...	42	...	24° 65	} 28	...	...
13th "	Do.	4 o.c. 28	24° 7	80	82
13th "	Do.	...	12 o.c. 80	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th "	Quetta	...	3 o.c. 72	74	39	...	24° 3	...	72	74
	Monthly total	565	1,154	1,184	747	...	...	...	...	...
	DAILY AVERAGE	43.4	88.76	91.07	57.4

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [٣٧ظ] (١٣٤/٧٩)

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Appendix F.

Aneroid readings showing the approximate elevation of each camp, spring, pass, and other place of special interest during the journey.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
6th April 1897	Quetta	2 P.M.	24.5	ft. 5,511	Owing to the rapid movements of the mission, heat prevailing, varied hours of marching, besides much other work regular observations could not be carried out. Observations were taken on all high peaks and passes crossed, in addition to places of halt. For further particulars of weather changes, prevailing wind, etc., the reader is referred to the meteorological observations, appendices I, J, and K.
6th "	Girdi Talab	7 "	24.7	} 5,374	
7th "	"	6 A.M.	24.7		
7th "	Kanak Camp	11½ "	24.75	5,317	
7th "	Barak Pass	3-35 P.M.	24.15	6,010	
7th "	Kard Gab	8-45 "	24.8	} 5,260	
8th "	"	6-45 A.M.	24.8		
8th "	Chodai Pass, 1st	9-0 "	24.7	5,376	
8th "	" 2nd	11-25 "	24.75	5,317	
8th "	Kishangi	5-0 P.M.	25.5	4,474	
9th "	"	6-45 A.M.	25.6	4,363	
9th "	Pass, 1st	9-10 "	25.5	4,474	
9th "	" 2nd	9-50 "	25.95	4,034	
9th "	Nushki, Water mill	10-0 "	26.35	} 3,709	
9th "	"	6½ P.M.	26.2		
10th "	"	7 A.M.	26.15	} 3,405	
10th "	Ahmad-wall	6½ P.M.	26.45		
11th "	"	6½ A.M.	26.6	} 2,694	
11th "	Shakar-chah	3 P.M.	26.9		
11th "	"	7½ "	26.95	} 2,859	
12th "	"	6-30 A.M.	27.		
12th "	Pass	12 "	26.9	} 2,859	
12th "	Ridgaz	1-15 P.M.	26.95		
12th "	"	7½ "	27.	} 2,870	
13th "	"	6½ "	27.		
13th "	Badin-chah	12 "	27.	} 2,859	
13th "	"	7 "	26.9		
14th "	"	6½ A.M.	27.	} 2,911	
14th "	Yadgar-chah	11 "	27.05		
14th "	"	7 P.M.	26.05	} 2,911	
15th "	"	6 A.M.	27.05		
15th "	Pishuk	12 "	26.95	} 2,911	
15th "	Dalban-din	5½ P.M.	26.9		
16th "	Karir	7 A.M.	27.	} 3,122	
16th "	"	3-45 P.M.	26.95		
16th "	Khargosh Khan	11 "	26.75	} 2,859	
17th "	"	7 A.M.	26.75		
17th "	"	1-45 P.M.	26.75	} 2,859	
17th "	Shorob	8-0 "	27.		
18th "	"	7-0 A.M.	27.		

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
				ft.	
18th April 1897	Asa well *	9-0 P.M.	27.6	} 2,035	*Violent storm accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain on night of 18th.
19th "	"	8-0 A.M.	27.9		
19th "	"	2-0 P.M.	27.9	} 1,832	
19th "	Zeh	10-0 "	28.		
20th "	"	8-0 A.M.	28.	} 1,983	
20th "	Paniham	8-0 P.M.	27.9		
21st "	"	8-0 A.M.	27.85	} 2,137	
21st "	"	2-0 P.M.	27.8		
21st "	Isa-Tabir Spr.	6-15 "	27.65	} 2,547	
22nd "	"	7½ A.M.	27.75		
22nd "	Kondi, well	7 P.M.	27.3	} 3,175	
23rd "	"	8 A.M.	27.3		
24th "	Mashkija-well	8 "	26.75	} 3,547	
24th "	"	4½ P.M.	26.65		
24th "	Low Pass	7-30 "	26.35	} 3,440	
24th "	Toz-gi Spr.	9-0 "	26.4		
25th "	"	7-6 A.M.	26.5	} 3,601	On hill to east.
25th "	"	9½ "	26.3		
25th "	Pass No. 1	3-50 P.M.	26.25	} 3,547	
25th "	" No. 2	12 A.M.	26.35		
26th "	Siasstargi	11 "	26.9	} 3,334	
26th "	Goran Pass, No. 1	2½ P.M.	26.55		
26th "	" No. 2	2-45 "	26.55	} 2,964	
26th "	Amalaf Spr.	10-0 "	26.9		
27th "	"	8-0 A.M.	26.95	} 3,175	
27th "	"	8-0 P.M.	26.9		
28th "	"	5-0 A.M.	26.85	} 3,424	
28th "	Saindak Spr.	8-15 "	26.7		
28th "	Pass	9-15 "	26.45	} 3,440	
28th "	Kirtaks, Spr.	2 P.M.	26.45		
28th "	"	8 "	26.43	} 3,440	
29th "	"	6 A.M.	26.47		
29th "	Pass	9-45 "	25.	} 3,975	
29th "	Kacha Spr.	12 "	25.95		
29th "	"	9 P.M.	25.9	} 3,887	
30th "	Lashkariab Spr.	4 "	26.5		
30th "	"	9 "	26.5	} 3,494	
1st May 1897	"	6 A.M.	26.5		
1st "	Robot	12 "	26.4	} 3,494	
1st "	"	8 P.M.	26.4		
2nd "	"	8 A.M.	26.4		

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
2nd May 1897	Robat	7 P.M.	26.4	ft.	
3rd "	"	8 A.M.	26.45		
3rd "	"	7 P.M.	26.45		
4th "	"	7 A.M.	26.5		
4th "	"	8 P.M.	26.4	3,494	
5th "	"	7 A.M.	26.45		
5th "	"	9 P.M.	26.4		
6th "	"	7 A.M.	26.45		
6th "	"	9 "	26.	...	
6th "	Ziarat Malik Siah	11 "	26.4	3,430	
6th "	Hurmak Spr.	5-0 P.M.	27.4		
7th "	"	6-0 A.M.	27.3	2,500	
7th "	Kachuli-well	5-0 P.M.	27.05	1,933	
8th "	"	6 A.M.	27.85	...	
8th "	"	6 P.M.	28.08		
9th "	"	4 A.M.	28.08	1,782	
9th "	Husain-abad	7½ P.M.	28.	1,832	
10th "	Doulat-abad	12 A.M.	27.9		
11th "	"	7 "	28.1		
11th "	"	7 P.M.	28.		
12th "	"	8 A.M.	28.1		
12th "	"	7 P.M.	28.	1,800	
13th "	"	6 A.M.	28.1		
13th "	"	7 P.M.	28.		
14th "	"	6 A.M.	28.		
14th "	Nasrat-abad	7 P.M.	27.95		
15th "	"	7½ A.M.	28.05		
15th "	"	7 P.M.	27.95	1,842	
16th "	"	7 A.M.	28.		
18th "	Muk-Surkh	8 P.M.	27.15		
19th "	"	7 A.M.	27.05	2,703	
19th "	Pass No. 1	9-15 "	26.	...	
19th "	" No. 2	9-45 "	26.	...	
19th "	" No. 3	10½ "	26.	...	
19th "	Baba Rohdor Spr.	11 "	26.	...	
19th "	" Ziarat	11½ "	25.85	4,464	
19th "	Omar Spr.	12½ P.M.	25.55	4,419	
20th "	Aspi	7 "	27.85	...	
22nd "	Nusrat-abad	8 "	27.05		
26th "	"	7 A.M.	28.05	...	
26th "	Kasam-abad	8 P.M.	28.		
27th "	"	7 A.M.	27.95	1,933	
28th "	"	6 P.M.	27.75		

On the Palang Koh to the west of Seistan.

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
30th May 1897	West bank of Hulmond River.	4 P.M.	27.7	ft.	
31st "	"	2 "	27.9	} 2,035	Milak village.
1st June 1897	"	6½ A.M.	27.8		27.75 2,088 ft.
1st "	High gravelly ridge	10 "	29.9	...	Near Khaja Ahmad.
1st "	Killah-i-nao	1 P.M.	27.75	} 2,087	
2nd "	"	11 A.M.	27.8		
2nd "	"	6 P.M.	27.7		
3rd "	"	5½ "	27.75		
4th "	Nusrat-abad	6½ "	27.95	} 1,842	
5th "	"	7-0 A.M.	28.1		
5th "	"	7-0 P.M.	27.95		
6th "	"	7-0 A.M.	28.05		
6th "	"	7-0 P.M.	27.8		
7th "	"	6 A.M.	27.9		
7th "	"	5½ P.M.	27.85		
8th "	"	7 A.M.	28.05		
8th "	"	7 P.M.	27.9		
9th "	"	7 A.M.	28.		
9th "	"	6½ P.M.	27.95		
10th "	"	7 A.M.	28.05		
10th "	"	7 P.M.	28.		
11th "	"	7 A.M.	28.15		
11th "	"	7 P.M.	28.		
12th "	"	6 A.M.	28.05		
12th "	"	6 P.M.	28.05		
13th "	Kamali	7½ A.M.	28.1	} 1,832	
13th "	"	7 P.M.	27.9		
14th "	"	5½ A.M.	28.		
15th "	South bank of Hamoon	7½ P.M.	28.1	} 1,782	Near Haidmi.
15th "	"	6 A.M.	28.05		
15th "	"	6½ P.M.	28.		
16th "	Kochyan	5 A.M.	28.	} 1,832	
16th "	"	6 P.M.	28.		
17th "	"	6 A.M.	28.		
17th "	Gazbar	11½ A.M.	27.85	} 1,933	
17th "	"	6 P.M.	27.8		
18th "	"	6 A.M.	28.		
18th "	Bolai	7 P.M.	27.85	} 1,913	
19th "	"	6 A.M.	28.		
19th "	Jalalabad*	6 P.M.	28.05	} 1,762	*On eastern bank of Rud-i-Dashak, a western arm of Rud-i-Farian.
20th "	"	6 A.M.	28.1		

For particulars of weather changes compare with the meteorological observations, Appendices I, J and K.

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
				ft.	
20th June 1897	Margu	4 P.M.	28.2	1,882	
20th "	Daulatabad	8 "	28.07	} 1,802	
21st "	" " " " " " "	5½ A.M.	28.		
21st "	Pulgi	6 P.M.	28.05	} 1,792	
22nd "	" " " " " " "	5½ A.M.	28.0½		
22nd "	Saidak	7 P.M.	28.	} 1,800	
23rd "	" " " " " " "	6 A.M.	28.07		
23rd "	" " " " " " "	6 P.M.	28.	} 1,762	
24th "	" " " " " " "	6 A.M.	28.05		
25th "	Jalalabad	7 "	28.2	} 1,812	
25th "	" " " " " " "	7½ P.M.	28.05		
26th "	" " " " " " "	6 A.M.	28.2	} 1,812	
26th "	Iskel	8 P.M.	28.05		
27th "	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	28.05	} 1,812	
27th "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	28.05		
28th "	" " " " " " "	6½ A.M.	28.	} 1,812	
28th "	" " " " " " "	8 P.M.	28.		
29th "	" " " " " " "	5½ A.M.	28.	} 1,812	
29th "	Killah-i-nao	7 P.M.	27.95		
30th "	" " " " " " "	8 A.M.	28.	} 1,812	
30th "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	27.95		
1st July 1897	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	28.	} 1,882	
1st "	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	27.87		
2nd "	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	28.05	} 1,882	
2nd "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	27.87		
3rd "	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	28.07	} 1,882	
3rd "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	27.87		
4th "	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	28.05	} 1,882	
4th "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	27.85		
5th "	" " " " " " "	8 A.M.	28.03	} 1,882	
5th "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	27.85		
6th "	" " " " " " "	7 A.M.	28.	} 1,882	
6th "	" " " " " " "	7½ P.M.	27.9		
7th "	" " " " " " "	5 A.M.	28.	} 1,882	
7th "	Deh-Sukhta	7 P.M.	27.95		
8th "	" " " " " " "	9½ A.M.	28.05	} 1,882	
8th "	" " " " " " "	7½ P.M.	27.95		
9th "	" " " " " " "	6½ A.M.	28.05	} 1,882	
9th "	" " " " " " "	7 P.M.	27.95		
10th "	" " " " " " "	6 A.M.	28.05	} 1,882	
10th "	Kosha-Pain	7 P.M.	27.9		
				27.95 1,882 ft.	

