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GAZETTEER

OF

DÁRDISTÁN AND KÁFIRISTÁN

Compiled by CAPTAIN E. G. BARROW, B.S.C., *Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Department in India*

PRELIMINARY EDITION

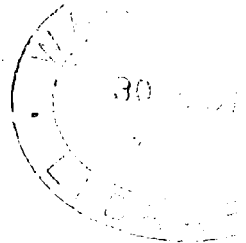


SIMLA

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS

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KÁFIRISTÁN ARTICLES.

RESIDES those attached, the following articles bearing on Káfiristán will be found in the Chitrál Series, *viz.*:

ARTZÚ.	GANGALWAT.	RÚMBÚR.
BARÍR.	KALÁSHGÚM.	SHÁWAL.
BUMBORET.	KALÁSHÍS.	USTICH.
DIGARI.	KARÁL.	UTAK GOL.

The articles attached to this are—

AHMAD DEWÁNA.	KAMTÓZ.	MOMAR.
APSÁI.	LUDDER.	SHIDGOL.
ARNAWÁI.	LULUK.	SHÚI.
KAMOZ.	MANDAL PASS.	VIRÁN.

E. G. B.

GAZETTEER

OF

DÁRDISTÁN AND KÁFRISTÁN.

A

AHMAD DEWÁNA—

The upper part of the Arnawai or Bashgal valley, namely, that portion above the junction of the Luluk stream is so called. There are nowadays no inhabitants but formerly this part of the valley was cultivated and there are 3 old towers still existing in different parts of the valley which each bear the name of Ahmad Dewána. From the head of the valley there is a pass into Budakshán called the Mandal (*q.v.*) which is probably the same as that marked in old maps as the Ahmad Dewána pass. Besides this there are the Zidig Artzú and Ustich passes leading into the Lutkú valley between the Dorah Kotal and Gabar.—(*Barrow.*)

APSAI—LAT. 35° 43', LONG. 71° 25' ELEV. 7230'.

A Bashgal village of the Khamtóz section situated in the Arnawai valley, about 6 miles below Shúi, the highest village. The village contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The main block is on the left, and there is a small suburb on the right, the two are connected by a good bridge practicable for laden animals. Walnut and mulberry trees are plentiful in the fields round the village, while the hill sides are clothed with deodar. The headman in 1885 was Basti.—(*Barrow.*)

ARNAWAI OR BASHGAL GOL—

A fertile and populous valley of Káfristán, which is contiguous on the east with Chitrál. The arnawai rises in the Mandál Pass, and after a course of about 50 miles joins the Chitrál river just above Arando. From Shúi downwards it is thickly populated but above Shúi it is almost uninhabited though there is ample room for cultivation about Ahmad Dewána. Above Shúi birch and willow are the only common trees, but below it the hill sides are covered with deodar, while in the valley from Apsai downwards fruit trees abound, especially the walnut, grape, apricot, and mulberry. Below Apsai cultivation is almost continuous and offers a marked contrast to the intermittent patches which characterize the valleys of Chitrál. The river is a rapid one, fordable in most places in the upper part of its course, but with a very strong current, generally speaking about 4 miles an hour. There are good single span pole bridges at Apsai and Luddeh. The inhabitants are all Bashgalis, their sections being Kamtaz (*q. v.*) Kamozi, Mamar, (*q. v.*) and probably some others. The total population is probably about thirty or forty thousand. The principal

villages are Shúi, Apsai, Shidgol, Luddeh or Bagpamatal, Badamak, Postam Apalúk, Madogal, and Kamdesh. The valley above and including Luddeh is nominally tributary to Chitrál, but the connection is very fragile. The roads in the valley are impracticable for horses. Besides the route up the valley from Arundo there are the following passes into it: Mondál from Badakshan, Artzu, Ustich, Zidig, and Shúi from the Lutku valley, Gangalwat and Shawal from Kalashgúm and one or two other passes from the Dros district. The Shúi route is practicable for horses.—(*Barrow.*)

AGRAM PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 19'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 34'$; ELEV. 16 110'.

A pass over the Hindu Kush, between the Arkári valley of Chitrál and Zebák in Badakshan. Of the three passes leading from the Arkári valley (the Nukhsan, Agram and Khatinza) the Agram appears to be the easiest, the slopes being less precipitous; but owing to this very advantage, it is closed by snow for 8 months at least—that is to say, for about two months longer than the Nukhsán.

As far as Owír in the Arkári valley, the route is the same as that to the Nukhsán Pass (*q. v.*). From Owír the road goes up the Nawa Sín ravine. At 4 miles reach Agram, a *banda* of 2 or 3 houses, where the Owír people bring their flocks. Firewood is plentiful, and this is usually made the fourth stage from Chitrál. From this the road goes for 2 miles through low jungle, then for 4 miles up a gradual ascent over snow, to the Kotal (16,112') from which there is a descent over snow for several miles, Zebak is about 20 miles from the Kotal. Unladen horses are frequently taken over by this route.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jalú.*)

AIÁN—LAT. $35^{\circ} 43'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 49'$; ELEV. 4,560'.

A village on the right bank of the Chitrál river, about 10 or 11 miles below the fort of Chitrál. It consists of about 500 houses, in three or four distinct hamlets, each hidden in a mass of fruit trees. The largest of these hamlets lies on the right bank of the Aián Gol, the others on the left. The Aián Gol is the united stream of the Búmboret and Rúbúr valleys, it supplies Aián with its irrigation. Aián is part of the *jagír* of Gulam, a younger son of Amán-ul-Múlk. This place is noted as the southern limit of the Chinese invasion and there are the remains of two large intrenched camps, relics of those times. West of the village on the left bank of the Aián Gol, there is a large unfinished fort built by the present Mehtar.—(*Barrow.*)

AMALCHAT—LAT. $36^{\circ} 34'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 28'$; ELEV. 8,900'.

A village in the Yasía valley, and on the left bank of the river, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Darkot. It consists of about a dozen houses in two small hamlets. Fruit trees are rather scarce here, and the willow is the principal tree. The valley here is about 400 yards broad, and pent in by bare, rocky, precipitous, mountains, several thousand feet high. In old maps this village is marked as Micháta or Amchat.—(*Barrow.*)

ANDARP—LAT. $36^{\circ} 8' 30'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 50'$; ELEV. 10,000'.

A village in Dardistán on the right bank of the Ghízar Nadi just above its confluence with the Ushú Nadi.

The Mullah says: "I remained at Andarp for the night; there was nothing different from the villages in the higher part of the valley; the same cultivation and trees, and flat-roofed single-storeyed houses; a perhaps slightly

improved appearance in the condition of the people may be noticed, and there are numbers of mares seen grazing about, the property of the villagers. Andarp is a scattered village of about 70 houses. It and Ghízar occupy the same ancient lake bed.—(*The Mullah, Barrow.*)

ANDARTI—LAT. 36°, LONG. 71° 48'; ELEV. 6,300'.

A small village of 15 houses at the junction of the Arkari river with the Lútkú. It is the residence of Bahráam, a younger son of Amán-ul-Mulk, who is now (1885) governor of the Arkari district. There are about 20 acres of cultivation about the village and some fruit trees. About 400 yards up the Arkari river there is a good pole bridge 20 yards long.—(*Barrow.*)

ARGACH—LAT. 35° 47', LONG. 71° 48'; ELEV. 4,850'.

A village on the right bank of the Chitrál river, about half way between Chitrál and Aián. It contains about 30 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

ARKÁRI—LAT. 36° 12' 30", LONG. 71° 43'; ELEV. 8,700'.

A village in the Arkari valley, lying on both banks of the river. The valley is here about a mile broad, but this area is mostly occupied by gentle stony slopes. Arkári, together with Porgumi, contains about 80 houses. Between the two Arkari villages there is a bridge about 30' long, practicable for unladen animals.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

ARKARI (VALLEY)—

A river which rising in the Hindú Kúsh, west of Terich Mir, joins the Lútkú river at Andarti. Up this valley lie the roads to the Agrám, Nukhsán, and Khatinza passes. The whole of the Arkari valley, to its junction with the Lútkú, forms a district of Chitrál, and is under the immediate rule of Mehtar Bahram, a younger son of Amán-ul-Mulk. Andarti is his residence. The principal places in the valley are Andarti, Momi, Sháli, Arkari, Rubat and Owir, of which Momi and Arkari are the largest. The total population is probably about 1,300 souls. The valley of the Arkari river is, generally speaking, a narrow defile between towering cliffs, except around the village of Arkari, where it opens out considerably, being about a mile broad. The river is rapid, with a rocky bed, and at its mouth is about 20 yards broad. There are bridges at Owir, Arkari, Momi, and Andarti, also near Olis and Sháli, but all are very bad, except that at Andarti. The river is not fordable in summer. There is a hot spring on the left bank a mile below Sháli.

As regards the strategical aspect of the valley, all the passes meet either at or above Owir, and an advance by anyone of them may consequently be disputed at any point in the defile between Owir and Andarti. There is a place called 'Darband,' 3 or 4 miles below Owir, where some rude fortifications bar the road, and where the Chitrális consider it advisable to resist an advance. The roads in the Arkari valley are not practicable for laden animals.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú, Barrow.*)

ARTZU—

A narrow rocky valley on the south side of the Dohrah pass route, about 6 miles east of the *Kotal*. Up this valley there is a footpath to Ahmed Dewána in Káfristán.—(*Barrow.*)

ASHKÚMAN—LAT. 36° 34', LONG 73° 52'; ELEV. 8,500' (?).

A village fort on the right bank of the Barugáh ravine, about 3 miles above its junction with the Ashkúman or Karúmbar river. The place

contains about 50 families, and here resides (1886) Rústam Ali, the Chár-wélo of the Ashkúman district. There are no trees here, except poplars. The fort stands on the edge of a high cliff overlooking the Barúgáh stream, just below there is a bridge fit for horses crossing that stream. From Ashkúman there is a road up the Barúgáh ravine, and over the mountains to Darkot by the Dadang Balsi Valley (*vide* Barúgáh). It is two marches, and the route is practicable for horses.—(*Sepoy Surveyor Nawab Khán.*)

ASHKÚMAN, OR KARÚMBAR PASS—LAT., LONG ; ELEV .

The most eastern of the passes in the Hindú Kúsh range leading from Gilgit into Wakhán. Biddulph, who visited it in 1874, says of it: "The Karumbar Pass is only open in winter, practically of no importance, but liable, from physical changes, to become important for a time, and therefore to be watched." Biddulph approached it from the north, and remarks as follows:

"South-east of Baróghil Ailak is a track leading up the hillside to the Ashkúman Pass. * * * * The first few hundred feet seemed steep, and I could not see the top of the pass, which is said to be a very long one; but I gathered from the Aksakál that there was little more ascent than what I saw. As the pass is closed for the same period as the Baróghil, the height must be about the same. As a road, however, it is not quite so good, but a very small amount of labour would make either of the two good for guns."

Although Biddulph here speaks of the Ashkúman pass, I am inclined to think he really refers to the Sowar Shúi route (*q. v.*) as that route does come out about the point referred to, while the true Ashkúman route appears to cross the watershed at the east end of Ghaz Kul or Karúmbar Sar. This, however, is a doubtful point which still remains to be cleared up.

The Ashkúman Pass is sometimes known as the Karúmbar, but the former is the best known name.

The Aksakál, who accompanied Biddulph, by order of the Mír of Wakhán (Fateh Ali Sháh), told him that "guns were taken over the Ashkúman Pass 12 years ago (*i. e.*, 1862) by Mír Jahándár Sháh of Badakhshán."

Colonel Gordon in 1875 reported that Mír Fateh Alí Sháh had, *a propos* of nothing, said to him one day, "I intend to tell you before leaving of a good road to India." He afterwards mentioned this road as lying over the Ashkúman Pass to Tórbéla on the Indus, *viá* Gilgit and Chilás. He spoke very confidently of the excellence and advantages of this route, as an alternative to that by the Baróghil Pass and the Chitrál valley.

Gilgit to Tórbéla leaves rather a wide margin, Fattah Alí Sháh probably had the Chonchar Pass route (*q. v.*) on his mind when referring to this section of the road to India.

In the spring of 1876, Biddulph was deputed to visit the Karúmbar valley *viá* Gilgit, and to examine the Ashkúman pass from that side. He reached I'mit, the nearest village to the pass, at the third march from Búbar in Gilgit. At 14 miles from I'mit he was stopped by an impassable wall of ice, formed by a glacier from a side valley, which had pushed itself across the main valley, making a barrier, over 200 feet high and a quarter of a mile wide, across the main valley. He writes: "Between the granite rock on one side and the wall of ice on the other, is a space of 15 feet, through which the ice-torrent rushes. The only road is by wading up this stream

for 400 yards. This can only be done when extreme cold has shrunk up the stream, which now is 4 feet deep, and quite impassable till November. In fact, the pass is a winter one, and is never used in summer; nor can the road at any time of the year be made practicable for guns. * * * As well as I can learn, it is only within late years (that is, within the last 30) that the ice has closed in and blocked up the road. The same thing has occurred higher up again, where another glacier has pushed across the road, and until the snow has hardened and filled up the cracks, neither men nor horses can cross it. If it were not for these glaciers, the pass would be a particularly easy one, as the gradients are very gentle, and the greatest elevation between I'mit and Sarhad apparently does not exceed 11,500 feet. When I spoke about the top of the pass to the natives, they replied it has no top; it is all *maidan*. It was the favourite road by which the Wakhís and Siríkólís made forays into the Ashkúman Valley in former days, till the ice closed in and blocked the road.

“Between I'mit and the first glacier are the ruins of 6 or 7 villages, and I'mit itself shews signs of a large extent of former cultivation. I was told that 30 or 40 years ago the ice did not obstruct the pass, and that constant forays by the Wakhís and Siríkólís depopulated the valley. It is evident, though, that under those circumstances the population would never have grown up. I am, therefore, of opinion that the normal state of the pass is to be blocked up as at present, but owing to some unexplained cause, the ice opened sufficiently to allow of the pass being used in summer for several years, since which it has closed in again.

“It is known that in 1844 and in 1865 floods occurred in the Gilgit Valley, caused by the glacier in the Karumbar Valley, completely damming up the water till it accumulated sufficiently to burst through the obstruction and sweep a passage for itself. This must always be liable to occur from time to time, and it might easily happen on such an occasion that so large a portion of the glacier may be swept away as to clear the main valley sufficiently to allow of its being easily traversed for a longer or shorter period till the glacier action again closes it.

“Though it is now only used in winter, the Yásúnis consider the pass of much importance, because it is not closed by a gorge on the south side, like the Baroghil and Darkót passes, and is therefore less easily defended. I was told that they are especially anxious to keep its existence a secret from the Kábal authorities.”

The enquiries and surveys made by Colonel Lockhart's expedition (1885) to a great extent corroborate Biddulph's conclusions.

The route is now quite impracticable, and the glacier is of so eccentric a nature that it can never be relied on. But in 1883 it was open and Ali Murdan Shah came over by it with all his horses and followers.

