

i-Nādir, which receives drainage from the Hundiān hills to the north. A flooded from the same passes the alluvial fan on which the fields cultivated by the forty-odd families of Dalgān are situated. But the water to irrigate them is supplied by four *qanāts* carried down from the side of Gulmurti and restored, according to the local landowner's statement, some twenty years before. Dalgān lies at the point where the route from Bampūr to Rūdbār is crossed by one leading from Rāmishk and the Bāshakard tract in the south to Rīgān and Bam. In more prosperous times it might have been a stage of some importance for caravan traffic. But I could learn nothing of old remains there.

The next two marches took us past several places with mounds showing pottery of the same late type as at those previously visited since Chāh Ḥusainī. There was a small mound at Chāh Rubāhī, about 11 miles from Dalgān, and a much larger one 6 miles farther on called Tump-i-Sipāhī from a fort which once stood on it, the debris of the walls of which now strews the slopes. The mound rises to a height of 23 feet, and with the pottery-strewn ground around extends over some 360 yards from north to south and half that distance from east to west. Here, too, only coarse red or cream-coloured ware, often with a greenish slip, could be found besides rare fragments of glazed or incised pottery. Traces of an old *qanāt* were said to exist to the north of the mound. From its top we could sight a long stretch of salt-encrusted ground, some 7-8 miles away, marking the edge of the Jāz-Mūriān marshes. At Gumbat, a mile and a half farther to the north-west, the track passes a few fields irrigated from shallow wells, and a small mound surrounded by pottery debris of the same late type. At Chīl Kunār, too, where we camped on March 26th, such traces of former occupation were to be seen near an abandoned *qanāt*.

The following march brought us to Penk, where a few fields are tilled with water drawn from wells. Beyond them rises a fairly conspicuous mound, 18 feet high and measuring about 40 yards across its top. Among the usual coarse red, buff, or greenish plain ware found here were some glazed fragments and others bearing relief patterns from moulds or flat 'ribbing', indicating occupation, perhaps prolonged, during the Muhammadan period. We had now definitely entered an area included in the tract of Rūdbār belonging to Kermān. Though a succession of sand-storms effaced the view of the higher hill range of the Kōh-i-Shāh Sawārān, it was possible to discern indications of the slightly increased drainage it supplies in the ampler growth of jungle vegetation. At the Ziārat of Zeh-kalūt, where we halted on March 28th, the glittering white walls of a shrine surrounded by graves with inscribed headstones of marble marked the approach to a somewhat less destitute region. A similar cemetery covered a low mound, some 200 yards in diameter, at the Ziārat-i-Mīr Mikdād, which was our