

few days' before with dates. "There is abundance of water for irrigation from the river, and from karezes, of which there are eleven at Punjgoor." The houses are built of palm leaves and matting. The trade with Ormara has increased, but that with Kelat has fallen off.

On November 12, numerous date caravans of camels, asses, and bullocks were seen. At the camp there was no water. But the next day the camp was pitched at a pool fed by a copious fountain of warm but sweet water coming out of the solid rock; there were fish in the pool. Then water occurred here and there, but on the 19th water was plentiful all the way. The 20th: "A regular concatenation of pools and springs of water the whole way." 22nd: Khor Bussool, which we know from Goldsmid's journey, always carries water, but is alternately an almost dry bed and a rushing torrent. From Ormara Miles followed the telegraph line along the coast.

The maps to which I have access, *e.g.* Sykes's in the *Geographical Journal*, "Regna antiquissima Orientis" in Justus Perthes' *Atlas Antiquus* and Droysen's map represent Alexander as leaving the coast for good at Gwadar and then making direct for Pura, the capital of Gedrosia.

Major Euan Smith describes this road as it is in the present day.<sup>1</sup> He left Bampur with 40 men and camels and mules on February 16, 1871. The Bampur river, which is formed by springs, was then full; jungle grows on the banks. Pahra is a town of 120 houses with a wall. According to many authorities Pahra is identical with the Pura of Alexander. During the first four days there was plenty of water and vegetation. In five days he came to the river Sarbáz: "There was a quantity of water owing to the recent rain, but there were large deep pools at intervals collected under the rocks, making it probable that water was obtainable here all the year round." Tamarisks and dwarf palms in considerable quantities.

In the village of Sarbáz there were excellent water, rice, dates, and tobacco. "Our next march was an agreeable one. . . . The cultivation, prolonged without inter-

<sup>1</sup> *Eastern Persia*, vol. i. p. 212.