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
11th July 1897	Kosha-Pain	5½ A.M. . .	28.05	1,882	
11th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.9		
12th "	"	5½ A.M. . .	28.		
12th "	"	8 P.M. . .	27.9		
13th "	"	7 A.M. . .	28.		
13th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.95		
14th "	"	7 A.M. . .	28.05		
14th "	"	7½ P.M. . .	27.95		
15th "	"	6½ A.M. . .	28.05		
15th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.95		
16th "	"	8 A.M. . .	28.1		
16th "	"	7 P.M. . .	28.		
17th "	"	7 A.M. . .	28.1		
17th "	"	7 P.M. . .	28.1		
18th "	"	7 A.M. . .	28.05		
18th "	"	8 P.M. . .	27.8		
19th "	"	7 A.M. . .	27.95		
19th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.8		
20th "	"	7 A.M. . .	27.95		
20th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.85		
21st "	"	6½ A.M. . .	28.		
21st "	"	7½ P.M. . .	27.85		
22nd "	"	7 A.M. . .	28.		
22nd "	"	8 P.M. . .	27.85		
23rd "	"	7½ A.M. . .	28.		
23rd "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.85		
24th "	"	7 A.M. . .	28.		
24th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.75		
25th "	"	7 A.M. . .	27.95		
25th "	"	8 P.M. . .	27.75		
26th "	"	6½ A.M. . .	27.95		
26th "	Lutfulla	7 P.M. . .	27.75		
27th "	"	5½ A.M. . .	27.9		
27th "	Bank of Hamoon	7½ " . . .	27.8		
27th "	Koh Khuaja	9½ " . . .	27.35		
27th "	Lutfulla	7 P.M. . .	27.75		
28th "	"	5½ A.M. . .	27.85		
28th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.6		
29th "	"	8 A.M. . .	27.85		
29th "	"	7 P.M. . .	27.6		
30th "	"	8 A.M. . .	27.9		

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
30th July 1897.	Lutfulla	7 P.M.	27.7	2,035	27.8 2,035 ft.
31st "	"	8 A.M.	28.		
31st "	"	7 P.M.	27.7		
1st August 1897	"	7 A.M.	27.95		
1st "	"	6 P.M.	27.8		
2nd "	"	6 A.M.	27.95		
2nd "	Diwana	7 P.M.	27.85		
3rd "	"	7½ A.M.	28.15		
3rd "	"	7 P.M.	27.8		
4th "	"	7 A.M.	28.1		
4th "	"	7 P.M.	27.8	1,882	27.95 1,882 ft.
5th "	"	7 A.M.	28.		
5th "	"	8 P.M.	27.8		
6th "	"	7 A.M.	27.9		
6th "	"	9 P.M.	28.05		
7th "	"	7 A.M.	27.95		
7th "	"	7 P.M.	28.05		
8th "	"	6 A.M.	27.95		
8th "	Kosha-Pain	7 P.M.	27.85		
9th "	"	8½ A.M.	28.		
9th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
10th "	"	6 A.M.	27.9		
10th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
11th "	"	7 A.M.	27.9		
11th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
12th "	"	7 A.M.	28.05		
12th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
13th "	"	7 A.M.	28.1		
13th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
14th "	"	6 A.M.	28.		
14th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
15th "	"	7 A.M.	28.05		
15th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
16th "	"	8 A.M.	28.		
16th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
17th "	"	8 A.M.	28.		
17th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
18th "	"	7 A.M.	28.		
18th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		
19th "	"	7 A.M.	28.05		
19th "	"	7 P.M.	27.85		

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
20th August 1897	Kosha-Pain	7 A.M.	28-05	ft.	
20th "	"	7 P.M.	27-9		
21st "	"	7 A.M.	28-1		
21st "	"	7 P.M.	27-9		
22nd "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
22nd "	"	7 P.M.	27-9		
23rd "	"	7 A.M.	28-1		
23rd "	"	7 P.M.	27-9		
24th "	"	8 A.M.	28-05		
24th "	"	7 P.M.	27-9		
25th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
25th "	"	6 P.M.	27-85		
26th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05	1,882	27-95 1,882 ft.
26th "	"	7 P.M.	27-85		
27th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
27th "	"	7 P.M.	27-87		
28th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
28th "	"	7 P.M.	27-9		
29th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
29th "	"	7 P.M.	27-95		
30th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
30th "	"	7 P.M.	27-95		
31st "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
31st "	"	7 P.M.	27-95		
1st September 1897.	"	6 A.M.	28-05		
1st "	Warmal	7 P.M.	28-05	1,837	
2nd "	"	6½ A.M.	28-1		
2nd "	S.-E. bank of Hamoon	7 P.M.	28-1	1,762	Near Aspi.
3rd "	"	5 A.M.	28-05		
3rd "	E. bank of Hamoon	7 P.M.	28-1	1,762	At Dhana-i-Shehg.
4th "	"	7 A.M.	28-05		
4th "	Kundi, River	7 P.M.	27-6	2,290	Violent blizzard.
5th "	"	6 A.M.	27-55		
5th "	Chaida-Band, Pass	7½ A.M.	27	2,859	
5th "	Kaftargi, Pass	10 A.M.	26-98	2,880	
5th "	Sar-i-Gudar	11½ A.M.	26-5	3,387	
5th "	Darwazgu Spr.	7 P.M.	26-25		
6th "	"	6½ A.M.	26-4		
6th "	"	7 P.M.	26-3	3,601	26-3 3,601 ft.
7th "	"	6½ A.M.	26-5		
7th "	"	7 P.M.	26-2		

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"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [١ ظ ١٣٤/٨٧]

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Amount.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
8th 8 September 1897.	Darwazgu Spr.	6½ A.M.	26.35	} 3,601	} 26.8 3,601 ft.
8th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2½		
8th "	Shah Beg	12 A.M.	28.8	6,423	
9th "	Darwazgu Spr.	6½ A.M.	26.35	3,601	
9th "	Pass	8½ A.M.	25.5	4,474	
9th "	Sar Baghi	2½ P.M.	24.1	6,069	
9th "	Darwazgu, Spr.	7 P.M.	26.2	} 3,601	
10th "	"	7 A.M.	26.4		
10th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
11th "	"	7 A.M.	26.35		
11th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
12th "	"	7 A.M.	26.4		
12th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
13th "	"	7 A.M.	26.4		
13th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
14th "	"	7 A.M.	26.4		
14th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
15th "	"	7 A.M.	26.35		
15th "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
16th "	"	7 A.M.	26.3		
16th "	Pir Suran, Pass	5 P.M.	25.12	4,898	
16th "	Sar-i-Baghi	10½ P.M.	24.88	5,169	
17th "	" Spr.	3 A.M.	25.3	4,696	
17th "	Kaichi Hamoon	12 A.M.	25.9	4,034	
17th "	Pass	2 P.M.	25.46	4,518	
17th "	Chah-i-Bedu	7 P.M.	25.5	} 4,430	} 25.54 4,430 ft.
18th "	"	7 A.M.	25.64		
18th "	"	7 P.M.	25.5		
19th "	Darwazgu	7 A.M.	26.2	} 3,601	
19th "	"	7 P.M.	26.3		
20th "	Baba Bahdar	7 P.M.	26.1	} 3,926	} 26.0 3,926 ft.
21st "	"	7 A.M.	26.1		
21st "	"	7 P.M.	26.2		
22nd "	"	7 A.M.	26.3		
22nd "	"	7 P.M.	25.8		
23rd "	"	7 A.M.	25.89		
23rd "	"	7 P.M.	25.83		
24th "	Mukh-Surkh	9 A.M.	27.1	2,703	
24th "	Ziarat	7 P.M.	27.7	} 2,116	
25th "	"	4 A.M.	27.75		
25th "	Raigak Well	7 P.M.	27.95	} 1,863	
26th "	"	7 A.M.	27.98		

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
26th September 1897.	Lashkaran	9 A.M. . . .	27.97	1,863	
27th "	Warmal	7 A.M. . . .	27.9	1,933	Vide entry under date 1st September 1897.
27th "	Kosha-Pain	6 P.M. . . .	27.8	1,882	27.95 1,882 ft.
28th "	"	7 A.M. . . .	27.9		
28th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.8		
29th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	27.95		
29th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.85		
30th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
30th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.98		
1st October 1897	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
1st "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.98		
2nd "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
2nd "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.93		
3rd "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.1		
3rd "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.98		
4th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
4th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.85		
5th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.02		
5th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.85		
6th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
6th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.85		
7th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.07		
7th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.87		
8th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
8th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.86		
9th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.07		
9th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.85		
10th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	28.05		
10th "	Chah-i-Md. Raza Khan	6 P.M. . . .	28.07	1,802	
11th "	Girdi Well	6 A.M. . . .	28.05	1,810	
11th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	28.03		
12th "	Loariab Spr. . . .	6 P.M. . . .	26.72	3,170	
12th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	26.9	3,430	
13th "	Sar-i-Baluchab	6 P.M. . . .	26.4		
14th "	"	5 A.M. . . .	26.5		
14th "	Juri Well	6 P.M. . . .	27.1		
15th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	27.2		
15th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	27.1		
16th "	Girdi	6 A.M. . . .	28.2	1,830	Vide entry under date 11th October 1897.
16th "	"	6 P.M. . . .	28.03		
17th "	Harmak Spr. . . .	6 P.M. . . .	27.2	2,532	Vide entry under date 6th May 1897.
17th "	"	6 A.M. . . .	27.34		

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"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [٢ ظ ١٣٤/٨٩]"

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Aneroid readings, etc.—contd.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.		
				ft.			
18th October 1897	Padgi Spr.	6 A.M.	2623	...	<i>Vide</i> entry under date 1st May 1897.		
19th "	Malik Siah Koh	9 A.M.	2473	5,310	At Boundary Pillar No. 186.		
19th "	Robot Spr.	6 P.M.	2665	}			
20th "	"	6 A.M.	2667				
20th "	"	6 P.M.	2665				
21st "	"	6 A.M.	2667				
21st "	"	6 P.M.	2665				
22nd "	"	6 A.M.	2667				
22nd "	"	6 P.M.	2666				
23rd "	"	6 A.M.	2665				
23rd "	"	6 P.M.	2655				
24th "	"	6 A.M.	2666				
24th "	"	6 P.M.	2655	}			
25th "	"	6 A.M.	2666				
25th "	Lashkarab	6 P.M.	2645	}	3,405		
26th "	"	6 A.M.	2657				
26th "	Chah-i-Bohair, or New Kaaba.	6 P.M.	2645	}	3,405		
27th "	"	6 A.M.	265				
27th "	Saindak Spr.	6 P.M.	2641	}	3,170		
28th "	"	6 A.M.	2641				
28th "	"	6 P.M.	263				
29th "	"	6 A.M.	2642				
29th "	Darand Koh	6 P.M.	2664	}			
30th "	Pass	11 A.M.	26				
30th "	Amir Chah	6 P.M.	2605				
31st "	"	6 A.M.	2607				
1st November 1897	Mizzil Spr.	6 P.M.	265				
2nd "	Chah-i-Sandan	6 P.M.	2665			}	3,154
3rd "	"	6 A.M.	268				
3rd "	Gat-i-Barut	1½ P.M.	2657			3,318	}
3rd "	Darigan	5-15 P.M.	263			3,601	
3rd "	Meroi Spr.	7 P.M.	268				
4th "	"	6 A.M.	2687	}	3,038		
4th "	Low Pass, 1st	9-50 A.M.	2667				
4th "	" 2nd	9-50 A.M.	266				
4th "	Ismail	6 P.M.	2695	}			
5th "	"	4 A.M.	2696				
5th "	Dalbandin	6 P.M.	269	}	2,911		
6th "	"	6 A.M.	2697				
7th "	Kundrak	6 A.M.	2693	}			
7th "	Yadgar	4 P.M.	269				

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [٤٣ و] (١٣٤/٩٠)

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Aneroid readings, etc.—concl.

Date.	Place.	Hour.	Aneroid.	Approximate height.	REMARK.
8th November 1897	Padak	6 A.M.	26-95	ft.	
8th "	"	4 P.M.	26-98		
9th "	Shakar-Chah	6 P.M.	26-95	2,694	
10th "	Nushki	6½ A.M.	26-3	} 3,709	
10th "	"	6 P.M.	26-4		
10th "	Rugged rocky Pass, 1st	7-45 P.M.	25-85		
10th "	" 2nd	9-15 P.M.	25-55		
10th "	Kishangi	12-40 P.M.	25-55	4,470	
11th "	Balla-Kotal	6 A.M.	24-2		
11th "	"	6 P.M.	24-7		
11th "	Adam Zai	6 P.M.	24-8		
12th "	Earak Pass	6 A.M.	24-2		
12th "	Tilari Camp	9 P.M.	24-65	} 5,328	
13th "	"	4 A.M.	24-7		
13th "	Pass	12-10 A.M.	23-7		
13th "	Quetta	3 P.M.	24-3	5,511	

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, *Surgeon-Major,*
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Appendix G.

List of wells and springs to the south of the Seistan Hamun and along the range of hills on the west between Palang Koh and Malik Siah Koh.

SERIAL NUMBER CORRESPONDING WITH THOSE ON MAP No. II.

List of watering places temporarily inhabited by Nomads and stock-owners in the vicinity of which grazing is found.

No.	Name of place.	REMARKS.
221	Kandak Well	These are situated on the Shelag plain to the south of the Hamun. Elevation 1,863 feet. Elevation 3,601 feet. " 4,865 " Elevation 4,419 feet. " 3,926 " Elevation 4,606 feet. Elevation 3,387 feet. " 2,880 " " 2,859 " Elevation 2,500 feet.
222	Sari " (old)	
223	Dashak (ruined)	
224	Asak Well	
225	Akhor-i-Raksh-i-Rustam	
226	Gumbaz-i-Khadija	
227	Lashkaran Well	
228	Kundi Spring	
229	Juzak "	
230	Darwazgu "	
231	Chehal-Dukhtaran	
232	Juz Spring	
233	Shor-Sheerin "	
234	Kund-i-Gazy "	
235	Jhulli Well	
236	Butak "	
237	Kaftargu "	
238	Shah Beg "	
239	Omar Spring	
240	Ziarat-i-Baba Rahdar	
241	Pir Soran Pass	
242	Kaichi Well	
243	Regak Spring	
244	Sar-Baghy "	
245	Padagi "	
246	Sar-i-Gudar Pass	
247	Kaftargu "	
248	Chaida Band "	
249	Chah-i-Allah Dad	
250	Turshop Spring	
251	Jori Well	
252	Bejarabi Spring	
253	Chah-i-Balochab	
254	Juzak	
255	Sar-i-Balochab	
256	Lariab Spring	
257	Padgi "	
258	Hurmak "	
259	Madan "	
260	Bug "	
261	Makki "	
262	Diwana Well	
263	Padagi Spring	
264	Wavaila "	
265	Padagi "	
266	Tasak "	

The remainder are situated in the interstices of the hills on the desert plateaus and in the valleys.