The Mehtar of Chitrál seemed to attach great importance to this route, and there is little doubt that when not closed by the glacier, it is a particularly easy one. If the Mehtar saw it at such a time, it would account for his favorable opinion of it as a route between Wakhán and Gilgit, but at the present time not even a goat could pass by it.—(*Biddulph, Barrow.*)

ASHKÚMAN VALLEY—

A valley in Dárdistán between Yasín and Kanjut. The Ashkúman or Karúmbur valley drains into the Gilgit river opposite Yakúch. The main river is said to rise in Ghazkol (*q.v.*), but nothing certain is known of its course above the glacier 13 miles above I'met. All that we do know, is that

the Ashkúman route lies up this valley, and that two days' march above the glacier, a route by the Chillong pass goes off to Kanjút. From the above-mentioned glacier to the mouth of the valley it is about 35 miles. The river is fed from the right by two considerable streams, namely the Barugah (*q.v.*), up which lies the route to Darkót, distant two days' march, and the Asúmbar, 5 (*q.v.*) miles above Chatorkand, up which lies the route to Manduri in the Yasín valley, also distant two days.

In summer, that is for about 5 months, the routes in the Ashkúman valley are very difficult, owing to the swollen rivers and the want of bridges. For horses the routes are then quite impracticable.

The valley is very destitute of trees, and there are no fruit trees. The villages in the Ashkúman valley are I'mit, Sheniki, Ashkúman, Dayín and Chatorkand. There are also the summer hamlets of Dalti and Bilhanji belonging respectively to Ashkúman and I'mit. The total population is probably about 700 souls. Ashkúman is the only fort in the valley, here resides the Chárwélo of the district, who is subordinate to the governor of Yasín. At one time there is no doubt the valley was much more populous, as is shown by traces of former cultivation, but oppression and ever recurring floods have caused a steady decrease. The floods are due to the action of glaciers at the head of the valley.—(*Sub-Surveyor Nawab Khán, Biddulph.*)

ASHRATH—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV.

A village in the Pesh Dara, that is the narrow wooded valley which leads from the Lowarai Kotal to Mirkani on the Chitrál river. It is situated about 3 miles above the latter on the right bank of the Pesh Gol. There is room to encamp a force here, and there is some cultivation. Wood and forage are plentiful, so also sheep. Ashráth is nominally in the territories of the Mehtar of Chitrál, but the inhabitants are practically independent.

It formerly belonged to Dír, and used to be plundered by the Káfirs, but the present occupants, Dangariks, according to Biddulph, are on good terms with the Káfirs. In fact, according to McNair they are Káfirs converted to Islám. He says :

“The people of this village pay tribute to Dír, as well as Chitrál, and this tribute is rendered in the form of escort to travellers ascending the pass. But the people themselves are Shialhs and recently converted Káfirs, and are known to be in league with the Káfir banditti, giving notice to the latter of the approach of the travellers rather than rendering effective aid against them.—(*Mahbáb Shah, McNair, Biddulph, Barrow.*)

ASTÁRI—LAT. 36° 19' 30", LONG. 72° 12'; ELEV. 7,100'.

A village in Túrikho of Chitrál. It is on the left bank of the river about 6 miles above Drásan, and is the lowest village on the left bank, in fact there is no cultivation below Astári on that bank, and no road. There is, however, a path up to the Kergah Lasht, and across those down to the Mastúj river. The place contains about 30 or 40 houses. Fruit trees abundant. Astári is the last place in the Túrikho district.—(*Barrow.*)

ASTOR, OR HASORA—LAT. 35° 22', LONG. 74° 54'; ELEV. 7,840'.

The chief place in the Astor Valley, one of the outlying provinces of Kashmír. It is situated on the western side of the valley at its junction with one of those tributary valleys which come down from the Nanga Parbut ridge. Astor used to be the seat of a Dárd Rajah, but is now a Dogra cantonment. The number of troops is, or was, about 1,200, the object of keeping so large a force here instead of nearer the frontier being to save

carriage of supplies, the Astor Valley being unable to feed the troops. The force is on the right side of the Snowy Pass, and is always ready to advance to Gilgit.

In 1885 the garrison consisted of—

- 1 Battalion Infantry.
- 400 Irregulars.
- 300 Jágirdars.
- 20 gunners.

The fort and town are situated on a shelving promontory of alluvial soil between two deep ravines, which run into the Astor river lying some 500' below the fort. The fort stands on the left brow of the upper ravine, and is quite unassailable on that side. The Búnji face is almost without flank defence, but the wall is high. On the west face there is a round bastion with 4 embrasures, but this is the weakest point in the fort, as it is commanded within a hundred yards by a ridge on which the huts of the garrison are built. The parapet walls are provided with loopholes, but the wall is only about 2' thick at top, and being built of boulders and mud is not a very formidable defence except against local enemies. The place would be quite untenable against rifles. The armament of the fort consists of 2 brass 6-pounders, 1 6-inch mortar, and 2 *Sher-baekas*. The troops, except the gunners, live in the town. A year's provisions are always kept up in the fort. The town consists of a number of dirty mud hovels on the north and west sides of the fort. The only trees are poplars. There is a telegraph office communicating with Bunji and Gilgit. A mile south of the town is Idgáh where there is a polo ground and a charming orchard.—(*Drew, Tanner, Barrow.*)

ASTOR—

A valley lying to the north-west of Kashmír, between it and Gilgit, and east of the mighty Nanga Parbat. Its southern boundary is the watershed of the Kishanganga, over which run the Dorikún and Kamri passes, the two principal routes to Astor. This watershed, except at the passes, is about 14,000 or 15,000 feet high, while even at the passes it is 13,000 feet. The whole valley of the Astor river, from its sources to the Indus, is about 60 or 70 miles long. The descent to it from the passes is steep for a thousand feet or so, and then the slope becomes gradual. The vegetation is somewhat different from that of Kashmir and the Gurais Valley; the grass less completely clothes the hill-sides, the brake fern is less abundant, and the pine forest less extensive, while spruce fir becomes rare. Birch is found up to nearly 12,000 feet, and *Pinus excelsa* to 11,300 feet. Some of the hill-sides have great stretches of birchwood. Cultivation begins at 10,000 feet. First are detached hamlets, bare and devoid of trees, while below 8,500 feet the villages are mostly well shaded by fruit trees. In the upper part of the valley there are traces of much former cultivation, but the fields are waste, and the hamlets deserted. This state of things was brought about by the raids of the Chilásis, who, previous to 1850, used to come over the Mazeno pass (*q.v.*) or by Hatú Pír (*q.v.*) for the purpose of carrying off the cattle and making slaves of the women and children. I was on account of this that Guláb Singh sent a punitive expedition into Chílás (*q.v.*) about 1851-52, since when there has been no raiding. The present state of security is a great benefit to the inhabitants, but the country has not yet recovered from the ruin and depopulation of former times, though a few new settlements have been made on old village sites. The

principal place in the valley is Astor (*q.v.*), or Hasora, as it is called by the Dogras. At Astor, and for many miles beyond, the character of the valley is the same; at the bottom very narrow, with the river confined between the ends of great spurs from the lofty mountain ranges on both sides; the cultivation is on small spaces usually several hundred feet above the river. The hill-sides are partly broken into cliffs and partly of a smooth surface, grown over with tufts of grass and bushes of pencil cedar, while in parts there are thin forests of pencil cedar. Above these rise lofty rocks and snowy peaks. Below Astor deserted fields again tell of the raids of the Chilásis; the old watercourses are still recognisable, but it would take much labour to bring the water once more to the fields.

A mile or two below Dashkin the valley opens out into a sort of amphitheatre, but with its base also sloping. Over both the sides and base are extensive pine forests, through which runs the road. Stretching back, at a gentle slope, the ground rises above the forest to a ridge easy of access, about 14,000 feet high, over which is a path by which the Chilásis used sometimes to raid. From this ridge a spur juts out to the Astor river, and on rounding this one reaches Hatú Pír, the spur projecting between the Indus and Astor rivers. Here the Astor valley ends. At the foot of Hatú Pír, on the further side, the Astor river is spanned by a rope-bridge made of birch twigs, and also by a wooden bridge, which ponies can cross (*vide* article Rám Ghát). The inhabitants of the Astor valley are Dárds of the Yashkún stock, and formerly the valley was a Dárd principality, with a rajah of its own. When the Sikhs held Káshmir this rajah was tributary to them. During that period Wazír Lakpat, without orders from Guláb Singh, invaded the valley from Skárdú, and took Astor and its rajah after a four months' siege; but this act was discountenanced by the Sikh *durbár*, and the rajah reinstated. When, however, later on, the Sikhs required a passage through Astor to Gilgit, they found it necessary to establish a military post at Astor in order to secure their communications. From that time the independence of Astor ceased, and a titular rajah is now all that remains of the old Dárd principality. The present (1885) Rájá, Bahádúr Khán, enjoys as a *jágír* the villages of Hareho and Rattú. He is an old man and has no power. The titular *wazir* of Astor, Rozi Khan, on the other hand, has a good deal of local influence, and is a useful man much employed by the Dogra government.

The people of Astor are all riders and keep many ponies. Supplies in the valley, except wood and forage, are scarce. The principal villages appear to be Dashkin, Gurikot and Astor, but there are many others which are clearly shown in the map of Astor and Gilgit, published in 1882.

The road down the valley is a made one, practicable for laden ponies, but is very bad in places. The Astor river is not fordable, but is bridged in several places. It is a rapid stream with a rocky bed, for the most part between steep rocky arid mountain slopes.

Besides the garrison of Astor there is a small detachment at Duían (*q.v.*). There are a few *burjs*, but no real forts in the valley except Astor.—(*Drew, Barrow.*)

ASÚMBAR—

A branch ravine of the Ashkúman valley, which it joins about 4 or 5 miles above Chatorkand, up it there is a road to Yasín practicable for horses without loads. The first march would be Tokám Kuch, a grazing-ground which is about 15 miles from Dáin, the hamlet opposite Chatorkand. The

road is difficult and stony, and the Asúmbar stream has to be crossed 3 times. This stream is only a few yards broad, but is not fordable in summer, it is, however, bridged. The next march would be Mandúri in the Yasín valley, which must be at least 18 or 20 miles. The ascent to the *kotal* from Tokám Kuch is very steep.

Biddulph mentions the village of Asúmbal, but he must mean Dáin as there is no village in the Asúmbar ravine. McNair speaks of the Asúmbar ravine as being in Yasín. Possibly the valley down to Mandúri may be so called, but I don't think so.—(*Sepoy Surveyor Nawáb Khán, Barrow.*)

ÁWÍ, OR AVI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 16'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 22'$; ELEV. 7,000'.

A village on the left bank of the Chitrál river, about 2 or 3 miles above Buni. It, with its outlying hamlet of Kuchnáli, contains over 100 houses. Fruit trees are abundant. In winter there is generally a bridge thrown across the river here, which leads to the Kergah Lasht, and thence to Drásan.—(*Barrow.*)

ÁWÍ—LAT. $36^{\circ} 0'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 49'$; ELEV. 6,200'.

A small village of 20 houses, opposite Shogoth, with which it is connected by a ricketty pole bridge. The village is enbosomed in fruit trees and is situated in the angle between the Awí and Ludkho rivers. Up the Awí valley there is a difficult footpath leading to Chitrál.—(*Barrow.*)

AWÍR, OR OWÍR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 8'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 4'$; ELEV. 6,300'.

A small village on the right bank of the Awír Gol in Chitrál, and not a mile from the junction of the latter with the Chitrál river. The Awír Gol is a narrow rocky ravine which comes down from Tirich Mir. Between Awír and Parpish the ravine is very deep with perpendicular cliffs. Awír contains about 30 houses.

B

BADUGAL—LAT. $35^{\circ} 28'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 48'$; ELEV. '.

A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitrál river opposite Kala Naghar. It is situated on an eminence commanding the road. It is inhabited by Saiads, and according to the Mullah there are 40 houses.—(*The Mullah, Barrow.*)

BAGÚSHT GOL—

A fine valley in the Injgám district of Chitrál. It drains from the Káfiristán watershed to the Lutku river at Izh. Up it is a route to the Shúi pass (*q. v.*), by which Shúi in Káfiristán is 3 marches. The inhabitants of this valley are all Mahamadans and not Káfirs, as stated by McNair. The villages in the valley are Izh, Kandujal, Orikho, Munúr, Bagúsht Chirwali, &c. The population is probably under 1,000, though McNair says it contains 4,000 *fighting men*.—(*Barrow.*)

BAHUTAR, OR BAHUSHTAR GOL—

A rapid torrent, which, rising in the watershed between the Ghizar and Yasín valleys, joins the former river just below Chashi. Up this valley there is a route to the Nasbur Gol in Yasín.—(*Barrow.*)

BALAN—LAT. $35^{\circ} 20'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 53'$; ELEV. 7,700'.

A scattered village on the left bank of the Astor river. It is situated on a fine fertile plateau, and its fields and houses extend for over a mile. It consists of about 30 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

BÁLÍM—LAT. $36^{\circ} 5'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 29'$; ELEV. 9,700'.

A village in the Sar Láspúr valley of Dárdistán, consisting of about 50 houses. It lies on the slopes on the left bank of the river about a mile below Láspúr, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge. Trees are scarce here.—(*Barrow.*)

BALTI, OR BATTIGAH NALA—

A considerable stream which joins the Ghizar river about a mile above Dahimal. In winter it is fordable, but in summer one must use the ricketty bridge near its mouth. Up the valley of the Battigah there is a road to Tangir, which is said to be fairly good and nearly always open for men on foot. There is also said to be a large Gujar village in the Battigah valley. The Balti appears to be the more common name.—(*Barrow.*)

BANG—LAT. $36^{\circ} 32'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 48'$; ELEV. 8,500'.

A scattered village on the right bank of the Yárkhún river. It is watered by the Bang Gol, up which there is a route to Túrikho. At Bang fruit trees are plentiful.—(*Barrow.*)

BANG GOL PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 38'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 39'$; ELEV. 13,370'.

A pass over the watershed between Túrikho and Yárkún í Pá. It is open for about six months, when unladen horses may be taken by it. From Rích in Túrikho to Bang in the Yárkhún valley is reckoned as one day's march, but the distance is over 16 miles. The road from Rích lies up a narrow stony valley for 5 miles, then over the crest and down the rocky ravine of the Bang Gol.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bapú Jadú.*)

BARINAS, OR BARNAS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 6'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 4'$; ELEV. 6,100'.

A village on the left bank of the Mastúj river, about 25 miles above Chitrál. It is situated on a plateau 200' above the river, which here flows in a deep gorge. The village is divided into two parts by a deep ravine. It contains about 150 houses, and is well stocked with fruit trees. *Chenars* here begin to be plentiful, and rice is a good deal cultivated. Barinas is the most northerly village in the Chitrál district.

