

of the families settle down in the clay houses. The information regarding the climate was the same as at *Bäldir*. To the S. W. of *Vacha* is the pass *Ogri-art*, which is said to be even easier than the *Särghak*.

From *Vacha* we continued S. W. and east on September 18th, 18.8 km.; rising 553 m. or to 3,790 m. at the next camp, the rate of ascent being 1:34.

From the right or east the tributary *Shar-tisak* enters, and opposite it, from the west, *Künesi-jilga*. The region in the main valley is called *Karak* or *Grag*. The next right tributary is *Hunserab*, and higher up *Ak-jilga*, with a road joining the one in *Shar-tisak*, which is said to lead to *Kisil-tagh* and to be used by merchants. Then the main valley is called *Sherab*. It is well inhabited. Fields, irrigation canals, houses, groves, gardens, peasants, flocks and donkeys are seen in all directions. We pass a *guristan* or cemetery with a little mosque and a few *gumbaz*. Along the river there is some bush vegetation. Erosion terraces have been formed the whole way. Higher up, the valley becomes narrow and there is no population. It is formed by two valleys; *Langar* from the S. S. W. and *Shuidun* from the S. S. E. By *Langar* there is a road to *Marian* and *Raskan-darya*. In the corner of the junction a *masar* or saint's tomb is seen on an isolated rock, below which some *gumbaz* have been built.

About half the brook comes from *Langar* where soft green schist falls 37° S. 20° W. Leaving the *Shuidun* we enter the little eastern tributary *Chakarga* and pitch our camp at a little rest-house called *Rabat-Kandahar*. The grass is good.

Our road goes up the *Shuidun* valley, which partly is very narrow. From the S. S. W. enters the valley *Marian-tangak* with a road to *Marian*. Above it the valley again becomes broader. Again we pass a cemetery and a *masar*. The *Shuidun* valley is said to lead to a little pass *Bichan-art* or *Pchan-art*, which is flat and easy and leads to the village of the same name. Beyond the latter is the pass *Kara-vatrak*, high and difficult and with a road to *Boramsal* and *Raskan-darya*, which here was called *Pil* or *Tong-darya*; and finally to *Chup* and *Asghansai* above *Kargalik*. South of *Rabat-Kandahar* is the village of *Marian* not very large and situated in a narrow valley. It could be reached by a road crossing a pass to the south. This pass is obviously situated in a range joining the range of *Kandahar-davan* with the one of *Ogri-art* and *Särghak*. The latter is to be regarded as a special range parallel with and west of the one of *Kandahar-davan*. The western range is the southern continuation of the one with *Kata-kok-moinak*, *Kichik-kok-moinak* or *Chichiklik-davan* and *Mus-tagh-ata*, and still farther north, the *Ulug-art-davan*. This range is the real *Kashgar Range*.

In the morning of September 19th, after a night temperature of -0.5° , the whole country was white with snow two inches deep. We had 12.5 km. to the *Kandahar Pass* which is 5,062 m. high, a rise of 1,272 m. at a rate of 1:10. The