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,
Officer in charge, Seistan Mission,
1898.

Appendix H.

Index List of all Villages in each Nawar of Seistan, 1897.

SERIAL NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO MAP No. II.

[Further particulars of all villages in each Nawar will be incorporated in the Gazetteer of Seistan.—B. C.]

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>First Nawar.</i>			
1	Kuhak (ruined).	12	Deh Muhammad Shah Karm.
2	Khavaja Ahmad.	13	Bakhtai.
3	Allah Din.	14	Kalukhi.
4	Karim Dad.	15	Deh Jahangir.
5	Deh Mirza.	16	„ Nawab.
6	„ Bahadur.	17	„ Muhammad Kalb-i-Ali.
7	„ Sharif Khan.	18	Tilfak.
8	„ Husain Khan.	19	Seh-Khadang.
9	„ Ghulam Khan.	20	Deh Khanam.
10	„ Sadullah.	21	„ Mulla Abdullah.
11	„ Gazma.		
<i>Second Nawar.</i>			
22	Kand.	31	Deh Arbab Ali Akbar.
23	Deh Masti.	32	„ Haji Ali Akbar.
24	Zahidan.	33	Gul Muhammad Beg.
25	Ali Abad.	34	Shaitan.
26	Deh Jange Khan.	35	Burj-Afghan.
27	„ Nahor.	36	Deh Asghar.
28	Iskil.	37	Bolai.
29	Kasim Abad.	38	Gazbar.
30	Ziarat-i-Bibi-Dost.		
<i>Third Nawar.</i>			
39	Malik Haideri.	51	Piran.
40	Seh Killah.	52	Kachian.
41	Deh Buzi.	53	Killah-i-Nao.
42	Siah-Sar.	54	Deh Nao.
43	Kari or Tapa-daz.	55	„ Rahdar.
44	Bunjar.	56	„ Ghulam Ali.
45	Deh Akbar.	57	„ Hadimi.
46	„ Jabbar.	58	„ Mansuri.
47	„ Dargi.	59	„ Isar.
48	„ Kool.	60	„ Kamali.
49	Bala-Khana.	61	Allah-abad.
50	Taghari.	62	Nasir-abad.
<i>Fourth Nawar.</i>			
63	Kalap-baz.	73	Deh Alari.
64	Kaftargi.	74	„ Jalai.
65	Burj-i-Sarband.	75	Jotegh.
66	Kimak.	76	Killah Zero (ruined).
67	Wasloon.	77	Karbasak.
68	Khamak.	78	Said-Usaf.
69	Ziarat-Gab.	79	Fatah-Ullah.
70	Deh Ali-Jafar.	80	Husain-abad, Bala.
71	„ Gauri.	81	Killah-i-Ghulaman.
72	„ Yar Muhammad.	81a	Nusrat-abad.

Appendix H—contd.

Index List of all Villages in each Nawar of Seistan, 1897.

SERIAL NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO MAP No. II.

[Further particulars of all villages in each Nawar will be incorporated in the Gazetteer of Seistan.—B. C.]

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>Fifth Nawar.</i>			
82	Said Muhammad.	91	Baghak.
83	Pulki.	92	Siah-Sar.
84	Luf.	93	Kool.
85	Dashtak.	94	Jazinak.
86	Kang.	95	Kundarak (ruined).
87	Bahram-abad.	96	Ass-Ghazi.
88	Deh Mir.	97	Deh Nao, 2nd.
89	Chung-i-Murgban.	98	Afzal-abad.
90	Ibrahim-abad.	98a	Husain-abad.
<i>Sixth Nawar.</i>			
99	Shahristan.	134	Podina.
100	Killah-Nao or Burj-Nao.	135	Abas Khan.
101	Killah-Kohna or Burj-Kohna.	136	Deh Ali Akbar.
102	Ali-abad.	137	" Divana, 1st.
103	Deh Sokhta.	138	" Gafar Shah Baz.
104	" Khalik-dad.	139	" Muhammad Zainal.
105	Sih Kuha.	140	" Lutuf-ullah.
106	Charkhami.	141	" Muhammad Azam.
107	Miran Haji.	142	" Hussaina.
108	Deh Zulafkari.	143	" Akbar Jafri.
109	Kosha-Pain.	144	" Hussain Rais.
110	Khodad-Beg.	145	Khiari, 1st.
111	Kosha-Bala.	146	Jai Bakhsh.
112	Shehrak.	147	Deh Hussain Muhammad.
113	Muhammad-abad.	148	" Muhammad Safar.
114	Nehgard.	149	" Gurg.
115	Chaling.	150	" Tillar.
116	Deh-Brahim Kochar.	151	Ziarat Pir Sabz.
117	" Mula Ali.	152	Shehr-Yari.
118	" Ismail Kambar.	153	Rustum Muhammad.
119	Tamr-abad.	154	Deh Allahi.
120	Akbar Abas.	155	" Amir Beg.
121	Sincholi.	156	Taghai.
122	Daudi.	157	Deh Ali Raza.
123	Jamal-abad.	158	Tuti.
124	Sidgi.	159	Divana, 2nd.
125	Dad-bashi.	160	Deh Shah Gul.
126	Khadri.	161	Akbund Ghulam.
127	Ala-Sufi.	162	Khiari, 2nd.
128	Akbar-abad.	163	Doulat-abad.
129	Hassan Abdulla.	164	Hussain-abad Pain.
130	Hussain Meshdi.	165	Lutak.
131	Zainul Qasam.	166	Pusht-i-Dasht.
132	Deh Ass, 2nd.	167	Warmal.
133	Abas Kar.		
<i>Seventh Nawar.</i>			
168	Jalal-abad (ruined).	173	Deh Baboch.
169	Burj-i-Nasir Khan (ruined).	174	Khamak.
170	Killah Kohlak (ruined).	175	Shaikh Wasai.
171	Kurki.	176	Pulgi.
172	Ali Zainal.	177	Deh Muradi.

Appendix H—conold.

Index List of all Villages in each Nawar of Seistan, 1897.

SERIAL NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO MAP No. II.

[Further particulars of all villages in each Nawar will be incorporated in the Gazetteer of Seistan.—B. C.]

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>Seventh Nawar—contd.</i>			
178	Daulat-abad.	200	Deh Husain-i-Husani.
179	Deh Haji.	201	Milak.
180	Kundal.	202	Deh Jahangir Khan.
181	Deh Nauroz.	203	Jahan-abad or Deh Mirza.
182	„ Khani-Suri.	204	Safar-Zai.
183	„ Jani Suri.	205	Deh Fakira.
184	„ Pahalwan.	206	„ Amir.
185	Margo.	207	„ Shah-Jahan.
186	Takhta Pul.	208	„ Dost Muhammad.
187	Abbas Namrudi.	209	„ Husain Ali Khan.
188	Mir Gul.	210	„ Dad-Shah.
189	Paddai.	211	„ Raza.
190	Katamak.	212	„ Akhund.
191	Piru.	213	Saidak.
192	Khammar.	214	Deh Amir Beg.
193	Deh Dost Muhammad.	215	„ Agba Khan.
194	„ Mukhtar.	216	Chardari (ruined).
195	Karkashah.	217	Deh Sargazi.
196	Deh Muhammad.	218	Lshkaran.
197	„ Gazma.	219	Burj-i-Muhammad Khan (ruined).
198	„ Darwesh.	220	Deh Yar Muhammad Chalingag.
199	„ Shaikh.		

G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH, *Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,*
Officer in charge, *Seistan Mission.*

Appendix I.

BALUCHISTAN.

Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh, 1897.

OUTWARD JOURNEY.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.					A. M.	P. M.
Girdi Tiliab	6th April 1897	6 A.M. ..	3-30 P.M. 70/72	7-30 P.M. 58	E.	Clear	Cum.	..	..	24.7 7 P.M.
Kard-gab	7th "	36	..	..	S.W.	Do.	Small Cum.	..	25.3 6-15 A.M.	..
Kishangi	8th "	42	56/87	72	Do.	Do.	NZ	..	..	25.5 7 P.M.
Nushki	9th "	49	92/93	85	N.W.	Do.	Do.	..	..	26.2 7 P.M.
Ahamadval	10th "	69	93/95	87	Do.	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	..	..	26.45 6-30 P.M.
Shakarchah	11th "	61	91/93	85	Do.	Do.	Large Cum.	..	..	26.95 7 P.M.
Ridgechah	12th "	64	86/87	80	N.	Clear	NZ	..	..	27. 7 P.M.
Badinchah	13th "	65	92/93	92	N.W.	Blue	Cum. to Strat.	..	27. 26.9	7 P.M.
Yadgar-chah	14th "	62	92/96	90	N.E.	Clear	Cum.	..	27.05 11 A.M.	26.95 7 P.M.
Dabandin	15th "	61	96/99	94	S.W. Strong	Cloudy	Strat.	..	27.05 6 A.M.	26.9 5.30 P.M.

تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [٦ و٤] (١٣٤/٩٦)

Ditto	16th	69	96/99	92	Morning—N.N.W. N.E.— Wind abated some- what. Night—S.E. S.W.	Clear	Ch. Cum.	Wind changed at 2 o'clock to S. E. Blow from that quarter accompanied by sand-storm. Fine night, pleasant marching.	27- 7 A.M.	26-95 3-45 P.M.
Khargosh Khan	17th	75	90/100	92	Wind abated some- what. Night—S.E. S.W.	Cloudy	Strat. to Cum.	Sun obscured. Oppressive, hot march of 22 miles.	26-75 7 A.M.	.....
Shorab	18th	80	97/99	81	Southerly, strong and gusty.	Do.	Strat.	1 P. M.; oppressively hot night, light showers between 3 and 6 A. M. Sun observed all day. Heavy clouds, rolling up now (3-30 P. M.) from S. W. Marched 22½ miles accompanied by forked lightning and heavy rains revolving from S. W. to N. from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M. Tents all blown down, and camp swamped.	27- 7-30 A.M.	27-6 7 P.M.
Asa or Galla-chah	19th	67	80/82	80	N.W.	Clear	Strat. to Nimb.	Violent thunder accompanied by forked lightning and heavy rains revolving from S. W. to N. from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M. Tents all blown down, and camp swamped.	27-9 7 A.M.	27-9 10 P.M.
Zeh	20th	70	85/87	82	Do.	Do.	Ni	Cool, pleasant day. Early march of 22 miles.	28- 8 A.M.	27-9 8 P.M.
Panhiann	21st	72	92/94	91	E. N.E.	Clouded all over	Strat.	Sun obscured, wind shifted at 5 P. M.	27-85 8 A.M.	27-8 6 P.M.
Isa Tahir	22nd	70	90/92	87	S.W.	Clouded	Do.	Slight showers this morning; Violent sand-storm in evening.	27-75 7-30 A.M.	27-3 7 P.M.
Kundi	23rd	65	88/91	85	Do.	Blue	Small Cum.	Cool-day, glare trying; 24-mile march.	27-3 8 A.M.	.....
Do.	24th	62	85/87	83	N.	Clouded	Cum.	Ditto ditto halted	26-75 8 A.M.	26-65 4-30 P.M.
Tuzjhai	25th	67	87/89	84	S.W. strong.	Do.	Strat. to Nimb.	Sun obscured, slight rain at 3 P. M.; 37-mile march.	.....	26-4 9 P.M.
Amalaf	26th	61	82/84	77	N. Do.	Do.	Do.	Cool day; rain between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning; 44-mile march.	.....	26-9 10 P.M.
Do.	27th	65	93/97	84	S.E.	Clear	Small Cum.	Cool throughout the day; halted	26-95 8 A.M.	.....
Kirtaka	28th	70	94/98	85	N.W. and dry hot	Blue	C. Cum.	Pleasant marching in the early morning, cool breeze (3 P. M.). Tem- perature of well in shade 63° and water in Chaghal 65°; marched 25 miles.	.....	26-45 2 P.M.
Kacha	29th	70	95/99	91	N.	Do.	Cir.	Warm day, marched 12½ miles	25-95 12 A.M.	25-9 9 P.M.

Foot-note.—The midday temperatures are those taken as follows: the upper reading in the open, the lower in tents. The morning and evening readings were taken in the open.

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Appendix I—contd.
BALUCHISTAN,
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Cragh 1897—continued.
OUTWARD JOURNEY.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.					A.M.	P.M.
Lashkariab	30th April 1897	7 A.M. 71	1 P.M. 95/102	7 P.M. 91	N.	Clear	Small Cum.	26.5	26.5	
Rohat	1st May 1897	75	100/103	94	N. Hot and dry	Hazy	Cir.	26.4	26.4	
Do.	2nd "	75	101/104	94	N. and Hot	Blue, hazy	Large Cum.	26.4	26.4	
Do.	3rd "	75	104/106	89	N.W. Fresh towards evening.	Hazy	Cum.-Strat.	26.45	26.45	
Do.	4th "	7 A.M. 72	2 P.M. 89/95	86	N.W. Cool breeze.	Clear	Cir.-Cum.	26.51	26.4	
Do.	5th "	64	89/92	85	N.N.W.	Do.	Very small Cum.	26.45	26.4	
Hurnack	6th "	61	86/89	82	N. Cool.	Blue	Cum. to Strat.	26.45	27.4	
Kacholi	7th "	66	95/98	89	N.N.E.	Do.	Cir.-Cum. Streaky clouds.	27.05	27.05	
Khaka	8th "	60	100/103	96	Do.	Hazy	Cir.	26.05	26.05	

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧ [٤٧و] [١٣٤/٩٨]"

Appendix I—contd.
BALUCHISTAN.
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh, 1897.
HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.					A. M.	P. M.
Robat	23rd October 1897	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	26.55
Do.	24th "	53	83/85	65	N.W. Light breeze.	Blue and hazy	...	Warm mid-day, nights mild	26.6	26.55
Do.	25th "	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.66	...
Do.	25th "	...	85/88	67	S.E. Light breeze.	Blue and hazy	Nil	Much warmer by day and night along this side of desert, parallel with Gand-i-Zirreh.	...	26.45
Lashkar-ab	26th "	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.57	...
Muki	26th "	...	86/88	...	E.S.E. Very light.	Blue and hazy	Nil	Much warmer by day and night along this side of desert, parallel with Gand-i-Zirreh.	...	...
Chah-i-Bohair	26th "	6 A.M. ...	8 P.M. ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	26.45
Do.	27th "	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.6	...
Siab Beg	27th "	...	89/90	65	E.S.E. Moderate, hot breeze.	Blue (Turquoise) clear	Nil.	New moon appeared at 5.20 P.M. Not many, but tempered by heat blowing over the parched sandy desert.	...	26.4
Shindak	28th "	65	90/92	65	E.N.E. Light breeze	Blue	Small Cum. to the north.	Hot day in confines of hills	26.41	26.3
Do.	29th "	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.42	...