Biddulph says, in his *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, "opposite the village of Barenis is a figure with an inscription in ancient Sanscrit rudely cut upon a rock. General Cunningham has kindly favoured me with the following reading of the inscription: *Deva dharmmaya Raja Jiva Pála.*—"The pious gift of Raja Jiva Pála." This inscription refers, in all probability, to a building, of which the figure is a facsimile, erected somewhat near. General Cunningham tells me that from the character used, it cannot belong to an earlier period than the 3rd century A.D., and the date of it is probably a good deal later. The name Jiva Pála is, no doubt, the Jeipal of early Mahomedan writers. According to Al-Biruni, the fourth king of Kabul, who succeeded Kauk, whose period was about A.D. 900, was named Jaipal, and his rule may have extended to Chitrál. The figure is Buddhistic, and is interesting, as helping to show that Buddhism existed in Chitrál before Muhammadanism.—(*Barrow, Biddulph.*)

BARÍR—

A valley of Kaláshgúm which drains into the Chitrál river, opposite Gairat. The inhabitants are Kalásh Káfirs. The valley appears a narrow one and seems to be fairly well wooded.—(*Barrow.*)

BARGÚ (DISTRICT)—

The most westerly district of the Gilgit province which is under immediate Kashmír rule. It comprises the villages of Bargú Bála and Páin, Sharót and Shikaiót. The population is about! —(*Barrow.*)

BARKÚLTI—LAT. 36° 29', LONG. 73° 26'; ELEV. 8,650'.

A village in Yasín on the right bank of the river and about 10 miles north of Yasín itself. Barkúlti consists of about a dozen houses hidden in a mass of fruit trees. It is now held in *Jághír* by Ali Murdan Sháh, ex-Mír of Wakhan. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of Barkúlti is Mír Walí's Fort (*q.v.*). Barkúlti is usually the intermediate stage between Yasín and Darkot.—(*Barrow.*)

BARKUTI—LAT. 36° 8', LONG. 72° 54'; ELEV. 10,000'.

A village in the Ghizar district. It is a scattered place of about 30 houses situated on a plateau about a square mile in extent, at the south-west corner of the Pandár lake. The people here are a thieving lot. About a mile east of the village is the Barkuti or Malich river, which flows into the lake. It is a rapid stream about 30 yards broad. In the summer this stream is not fordable, but there is a bridge by which the road crosses it.—(*Barrow.*)

BARMAS—LAT. 35° 54', LONG. 74° 21'; ELEV. 5,215'.

A small village on the crest of a plateau overlooking the Gilgit valley. It only contains about a dozen houses, but the position is an important one, as it completely commands Gilgit fort at a range of 1,300 yards.—(*Barrow.*)

BARNAS—LAT. 36° 27' 30", LONG. 73° 25' 0"; ELEV. 8,500'.

A small hamlet at the mouth of the Tui river, up which there is a route from Yasín to Mastúj (*vide* "Tui Kotal").

There is another village of this name on the left bank of the Mastuj river (*vide* "Barinas").—(*Barrow.*)

BAROGHIL PASS—LAT. 36° 55', LONG. 73° 24'; ELEV. 12,500'.

A pass in the Hindú-Kúsh, generally believed to be the lowest depression in the great chain separating India and Afghanistan from Central Asia. In 1874 Captain Biddulph reconnoitred the pass from the Wakhán side, and the following description is taken from his account:

From Sarhad it is 10 or 11 miles to the top of the pass, which is scarcely a thousand feet higher than Sarhad itself. The route lies up the Pirkar Valley. For 2 miles this valley lies due north and south, and is from 500 to 700 yards wide. This bit of 2 miles is covered with fine grass and perfectly level, so much so that travelling along it was difficult from the deep and swampy state of the ground, caused by imperfect drainage. In summer, however, it becomes dry and good. At Pirkar the valley narrows, and bends for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to south-west; it then opens out. At 1 mile from Pirkar is the village of Zarkar on the right. For a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond this point the valley bends still more to the west, and ends in a sort of *cul-de-sac*, the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile being over a pebbly watercourse. To the south and west the mountains seem to melt away, and no sharp peaks are visible.

From the end of the *cul-de-sac* a track bends up the mountain-side due south to the Ashkúman pass: another track leads nearly due west to the Baroghil.

Following the latter up a steepish ascent of 300 feet, the road runs south-west for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, along the face of a hill, and overlooks a torrent in a kind of upper valley.

In the upper valley are the stone huts of Baroghil, on a long ridge to the right. They were nearly buried in snow, being only used in the summer, as also the other villages of Pirkar and Zarkar.

Continuing on, up the valley, which is covered with turf in summer, about 400 yards wide, with extremely gentle ascent, I was at last able to get a full view of the pass. The crest of it, if such an expression can be applied to so gentle a slope, was apparently not above 200 feet higher than the ground on which I stood, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from it.

The description given of the approach to the pass in summer is, that a horse can gallop without checking from Baroghil Ailak ("summer village") to Darband; the foot of the pass in Chitrál. It is also said that Mahamad Sháh, Mir of Badakhshan, went, in September 1872, over this pass with 2 guns and 2,000 men, and all his heavy camp equipage, in pursuit of Iskandar Sháh, the ex-Mir.

The Baroghil pass is closed for 2 or 3 months at the end of winter and beginning of spring. Between Baroghil Ailak and the top of the pass is a pasture ground, known as Showashir, much resorted to in summer.

From the above account it is evident that the northern side of the pass presents no difficulties, but the statement that a horse could gallop the whole way to Darband is an evident exaggeration, as the route from Baroghil to Chitrál by the Yarkhun Valley is scarcely practicable for horses in summer. To begin with, there is the great Chatíboi glacier to be crossed. Colonel Woodthorpe and Captain Barrow traversed this route in August 1885, and they had the greatest difficulty in getting their horses along, it was only by frequently swimming them across the river that they succeeded at all.

Mahamad Shah, an explorer of the Survey Department, who traversed the Baroghil route in 1879, gives the following account of it, from the Mastúj or Yárkhun river northwards :

"On the 10th September I crossed the wooden bridge, which is situated about 40 feet below a fall on the river. The stream, which is here 20 paces broad, is precipitated from a height of 40 feet. Baroghil, to which I now crossed over, is a grassy plain, the summer residence and pastureland of nomads from Wakhán. Except grass and a few scanty shrubs, the whole valley of Baroghil is devoid of vegetation. From the bridge there is a gentle ascent for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The road then passes over the Baroghil plain for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, along which a stream issuing from the hills on the left flows, and which, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles lower down, is joined by another stream from the left. A gentle descent hence of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles took me to the bottom of the ravine (Baroghil stream), here about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and after an ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up the opposite bank, I arrived at Pírkharo, where there is a watch tower and 3 or 4 houses."

The Mullah's account corroborates the above. He says: "The Mastúj river is here a rapid current, passing between nearly perpendicular rocky walls, about 100 feet in depth. This chasm is crossed by a strong wooden bridge, 33 feet in width. From the bridge is a gentle ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a camping ground called Safr Beg. From this, an ascent of a mile, the first half of which is steep, leads on to the nearly level Dasht-i-Baroghil. The road traverses this plain in a north-east and east direction for about 5 miles, the valley varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in width with low hills on both sides. The road then descends for $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in a north-east direction, and meets at the foot of the slope a small stream which flows from the west. Thence the path runs due north through an open grass valley to Sarhad, nothing but a few unoccupied stone huts being passed *en route*."

There are slight discrepancies in the above accounts, but it is quite clear that from the Baroghil bridge to Sarhad, except for a few winter months, this pass presents no difficulties whatever. Colonel Woodthorpe and Captain Barrow visited the Dasht-i-Baroghil in 1885, coming from Darkot, but the bridge over the Yárkhun river being broken they were unable to actually visit the pass. They, however, got a good view of its southern aspect from various points, and from what they saw it would appear that the actual pass is perfectly easy for any description of transport. Looking from that

portion of the Dasht-i-Baroghil which lies south of the Yárkhún river. Captain Barrow says, "This is a most extraordinary depression in the great watershed of the Hindú Kúsh. As far as the eye can reach to the west is a mighty range of lofty and precipitous mountains, a mass of barren rugged peaks and crags, but at the Baroghil this range terminates with an abrupt sweep, and low undulating hills for at least 20 or 30 miles, perhaps further, take the place of the lofty mountains met with elsewhere. Between these low hills on the right and the rocky mountain crags to the left lies the Baroghil pass, a sort of grassy trough about half a mile wide, and so flat that the term *Kotal* can hardly be applied to the watershed. From a tolerably near view one would say that artillery could gallop through the pass."

"The bridge over the Yárkhún river is now (1885) broken and consequently the Baroghil route has not been used for several years. The Yárkhún river is here a roaring rapid, and quite impassable without a bridge, the gorge through which it rushes is only about 20' wide, and if material were brought, a bridge might easily be made, but there are no trees suitable for the purpose nearer than Darkot village. In consequence of this broken link in the route, travellers between Wakhán and Yasín now always use the Sowar Shúi route" (*q. v.*).

Mahamad Shah's account of the waterfall just above the bridge is correct. He omits to say that the fall is of a horse-shoe shape, and that the width of the chasm through which the stream rushes suddenly diminishes between the fall and the bridge from 20 paces to 20 feet, the water being about 40' below the bank.

As regards the military value of the Baroghil route, it must be remembered that though the pass itself is wonderfully easy, the real difficulties commence *after* crossing it. The route down the Mastúj or Yárkhún river is utterly impracticable in summer for any force, while that to Yasín by the Darkot Pass (*q. v.*) is by no means an easy one, and might certainly be disputed by a very small force if suitably equipped.—(*Biddulph, Mahamad Shah, The Mullah, Barrow.*)

BARUGÁH—

The name of the ravine in the Ashkúman valley, Dardistan, in which the Ashkúman fort is situated. Up this ravine is a route across the hills to the village of Darkot. At its mouth is the small summer village of Dalti (10 houses) which belongs to Ashkúman 3 miles up the valley is the Ashkúman fort. From here the road runs from side to side of the ravine, the stream being bridged at each of the three crossings. In summer the stream is unfordable. The first stage is usually a camping ground called Halwoat, about 12 miles above Ashkúman Fort. From Halwoat to the *Kotal* it is about 3 miles, the last mile being very steep. Darkot is about 9 miles further on (*vide* Dadang Balsi). The elevation of the *Kotal* is probably about 12,500'.—(*Sepoy Surveyor Nawáb Khán.*)

BARZIN—LAT. 35° 59', LONG. 71° 31'; ELEV. 7,900'.

A small village on the left bank of the Lútkú river in Injgam of Chitrál. It lies at the western end of the Parabek plain. It is the highest spot in Injgam which can boast of fruit trees, and with the exception of small patches at Emirdil, Gabar, and Digiri, there is practically no cultivation above Barzin, and Ughat, which lies opposite it on the left bank of the river Barzin, is 3 marches from Chitrál.—(*Barrow.*)

BASIN—LAT. 35° 55', LONG. 74° 18'; ELEV. 5,050'.

Two small hamlets on each side of the Kergah river at its mouth. They really form part of Gilgit, as the cultivation of Basin Páin is almost continuous with that of Gilgit, together they contain about 20 houses. Basín Bala is inhabited by refugees from Yasín.—(*Barrow.*)

BEORAI GOL—

A narrow valley which drains into the Chitrál river about 3 miles south of Dros. At its mouth the stream is a rapid one about 20' wide. It is always fordable. Some little way up it are Beorai and one or two other small hamlets.—(*Barrow.*)

BOLOR—

An ancient name for part of the region now comprised under the designation 'Dardistán.' Raverty defines Bolor, Bilaur, or Bilauristan, as the country bounded north by the Hindú Kúsh from the Doráh pass to the 74th meridian, which would include the whole of Chitrál and Yasín, but then again he places the eastern limit at the watershed between Kanjút and what is now Chinese Turkestan, thus including the whole of Hunza and Nagar. The southern boundary, according to him, was the watershed between the Indus and Gilgit rivers, what Tanner calls the Hindú Ráj. Thus, if we accept Raverty's views, Bolor is identical with the region comprising the present political divisions of Chitrál, Gilgit, Hunza, and Nagar. Biddulph however identifies it with Skardú.—(*Raverty, Biddulph.*)

BREP—LAT. 36° 25', LONG. 72° 40'; ELEV. 8,250'.

A large village in Yárkhún Páin on the left bank of the river. It is usually made the first stage out of Marstúj. Fruit trees plentiful.—(*Barrow.*)

BROK—

Vide "Parg."

BROZ—LAT. 35° 44', LONG. 71° 50'; ELEV. 4,800'.

A large village on the left bank of the Chitrál river, about 9 miles below Chitrál Fort. It contains about 300 houses, in several detached hamlets, with a considerable area about them under cultivation. It is the *jagir* of Wazír-i-Múlk, a boy about 15 (in 1885) a younger brother of Sháhi—Múlk.—(*Barrow.*)

BÚMBORET—LAT. 35° 41', LONG. 71° 45'; ELEV. 6,600'.

A large Kalásh settlement in Kaláshgúm of Chitrál, consisting of 8 or 10 hamlets. Cultivation is continuous for at least 3 miles, while the valley is, generally speaking, nearly a mile wide. The place is well stocked with fruit trees and vines. Walnuts are particularly plentiful, and the pears grow here to an enormous size, but they have little flavour. The hill sides above Búmboret are covered with Deodár. Up the Búmboret valley is the route to the Shawál Pass.—(*Barrow.*)

BÚNI—LAT. 36° 16', LONG. 72° 17'; ELEV. 6,860'.

A large village in the Mastúj Province of Chitrál, and on the left bank of the river. It contains about 200 houses, and is well stocked with fruit trees. This is usually a stage on the road between Mastúj and Chitrál. The place is completely commanded by the Kergah Lasht. There is a good deal of fairly level cultivated ground about Búni.—(*Barrow.*)

BŪNJI, or BAWANJI—LAT. $35^{\circ} 39'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 40'$; ELEV. 4,631'.

A village on the left bank of the Indus, about 6 or 7 miles above the junction with it of the Astor river. This was at one time a flourishing settlement, and is said to have contained eight forts, but during the wars at the beginning of the present century it was laid waste and became entirely depopulated. In 1841 it contained only 200 houses, and it was then finally ruined by the disastrous flood of that year. The irrigation channels were destroyed, and their repair was beyond the means of the poor inhabitants. The Káshmir government has, however, taken the place in hand with a view to encouraging its re-settlement, but, as at present it only contains a colony of convict horse-stealers and a small garrison, the area under cultivation is naturally small. The place is, however, of some importance, as it commands the ferry across the Indus. There is a fort which was built by the Dogras, and is manned by about 70 men, with about as many more in barracks outside. The valley here is warm and dry. With irrigation two crops can be raised. In winter snow seldom falls. The mountains round are lofty, rocky, and bare, which increase the summer heat. There is a fall of about 600 feet to the Indus. The current is very swift and the water deep. The ferry is about a mile above the fort and immediately opposite it the Sai stream falls into the Indus, which is here about 300 yards wide when in flood. The fort is an irregular square on the right bank of a deep ravine and is very strong on that side. A curtain divides the fort into two unequal parts. The garrison live in huts, chiefly in the southern part, the other being occupied by a large tank. There is a bastion at the N. E. corner with embrasures. The armament consists of a 3" brass gun and 6 *Sher-bachas*. The western face, with its several round bastions, overlooks the Indus. The fort is only built of rubble and mud, and on the east side it is so encroached on by a thick plantation of fruit trees, chiefly mulberry and apricot, as to be easily assaulted. Water plentiful and pure. At the Indus ferry two small boats are maintained, each with a carrying capacity of 20 maunds or 4 horses.—(*Drew, Biddulph, Tanner, Barrow.*)

C

CHAKALWAT GOL—

A rapid stream which enters the Ghizar river, a mile or two above Terú. It flows from the north through a rocky defile ending in a remarkable gorge where it issues from the hills. The road crosses this stream by a good bridge.—(*Barrow.*)

CHAKARKÓT—LAT. $35^{\circ} 44'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 36'$; ELEV. 5,050'.

