

From Matan we entered the area of the village of Galdur. For about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile we moved away from the river which makes a bend southward. We rejoined it in the area of the village of Sart. On the right we passed three mazars in rapid succession. The first, Zamarja Khodjam mazar, is richly decorated with poles and trophies. Here the river bed that had hitherto not been more than about 200 fathoms wide broadens out considerably. For some time it is about 400 fathoms in width, but narrows down again to its former size. Approximately close to the most easterly of the three mazars there is a ferry. From the southward bend of the river dwellings are visible on the southern bank. They belong to the village of Tukuche which is succeeded by the village of Imam Bettagle Ghaze with about 50 houses, about on the same level at which Böchche begins on the northern bank. The river bed begins to widen again. Here a ferry maintains the connection between the villages of Jamaou on the southern and Tobruche on the northern bank. The river which had hitherto, i.e., for several hours, kept to the northern bank, withdraws at a sharp angle and the river bed grows wider and wider, while the ledge of the northern bank retains its former direction for some time. A large waterless bay with marshy ground is formed between it and the river. On the southern bank the village of Besh ariq starts here, on the northern one Särkär Arghy, soon to be replaced by Kokul. When we approached the river once more in about an hour, it flowed for a couple of miles near the northern bank. Here the river is 60—70 fathoms wide and its bed has narrowed down to a breadth of  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile. It lies rather deeper here in comparison to the level of the bank, and the ledge of the northern bank is 2—3 fathoms high. The southern one does not seem to be lower. Here the village of Wakhpe begins on the right. Between it and the southern bank there are two ferries at an interval of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 miles.

*March 13th.* We reached the bank after a ride of half-an-hour in a NW direction. Yesterday's ledge of the bank is in the nature of accessible sand-dunes here, alternating with a vertical ledge like yesterday's, though slightly higher. In some places they attain very appreciable heights. There are no considerable crevices visible. The bed of the river is about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  miles broad. The river flows in an arm of 40—50 fathoms in width, no important subsidiary arms being noticeable. On the southern bank a ledge like yesterday's seems to run parallel to the river that has a preference for the S or rather W bank during the whole of this day's journey. Between the height on the N or E bank and the river there is a meadow that is flooded at high-water and shows signs of being marshy. The population crosses it unwillingly and with a degree of caution bordering on the absurd. All the places that were pointed out to me as marshes were ridden across without trouble. Crossing the fields of the inhabitants, however, the horses really did sink in; they are the marshiest places of the district, at any rate at this time of year. It may be different, of course, during the time of high-water. The district is densely populated. Houses and trees run in an unbroken line on either bank of the river. On the eastern bank Wakhpe with 40 houses is followed by Beshtugemen with 250 and Kökbash, Khodja Baskak with 100 houses, Ajavak with 15, Jagarche with 200, Beshvak, Päläishi, Kalkal, Tuplik with 30 each, Qarakul, Qosh Ingrak, Qarajantagh with 30 and Sarksu with 50. Between Beshvak and Päläishi