Appendix I - cont'd.
BALUCHISTAN.
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brasier-Cragh, 1897.
HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning. 6 A.M.	Noon. 3 P.M.	Evening. 8 P.M.					A. M.	P. M.
Darana Koh	29th October 1897	...	88/90	68	N.N.E. Light breeze	Blue and very hazy	Clk-Cum. to Strat	Thick haze all round, obscuring any but near hills and sand dunes, atmosphere surcharged by fine sand and electricity. Close, hot day. Sky and atmosphere clearer to-day. Sun very hot. Electrical phenomena present.	...	26.64
Zeh-i-Reg	30th "	65	88/90	74	S.E. Moderate hot	Do.	Nil	Ditto	26	26.05
Amir-chah	31st "	63	90/92	70	W.S.W. Moderate hot.	Do.	Nil	Ditto	26.07	...
Suitang Reg	1st November 1897	63	...	...	...	...	...	Very raw and chilling afternoon, moon sank at 11 o'clock p. m.; morning very cold as we bivouac on sandy deserts.	...	...
Mazzil	1st "	...	88/90	65	N.N.W. Moderate and cool.	Blue and very hazy	Nil	Not so hot to-day. Stiff northerly breeze all day. Very cold night.	...	26.5
Do.	2nd "	45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Jauli	2nd "	...	78/80	62	N. Strong and cool	Blue (sapphire) clear	Nil	Pleasant marching to-day, much cooler, nights on deserts very cold.	26.8	...
Chah-i-Sandan	3rd "	48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Darigan	3rd "	...	80/82	...	N.N.W. Moderate	Blue (sapphire) clear	Nil	Somewhat hotter to-day as we travel S. and leave hills.	...	...
Merci	3rd "	...	...	65	...	...	...	.....	...	26.8
Do.	4th "	47	...	...	...	...	...	Fine moonlight and warmer night.	...	...
Gul-i-hamoon	4th "	...	85/87	...	S. S.W. Light and fresh.	Blue (sapphire) clear, but hazy.	Nil	Warm and sun hot midday	26.87	...

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Chah-i-Jamal	4th	...	63	26-95
Do.	5th	26-96
Shalgaz	5th	...	85/87	...	S.S.W. Light and fresh.	Blue (sapphire) clear.	NW
Dahbandin	5th	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-9
Do.	6th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	6th	...	87/88	...	N.N.W. Light and cool.	Blue (turquoise) and hazy.	Cum, large to north.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-97
Kundrak	7th	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-93
Yadgar	7th	...	85/87	...	N.E. Moderate and cool.	Blue (turquoise) and hazy.	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-9
Sand desert	8th	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padag	8th	...	85/87	...	N.W. Light breeze.	Blue (turquoise) and hazy.	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-95
Bidgaz	8th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagdan	9th	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shakar Chah	9th	...	85/89	...	S.W. Very light breeze.	Blue (turquoise) and hazy.	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-93
Joor Kian	9th	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nushki	10th	...	89/85	...	N.N.E. Strong	Blue and clear	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-95
Kishingi	10th	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balla-Katal	11th	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-55
Gut-Gunj	11th	...	81/84	...	N.W. Strong	Blue and clear	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes: Pleasant moonlight night, but very cold bivouacing. Ditto. Warm day time, and sun powerful. Cooler to-day, refreshing breeze from hills which are close on the right. Nights and early morning very cold, marching now by night, availing of full moon. Not at all so cold last night. Full moon. Hot and glary on bare clay-baked plain. Beautiful moonlight night, but empty. Cool day, cold nights. Bitterly cold night and early morning (3-45 A.M.) till sun rise. At 11.15 P.M. bitterly cold night. Cool, pleasant day, and air invigorating, nights intensely cold, impossible to sleep with cold feet, and creeps all over as we bivouac nightly.

Appendix I—concl'd.

BALUCHISTAN.

Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Draxter-Creagh, 1897.

HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETRE.	
		Morning	Noon	Evening					A. M.	P. M.
Gul-Gunj	12th November 1897.	6 A.M. 37	3 P.M. 80	8 P.M. 82	..	..	..	24.2	..
Sheikh-Wasal	12th "	..	80 S2	..	N.N.W. Moderate	Blue and clear	NZ	..	..
Tlhar	12th "	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	24.65
Do.	13th "	4 A.M. 28	12 O.C. 80	..	..	Blue and clear	NZ	24.7	..
Do.	13th "	..	80 S2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	13th "	..	72 7/8	39	N.W. Mild	Blue and clear	NZ	..	24.3	

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٤٩ و] [١٠٢/١٣٤]

Appendix J.
SEISTAN.

Table of Meteorological observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brasier-Cragh, 1897.
Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.						A.M.	P.M.
		6 A.M.	8-30 P.M.	7-30 P.M.					
Hussainabad .	9th May 1897	67	101/104	97	..	N.	Small Cum. .	Very hot day, glare trying on barren clay plain. Marched 33 miles.	.....	28- 7 1/2 P.M.
Dowlatabad .	10th "	75	100/101	97	..	N.	NZ	Warm day, breeze cooler than yesterday.	27-9 1/2 A.M.	.....
Do.	11th "	77	100/101	95	..	N. Cool breeze .	Small Cum. .	Not so hot to-day	28-1 7 A.M.	28- 7 P.M.	
Do.	12th "	78	96/99	88	..	N. Fresh breeze .	Large Cum. .	Cool day. Fine clear night, 3 moon.	28-1 8 A.M.	28- 7 P.M.	
Do.	13th "	77	94/95	80	..	N.	Small Cum. .	Strong wind blew from 2 A.M. last night, dust prevailed during day, morning clear, but falling quite visible to the west.	28-1 6 A.M.	28- 7 P.M.	
Muzrabahad .	14th "	77	98/100	94	..	N. Strong fresh .	Do.	Warm day. Fine moonlight night, could clearly read the Pioneer at 12 o'clock A.M. Marched 22 miles.	.....	27-95 7 P.M.
Do.	15th "	77	99/100	96	..	N. Mild	Clouded	Atmosphere stuffy. Occasional sunshine only.	98-05 7 1/2 A.M.	27-95 7 P.M.	
Do.	16th "	81	101/102	87	..	N. Fairly cool .	Cum. to Strat. .	Towards the afternoon wind falls, then becomes close. Fine bright night, 2 A.M., high wind northerly.	28- 7 A.M.	.....

Appendix J—continued.
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Cragh, 1897—continued.
Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.				Ground temp.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.							A.M.	P.M.
Nasrabad	17th May 1897	6 A.M. 81	8-30 P.M. 88/100	7-30 P.M. 85	°	N.W., Fresh, cool	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	Pleasant day, fine bright night, 2 A.M., high wind northerly.	...	...
Do.	18th "	78	94/97	81	...	N.N.W.	Hazy	Chr. Cum.	No unbearable heat, glare very trying.	...	...
Do.	19th "	7 A.M. 81	2 P.M. 100/102	7 P.M. 87	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Between 4 and 8 P.M. wind falls, atmosphere then becomes dense.	...	...
Do.	20th "	78	89/101	92	...	Do.	Do.	Cum.	Strong breeze blew all day from 2 A.M., cool in tent.	...	...
Do.	21st "	78	97/100	85	...	Do.	Do.	Chr. Cum.	Do.	...	...
Do.	22nd "	77	95/98	90	...	Do.	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	No unbearable heat, fairly cool in tent.	...	27.05 3 P.M.	
Do.	23rd "	78	97/99	90	...	Do.	Hazy	Cum.	Dry, hot wind	...	...
Do.	24th "	80	103/105	98	...	Do.	Clouded and Hazy	Strat.	Hot day	...	...
Do.	25th "	80	101/103	90	...	Light hot breeze	Clear	Chr. Cum.	Warm. Weather sultry	...	...
Do.	26th "	86	103/106	89	...	N.W. Very light	Overcast, Hazy	Strat.	Very hot; afternoon sultry	...	...
Qasimabad	27th "	75	104/105	91	...	N. N.E.	Blue	Chr. Cum.	Hot day, refreshing breeze, although temperature higher than Nasrabad, still the heat was not felt towards evening.	7 A.M. 28.05 8 P.M. 27.75	7 A.M. 27.75 6 P.M. 27.75	
Do.	28th "	72	106/110	96	124	Do.	Do.	Chr. Strat.	Weather distressing. At night air somewhat damp.	...	27.75 6 P.M.	

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Del. Jahangir	29th		85	108/106	91	122	N.E.	Clear	Small Cum.	Wind changed at 5 P.M. to strong N.W. accompanied with dust; evening sky overcast, low clouds, weather sultry.	27-7 4 P.M.
West bank of Helmand River.	30th		80	101/104	98	124	N.N.W.	Do.	Cum.	Strong N.W. wind from 9 P.M. accompanied by slight rain and lightning to N.N.E. Tents all carried away.	27-9 5-30 A.M.
Do.	31st		77	99/95	84	...	N.N.W. breeze.	Heavy	Cir-Cum.	Pleasant day. Night drenching, air charged with moisture from the river and inundated ground. Sand-storm during night.	27-9 5-30 A.M.
Killah-i-mao	1st June 1897		81	95/96	84	108	N. Dry cool, refreshing breeze.	Do.	Nil	Pleasant day.	27-5 1 P.M.
Do.	2nd		77	94/95	82	103	N.W.	Do.	Do.	Breeze fresh and accompanied by sand. Moon seen this evening (Moharrum, 1st month of 1315 H.).	27-7 1-30 P.M.
Do.	3rd		72	96/97	82	110	N.W. Mild breeze	Do.	Nil	Weather not unpleasant.	27-75 5-30 P.M.
Nasratbad	4th		77	105/108	95	116	N. Light hot breeze	Do.	Do.	Chilly in the morning. In the evening wind falls, weather hot midday. Temperature of the water in tent at 5 A.M. 65°.	27-95 6-30 P.M.
Do.	5th		79	104/105	97	116	N.N.W. Strong	Do.	Do.	Dry weather, midday warm, in the evening stuffy, chilly from dawn to sunrise. Starry, moonlight night.	27-95 7 P.M.
Do.	6th		82	107/110	99	120	N.N.E.	Blue	Small Cum. evening, large Cum. morning.	Strong, northerly breeze after 8 P.M. Clouds Nimb. Close weather in the evening.	27-85 7 P.M.
Do.	7th		85	106/108	95	126	N. Strong	Clear	Cum-Strat. to the west. Cum. to the east. Nimb. cloud.	Early morning very slight rain with Nimb. clouds at 5 A.M. Afternoon rain at 1 P.M. and moderate sand-storm, oppressive day.	27-85 7 P.M.
Do.	8th		79	107/108	91	132	N.N.E. Mild	Morning clear, evening hazy.	Small Cum. to west.	Cool in the morning, afternoon very hot, fine moonlight night, sky clear.	29-9 7 P.M.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٥٠٠ ظ] (١٣٤/١٠٥)

Appendix J — continued.

Table of Meteorological observations taken by Swigon-Major Brazier-Creagh, 1897 — continued.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.				Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	2 P.M.						A.M.	P.M.
Nasratabad	9th June 1897	78	108/111	94	132	N.W. Very mild	Hazy	Nil	Unpleasantly close, hot day	28	27.95	
Do.	10th "	82	108/110	94	..	N.W. Fresh	Do.	Do.	Strong, hot wind at 3 A.M., accompanied with slight sand-storm, weather disagreeable.	28.05	28	
Do.	11th "	83	107/108	96	124	N. Strong	Do.	Small Cum. to west	Fine, moonlight night, moderate sand-storm last night at 1 1/2 A.M.	28.15	28	
Do.	12th "	84	100/102	90	111	N.N.W.	Clear	Small Cum. to west and north.	During the early morning 2 A.M. — 7 A.M. strong N.N.W. wind accompanied with dust. Full-moon, bright night, sky clear.	28.05	28.05	
Deh-Kamali	13th "	78	99/100	89	107	N.W. Strong	Do.	Nil	.....	28.1	27.9
S. Bank of Hamoon, Hadcomi village.	14th "	75	91/92	83	104	N. Light	Hazy	Small Cum. to the east.	Cool day. Full-moon. Perceptibly cooler by the banks of the Hamoon, temperature of the canal water at 5 A.M. 60°.	28	28.1	
Do.	15th "	77	92/93	83	109	N.	Blue (sapphire)	Nil	Cool day, glorious night	28.05	28	
Kachyan	16th "	80	102/103	90	116	N.	Do	Do.	Very hot in the sun, midday; mild refreshing breeze in the evening, glorious night.	28	28	
Deh Gudar	17th "	68	103/104	92	131	N.N.W.	Clear	Do.	Light breeze, sun very hot, afternoon oppressive.	27.55	27.8	
Bolai	18th "	78	100/101	90	114	N. Gale strong	Hazy all around	Do.	Sun hot midday	28	27.85	

Country east of Jatalabad between the two arms of the Helmand River.