A village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Sai nullah, in the Gilgit province of Kashmir. The houses here are all built of boulders. The place is surrounded by a fair amount of cultivation, and fruit trees are numerous. The Sai is here crossed by a bridge 30' long, and the road to Gilgit leaves the valley just opposite Chakakót.—(*Barrow.*)

CHAKARKÚCH—LAT. $36^{\circ} 50'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 7'$; ELEV. '.

A large tract of cultivable land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the mouth of the Khán-Khon pass. As there is plenty of forage and firewood here, the place is generally used as a stage on the road to and from Wakhán. There is no doubt the place was once inhabited. The elevation is probably about 11,000'.—(*Barrow.*)

CHAMARKAND PASS—LAT. 36° 13', LONG. 72° 40'; ELEV. 13,500'.

A pass between Mastúj and the upper end of the Ghizar Valley, which has the advantage of being considerably shorter than the main road by the Shandúr pass. The distance from Mastúj to the *Kotal* may be taken at 16 miles and from the *Kotal* to Ghizar at 14. Total 30, whereas by the Shandúr pass it is at least 41 miles.

The first 6½ miles from Mastúj are quite easy, passing over gently undulating ground, partly cultivated, partly stony waste, several small villages being passed *en route*. The road now crosses the Chamarkand stream by a bridge which is only practicable for men on foot, but horses can at all times ford the river. The road then goes up the right bank of the stream, the ascent being very gradual, and though the path is stony, quite fit for unladen animals. At 11 miles is the deserted hamlet of Chamarkand, standing on a small level plateau. From here there is another path which goes direct to Chashi in the Ghizar valley. A mile below Chamarkand the stream is re-crossed by a bridge similar to the last, or by fording. Beyond Chamarkand the road becomes somewhat steeper, but the hills, instead of being masses of rock and shingle as they are lower down, are here covered with earth and scanty herbage of sorts, the slopes too are fairly easy, and consequently the road is by no means difficult. In fact a very little labour would make it practicable throughout for laden animals. From the *Kotal* there is a descent of about 2,700' in 7 miles to the Ghizar river, the road being for the most part along the left bank of the Chamarkand stream. It appears quite easy, as the ground is fairly open.—(*Bapú Jadú.*)

CHAMARKAND STREAM—

A stream which comes down from the Chamarkand pass and joins the Ghizar river about 5 miles above Terú. It has a tributary larger than itself, known as the Harchín. The undulating hills through which these rivers flow are favourite grazing grounds.

The stream which flows from the Chamarkand *Kotal* down to the Yárkhún river is also known by this name, *vide* "Chamarkand Pass."—(*Barrow.*)

CHASHI—LAT. 36° 9', LONG. 73° 1'; ELEV. 9,800'.

A large scattered village, of about 100 houses, in the Ghizar district. It is situated on the left bank of the Chashi, or Dangari Nadi, just above its junction with the Ghizar river, from which it is separated by a rocky ridge five or six hundred feet high. This ridge also separates it from the Pandar lake. The Chashi river is crossed near its mouth by a wooden bridge practicable for laden animals. Up the Chashi river there is a route to Tangir. The Bahutar river from the north has its confluence with the Ghizar just opposite the junction of the Chashí. Up this there is a difficult footpath to the Nasbargol valley in Yasín. Cultivation is found about Chashi, wheat, barley, an jowar being chiefly raised; the walnut and the mulberry are almost the only trees. The surrounding mountains have softer outlines, but have no tree growth on their slopes.

At Chashi the Shina language is not spoken, and we come in contact with the Kho race, who have crossed the watershed from Kashkár, and settled in the Ghizar district, from which they have expelled the Shins. The language is called Khowar.—(*The Mullah, Biddulph, Barrow.*)

CHATÍBOÍ—

It is difficult to say to what exactly this name applies. The Mullah, Mahamad Amín, and Mahamad Shah, all give different accounts, which can

scarcely be reconciled. From my own enquiries, made on the spot I should say the name in the first place applies to the stream which issues from the great Darkot glacier. This stream is rapid, and fordable with difficulty; after a course of about 2 miles it enters obliquely another great glacier which comes down from its left. Through this it tunnels its way to the Yárbhún river. This second glacier is also called Chatíboí. To the right of the stream between it and the Yárbhún river is part of the elevated plain known as the Dasht-i-Baroghil (*q.v.*), and this portion of it also seems to be known as Chatíboí. Chatíboí is usually considered the Chitrál boundary in this direction.—(*Barrow.*)

CHATORKAN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 22'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 55'$; ELEV. 7500'.

A village on the left bank of the Ashkúman river, a day's march from the mouth of the valley. It contains about 15 houses. From Dayín on the opposite bank there is a road practicable for horses to the Yasin valley, (*vide* Asúmbar), Mandúri being two days' journey. The road from Gúrjú to Chatorkand is easy, except about half way, where a deep ravine has to be crossed. This in winter can be avoided by going down to the bed of the river.—(*Sepoy Survey, Nawáb Khán.*)

CHAVINJ—LAT. $36^{\circ} 19'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 36'$; ELEV. 7,800'.

A village on the left bank of the Yárbhún river, about 5 miles above Mastúj fort. It contains 40 or 50 houses, and is inhabited almost entirely by Saiads from Zebák.—(*Barrow.*)

CHER KILA, or SHER KILA—LAT. $36^{\circ} 6'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 5'$; ELEV. 5,670'.

A village fort on the left bank of the Gilgit river, in Puniál, of which it is the chief place. It is the residence of Rája Akbar Khán, whose jurisdiction extends from Gúlpúr to Gúlmati and Búbar. The word *Cher* means 'rock', and that is the correct name, but the Dogras usually call it Sher Kila. It is a picturesque place, and is the strongest fort in Puniál; all four sides are lofty walls, with towers at the angles and on each face. One face is on the river-bank. The water-supply for the fort is obtained from the river itself. The fort is approached from the opposite side by a rope bridge. The village consists of about 140 houses, which greatly overerowd the interior of the fort. The houses are mostly three-storeyed, the basement being occupied by the cattle. The garrison consists of 105 Dogra sepoy. The pepole are, with few exceptions, of the Yashkún or Búrish stock, but the language is Shína, and the religion that of the Maulai sect. Fruit trees abound round Cher Kila, and there is a considerable amount of cultivation. The river at the bridge is about 120 yards wide, between steep cliffs, the bridge being about 50' above the river. The water-supply from the river is generally muddy, but there is excellent water obtainable from the *Cher* and its side channels two of which flow close to the fort.—(*Drew, Biddulph, Mahamad Shah, Barrow.*)

CHITRÁL—LAT. $35^{\circ} 51' 15''$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 49' 40''$; ELEV. 4,980'.

The capital of the dominions of Aman-úl-Múlk, *Mehtar* of Chitrál. Properly speaking it consist of only the fort and half a dozen scattered villages on the right bank of the Chitrál river. The villages of Dasúl and Joghúr on the left bank, as well as Sangúr on the right bank near the Junction of the Lutkú river, are sometimes included, as the whole of these lie in one distinct valley, of which Chitrál fort is roughly speaking the centre. This valley is about 6 miles long by 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is not one dead level, but a succession of undulating slopes. Although the land

is entirely dependent on irrigation, almost the whole of the low ground is cultivated, but the hills bounding the valley are steep and bare, except towards their tops where deodar forest appears.

The villages of Chitrál proper occupy a space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and contain probably about 2,000 people. If the outlying villages of Dasúl, Sangár, and Joghúr be added, this estimate must be doubled.

The Mehtar resides in the fort, which is a square block of mud and stone with 5 towers. The north face is along the river bank. The east and west faces are completely hidden by gardens and trees, while the south face gives on some open fields. The noble *Chinars* and stately poplars which surround the fort, give it a most picturesque appearance, but from a military point of view it is of no value, being completely commanded from the Dasúl side of the river. Besides the fort the only other public building is the *Serai*, which is an enclosure about 60 yards long, surrounded by low mud houses, or rather rooms, which are intended to give shelter to travellers and traders. This *Serai*, with the merchandize temporarily lodged in it by passing *kafilas*, offers the only approach to a bazar to be found in all Chitrál, or for the matter of that, between India and the Hindú Kúsh. There are no good houses in Chitrál, and even the *masjids* are mean looking buildings.

As regards products, rice, wheat, barley and Indian-corn are the chief cereals, a little cotton, too, is grown. There are two crops in the year and the agriculturists seem fairly well to do. Fruit is plentiful; particularly grapes, apricots, mulberries and walnuts. The river at Chitrál is in summer very deep and rapid, but in winter it becomes fordable. The bridge across it is a strongly made single-span timber bridge, exactly 41 yards long and 5' broad, guarded by stone towers at each end. Laden animals can be taken across it. The configuration of the ground surrounding the Chitrál valley lends itself to defence, whether an attack be made from the south, from the Doráh, or from Mastúj.—(*Barrow.*)

CHITRÁL (DISTRICT)—

One of the administrative divisions of Chitrál, and the one which is under the immediate supervision of the Mehtar. Roughly speaking, it comprises the main valley from the junction of the Túrlikho river to Aián as also the Galand Gol, and the Lútkú valley from Shogoth to its junction with the Chitrál. A more accurate definition is, however, the left bank of the Chitrál river, from, and including Barinas, and the right bank, from, and including, Kúsht, the greatest length of the district is therefore about 45 or 50 miles. The total population may be estimated at 15,000 souls. Chitrál and Shogoth are the only forts in the district. Villages are numerous, and as a rule only 2 or 3 miles apart; the principal ones are Chitrál, Broz, and Kúsht. Wheat, barley, and rice are the principal crops. The best wheat comes from Kúsht and Gúkir, while rice is not grown above Barinas. Fruit trees are abundant in every village, especially the mulberry and apricot. Forage and firewood are somewhat scarce.—(*Barrow.*)

CHITRÁL, or KÁSHKÁR—

A country situated between N. lat. $35^{\circ} 15'$ and 37° and E. long. $61^{\circ} 30'$ and $74^{\circ} 10'$.

Its boundaries are, roughly speaking—
North.—The Hindú Kúsh range.

South.—The Indus, Swát and Panjkora Kohistáns, and the Kunár district.

East.—Hunza, Gilgit, Páial or Puniál, and Dír.

West.—The Hindú Kúsh, and the mountains of Káfristán.

Káshkár is the name by which it is generally known in Pathán-speaking countries. The inhabitants themselves speak of it as Chitrár; but as it is universally known as Chitrál, they themselves have adopted that name in all written communications.

This country is now one state, under the rule of Amán-ul-Múlk, Mehtar of Chitrál. It was formerly divided into two departments, upper and lower (Bálá and Páin), the former including Yasín, Ghizar, and Mastúj, but within the last few years the whole country has been consolidated through the wars and intrigues of Amán ul-Múlk. It is drained by the Chitrál river (called also, at different parts of its course, the Yarkhún, the Mastúj, the Asmár, and the Kunar) and its tributaries, the Yasín and Ghizar rivers, and the Ashkúman or Karúmbar. The Moshábur mountains form the watershed between the tributaries of the Chitrál river and those of the Yasín or Gilgit river, thus naturally splitting the country into two great divisions. Those divisions are connected by the Darkot, Túi, Chamarkand, and Shandúr passes, the last named being by far the best and practicable for horses nearly the whole year round.

The total extent of country under the Mehtar's rule may be roughly estimated at 8,800 square miles, its greatest length, from Karúmbar Sar to Bailám on the Asmar border, being about 200 miles. Throughout this area, we have a mass of lofty, rocky, and precipitous mountains, intersected by narrow valleys. None of these valleys present a continuous stretch of cultivation, and it is only where fans or plateaux of alluvial soil occur that villages are met with. Those who are familiar with the valleys of Astor and Gilgit will be able to form a fairly good idea of Chitrál and its dependencies.

The interest of Chitrál centres in the passes by which the great range of the Hindú Kúsh can be crossed. Of these the principal are the Baróghil, (*q. v.*) and Doráh (*q. v.*), the former of which is practicable for wheeled artillery for 10 months in the year, while the latter is practicable for laden horses and open for about 7 months. The minor passes into Badakshán are the Agrám, Khartíza, and Núkhsán, and into Wakhán the Yúr or Khan-Khon, the Rích or Janali, the Uchil, the Kachen or Vost pass, and the Sad Ishtrágh. There is also the Karúmbar or Ashkúman route, leading from Gakúch to upper Wakhán. Lockhart in his *Gazetteer of Afghanistan* also mentions the Darkót route across the Hindú Kúsh, but the Darkót (*q. v.*) does not lie across the Hindú Kúsh, but between Yasín and the head of the Yarkhún Valley; to reach it, an enemy from the north has first to cross the Baróghil. All these passes will be found described under their respective headings. Chitrál is connected with Dír and Pesháwar by the Lwarái pass (*q. v.*) and with Jalálábád by the route through Asmar.

The capital of the country is called Chitrál, the other places of note are Yasín, Mastúj, Drásan, Rích, Shogoth, Aían, and Drósh, all of which are described separately.

The present ruler of Chitrál is Amán-ul-Múlk. This potentate was originally only ruler of Lower Chitrál, Upper Chitrál having been, until recently, quite independent. (*Vide heading "History"*)

Political status of Chitrál.

The two divisions used to be ruled by two different branches of the same family, descended from a common ancestor, Kathór; the *Khushwaktia* branch ruling in Upper, the *Sháh Kathória* in Lower Chitrál. The influence of the present ruler, however, Amán-ul-Múlk, of the *Sháh Kathória* branch, gradually extended itself throughout the country. There appears to be little doubt that Chitrál was formerly a tributary of Badakhshán, although the degree of dependence may have been but slight, consisting in the payment of a yearly tribute of slaves, horses, &c.

In 1874 Amán-ul-Múlk offered allegiance to the Amír of Kábul and gave his daughter in betrothal to the heir-apparent, Abdúla Jan, but the marriage did not take place, and it is probable that the offered submission to Afghánistán was never intended to be yielded. In 1876 the Afgháns made an advance in the direction of Chitrál, and Amán-ul-Múlk then sought the protection of Kashmír. In 1877 an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Indian Government), which, although it gave Kashmír no real influence in Chitrál itself, yet served to protect the latter from Afghán aggression. By the terms of this agreement a Chitrál envoy attends the Kashmír *Darbár*, and Kashmír sends representatives to Chitrál and Yasín. Chitrál receives an annual subsidy from Kashmír in return for a nominal tribute of horses, hawks, and hounds, and an acknowledgment of suzerainty. In 1881 in return for services rendered (*vide* 'History') the subsidy was doubled, and the Mehtar's position in Yasín recognized, while the Amir of Kábul has been repeatedly warned by the British Government that no claim on his part to the allegiance of Chitrál could for a moment be admitted.

The following notes by Biddulph give an account of the country, inhabitants, ruling family, &c., of Chitrál:

"The valley above Mastúj to the foot of the Baróghil pass is called Yárkhán or 'the friend's murder,' from the fatal termination of a quarrel between two fellow-travellers which once occurred in it. Below Mastúj it is called Kho, the whole being known as part of Káshkár Bálá. Mastúj is capable of supporting a considerable population, and the valley for many miles averages from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in breadth. Looking down the valley from Mastúj, the magnificent mountain of Tirich Mír fills the whole view. Looking up the valley from Chitrál, it occupies the whole landscape in the same way, and it is said to be equally conspicuous from Zebák in the Oxus Valley. It is visible also from many points in Káfiristan, where it is called Maisurmún. Many wonderful tales are related about this mountain, one of which is, that in a deep glen high up on its snow-clad sides is a large tank of great beauty, lined with blocks of white marble.

"From the foot of Tirich Mír the Tirich Valley runs northwards for over 60 miles,* gradually curving round to the eastward till it joins the Túríkho valley, and the two streams combined, after a further course of nearly 40 miles in a southerly direction through the Múlkho valley, join the Kho valley, 25 miles below Mastúj.† These valleys form the region known as Káshkár Bálá, the whole of which, with the exception of Yárkhún, belongs to Chitrál. The Túríkho valley runs north-east and south-west parallel with the Yárkhún valley for over 60 miles to its junction with the Tirich Valley.‡ All the three valleys—Múlkho, Túríkho, and Tirich—are

* About 30 would be more correct.—(E. G. B.)

† The Tirich valley runs N.E., the Múlkho valley S. W. The latter is not more than 25 miles in extent.—(E. G. B.)

‡ The Túríkho valley is not much more than 30 miles in length.—(E. G. B.)

extremely fertile and populous; the cultivation is continuous, instead of being in patches, as is the case in all the valleys hitherto mentioned. The soil is mostly clay and gravel, the hill-sides are bare, with gentle slopes, and there are no pine forests, the only trees being cedars. The villages extend high up the mountain sides, independent of the main stream, and are supported by innumerable springs which gush out everywhere. Túrikho is generally selected as the residence of the heir-apparent of the Chitrál ruler. A route from the Baróghil pass to Chitrál, after crossing the Sbjalanali spur lies down the Túrikho and Múlkho Valleys, and is the one generally used in summer, owing to the difficulty experienced, at that time of year, by horses in traversing that by the Yarkhun valley. In Káshkár Bálá ingenious wickerwork foot-bridges are made of plaited osiers. They are called '*chipul*.' Their vibration is very great, and they must be crossed cautiously by the most experienced. Owing to this, persons have to cross by them singly, and horses cannot use them.

"Below the converging point of the valleys of Káshkár Bálá, the main valley again contracts, and the Káshkár River, flowing between precipitous rocks, has a depth which varies in places 20 feet between its summer and winter levels. The land, where cultivable, is rich and fertile; the villages are large and populous, and the neat cultivation gives evidence of a considerable amount of prosperity. On the right bank the whole country belongs to Chitrál; on the left the land, to within 20 miles of Chitrál itself, belongs to Yasín*. The rocks become more precipitous, and the channel narrower and more tortuous, till, bursting through a rock-bound gorge, the Káshkár river receives the Lútkú or Injgám stream. The valley then suddenly widens, its whole character changes, and at 4 miles below the junction Chitrál is reached. The hills, no longer rocky and bare, slope back gradually into grassy rounded tops, with sides thickly clad with pine forest, and the distant peaks on either hand are hidden by the lower intervening hills. The climate, too, is changed, and instead of the arid, rainless character peculiar to the valleys hitherto described, it becomes like that of Kashmir, with heavy and frequent rainfalls†. Further to the south the population increases in density. Forty miles below Chitrál a route leads from the main valley past Ashrath over the Lwarai pass to the Afghán State of Dír. Twenty miles lower down, at Birkót, is the mouth of the valley, inhabited by the Siáh Pósh of the Bashgáli tribe, the upper end of which is entered from the Doráh pass. Several smaller valleys are inhabited by Siáh Pósh, who have lost their independence, and at Bailám the southernmost Káshkár village is passed, and the Afghán State of Asmar is reached. The boundary between Káshkár and Asmar is marked by a wall built across the valley on the right bank between Bailám and Nawakala, and on the left bank by the small stream below Sáú. The valley for many miles above the boundary is reputed to be extraordinarily fertile.

"Chitrál, which is the seat of the ruler of Káshkár, comprises 6 large villages, which extend for 3 miles along both sides of the river at an elevation of about 4,000 feet.‡ Its name has gradually come to be applied to the whole country. On the right bank is the fort in which the Mehtar, or Badsháh—for he is known by both titles—resides. Half a mile above the fort is an excellent wooden bridge, protected by a stone tower at each end.

(*) Barinas was formerly the boundary of Khushwaktia territory, but the whole now belongs to Chitrál.—(E. G. B.)

† This change is not really very marked till one gets down as far as Késu.—(E. G. B.)

‡ The elevation is underestimated. It is really about 5 000.

All the forts in Káshkár differ in construction from those inhabited by the Shin and Búrish races, having inordinately high towers, rising 18 feet above the ramparts, which are themselves 30 feet high. Their distribution also gives evidence of a more secure state of society. Instead of every village having one, and sometimes two forts sufficient to hold all the inhabitants, as is the case in the valleys draining directly into the Indus, the only forts in Káshkár are the abodes of rulers of districts, or persons nearly related to the ruler.

"The ruling family are styled Katúré, from Shah Katúr, brother of Shah Khúshwakt, the ancestor of the reigning family of Yasín, but the name Kator seems to have been applied to the country in former times, before the existence of the present dynasty of rulers. The number of the population he rules over can only be roughly computed, and probably amounts to less than 2,00,000 souls.* These numbers would appear scanty for so large an extent of country, but the population is wholly agricultural and as in all these very mountainous countries the habitations are, with few exceptions, confined to a narrow strip along the sides of streams, this estimate does not include the tributary tribe of Bashgali Kafirs, or the subjects of the Yasín ruler. Both rulers pay a tribute of horses, hawks, and hounds to the Maharaja of Kashmír, to whom they acknowledge allegiance.† Iron, copper, and ornament of superior quality are found in Káshkár. Cotton carpets of an inferior kind, which have the peculiarity of being alike on both sides, are made for local use, and Chitrál daggers and sword-hilts are in great demand in the neighbouring valleys.‡

District.	Population.
Darúsh or Drós	6,000
Chitrál	8,000
Shogoth	6,000
Drásán. { Múrikho 6,000 } { Túrrikho 4,000 } { Tirich 3,000 }	13,000
Kúshkár Bálá { Mastúj 10,000 } { Laspúr 10,000 } { Ghizar 6,000 }	26,000
Yasín	20,000
TOTAL	79,000

My own estimate is even less. It is based on a rough calculation of the probable population of each village. It is as follows—

Yasín including the whole of the Ghizar and Ashkúman valleys	9,000
Mastúj, including the Laspúr and Yárkhún valleys	13,000
Tirich ... 1,500 } Túrrikho ... 5,000 } Múlkho ... 4,500 }	11,000
Injgám, Arkari, and Ujah Gol	6,000
Chitrál, including Shogoth district	15,000
Aján and Késú	3,500
Drós, including the main valley from Késú to Asmar and the Shishi Kú	9,500
Kaltásbgúm	3,000
Total	70,000

* McNair makes the following estimate of the population, but certainly the populations of Yasín and Laspúr are overestimated.

† as already stated Yasín has since 1881 been incorporated with Chitrál.

‡ I have never heard of iron and copper being found in Chitrál, but lead certainly is: a piece of galena I picked up on the Zidig Kotal contained 73 per cent of lead. *Chogas, chadars,* and stockings are the chief manufactures. The swords come chiefly from Yasín.

“The population of Chitrál is a curious and intricate ethnological puzzle. The largest section of the population are the Kho, who inhabit the whole of Káshkár Bálá, the Lúdkho and Arkari valleys and the main valley down to Darúsh, and have penetrated across the watershed as far as Chashit. They call the country also Khó, dividing it into different section under the names *Turikho (Upper)*, *Mulkho (Middle)*, *Lúdkho (Great)*, and their language Khowar.* This is the language given by Dr. Leitner under the name of Arnyia, by which it is known to the Shins of Gilgit, who style the Yasín portion of Káshkár Bálá, Arinah. In sound it is soft and musical. Unlike the Shins and other cognate tribes hitherto mentioned, the existence of these people in the localities in which we now find them appears to date from so far back as virtually to entitle them to be considered aboriginal. They may have once occupied a wider extent of country, but there is no trace of their having conquered or displaced any previous race of inhabitants. They were undoubtedly the owners of the country until a period not very remote, and they have succeeded in imposing their language on the present ruling class, who style them contemptuously ‘Fakír Múshkín.’ They are divided into classes, of which a few are Toryié, Shiré, Darkhané, and Shohané. No caste distinctions exist among them.†

“Above them is a large privileged class, which is divided into clans like the Afghán Khéls, and spread all over Káshkár. First in rank comes the Sangállíé, Rezáé, Mahamad Begé, and Khúsh Amadé, who are descended from the common ancestor and founder of the Katúré and Khúshwakté families. They are generally spoken of as Sháh Sangállíé.‡ Next to them come the Zundré, or Ronos, of whom mention has already been made. They are most numerous about Aián. Below the Zundré comes a large class styled ‘Ashimadek.’ Their clans are—

Káshé,	Bairámbegé.	Shighnié.
Atambegé.	Kushiálbegé.	Borshíntek.
Dushmané.	Shaúké.	Májé.
Ladimé.	Baiyeké.	Jikáná.

“The term Ashimadék, which signifies ‘food-givers,’ is applied to all of these on account of their being bound to supply the ruler and his retainers with food to the extent of 8 sheep and 8 *kharwars* of wheat from each house, whenever he passes through their villages. This is the only revenue of any description paid by them to the ruler, and those living in the more remote villages often remain for several years exempt from even this impost. The Sháh Sangállíé and Zundré are altogether exempt,—the former on account of their relationship to the present ruling family, and the latter because they are descended from a former race of rulers.

“Among the Ashimadék, the Shighnié and Káshé claim respectively to come from Shighnáu and Kásh (Kishm?), a village close to Jarm, in Badakhshán. The names of many of the others show that they trace their descent from some individual, and there appears little doubt that they are the descendants of Tajiks from Badakhshán, who settled in Chitrál at the time of the establishment of the present ruling dynasty, about the beginning

* Biddulph has, I think, here made a mistake, the valley is Lútkú (great valley) not Lútkho.

† The Fakír Múshkín are undoubtedly the original inhabitants, there are some grounds for supposing they were once Kalásh Káfrs.

‡ *Vide* “Katúré genealogy.”

of the seventeenth century, whose founder they probably accompanied and aided. Their present position is not, however, due to conquest, but they appear to have gradually grown up as a large privileged class. They speak the Khowar language, and form the most warlike part of the population.*

“ Tribes in Upper Chitrál :—(1) Razáyá, (2) Khushíá, (3) Báiká, (4) Shighniyá (5) Zandráh, (6) Muhamad Begí, (7) Dáshmaná, (8) Gharámaz, (9) Kafirí.

“ No. 1 are descendants of Razá, third son of Kator.

“ No. 2 formerly resided in Khásh, otherwise called Dasht-i-Khásh, which lies between Faizábád and Jirám in Badakhshán—

“ No. 3 are nearly related to Sháh Afzal, second son of Kator.

“ No. 4 formerly resided in Shighnán.

“ No. 5 call themselves of Alexander of Macedon.

“ No. 6 is an important clan, a branch of Zandráh tribe.

“ No. 7 earn their livelihood by mercenary service and agriculture.

“ No. 8 who are too badly off to engage in trade or agriculture earn their living by labour.

“ No. 9 were originally Luddeh Káfirs, and are now Mahomedan.

“ Tribes in Lower Chitrál :—(1) Khúshwaktí, (2) Lutkho, (3) Warshagúmi, (4) Dárdú, (5) Gujar, (6) Gílgití, (7) Dáshman, (8) Gharámaz.—

“ No. 1 rule the country, and are descended from Kúshwakt, son of Kator.

“ Nos. 2 to 6 are subject to No. 1.

“ Nos. 7 and 8 are in the same state as the tribes of the same name mentioned in the previous section on Lower Chitrál.”

“ In the upper part of Lúdkho Valley, above Darúshp, is a race who occupy the same position with regard to the Ashimadáq as the Khó do in Káshkár Bálá, and who are also styled ‘ Fakír Múshkín.’ They are a portion of the race which occupies Munján on the northern side of the Hindú Kúsh, and they speak the same language, with slight variation in dialect. They claim to have migrated from Munjan seven generations ago, in consequence of an invasion of that district by the ruler of Badakhshan, in which the Mír of Munján was slain. They number about a thousand families, and, like the Munjánis all belong to the Maulai sect. In Lúdkhoto they call themselves, Yidgháh, and give the name of Yidókh to the whole valley, with all its branches, from the Hindú Kúsh to the Chitrál River.

“ By the people of Budakhshán and the Oxus Valley north of the Hindu Kúsh the valley is called Injgám. The principal place is Darúshp. At Lúdkho, in the Tirich Valley, there are a few families who speak a different language from their neighbours ; but it appears doubtful whether it is a purely separate language, or only a mixture of the dialects spoken around them.

“ Below Chitrál the mixture of tribes becomes still more puzzling. On the western side are the two small valleys of Kaláshgúm and Birir, inhabited by Kálash Káfirs, who have long been subject to Chitrál. The villages

* The population of Chitrál is, as Biddúlp says, a curious and intricate ethnological puzzle and one which the people of the country certainly cannot explain. Biddulph's classification may be correct, but it is impossible to corroborate it in the face of all the conflicting statements one hears. It seems to me that there are roughly speaking three classes :—(1) Members of the ruling family. (2) the Adamzáda, comprising all the aristocracy of the country, who as a class have certain rights and privileges. (3) The Fakír Múshkín. Faiz Baksh gives the following confused classification of the tribes in Chátrál, which may be compared with that of Biddulph. Neither, however, are reliable.

of Jinjuret, Lói, Sawáir, Nagar, and Shíshí are also inhabited by Síáh Pósh who have become Mahomedans, though in other respects they adhere to their ancient customs. They speak the Kalásh language.