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٥١] [١٣٤/١٠٦]

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Jalalabad	19th	"	"	77	96/98	84	104	N.W. Strong	Clear	Do.	Do.	28°	28°05
Do.	20th	"	"	74	99/93	82	98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jalalabad. 28°1	Daulatabad. 28°07	
Do.	21st	"	"	74	94/95	85	102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Daulatabad. 28°	Pulgi. 28°05	
Do.	22nd	"	"	73	93/94	84	102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pulgi. 28°04	Shidak. 28°	
Do.	23rd	"	"	72	91/92	81	96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Shidak. 28°07	Sindak. 28°	
Do.	24th	"	"	71	91/93	81	100	Do.	Clear	Do.	Sindak. 28°05	...	
Do.	25th	"	"	70	93/94	83	106	Do.	Clear	Do.	28°2	28°05	
Do.	26th	"	"	70	93/95	83	...	N.	...	...	28°2	...	
Takli	26th	"	"	70	98/99	88	112	N. Good and hot breeze.	(Turquoise) blue	NW	...	28°05	
Do.	27th	"	"	65	99/101	88	114	N.	Clear	Do.	28°05	28°05	
Do.	28th	"	"	61	100/102	86	120	N. dry, good breeze	Do.	Do.	28°	28°	
Do.	29th	"	"	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killah-i-mao	29th	"	"	...	105/106	86	122	N.N.W. Very hot breeze.	Hazy	NW	...	27°35	
Do.	30th	"	"	81	105/107	85	120	Do.	Hazy, clear towards evening.	Cum. to Strat.	28°	27°95	

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Appendix J—continued.
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Suryeon-Major Brazier-Cragh, 1897—continued.
Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground tem- pera- ture.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.						A. M.	P. M.
Killah-t-mo	1st July 1897	84 6 A.M.	103/104 2 P.M.	86 7-30 P.M.	110	N.	Clouded	Cir.-Cum. to Strat.	Close last night, heavy sky, to-wards afternoon sky clear, warm day. Moon seen this evening. (Safir 1315 H.)	28	27.87
Do.	2nd "	80	110/117	83	131	N. Very light, hot breeze.	Clear at 12 o'clock	Cum. to Strat. Clouds disappeared 2 P.M.	Close last night, clouds morning and forenoon, midday and afternoon very hot.	28.05	27.87
Do.	3rd "	82	105/107	91	125	N. Strong, hot.	Blue (Turquoise), hazy horizon all around.	Cir.	Early morning wind roses, freshen- ing throughout the forenoon. Much cooler than yesterday.	28.07	27.87
Do.	4th "	82	104/106	94	112	N. Strong	Hazy	Small Cum.	Strong wind from the N. blew at 2 A.M.; increased throughout the day, accompanied with dust-storms, falling away to-wards evening.	28.05	27.85
Do.	5th "	81	98/100	94	108	N. Dry and Cool	Do.	Do.	From early morning wind in- creased in force. Squally all day, accompanied with sand- storm, obscuring all but near objects.	28.03	27.85
Do.	6th "	81	99/101	92	112	N. Epileptic	Do.	Cum. to Strat.	Repetition of yesterday, only more so. Strong gales from early morning, everything enveloped in dust. Fine moon- light night. Half-moon.	28	27.9
Do.	7th "	82	"	"	"	"	"	"	Repetition of yesterday, only more so. Strong gales from early morning, everything enveloped in dust. Fine moon- light night. Half-moon. With difficulty tents withstand high winds.	28	"

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Day	Time	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Clouds	Remarks	Time	Temp	Remarks
Deh-Sakhta	7th	104 N.	93	...	Clouded, sun up, obscured by dust.	Strat.	27-95	...	Repetition of yesterday, gales and sand all day, which somewhat abated towards evening. Fine moonlight night. Sky clear and starry. Half-moon.
Do.	8th	104 N. Strong	91	83	Hazy all over.	Nil	27-95	28-05	Landscape obscured with dust, sun only occasionally seen, surroundings disagreeable. Fine moonlight and starry night, sky clear.
Do.	9th	Do.	91	78	Hazy	Do.	27-95	28-05	Three-fourth moon. Fine moonlight night. Strong wind, early morning blow up to 2 P.M.
Do.	10th	...	...	83	...	...	...	28-05	...
Koaha-Fain	10th	114 N. Violent dust-gales morning.	92	...	Hazy	Nil	27-9	...	Fine, starry, moonlight night. Wind and dust much less today, but breeze strong.
Do.	11th	114 N. Strong, dry and hot.	8 P.M. 90 10 P.M. 102	6 A.M. 80	Do.	Do.	27-9	28-08	Cool, light breeze from the morning. Fine, moonlight night.
Do.	12th	...	88	77	Do.	Do.	27-9	28-	Cool breeze in morning, but mid-day weather much more agreeable here. Less sand around.
Do.	13th	...	89	80	Hazy and dusty	Do.	27-95	28-	Fine, moonlight night, cloudless sky, large conspicuous star visible low near horizon, on day; strong breeze rose at 3-30 A.M.
Do.	14th	...	86	80	Do.	Cum-Strat. Small Cir. to S.W. 6 A.M.	27-95	28-05	Glorious moonlight night, cloudy in morning, cleared mid-day. Sky blue, but hazy on horizon, hot and glary.
Do.	15th	...	87	78	Cloudless blue (turquoise).	Nil	27-95	28-05	Idem
Do.	16th	...	89	76	Blue and clear	Cir-cum.	28-	28-1	Moore rose 9 P.M. fine, clear night, warm and close day.
Sikhua	17th	...	98	73	Clouded all round and hazy to west.	Cum-Strat. to Nimb.	28-1	28-1	Still close, moonlight night, looks as if rain had fallen over Palangkoh to S.W. Cool, fresh morning, cleared at mid-day.

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Appendix J—continued.
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh, 1897—continued.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.						A.M.	P.M.
Kosha-Pain	18th July 1897	82	112/113	91	..	N. Very mild.		Cir.-Cum. Strat. to west.	Intensely close night and hot day. Fine rain in afternoon, heavy showers in morning. Cum. to Strat. Ho and high-ey.	28.05	27.8
Do.	19th "	85	104/107	89	"	N. Moderate cool.		Cir.-Cum. to west.	Fairly cool night. Breeze freshened at 10 A.M. Cool day as compared with yesterday.	27.95	27.8
Do.	20th "	82	100/103	92	115	N.N.W. Strong and epileptic.		A few fine Cir.	Cool night, strong gusty wind, from morning increased during day with dust-storm; moon waning.	27.95	27.85
Do.	21st "	78	100/102	86	114	N.W. Strong and dry		Nil	Cool stary night, wind gusty and strong, increasing towards early morning and by day dusty, but cooler.	28	27.85
Do.	22nd "	77	104/106	90	124	N.W. Strong and hot		Do.	Cool night, gusty breeze, strong all day, and hot.	28	27.85
Do.	23rd "	77	105/109	90	130	N.W. Strong and hot		Do.	Warm day, cool, mild night, water in Chagal registered 69°	28	27.85
Do.	24th "	76	106/109	92	122	N.W. Strong and hot breeze.		Do.	Close night, hot day	28	27.75
Do.	25th "	79	112/114	93	135	N.W. Light hot breeze.		Do.	Still close night, very hot day	27.95	27.75
Infulla (by bank of Hamoon, N. W.)	26th "	80	113/116	95	138	N.N.W. Very light breeze.		Cir.-Cum. in morning, Cum. (large) mid-day.	Still close night, cloudy morning. Intensely hot day.	...	27.75

Appendix J—contd.
Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Cragh, 1897—continued.
Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETRE.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.						A.M.	P.M.
Kosha-Pain .	9th August 1897 .	6 A.M. 75	3 P.M. 112/114	7 P.M. 82	133	N. Strong hot	Blue, but hazy	Nil	Fine, moonlight and cool night, midday and evening very hot.	28	27.85
Do. .	10th "	82	102/103	8 P.M. 89	120	N. Squally and hot	Hazy all round	Do.	Warm night, hot breeze, cool day, but everything enveloped in dust.	27.9	27.85
Do. .	11th "	80	101/103	85	116	N. and violent	Do.	Do.	Strong gales with dust all night, continued throughout the day but less violently.	27.9	27.85
Do. .	12th "	74	98/100	82	114	N. Strong	Do.	Do.	Cool, more agreeable day and night.	28.05	27.85
Do. .	13th "	68	97/99	80	114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fine, full-moonlight night, cool day.	28.1	27.85
Do. .	14th "	68	98/102	83	116	N. Cool breeze	Blue (turquoise)	Do.	Beautiful moonlight night, cool day.	28	27.85
Do. .	15th "	65	99/103	83	116	N.N.W. in morning, changed to N. mid-day. Gusty.	Do.	Do.	Still, close night, weather decidedly changed. Bad-i-Lavar said to be waning.	28.05	27.85
Do. .	16th "	65	103/106	75	118	N. Light cool	Do.	Do.	Fine mild moonlight night, clear fresh morning, midday hot.	28	27.85
Do. .	17th "	63	101/109	84	122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fine, mild, close, oppressive afternoon.	28	27.85
Do. .	18th "	70	102/105	80	118	N.N.W. Gusty	Do. Hazy around	Do.	Early part of night close, morning fresh and cooler to-day.	28	27.85
Do. .	19th "	67	101/103	80	116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cool night, slight breeze. Strong cool breeze all day.	28.05	27.85

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Do.	30th	69	100/102	80	114	N. Very strong	Clouded in morning. Hazy all day.	Small and large Cum. morning.	28-05	27-95
Do.	21st	67	97/99	78	112	N.N.W. Very strong.	Cleared in morning, midday all hazy.	Small Cum. morning.	28-1	27-9
Do.	22nd	65	93/95	78	110	N. Strong and gusty.	Blue, hazy over horizon.	Nil	28-05	27-9
Do.	23rd	60	98/101	80	112	N. Moderate and fresh	Blue (sapphire); clear	Do.	28-1	27-9
Do.	24th	62	100/104	82	116	Do.	Do.	Do.	28-05	27-9
Do.	25th	75	100/104	78	116	N. Moderate fresh	Do.	Do.	28-05	27-85
Do.	26th	60	99/103	78	117	N. Fresh, cool breeze	Do.	Do.	28-05	27-85
Do.	27th	65	108/106	82	118	N. Very light	Do.	Do.	28-05	27-87
Do.	28th	70	101/102	78	112	N. Strong and epileptic.	Blue (turquoise), hazy horizon.	Do.	28-05	27-9
Do.	29th	68	101/103	74	112	N. Moderate	Do.	Do.	28-05	27-95
Do.	30th	64	101/101	74	111	N. Do.	Do.	Do.	28-05	27-95
Do.	31st	63 at 4-40 A.M.	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...
Do.	31st	...	99/102	73	111	N. Moderate	Blue (turquoise), hazy horizon.	Nil	28-05	27-95
Wormal	1st September 1897.	...	99/101	80	110	N. Strong	Blue, hazy over horizon.	Do.	...	28-05
Do.	2nd	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-1	...
Aspi Chah	2nd	...	99/100	78	104	N. Strong	Blue, hazy over horizon.	Nil	...	28-1

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٤٥٤] [١٣/١٣٤]

Appendix J—contd.

Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh, 1897—continued.
Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.				Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETRE.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.							A. M.	P. M.
Aspi Clah	3rd September 1897.	6 A.M. 60	3 P.M. 80	5 P.M. 80	103	N. Strong	Blue, hazy over horizon.	NZ	..	The strong breeze over Hamoon keeps it fairly cool.	28.05	28.1
Dahan-i-Sholag	"	..	99/100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.05	..
Do.	4th	62	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.5
Langan-i-Baba-Rah-dar.	4th	..	99/100	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	5th	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Violent blizzard and saline dust-storm all day in our face. Miserable marching in the teeth of it. Sun set at 6.45 P.M.	..	..
Darawazg	6th	..	90/93	72	103	N. Blizzard	Hazy all over.	NZ	..	..	..	26.35
Do.	6th	64	89/90	72	102	N. Gustly	Blue and hazy	Do.	..	Strong cool wind all day, it gets cooler as we ascend.	26.4	26.3
Do.	7th	65	85/96	78	103	N. Light breeze	Blue (sapphire) clear	Do.	..	Warm 6-day, morning and evening very pleasant.	26.5	26.21
Do.	8th	65	95/96	78	108	Variable	Blue, clear	Do.	..	Mildly warm, morning and evening cool, close night. A heavy cloud from S.W. rolled beautifully tinged in mauve and pink.	26.35	26.2
Do.	9th	65	94/95	78	108	S.S.E. Morning, N. midday.	Blue, cloudy	Cir.-Cum. and Strat.	..	Warm day and cloudy	26.35	26.2
Do.	10th	66	97/100	78	101	N. with occasional western gusts up valley.	Blue and hazy	NZ	..	Mild night, full moon, warm day. The temperature of spring at 6 A.M. 60.	26.4	26.2

Appendix J—contd.

Table of Meteorological Observations taken by Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh, 1897—concluded.