“ Tradition relates that the whole Chitrál Valley was once occupied by Káfirs ; but it is impossible to say whether by this term a tribe of the Síáh Pósh is indicated, or merely that the people in question were not Mahomedans. At Madalasht is a small Badakhshi colony who speak Persian. Ashrath, Beorái, Púrgal, and Kalkatak are inhabited by a tribe, said to speak a language cognate with Shina, who are still styled Dangarikis by their neighbours, though they have long ago embraced Islám. The term ‘ Dangarik’ would seem to show that they were Hindús before being converted. The villages of Pasingar, Birkót, Langurbat, Gad, Narisat, Máimana, Sukái, Náwakala, and Chundak are inhabited by a tribe who call themselves Gabar, but are called by their neighbours Narisáti. Their name would seem to connect them with the Gawaré of the Indus Valley, but their language differs a good deal. The Chitráls always speak of them as a bald race, and the few individuals seen by Biddulph had very scanty beards. The splendid flowing locks of the Khó would make them term bald any race less liberally endowed by Nature than themselves. They are, no doubt, the Gabrak of Bábar’s Memoirs. Their language seems to link them with the Bashgalis on one side, and the tribes at the head of the Swat and Panjkorah Valleys on the other ; but further examination may show that they have only borrowed words from their neighbours’ languages. Several small valleys on the western side below Birkót are inhabited by Síáh Pósh of the Bashgáli tribe, who retain their own religion and customs, though they have long been subject to Chitrál. These broken tribes all belong to the ‘ Fakír Múshkín ’ class. In Bailám, or, as they style it, Bargám, are a few Afghán families.

“ The origin of many of these tribe can be at present only a matter of conjecture, but it can hardly be doubted that this mixture of broken fragments could only have been produced by pressure from the south. The frequent occurrence of the names of Shoghur, Shugrá, and Shógoth seems to point to the prevalence once of Shíváism, but there are no relics of ancient customs still existing to bear out the presumption that it was practised by any of the tribes now to be found in the valley. A tradition exists that the valley about Mastúj was at one time ruled over by Dangarikis, who most probably were Shins from the Gilgit Valley, but there is nothing to show what religion was professed by the Khó before they embraced Islám.

“ As in the valleys to the eastward, manufactures are less esteemed than agriculture. In the valley below Chitrál, scattered among the villages, a number of the meaner castes are found, as in the Gilgit and Indus Valleys. They are called *Ustáds*, ‘artificers,’ and are divided into *Dertoché*, ‘carpenters ;’ *Dergéré*, ‘wooden-bowl makers ;’ *Kulalé* ; ‘potters ;’ *Doms* ‘musicians ;’ and *Mochis*, ‘blacksmiths.’ The two latter only intermarry among themselves, and are looked down upon by all other castes and classes. The other three castes intermarry without restriction among themselves, and occasionally give daughters to the Fakír Mushkíns, who are all agriculturists. No *Ustáds* are found in Káshkár Bálá or in Ludkhó. The ruling class recognise certain restrictions on intermarriages among themselves. The Sháh Sangalié marry amongst themselves, and take daughters from the Zundré and Ashimadék, but do not give daughters in return, except to the

Zundré, who being descended from a former dynasty of rulers of the country, are regarded as of royal blood. All the rest, including the Zundré, intermarry without restriction, but never with the Fakír Mushkín class, from whom, however, they take daughters as concubines.

The Méhtar derives his revenue from various sources. The amount is

Revenue taxes. variable, and no exact estimate of it can be formed, as accounts are apparently never kept, and there is certainly no regular *daftar*. The following account is however fairly trustworthy.

Firstly—There is the Kashmir subsidy.

Secondly—The monopoly of the timber trade and the sale of all orpiment, lead, and gold dust.

Thirdly—The slave trade.

Fourthly—Tolls.

Fifthly—The land revenue.

Sixthly—Tribute from Kafirstan.

The Kashmir subsidy amounts to Rs. 30,000 (Chilki), which is equivalent to about 18,750 Indian rupees. This subsidy is paid in Indian rupees, about 15,000 of which go to the Mehtar direct the remainder being paid to Nizam-ul-Mulk and other sons.

The timber trade is entirely in the hands of Rahat Shah Khaka Khel, to whom the Mehtar farms the monopoly. This brings in annually from 7,000 to 12,000 Kabuli rupees, of which two-thirds are taken in cash, the remainder in Peshawar goods. Deodar is the only wood exported. It comes mostly from Kaláshgúm, and the Shishi Kú orpiment is found only in Tirich, it is bartered for goods with traders from Badakshán and India, and brings in the equivalent of about 20,000 Kabuli rupees.

Lead is found in various parts of Chitrál, and is sold chiefly to traders from Bajaur. Gold dust is, washed for at Danil, Kári and Broz. The amount realized from these two sources is insignificant. The revenue from gold dust is valued at 360 Kabuli rupees. The slave trade formerly brought in handsome profits, but the Russian conquests in Central Asia and the prohibition of the slave trade in Kabul have spoilt the market. Prices vary from Rs. 100 to 300 according to age and sex.

The tolls levied in Chitrál territory are numerous and vexatious, but the Mehtar apparently only takes those which are levied at his capital. The rates there are —

2	Kabuli rupees	per horse.
1	„	rupee „ mule.
1	„	„ „ 3 donkeys.

Traders from Peshawar have to pay 8 rupees (Kabuli) per mule. This brings in about 5,000, of which 1,400 are given to Sháh-i-Mulk. The land revenue consists of a fixed contribution of sheep, goats, grain, blankets, *chogas*, and *chadars*, from each district. Twice a year each district pays so many sheep or goats, or both, to its immediate governor, who sends half to the Mehtar. Sháh-i-Múlk, however, is permitted to retain the whole of the Drósh revenues. In this way the Mehtar receives about 3,000 *chadars* and *chogas*, 22,000 *walás* of grain, or 33,000 maunds, 5,000 *batis* of *ghí*, or 300 maunds, and of goats and sheep over 6,000 heads per annum, which latter may be valued at Rs. 12,000. North of the capital each district sends a certain number of woollen *chogas* and blankets, while the southern districts send him Chitrál *chadars*, which are cotton strips interwoven with woollen embroidery.

Formerly the Múllas took one-tenth of the field produce, but the Mehtar some years ago seized the tithes for himself.

The Káfiristán tribute is a very variable quantity, and depends more on the goodwill of the people than on the Mehtar's power to exact it. It consists of occasional offerings of cattle, butter, and honey.

Besides the sources mentioned above, the Mehtar takes his pick of batches of horses going down to India for sale, and also makes a little profit by bartering English goods for Yambús (Yarkandi ingots.)

As regards the fifth item of revenue, Biddulph gives the following details :

“The regular revenue of the country is paid solely ‘by the Fakír Mushkín’ class. Those who live by agriculture are assessed at a tenth of all produce, one sheep, one blanket, and 20 lbs. of honey from each house yearly. The pastoral community is assessed at 4 sheep, 3 woollen robes, and 30 lbs. of butter from each house yearly. A few villages, which are almost entirely employed in mining, pay 16 lbs. of mine produce yearly for each house. There is, however, very little regularity observed in collecting these imposts, and, in practice, as much is wrung from the subject population as possible.”

The following information obtained from the reports of Faiz Baksh and other Foreign Office records may, perhaps, advantageously be compared with what is stated above, as future enquiry may be thereby assisted :

“In Chitrál the income from land does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 annually, in consequence of the large alienation of the soil, estimated at $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the whole, in return for feudal service. The profits on the trade in slaves and animals and the receipts from fines are more lucrative, bringing in a further revenue of some Rs. 40,000 a year.

“Such demands as exist on the land are levied in kind at the rate of one-quarter of the standing crop, though sometimes the zemindar is allowed to pay his due in cloaks, furs, oil, goats, sheep, or even in slaves. In each village there is an official whose business it is to take charge of the Khan's share, and to place it in the appointed store-house.

“There is also a duty of one per cent., *ad valorem*, on the sale of all horses intended to be taken away from the country. The duty on imports is in most cases by the weights of loads, not by the invoice. The responsibility for levying it rests with the headman of the locality where the article imported crosses the border into Chitrál, he discharging this function not under a farming contract, but in trust for the Khán.”

The duties and taxes levied in Chitrál are as follows :

Duties levied on merchandise.—For every pony or mule-load, Rs. 5-0-0.

For every donkey-load Rs. 2-8-0.

Revenue.—There are five descriptions of dues realised by the authorities in Chitrál. They are called (1) Rayat, (2) Mehtar Bashi, (3) Hashmat, (4) Zamindar, and (5) Ikhráját-i-Mubim.

Rayat tax.—Every head of a family or land-owner annually pays to the Mír, or chief of the State, 12 sheep and 2 *choghas*.

Mehtar bashi tax.—When the Mehtar goes out on tour, and stops at a house, the owner of the house is liable to the expenses of his entertainment, calculated at the rate of 3 entertainments for the year.

Hashmat tax.—Well-to-do people furnish tribal levies and servants to the Mehtar, feeding and clothing them at their own cost. These men get

no pay from the chief. This tribute is called *hashmat*, or that paid by the wealthy.

Zamindár tax.—Every cultivator contributes a *walú*, *i.e.*, a deer-skin of wheat, and a sheep, irrespective of the amount of his produce, to the Mehtar, annually. One skin holds 1 maund and 32 seers (English) of wheat, or 12 *tabaks*, each *tabak* holding 6 seers.

Ikhraját-i-muhim, or *war tax*.—The entire male population is liable to military service for the State. When summoned for active service each person brings his own provisions, but on their actually engaging in war, the Mehtar assists them."

The chief trade of Chitrál is carried on from July to October, when the passes are open. The Chitrális themselves have neither inclination nor enterprise for commercial pursuit, and trade is principally carried on by members of the Kháká Khel and by traders from Bajaur and Badakhshán. Goods are carried on ponies, mules, and donkeys, as the routes are not practicable for camels.

Trade.

The principal exports are timber, orpiment or yellow arsenic,* cheap woollen *chogas*, *Pattu* cloth, lead, hawks and slaves. The export trade being almost entirely in the hands of the Mehtar, its extent and nature is dealt with under the heading "Revenue." Faiz Baksh gives the following comprehensive list of exports and imports.

Exports.—The exports consist of yellow arsenic, sulphur, antimony, lead, mica, flint-stone, wool, woollen blankets, *choghas*, and stockings.

"These articles are exported to Peshawar. A large quantity of stockings, blankets, and *choghas* are exported to Raizábád in Badakhshán. Male and female slaves used to be largely exported from Chitrál for sale in Badakshan, Central Asia, and Afghanistán.

Imports.—These comprise Bájauri and Dír iron; salt, indigo, raw silk, long-clothwashed and unwashed, chintz, broad-cloth, Panjabi and Pesháwari coarse cotton cloth, Ludhiana and Peshawari *Lunghis*, *Susi* striped cloth manufactured at Pesháwar and in the Punjáb, grocery, spices, tea in small quantities, sugar, sugar-candy, arms, powder, all kind of pedlar's wares, printed religious books, and cowries.

The imports from Badakhshán consist of horses, carpets, sheep, cotton, pistachio nuts, almonds, raisins, Russian Kázán, or flat metal cooking vessels, Russian chintz, Bokhara made striped silks (*alachas*), silk and cotton striped cloth (*adras*), and broad-striped silks (*bekasab*), Bokhára boots and gaiters; and Russia leathers for sleeping on (*chirm-i-Bulgáriah*).

This account may be compared with that given by Mr. Girdlestone in his Kashmir Report. He says:

"The principal imports are salt from Kálábágh, and sometimes from Badakhshán, whence also come sugar and articles of crockery; cooking utensils of brass and iron, indigo, shawls, firearms, cloth (*lakha*) and leather, both in the piece and in the form of boots and shoes, nominally from Bokhára, but, really from Russia: silk (*kanawez*), chintzes, tea from Eastern Turkistán, iron from Dír, Birmingham ware, cheap piece-goods, swords, drugs and spices from Pesháwar. From the last-mentioned place there is a constant stream of travelling merchants, each with his long string of mules, whilst from Badakhshán and Turkistán caravans, usually of asses and ponies, come but two or three times in the year. The

* Called *haraiawal* in Chitrál and *hartal* in India.

commodities introduced from British India are said on account of their better quality and cheapness to be more sought after than those from elsewhere. With Kashmir there is no direct trade, owing to the difficulty of communication. The exports are hawks and falcons, which command prices in Pesháwar ranging from Rs. 30 to 50, sheep, dogs, unbleached silk and cloaks (*chogas*) to the Punjáb, and Afghanistán; and slaves to the latter country, Turkistán and Badakshán, At times there is a considerable trade in grain with Dír, owing to the greater advantages which the valley of the Kunar has for production by reason of its natural superiority in irrigation. The well-to-do folks prefer foreign cloth for their dress; the poorer classes wear a coarse woollen fabric similar to the *pattu* made in Kashmir."

The great obstacles to trade in these regions are the vexatious imposts, and the badness of the roads. Were these obstacles removed, a great increase might be expected in the through trade between Badakshán and Pesháwar.

The local trade can hardly even be very great, as the population is so scant.

There are no bazars in the country and the only approach to a mart is the *Serai* at Chitrál. The people raise their own grain and make their own course woollen clothes.

The practice of selling their own subjects has gained the rulers of Chitrál and Yasín an unenviable notoriety, even among people who have not yet learned to regard slavery with the detestation in which it is held in Europe. The beauty of the Chitrál (Khó) women has long been proverbial in Pesháwar, Kábul, and Badakshan, and female slaves still form not the least acceptable portion of the present given by Chitrál rulers to neighbouring princes. Chitrál, therefore, has always been a favourite resort for slave-dealers from neighbouring countries, and a system grew up under which the rulers of Káshkár came to regard the sale of their subjects as a legitimate and ordinary way of eking out a scanty revenue. All who in any way fell under the displeasure of the Mehtar, were consigned to the Diwánbégi, and his agents were always on the look-out for victims whose conduct might have furnished a pretext for their being sold. Failing an excuse of this sort, the requisite number was made up by forcible seizure. Of late years the market for the disposal of slaves has become circumscribed, and in Chitrál the system is now limited to little more than the selling or giving away of female children to supply the harems of Kábul, Badakshán, and Yagistán. In Chitrál the Ashimadéki class can hold slaves without special permission, but none of the "Fakir Mushkin" are allowed to do so.

The possessors of slaves in Chitrál have unrestricted control over their slaves, and inflict on them whatever punishment they choose. On the whole though, slaves are not badly treated.

Weight and measure. The weights and measures in use according to Biddulph are—

Dry measure.

4 chairaks	= 1 batti.
2 battis	= 1 man.
3 mans	= 1 bel.

A chairak equals about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. English.

Long measure.

A span	= 1 aisht.
2 aishts	= 1 host.
2 hosts	= 1 gaz.

Long measure.

2 churams	= 1 chakwaram.
4 chakwarams	= 1 takt.

A *churam* is the extent of land which it takes three *battis*, or about 15 lbs of wheat to sow. The money in use is the Kabul coinage.

From my own enquiries, however, the dry measure would appear to be—

1 batti =	200 Rs. weight,	or 2½ seers.
6 battis =	1 bel	or 15 „
4 bels =	1 walú	or 1½ maunds.

Nor, as far as I can make out, is there any long measure : the length of the arm or the pace is the usual standard.

From another source we obtain the following account of the currency, &c., of Chitrál.

No coin is made in Chitrál. Although the coins of other countries are more or less common, they have no authorized currency, but merely pass in barter from hand to hand like any other commodity. The silver* ingot of Yarkand is in virtue of its purity always acceptable. The rupee of British India, here as in Kashmir, is generally spoken of as the *double*. Its value in exchange as against the Nawab Shahi, or Mahomed Sháhi, rupee (*b*) is about $\frac{1}{3}$ th less than either. No copper pieces are to be found in that country.