Readings from an ordinary mountain thermometer taken as regularly as possible consistent with daily travel.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.	BAROMETER.	
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.						A. M.	P. M.
Kohla-Pain.	26th September 1897.	67	94/95	68	102	N. Moderate	Blue (turquoise)	Nil	Nights getting much colder, days more agreeable, sun losing much of its power.	27.98	27.97
Do.	27th "	57	98/100	70	105	N. W. Very light breeze.	Blue and hazy	Large Cum. to West.	Unusually hot to-day	27.9	27.8
Do.	28th "	63	95/98	70	105	N. Moderate	Blue, hazy	Scattered Cum. to W. and N.E. in morning. 3 o'clock P.M. Cum. Strat. to W.	New moon appeared, night not so cold, less hot to-day.	27.9	27.8
Do.	29th "	62	85/88	66	96	N. Strong	Blue and cloudy	Large Cir.-Cum.-Strat. to West.	Cloudy night, stiff breeze all night and during the day, which considerably reduced the temperature.	27.95	27.85
Do.	30th "	62	88/91	67	107	N. Light breeze	Blue and hazy	Cum. (large) in morning.	Mild night. Cloudy morning	28.05	27.93
Do.	1st October 1897	60	95/98	63	106	N. N. W. Light	Do.	Nil	Mild, stery night, warm midday	28.05	27.98
Do.	2nd "	63	98/101	68	107	N. Very light	Do.	Do.	Fine night, unusually hot to-day	28.05	27.93
Do.	3rd "	63	90/94	65	108	N. Strong and gusty	Blue. Very hazy	Do.	Clear night up to 3 A.M., when strong wind arose and continued throughout the day with much dust.	28.1	27.98
Do.	4th "	63	88/90	63	100	N. Moderate and gusty.	Do.	Do.	Boisterous night, wind fell towards evening.	28.05	27.95
Do.	5th "	64	82/85	63	96	Do.	Blue (turquoise), clear	Do.	Mild, moonlight night, cool day.	28.02	27.85
Do.	6th "	55	80/82	57	92	N. Strong and gusty.	Hazy	Do.	Cold night, strong wind from 9 o'clock A.M. and usual dust.	28.05	27.85
Do.	7th "	53	82/85	55	93	N. Moderate gusty	Blue and hazy	Do.	Cold night. Agreeable day	28.07	27.87
Do.	8th "	45	82/85	60	93	Do.	Blue (turquoise) clear.	Do.	Fine moonlight night. Very cold towards morning.	28.05	27.85

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Do.	8th	45	82/85	60	93	Do.	Blue clear.	(turquoise)	Do.	2309	2759
Do.	9th	46	80/88	56	..	N. W. by N. light.	Do.	..	Do.	2807	2785
Do.	10th	43	80/83	56	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2805	2807
Do.	11th	43	85/90	60	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2805	2803
Do.	12th	45	85/90	63	..	N.W. Moderate	Do.	..	Small Cum. to N.W.	269	2672
Do.	13th	55	83/85	60	..	N.N.W. Strong	Blue. Slight hazy.	..	Nil.	265	264
Do.	14th	55	89/86	60	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	265	271
Do.	15th	53	80/83	58	..	N.W. Strong and gusty.	Blue and hazy	..	Do.	272	271
Do.	16th	50	80/81	58	..	N.W. Strong	Blue	..	Do.	282	2803
Do.	17th	45	80/81	60	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2734	272
Do.	18th	45	76/78	58	..	N.N.W. Violent and gusty.	Hazy all over	..	Do.	2623	2703
Do.	19th	43	78/80	60	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2473	2665
Chah-i-M. Kara	20th	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..
Machi	20th	..	80/82	53	..	N.W. Light breeze	Blue (turquoise)	..	Nil.	..	2665
Girdi	21st	43	80/82	54	..	N. Light, fresh breeze	Do.	..	Do.	267	2665
Do.	22nd	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..
Dash-i-Shar.	22nd	..	85/87	..	..	N. Mild breeze occasionally.	Blue (turquoise)	..	Nil	..	..
Hurnak	22nd	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Do.	23rd	52	..	..	..	Variable in windings	Blue and hazy	..	..	2665	..
Zarat-i-Malik Shah.	23rd	..	82/84	Nil

"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٥٦] [١٣٤/١١٧]

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Appendix J—concl'd.
Meteorological Observations for part of month of July on the desert between Rubat and Seistan recorded by Assistant Apothecary Abas Ali.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.
		Morning	Noon	Evening					
Chah Mohammad Raza Khan.	12th July 1897	6 A.M. ° 70	2 P.M. ° ..	7½ P.M. °
Machi	12th "	..	100/102	..	114 N. Strong, dry and hot.	Blue and hazy.	NV	Fine moonlight night, Ho and dry wind. Night warm.	
Girdi	12th "	..	..	93	..	..	..	Ditto.
Do.	13th "	77	105/106	95	118 N. Strong, dry and hot.	Hazy	Cir-Cum.	Full moon, fine moonlight night, sky clear. Night warm.	
Hurmak	14th "	87	102/105	93	120 N. Dry and hot	Hazy (clouds in the early morning)	Cir-Strat. NV after-noon.	Ditto.	
Robat	15th "	79	98/99	91	116 N. Fresh cool	Blue and hazy	Small Cum. in the morning.	Ditto.	
Do.	16th "	80	100/102	92	116 N. Dry	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
Shelag river	17th "	86	106/108	96	124 N. Dry and hot	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	Slight showers of rain early morning, hot day, sun obscured, occasional sunshin.	
Girdi	18th "	84	112/113	96	133 N. Dry and very hot.	Do.	Do.	Sun very hot, muggy and close all day. Night stuffy.	
Do.	19th "	88	110/112	98	133 Do.	Do.	Do.	Very hot day. Night stuffy.	
Chah Mohammad Raza Khan.	20th "	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Desert	20th "	..	106/108	..	126 N. Dry and very hot.	Hazy	Cum. (small)	Not so warm to-day.	

Appendix K.
NEHCUT AND BIRJAND DISTRICTS, 1897.
Meteorological observations for months of July and August recorded by Assistant Apothecary Abas Ali.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground Radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.
		Morning 6 A.M.	Noon 2 P.M.	Evening 7 1/2 P.M.					
Afzalabad	21st July 1897	83	107/103	92	N.	Hazy	Nil	Dry, hot breeze.	
Do.	22nd "	83	107/103	90	N. Dry	Hazy	Nil	Cool breeze in the evening.	
Bering	22nd "	81	110/111	98	N. Dry and hot	Hazy	Nil	Wind dry and hot.	
Do.	23rd "	85	108/105	97	N. Dry and hot	Hazy	Nil	.....
Houz	23rd "	82	104/106	97	N.	Hazy	Nil	Dry and hot breeze.	
Zaimabad	24th "	84	107/108	98	N. Dry and hot	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	.....
Aujira	24th "	80	101/103	96	N. Dry and hot	Hazy	Small cum.	.....
Garab	25th "	80	100/103	94	N. and Dry	Do.	Nil	Ditto.	
Nasfundan	25th "	80	100/104	96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
Shoon	25th "	84	107/108	98	N. Dry and hot	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	.....
Chah-Daraz	26th "	84	107/108	98	N. Dry and hot	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	.....
Shah-abad	26th "	84	107/108	98	N. Dry and hot	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	.....
Dahat-Garl	26th "	84	107/108	98	N. Dry and hot	Clouded	Cum. to Strat.	.....
Gauri	27th "	80	101/103	96	N. Dry and hot	Hazy	Small cum.	.....
Mood	27th "	80	100/103	94	N. and Dry	Do.	Nil	Ditto.	
Birjand	27th "	80	100/103	94	N. and Dry	Do.	Nil	Ditto.	
Do.	28th "	80	100/104	96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
Do.	29th "	80	100/104	96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	

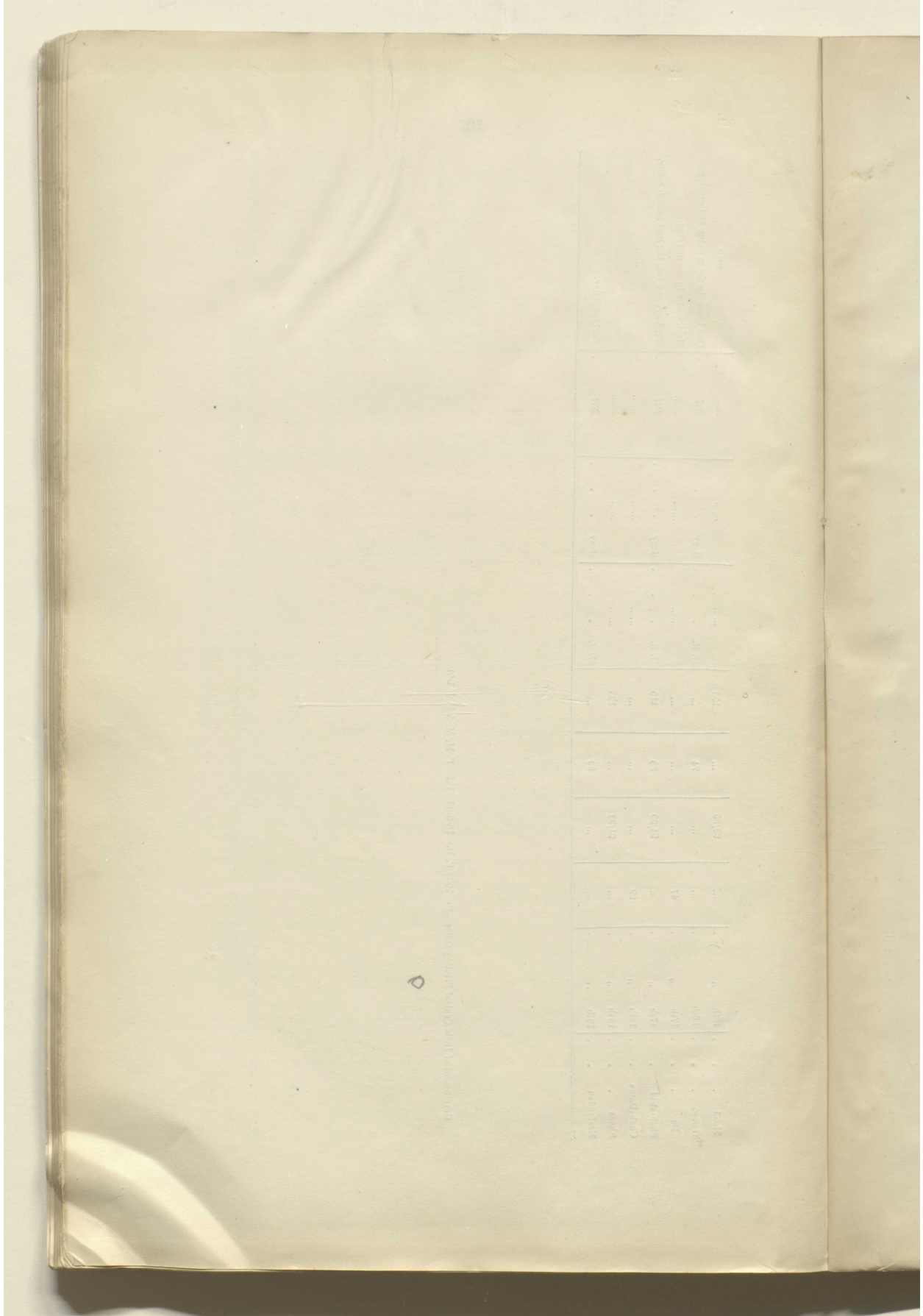
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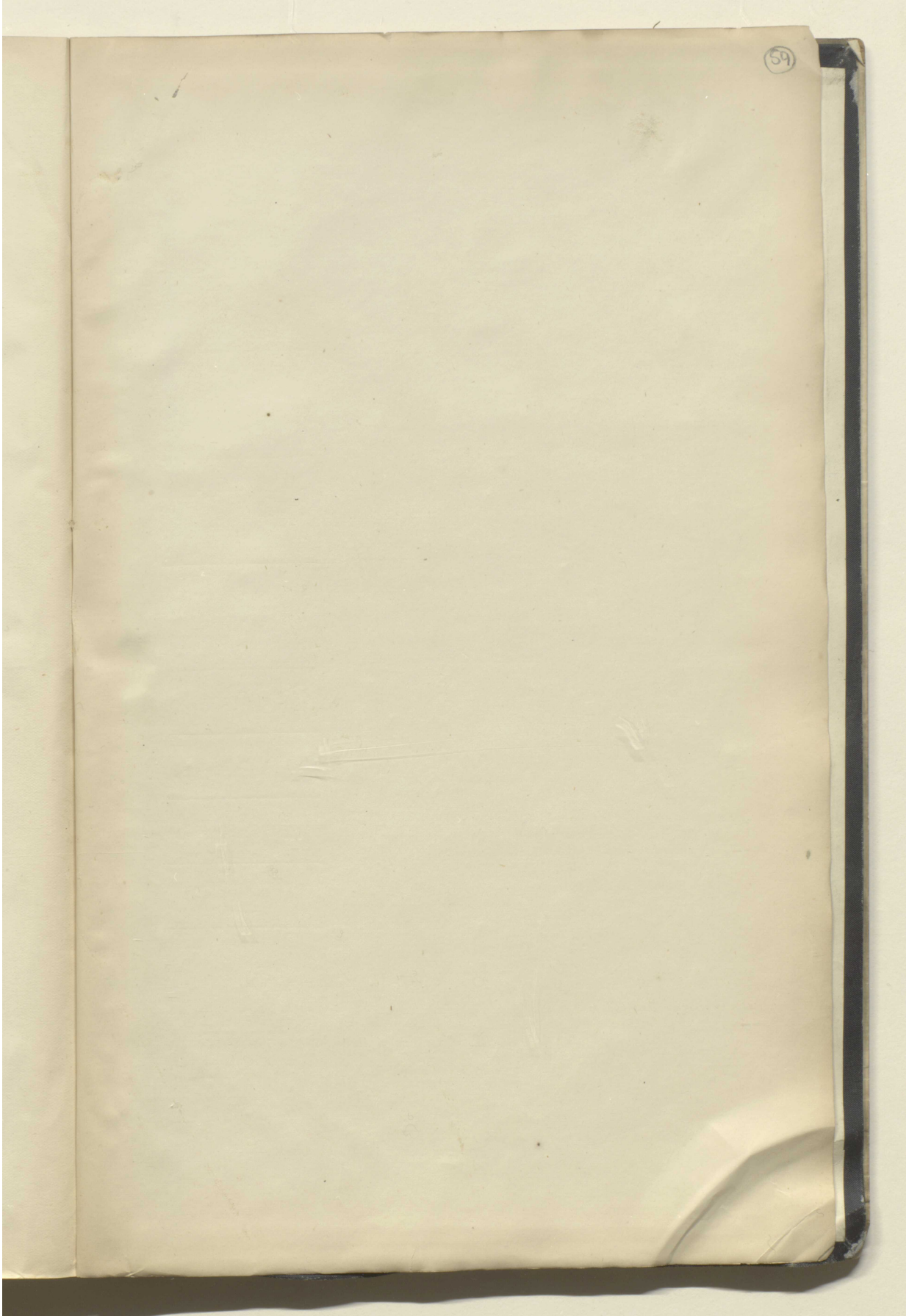
APPENDIX K—contd.
Meteorological observations for months of July and August recorded by Assistant Apothecary Abas Ali—continued.