The weights are thus given—

130 Aman Sháhi rupees	...	...	...	...	1 seer.
5 seers	...	...	...	...	1 man.
16 mans	...	...	...	...	1 royal man.
130 seers	...	...	...	...	1 kharwar.

The usual prices are, one Mahomed Sháhi rupee for 60 seers of unhusked rice or barley, and the same sum for half that amount of wheat or husked rice. No accounts are kept, as all transactions are completed at the time. Indeed with the exception of a few Mirza immigrants from below, there is no one in the country who can read or write.

The domestic animals in Chitrál are ponies, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry. Ponies are fairly numerous, and every man of any position invariably rides. Very few are bred in the country, most of them are imported from Badakshán. Donkeys are much used for local traffic, and are the most suitable transport for the narrow difficult paths, which constitute the highways in this mountainous country. The cattle are small and apparently are not very numerous. Enormous flocks of sheep and goats are maintained. The sheep are small, but of good quality. The poultry are superior to what one sees in India. Hounds and hawks are kept by all well-to-do persons for sporting purposes. Many too are sent by the Mehtar as presents to neighbouring chiefs. Chitrál is famous for its hawks and falcons, and nowhere is the pastime of hawking carried to greater perfection. The wild animals most commonly seen are ibex, markhor, urial, and bear. These of course are found only in the mountains. Small game is scarce except chikor and pigeon, which abound. The principal fruits of the country are grapes, apricots, mulberries, apples, walnuts, pomegranates, pears, and melons. The grapes are of several different kinds and of excellent quality. Apricots abound, and are dried in large quantities for export or winter use. The melons are of very superior flavour.

Wheat, barley, and Indian corn, are the most common grains, but below Bains rice is very largely grown, and the Chitrál rice has a great reputation

* This is the *Kurus*, worth about 160 or 160 rupees. It is current in Khoten. It is also called the *Yambu* in Yarkand.

in all the surrounding countries. At high altitudes millet is, of course, the principal grain.

The soil is generally rich and fertile wherever irrigated, but owing to the mountainous nature of the country and the rocky character of its soil the cultivable area is extremely limited, above Raishim only one crop is reaped, but below two crops are obtained. Wheat and barley are the spring crops—rice, Indian corn, millet, and dhall the autumn.

The country is very deficient in timber trees, until Kaláshgúm, and the Shishi Gol are reached. In this, the southern portion of Chitrál, *deodars* are plentiful. In the valleys generally besides fruit trees, the *chenar*, poplar and willow, are the only trees of any size, and these are only found in the villages or along watercourses. Firewood is consequently a great difficulty.

As regards the military resources of Chitrál, as already stated, all male adults are liable, as occasion requires, to be called out for military service, and receive in return grants of land either free of revenue or at diminished rates. The more substantial landholders are responsible for mustering 200 or 300 retainers each.

The Mehtar estimates his available armed force at 8,000 men, of which 3,000 would be from Yásin and Mastúj, for the defence of the Eastern passes, and 5,000 from Chitrál, for the defence of the Southern and Western passes.

The weapon most in use with the Chitrális is the primitive matchlock. These are either made at Madalasht* in the Shishi Kú (Shushai Dara) or imported from Badakshán. Flint locks from Badakshán, and percussion muskets of Russian manufacture are also imported to a small extent.

A few firearms, such as sporting guns, and stolen Sniders or Martinis find their way from Pesháwar. Inferior gunpowder is manufactured in the country. Lead in quantities sufficient for local use is found in the country.

In 1885, the British Government presented the Mehtar with 120 short Snider rifles and 200 smooth-bore muskets. About 60 other short Sniders were at the same time presented to various sons and retainers, so that there are now certainly 180 rifles in the country. A proportionate supply of ammunition was also given. Besides firearms (which are not possessed by all), every man carries a sword and circular shield. The swords are made chiefly in Yásin.

Of cannon, the Mehtar possesses two 3-pr. brass guns presented by the British Government in 1884. He is also said to possess two iron guns, which were made by a native workman who came from Kabul some years ago, and four brass guns presented by Mahamad Beg of Kundúz. There are also a few *Sher-bachas*. Two of the guns are said to be at Yásin, the remainder are at Chitrál, owing to the difficulty of transport in a mountainous country; and owing to the little knowledge the Chitrális have of the use of artillery, these guns are almost useless to them, except for the purpose of firing salutes.

The Chitrális are active, brave and warlike with more than ordinary endurance, but they have no discipline or training. Scarcely any of them have ever taken military service. Their system of warfare consists in defending *darbands*, that is, narrow defiles closed by stone walls and towers. In the defence of these places rocks and boulders rolled down from the

* Madalasht has to provide the Mehtar with 60 matchlocks per annum.

heights above, play an important part. Their attacks usually take the form of ambuscades and night-surprises. There are not many forts in the country, and those even are of no particular strength. They are usually square mud structures of 40 or 50 yards side, with walls about 20 feet high, and square towers at the angles. Ditches either dont exist or are very shallow. The principal forts are Chitrál, Drós, Shógoth, Parabek, Gobor, Drásan, Mastúj, Yasín, and Barkulti.

The religion of the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Chitrál is Mahomedan, which has prevailed in the country from the time it was introduced into Khurasán, Afghanistán, and Badakshán, in the earlier days of the Kaliphs of the house of Omeýá. The people of the north and north-eastern portions of the country are Shiahs the rest are all Sunís.

The ruling family are Sunís. Besides Shiahs and Sunís, there are a certain number of the Maulai or Rafizi sect. They are found chiefly in Injgám.

The people are by no means bigoted or fanatical, and the mullahs have very little real influence. Formerly the mullahs used to take tithes, but some years ago the Mehtar appropriated these tithes for himself, and now the mullahs are dependent on voluntary contributions. There is not a single decently-built mosque in the whole country. Unnatural crime is not uncommon, and nearly every man of position keeps one or more dancing boys. They keep their women jealously secluded, but chastity seems to be a rare virtue.

Language. The languages spoken in Chitrál territory are—

1. *Persian*, which is spoken by the aristocracy of the country, and by the inhabitants of Madalashit in the Shishikú (Shushai Dara).

2. *Khowár, or Chitráli*,—which is the language of the great mass of the people in the country drained by the Chitrál river and its affluents, as far down as Mirkani. It is also spoken in the Ghizar valley above Pingal. In this dialect are many Persian words.

3. *Warshik, or Burishki*,—the language of the Yasín valley.

4. *Shina, or Gilgiti*,—spoken in the Ghizar-Gilgit valley, from Pingal downwards.

5. *Yidgáh, or Munjani*,—spoken by the common people in Injgam.

6. *Dangrik*,—spoken at Asbarath, Kalkatak, Bearai, &c.

7. *Narsati*,—the language spoken by the Gabars in the Chitrál valley, who occupy the villages on both banks of the river below Mirkani.

8. *Lúnkho*,—spoken only in the valley of that name.

9. *Bashgali*,—spoken at Urtzen.

10. *Kalásh*,—the language of Kaláshgúm.

Education in Chitrál is at a very low ebb. There are probably not much than half-a-dozen men in the whole country who can read and write. Shah-i-Mulk is probably about the best educated man in the country. All correspondence is conducted in Persian.

The climate of Chitrál is, on the whole, temperate, but, owing to its higher elevation, and the nature of the soil, the extremes of heat and cold are somewhat greater than in the similarly landlocked valleys of Kashmír. When the Mullah visited Chitrál, they had an unusually severe winter, and snow lay continually on the ground from the 13th November to early in March, during which period it fell four or five times a month.

The winter in question must, however, from all accounts have been exceptionally severe, for even at Mastúj, 3,000 feet higher than Chitrál, it seldom falls in the valley before December. The winter is very severe in the Sar Laspúr valley, the upper part of the Ghizar and Lútkú valleys, and in Túríkho and Tirich.

The country generally speaking is very healthy, the air being dry and the water pure, but about Chitrál itself there is a good deal of fever in the summer months.

Biddulph mentions that the country is divided into eight districts, but this statement appears to be hardly correct. The probabilities are that the administrative divisions are constantly changing. In 1885 they were as follows:—

- Administration.
- (1) Chitrál proper, *i.e.*, the main valley from Barinas down to Broz, the Ujah Gol and Lútkú valley from Shogoth downwards, under the immediate rule of the Mehtar himself.
 - (2) Yásín, the Ghizar valley below Pingal, and Túríkho, under Nizam-úl-Múlk.
 - (3) The Ghizar valley above Pingal, the Sar Laspúr valley, the Mastúj valley, as far as Raishún, Múrikho and Tirich, under Afzal-úl-Múlk.
 - (4) The Chitrál valley below Késú under Sháh-i-Múlk.
 - (5) Injgám, *i.e.*, the Lútkú valley down to, but exclusive of, Andarti, under Muríd Dastgír.
 - (6) The Arkari valley, including Andarti, under Bahrám.
 - (7) Aián and Késú, under Gulám. It will be seen that the governors of all the districts, except Chitrál itself, are sons of the Mehtar.

The following is Biddulph's account of the system of administration :

"The administration of justice is practically the will of the ruler, though nominally the precepts of the Sharyat are observed. In some cases the intervention of the Mullahs is useful. In one case, which came to my knowledge, they intervened to save the life of a condemned man who had murdered a favourite follower of the Mehtar, by pointing out that the Mehtar's injustice in permitting his favourite to forcibly abduct the man's wife had led to the murder. Small cases are settled by the district Ataliks."

"A somewhat elaborate administrative machinery exists which was probably instituted by, or borrowed from, the Shin Rás of Gilgit. The names of many of the officials are the same, though their functions differ, and the presence of extra officials with Usbeg titles shows that a new system has been grafted on the old one.

"The country is divided into 8 districts.* At the head of each is an Atalik, whose duty it is to collect the revenue of his district and to command the men of it in war. Like the Wazírs of districts in Gilgit, he has the right of releasing one man in each village from military service. Out of the revenue of his district he receives 12 sheep, 12 measures of butter, 20 measures of wheat, and a proportion of the produce of any mines. His land is exempt from taxes, and 10 families are assigned to him as labourers. He also receives a fee of one tilla, equal to 10 shillings, on each marriage. Next to the Atalik is the Chárwélo, who has charge of a group of villages. The country being much intersected by side valleys branching out of the

* *Vide ante.*

main valley, the whole population of each of these is generally under one Chárwélo. He is directly responsible to the Atalik of his district, and has 4 families allotted to him for service. His 'ishpin' is 8 of each kind of produce. With a few exceptions the office is confined to the Ashimadek class.

"Below the Chárwélo is the Baramúsh, or head of the village. He is particularly charged with the maintenance of roads, forts, and bridges, for which he receives a yearly 'ishpin' of 10 sheep, 10 measures of butter, 10 measures of wheat, and a proportion of the produce of any mines with which he is connected. His land also is free from payment of taxes, and he has the right of releasing 10 men of his village from military service.

To assist him he has an attendant, "Chárbú," whose duties are the same as those of the Zaitu in Gilgit. He receives a woollen robe and 5 sheep yearly, and his land is exempt from taxation.

In Yasín territory, both on the Chitrál and Wurshigum side, the system and titles of officials are the same as in Chitrál, showing perhaps more strongly, the mixture of two systems."

The above account requires some modification. The districts are now governed by governors or *hákims*, who are in all cases sons of the Mehtar. To some of these are attached Wazírs, Ataliks and Aksakals to assist them in the execution of their duties. With the exception of the power of life and death, the *hákims* are absolute. There seems to be very little crime in Chitrál, what there is, is generally punished by death, slavery, fines, torture, or the stocks. In subordination to the rulers of the several provinces, there are several minor *hákims*, such as the Hakim of Ghizar, or the Hakim of Láspúr. Below the Wazírs, Hákims, Aksakals, and Ataliks is the Chárwélo, this official has charge of a group of villages. Biddulph says that the next grade of officials are called Baramúsh, and that they are equivalent to our village Lambardárs; but I think he is wrong, and that Baramúsh is simply the Yasín equivalent of Chárwélo. Below these, again, are assistants called Charbús, who may be said to correspond with the Indian chuprasies, while Yasawals are the personal chuprasies of *hákims*, &c.

It must be understood, however, that there is no regular system. In Yasín for instance, there are 5 Wazírs, 2 Ataliks, 4 Baramúshes, 1 Yasawal, and 10 Charbús, while under Afzal in the Mastúj province are 3 Hákims, and 10 Chárwélos, besides Wazírs, Aksakals, &c. In a country where not a dozen men can write a methodical system can hardly be expected.

It only remains to give a brief account of Chitrál history and of its rulers.

History.

For its early history, the best authority, perhaps, is Biddulph, and his account is therefore here given

verbatim :

"The family name of the rulers of Chitrál is Katúré. The name Kator seems to have been applied to the country in early times, before the present Katúré family was founded. Baber writes in his memoirs :—

"In the hill country to the north-east (of Kábul) lies Káfristán, such as Kator and Gebrek.

* * * * *

"General Cunningham goes back considerably further; but as his investigations after all only lead to surmises, they have been omitted here. One thing only is certain, that Buddhism existed in Chitrál before Mahumadanism.

“The earliest traditions now existing of the Chitrál valley relate to a certain King Bahman, an idolater whose rule extended eastward as far as Patan, in the Indus Valley, and who dwelt at Mushgúl in the Múlkhó valley. During his reign an Arab army invaded Chitrál by the Yárkhún valley, where they were met by Bahman. Among the invaders were two champions, who challenged individuals in the Chitrál army to a trial of strength. King Bahman, who was famed for his skill in martial exercises, accepted the challenge in person, and for a whole day wrestled with one of the champions in view of both armies, without either gaining the advantage. On the second day, when Bahman offered himself to renew the contest, the other Arab champion was substituted without his knowledge, and, exhausted by his struggles of the previous day, he was vanquished, and carried bound to the Arab chief, who, by a curious anachronism, is said to have been Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet. Bahman, consenting to render allegiance, was released, and the Arab chief retired. After a few years, Bahman, by renouncing his allegiance, invoked a second invasion, which also terminated in his submission; but, on his rebelling yet again he was put to death.

“Later, the country was ruled by a succession of princes styled Reis, the name which is also given to Gilgit rulers of Shíri Buddutt's line. They are sometimes said to have belonged to the Makpon family of Iskardo. Their names have not been preserved, but it is related that during the rule of one of them, a Chinese army, in alliance with a prince of Badakhshán, invaded and subdued the country. This is spoken of as occurring after the death of Abdúllah Khan, the Úsbeg. During the Chinese occupation, a Chitráli ravished a female slave of the Chinese leader, and a general slaughter of the inhabitants was in consequence ordered. For three days the massacre proceeded, after which the survivors were seized and carried off to Badakhshán.