Place.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			Ground Radiation.	Direction and character of the wind.	Sky.	Cloud.	REMARKS.
		Morning.	Noon.	Evening.					
		6 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 1/2 P.M.					
Birjoud	30th July 1897	80	99/102	96	111	N.	Nil	Wind cool in the morning and evening.	
Do.	31st "	72	89/92	82	106	N. Fresh and cool	Small Cum.	Fairly cool day.	
Do.	1st August 1897	70	88/90	82	102	Do.	Large Cum.	Fresh, cool breeze, moon seen this evening.	
Do.	2nd "	70	88/89	82	102	Do.	Small Cum.	Fresh, cool breeze.	
Do.	3rd "	65	90/95	80	102	Do.	Nil	Fresh, cool breeze in the morning and evening, sky clear, 1/4 Moon.	
Do.	4th "	76	92/100	86	110	N. Dry and hot	Do.	Warmer than yesterday.	
Do.	5th "	70	92/97	84	105	N. Dry	Do.	Dry and hot breeze.	
Do.	6th "	73	95/99	84	108	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
Do.	7th "	70	96/100	86	110	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
Do.	8th "	72	96/100	86	112	N. E.	Do.	Cool breeze in the morning.	
Do.	9th "	71	95/99	85	100	N. Dry	Do.	Fine moonlight night, sky clear.	
Do.	10th "	70	93/97	84	105	N. E. Strong	Do.	Strong breeze, sand-storm, fine moonlight night.	
Do.	11th "	68	93/97	80	107	N. E.	Do.	Fine moonlight night, sky clear and starry, cool night.	
Do.	12th "	65	89/95	80	107	Do.	Do.	Full moon, fine moonlight night, sky clear, and cool day.	
Do.	13th "	62	90/97	80	108	Do.	Do.	Ditto	
Do.	14th "	65	90/95	80	108	Do.	Do.	Same as yesterday.	
Do.	15th "	65	92/98	78	108	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
Do.	16th "	64	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	.....

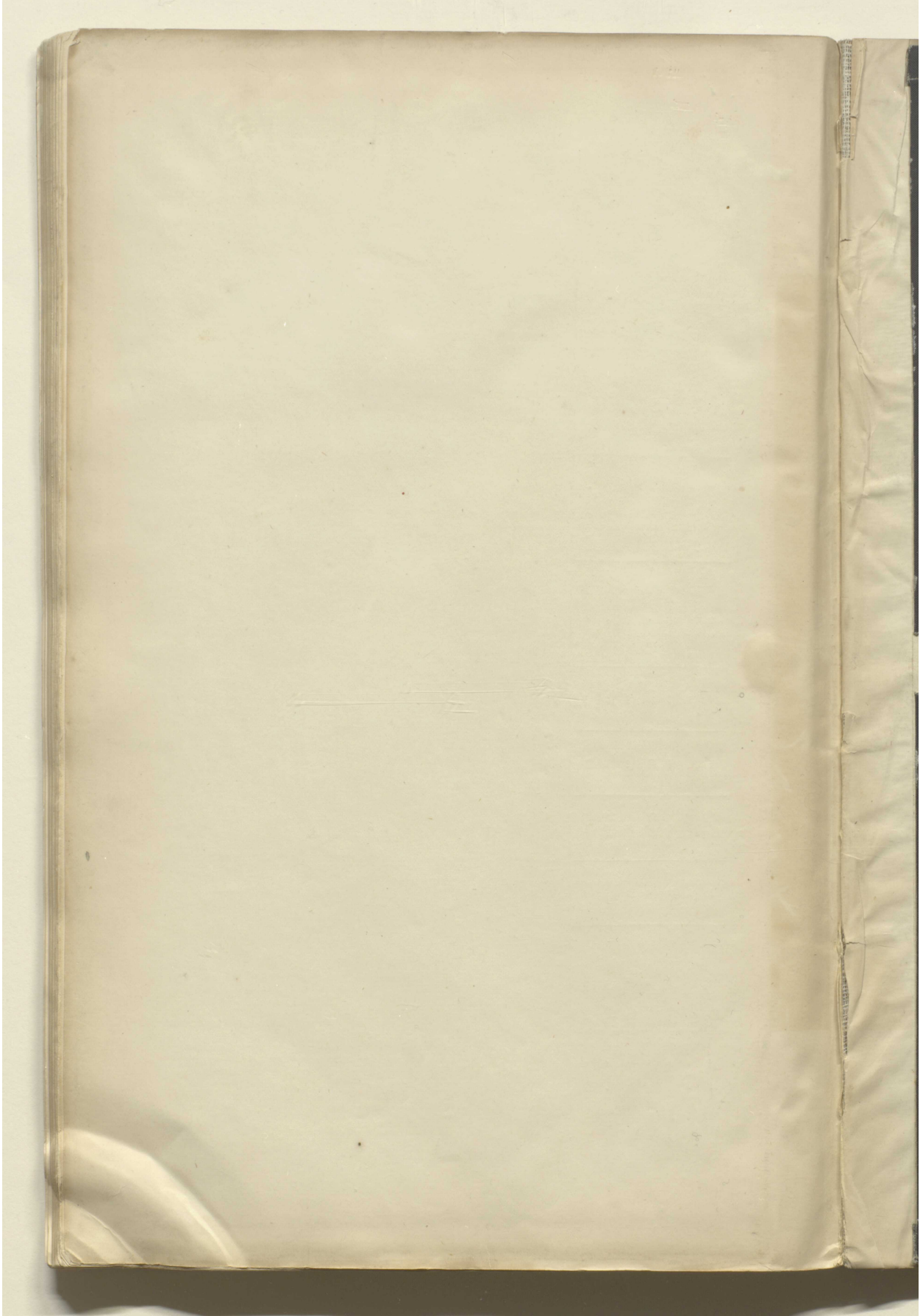
"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٥٨ظ] (١٣٤/١٢١)



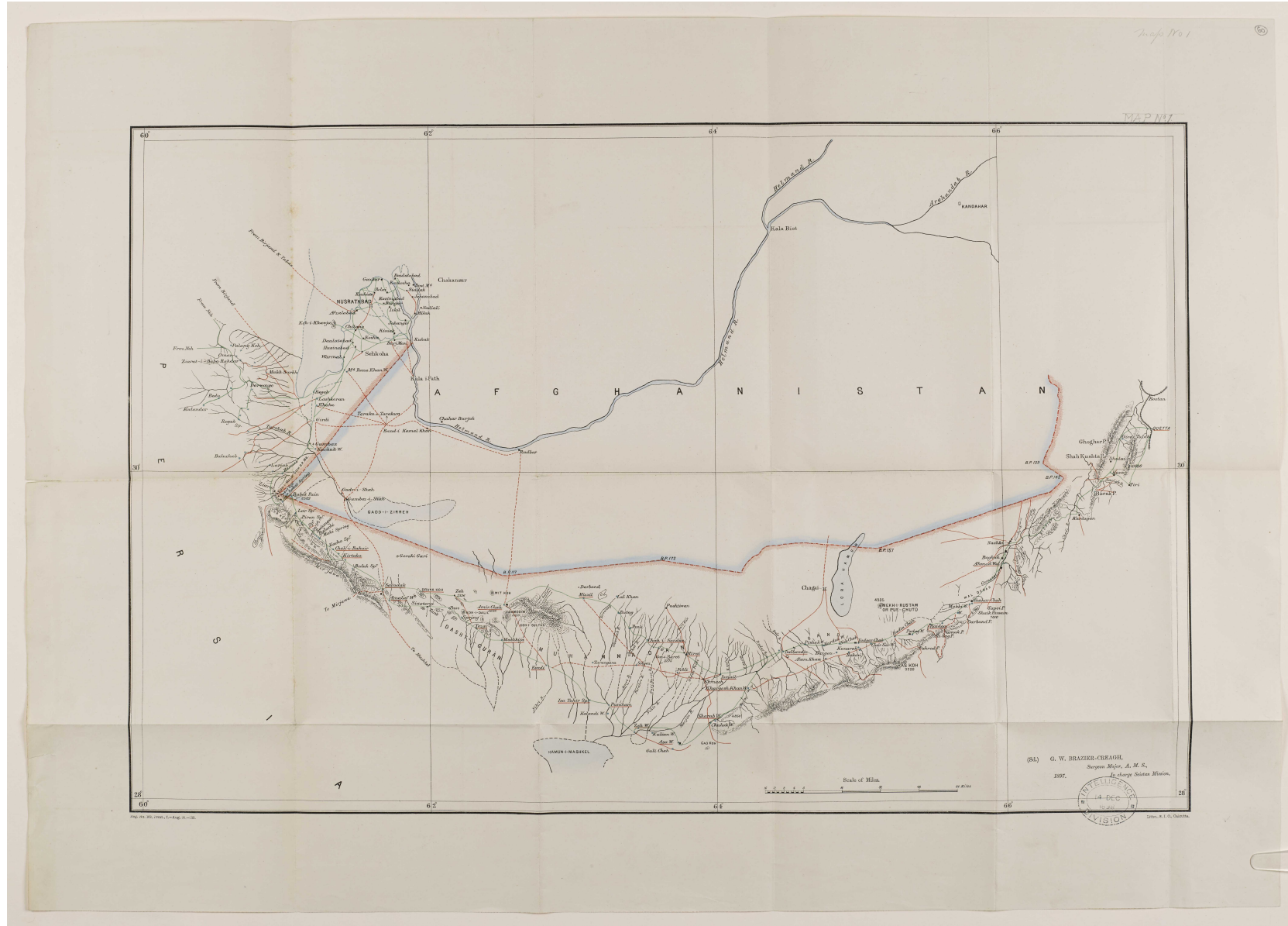
"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٥٩و] (١٣٤/١٢٢)



"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [٥٩ظ] (١٣٤/١٢٣)



الخريطة رقم ١: خريطة تُبين منطقة الحدود بين أفغانستان وسيستان [٦٠] و [٢/١]



الخريطة رقم ٢: خريطة تبين المنطقة المحيطة بنصرت أباد [١٦١ و] [٢/١]



Surveyed by Anglar Ali Ho, K. B. Surveyor, Survey of India.
Trigo. No. 2189.

Map No. 10, Sheet 1-A, Ang. 18-1888.

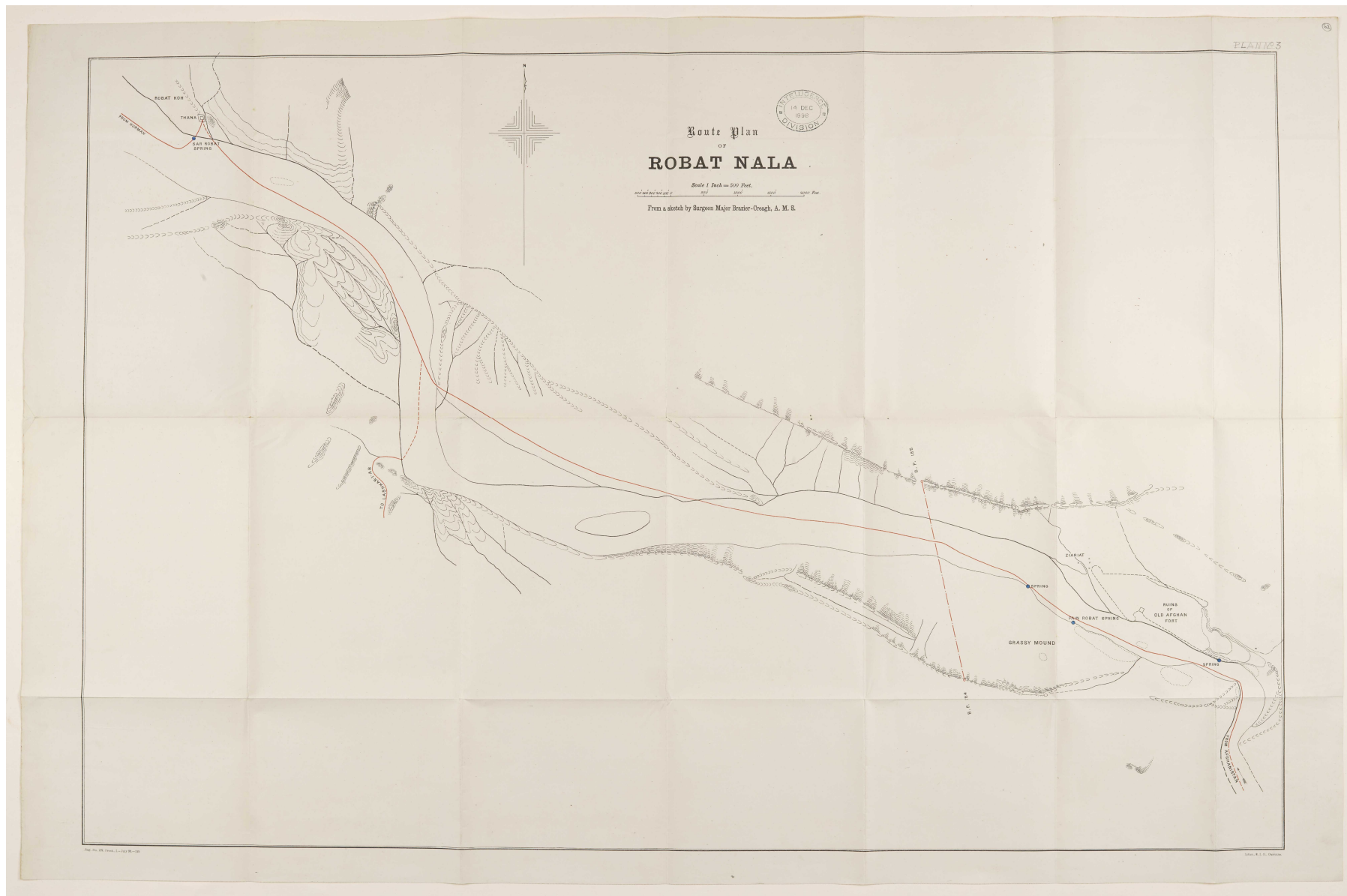
(Sd.) G. W. BRAZIER-CREAGH,
Surgeon Major, A. M. S.,
In charge Station Mission.
1887.

Drawn by I. O. Chittala.

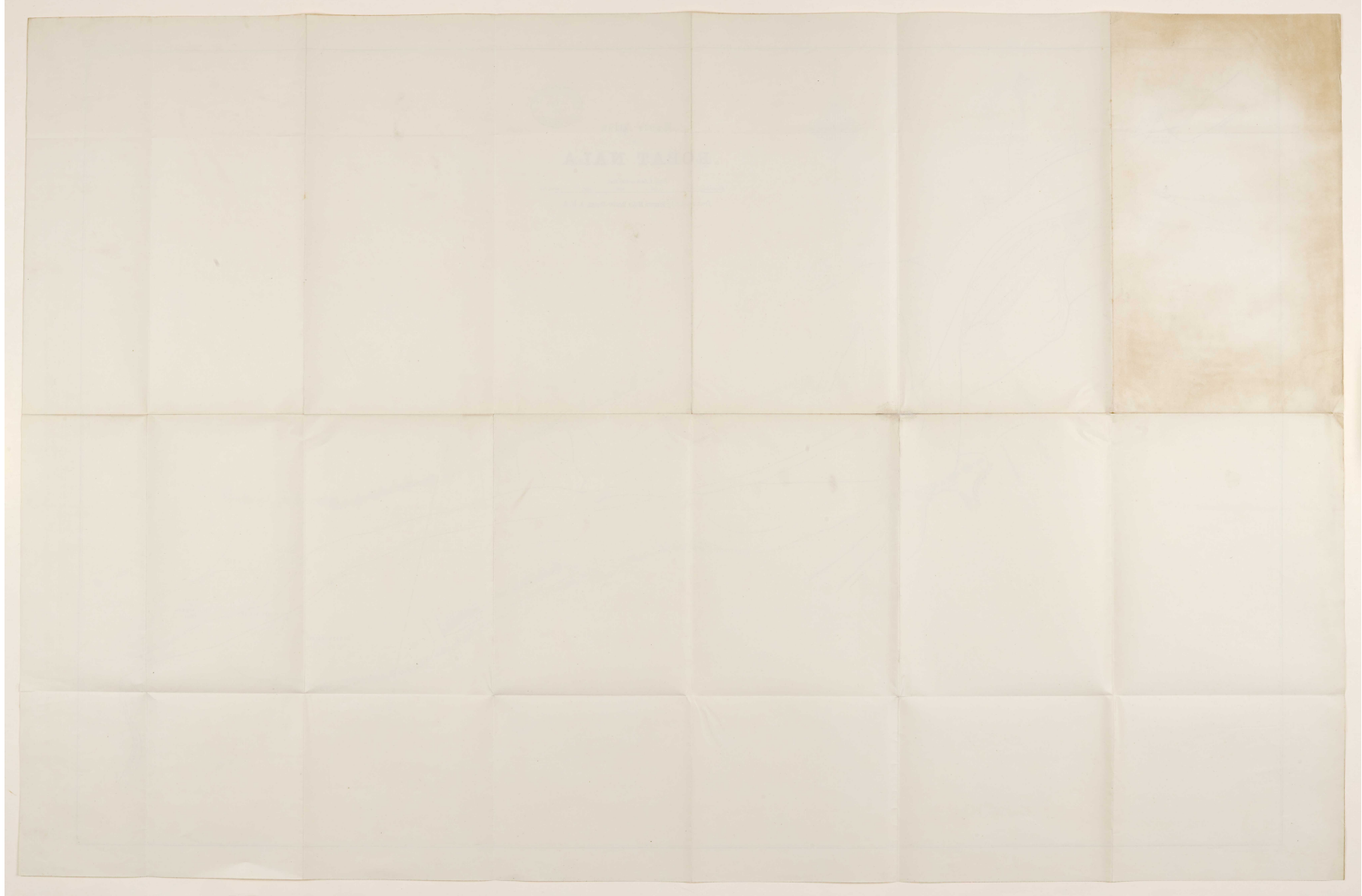
الخريطة رقم ٢: خريطة تُبين المنطقة المحيطة بنصرت أباد [٦١ ظ] (٢/٢)



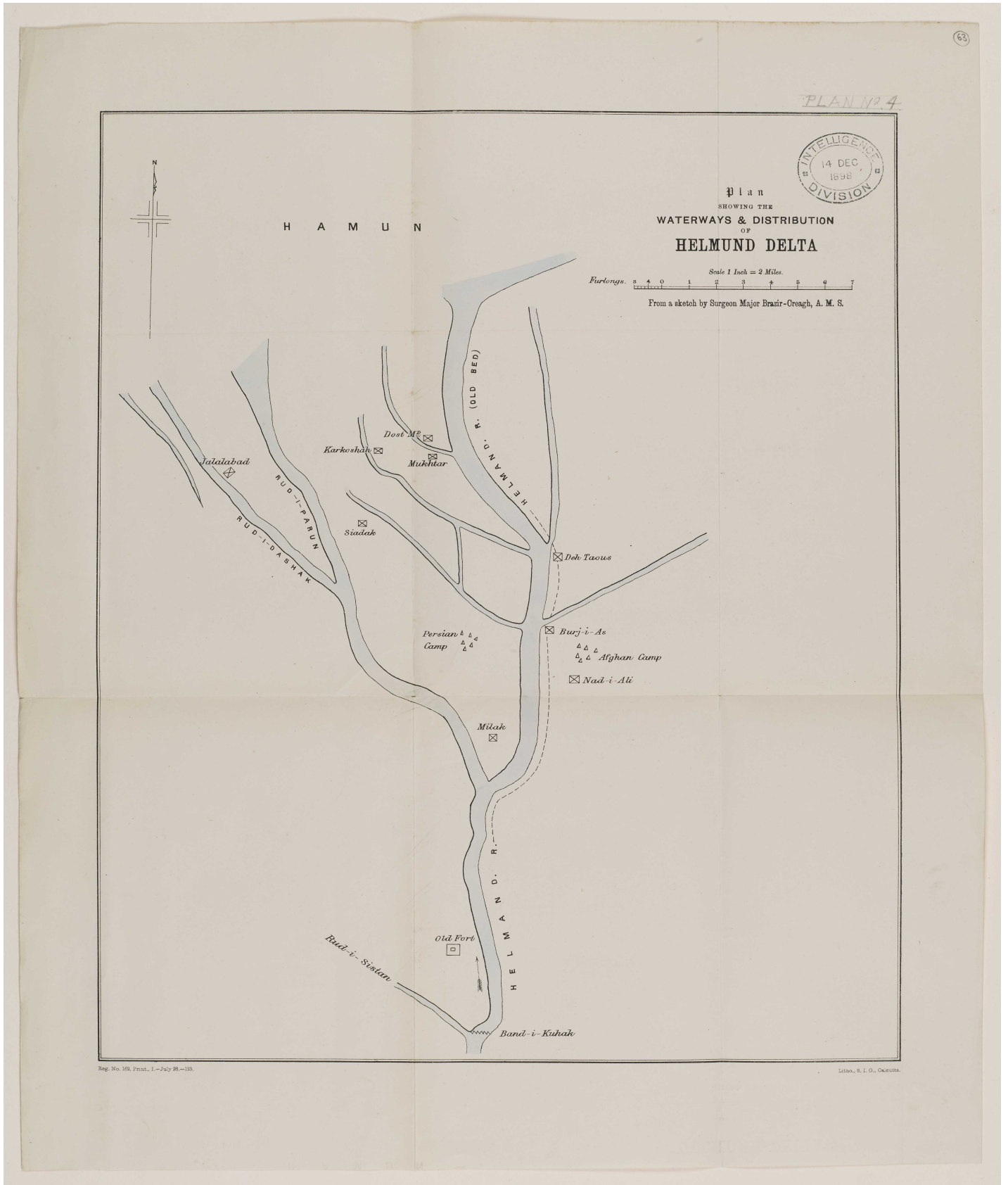
الخريطة رقم ٣ "خريطة طريق رباط ناله" [١٩٢٢و] (٢/١)



الخريطة رقم ٣ "خريطة طريق رباط ناله" [٦٢ظ] (٢/٢)



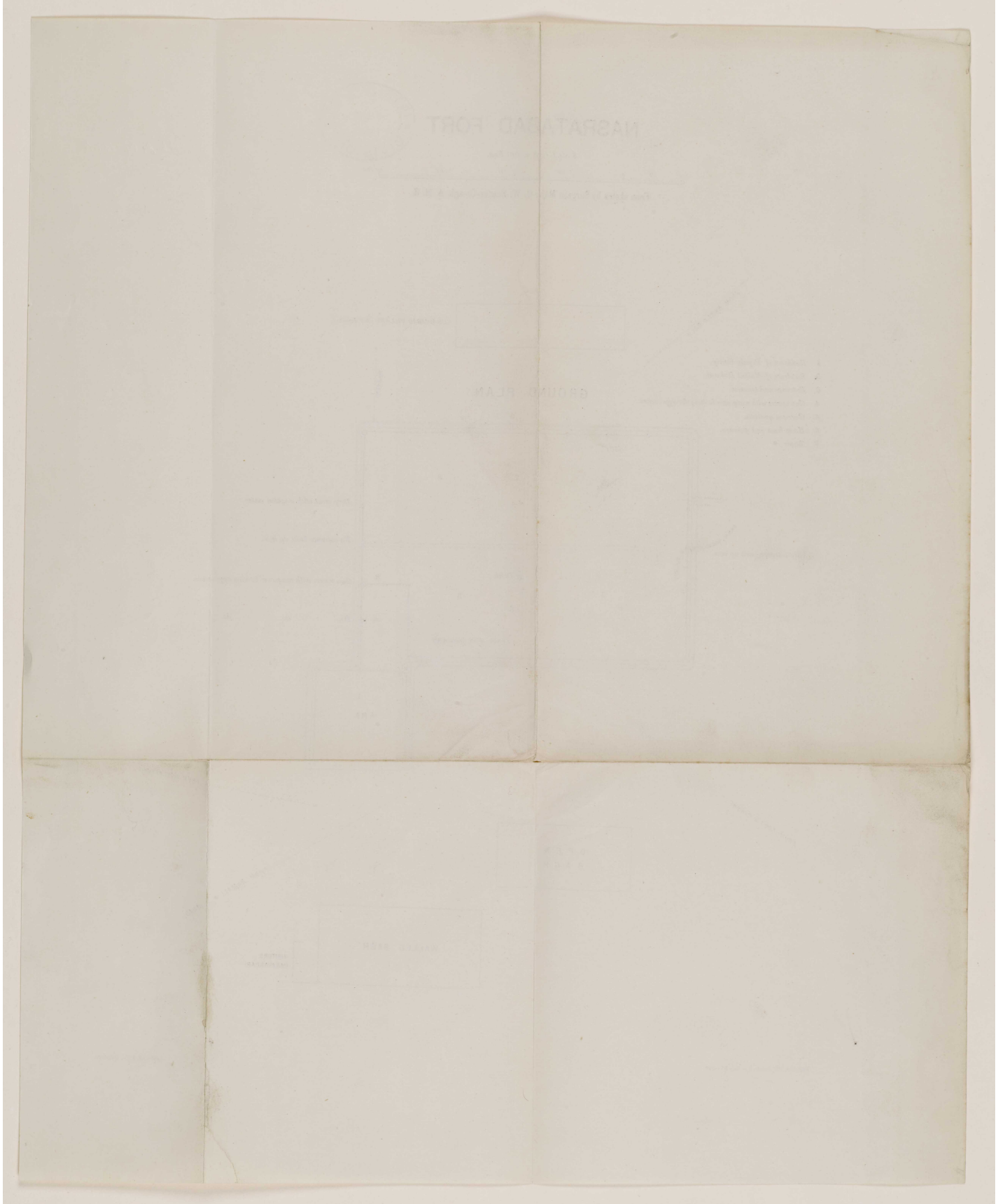
الخريطة رقم ٤ "خريطة تُبين الممرات المائية وتوزع دلتا هلمند" [١٩٦٣]
(٢/١)



الخريطة رقم ٤ "خريطة تُبين الممرات المائية وتوزع دلتا هلمند" [٣٦ ظ]
(٢/٢)



الخريطة رقم ٥ "حصن نصرت أباد" [٤٦٤ظ] (٢/٢)



"تقرير عن البعثة إلى سيستان، ١٨٩٧" [خلفي-داخلي] (١٣٤/١٣٤)