“Towards the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, Chitrál was ruled by a Reis who is said to have been of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit before the introduction of Mahomedanism. His name has not been preserved, but he was apparently a Mahomedan, as his tomb is still preserved in Chitrál. There is some reason for supposing that he belonged to the Makpon (Iskardo) family, as some branches of the Makpon family still speak of him as an ancestor. He was childless, but adopted as his son a certain Baba Ayúb, said to have been of a noble Khúrasan family, who had settled in Chitrál and ingratiated himself with the ruler. On the Reis' death he was accepted by the people as their prince, and assumed the title of Mehtar, which his descendants still retain. The third in succession from him was Sháh Sangali, who, being the first of the family to establish a reputation for warlike prowess, is often spoken of as the founder of the family. To his son Mahamad Beg were borne twins, happily named Khúsh Amad and Khúsh Wakt. The former was, however, wanting in ability, and was set aside in favour of another son, Katúr, from whom the present Katúr family are descended. Khúsh Wakt was established in Mastúj as a semi-independent ruler, and became the founder of the Khúsh Wakté branch. It is uncertain whether Yasín at this time belonged to one of the Chitrál family or to the Gilgit rulers, but it probably belonged to the latter. In the next generation, the extension of the Khúsh Wakté family, which was only arrested by the intervention of the Sikhs, seems to have begun.

“ Khúsh Wakt is said to have been slain by the Chinese at Koghúzi, near Chitrál, but the details have not been preserved. Though the Chinese figure in many episodes of Chitrál history, no tradition exists of the country having been permanently tributary to them. Khúsh Wakt's son, Feramorz, was a notable warrior, whose exploits are still spoken of with enthusiasm. He conquered Yasín, forced his cousins of Chitrál to give allegiance to him, and made himself master of the valley down to Chághán Serai, besides subduing the Panjkorah Valley and part of Swat. His nephew, Khúsh Ahmad, the second of the name, was ruling in Mastúj when Chitrál was invaded by a Chinese army in concert with the ruler of Badakhshán, Mír Sultán Sháh. The Chitrális, unable to offer any effective resistance, fled to Mastúj, which was shortly invested by the invaders. The fort was strong, and the besiegers, trusting to starvation to give them possession of the fort, were satisfied with establishing a blockade. They were, meanwhile, harassed by Khúsh Amad's partizans outside the fort, who inflicted some loss on them by feigning submission and leading them into an ambush among the mountains. At the end of seven months, both parties being willing to make terms, the invaders retired, taking with them four hostages. As they passed Brep, in Yárkhún, each man of the invading army cast down a stone to show their numbers. The great heap thus formed is still pointed out. Very shortly after this Khúsh Amad died.

“ This tradition is interesting, as helping to identify Chitrál with the Bolor of Chinese records. Consanguinity did not prevent constant wars between Chitrál and Yasín and though the Khúsh Wakté seems to have shown the greater warlike skill, this advantage was balanced by the superior wealth and population of Chitrál. Sulimán Sháh for a short time bid fair to found a considerable principality, but the incapacity for organization which seems to form so essential a part of all minds thoroughly imbued with Mahomedan tenets prevented him from making any adequate use of his victories. eastward he made himself master of the right bank of the Indus as far as Haramosh, and forced Ahmad Sháh of Iskardo to acknowledge his supremacy. Búnji, which was then a flourishing place and formed part of the Iskardo domains, was twice besieged by him, the first time unsuccessfully; the second time it fell after a siege of eleven months, during which Sháh Katúr of Chitrál, taking advantage of Sulimán's absence, laid siege to Mastúj. Sulimán Sháh, by a masterly march through the mountains seized Drasan, cutting off Sháh Katúr from his capital, and forced him to fight at a disadvantage a series of actions in which he was defeated, and his son Múkarab Sháh slain. Being without resources, Sháh Katúr threw himself on the mercy of his victorious foe. Taking with him his wife, a sister of his conqueror, he made his way, on foot and unattended, to the camp of Sulimán Sháh, who received him generously and allowed him to return to Chitrál after swearing friendship.

“ After the loss of Gilgit his power rapidly waned. A severe earthquake levelled his fort of Mastúj, and this mishap was at once taken advantage of by Sháh Katúr. The Yasín force was defeated at Gusht in the Laspúr Valley. Sháh Katúr followed up his advantage by invading Yasín, and was aided in the invasion by a Badakhshán or Wakhán force under Kokán Beg. Sulimán Sháh was, however, able to sow dissension between the allies, who retired to Chitrál, and there Sháh Katúr put Kokán Beg to death by casting him from a high rock into the foaming river, and disarmed his followers.

“Sulimán Sháh was, however, doomed to fall by treachery equal to that which he had himself so freely employed. Rahmat-ullah Khán, his half-brother, born of a slave mother, conspired with Azad Khán, and introduced a Gilgiti force into the castle of Cher, in Puniál, where Sulimán Sháh was residing. After defending himself for two days in a tower of the fort with no aid but that of his sons and a few servants, Sulimán Sháh surrendered, and after a month's imprisonment was put to death by Azad Khán. He was succeeded by Mír Amán, who ruled in Mastúj for nearly eleven years, till he was ousted in 1840 by his brother Gohr Amán.

“The annals of the Katúré branch of the family are of even less interest than those of the Khúsh Wakté. They seem to have produced no warrior or administrator of any pretensions, while their records abound in treachery and murder committed by son against father, and brother against brother. No attempt seems to have been made to weld the whole of the Katúré possessions into one principality, but each ruler in turn, by dividing the country during his lifetime among his sons, has directly encouraged the continuance of the family quarrels and intrigues.”

As above related, Gohr Amán became master of Mastúj as well as Yasín in 1840. Meanwhile Sháh Afzal II. established his power more or less throughout Lower Chitrál, and then succeeded that period of intrigue, treachery, and civil war alluded to by Biddulph in which the principal actors were Sháh Afzal himself and his three sons, Adam Khor, Mír Afzal, and Amán-úl-Múlk, while lesser parts were taken by Gohr Amán and Gazan Khán of Dír.

In 1854 the Kashmír Rajah sought aid from Chitrál against Gohr Amán who was invading Gilgit. A deputation was accordingly sent by Sháh Afzal to arrange terms with the Jamú Durbar, and in pursuance of these terms Mastúj was in the following year attacked and taken by the Chitrál forces, but was shortly afterwards recovered by Gohr Amán. Sháh Afzal dying about the same time, he was succeeded as Mehtar by his eldest son, Adam Khor, but was soon ousted from power by the intrigues of his brother, Amán-úl-Múlk. In 1857 Mastúj was attacked and taken a second time by the Chitrális at the instigation of the Jamú Durbar. In 1860 Gohr Amán, the savage brute who ruled in Yasín, died a natural death, and was succeeded by his son, Múlk Amán. Then followed another period of intrigues, assassinations, and petty warfare, in which Múlk Amán, Pahlwán Bahadúr, Mír Wali, Mír Gházi, and Amán-úl-Múlk were all more or less engaged. In 1870 Mr. Hayward, while travelling through Yasín, was murdered by Mír Wali, the then ruler of Yasín. This event brought about Mír Walis' expulsion, and he ultimately either died in exile or was killed by Pahlwán; meanwhile Pahlwán became the ruler of Yasín and Upper Chitrál. With varying fortunes Pahlwán held this position till 1880. In September of that year Pahlwán had the temerity to attack Puniál, which may be considered Kashmír territory, but his invasion was abruptly terminated by the action of Amán-úl-Múlk, who took this opportunity to invade Yasín. Pahlwán was taken prisoner, and Amán-úl-Múlk became practically master of all the territory formerly belonging to the Khúsh Wakté family.

This he then partitioned in the following manner, *viz.* :—

- (1) Mastúj retained by himself.
- (2) Yasín placed under the rule of Mír Amán, uncle to Pahlwán.
- (3) Ghizár given to Mahamad Wali, a nephew of Pahlwán, and son of Mír Wali.

This arrangement was recognized by the Kashmír Government, and the Mehtar's subsidy was doubled as a reward for his services on the occasion of Pahlwán's invasion. Early in 1882 Mír Amán entered into an agreement with Amán-úl-Múlk, renouncing in his favour all claims to the Mastúj district, that is to say to all the Khúsh Wakté territories on the Chitrál side of the watershed. Mír Amán's rule proved unpopular, and Pahlwán stirred up intrigues in the neighbouring states which ended in an attack on Yasín. He gained a temporary success and captured Mír Amán, but on advancing toward Mastúj he was defeated by Afzal-úl-Múlk, the second son of the Mehtar. This success was completed by the occupation of the whole of the Khúsh Wakté provinces, which have since remained in the Mehtar's possession. As described under the heading of '*Administration*' Nizám-úl-Múlk, the heir-apparent is now Governor of Yasín, while Afzal-úl-Múlk rules at Mastúj.

It would have been useless to have given a detailed account of all the struggles and intrigues which have led to this final consummation, but one fact is worth noting, namely, that through it all, Amán-úl-Múlk has always managed to be on the winning side. The younger son of a family whose power, even in Lower Chitrál, was by no means absolute, he has in the course of the last half century gradually acquired supreme power throughout both Upper and Lower Chitrál. This result testifies unmistakably to his ability.

Amán-úl-Múlk is now probably about 65 years of age (1885), but is still full of vigour, and his death is not likely to occur for many years. He is totally illiterate and ignorant of the world, but on the other hand he is possessed of much natural shrewdness. He is both an intriguer and a man of action; and being crafty, astute, and ruthless in the execution of his designs, he seldom fails in gaining his ends. Avarice is with him a ruling passion, and to satisfy it, he is ever ready to contract friendly relations, but he is thoroughly deceitful, and his loyalty cannot be relied on, his great ambition is doubtless to enter into direct relations with the British Government, as such relations would he knows be more profitable to him than his present position of subordinate alliance with Kashmir. The Mehtar has a large family. The eldest son is *Muríd Dastgír*, the Governor of Injgám, a man over 30 years of age. He is, however, the son of a low born mother and is therefore considered of no account. He seems too a man of weak intellect, and is never likely to take a leading part in Chitrál affairs.

Sháh-i-Múlk, governor of Drós, is the second son. He too is over 30 years of age. Being the son of a Syadzadi, he is excluded from succession to the throne, he is, however, an able, ambitious man, and will probably give trouble when the Mehtar dies. He is certainly the best educated man in Chitrál and has intimate relations with the chiefs of Dír, Bajaur, and Asmar.

Sirdár Nizám-úl-Múlk, the heir-apparent, is about 23 years of age. Both he and Afzal are sons of a sister of the late Rahmatula Khán of Dír. He is Hákim of Yasín and Túrikho. He has exhibited no capacity for government, and is essentially a 'man of pleasure.' His character is mean and deceitful, and his accession to power is not desirable.

Afzal-úl-Múlk, his younger brother, is governor of Mastúj and Múrikho. He is about 19 years of age, and is a thoughtful and ambitious youth, of

temperate habits. He devotes himself to his duties and appears popular. He is called the *Sik Mehtar* (viceroy).

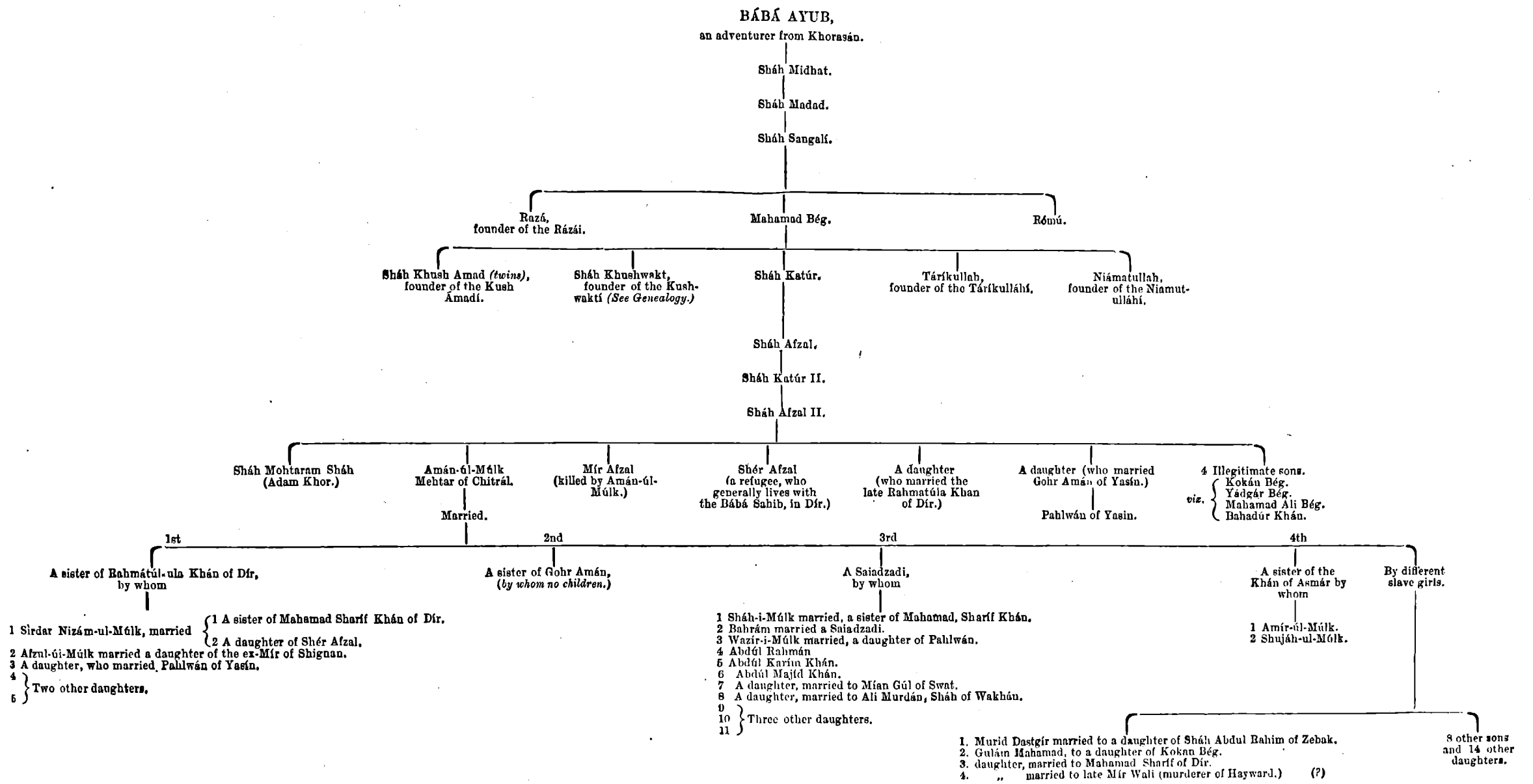
Ghulám is a brother of *Muríd Dastgír*, and is about 18 years old. He is an active young man much given to sport. He holds *Aián* and *Késú* in *Jaghír*. He has no following :

Bahrám, a sickly youth of about 16 years. He is Governor of the *Arkari* valley, and own brother to *Sháh-i-Múlk*. Besides the above there are a number of young boys and children, *Wazír-i-Múlk*, *Abdúl Rahmán*, &c., but these are never likely to have any influence in *Chitrál* affairs, so it is needless to mention them. When *Amán-úl-Múlk* dies, there will doubtless be a desperate struggle for power between *Nizám*, *Afzal* and *Sháh-i-Múlk*. This is unfortunatè, as the unity of *Chitrál*, under a strong ruler acknowledging British supremacy, is of great importance to us from a military and political point of view.

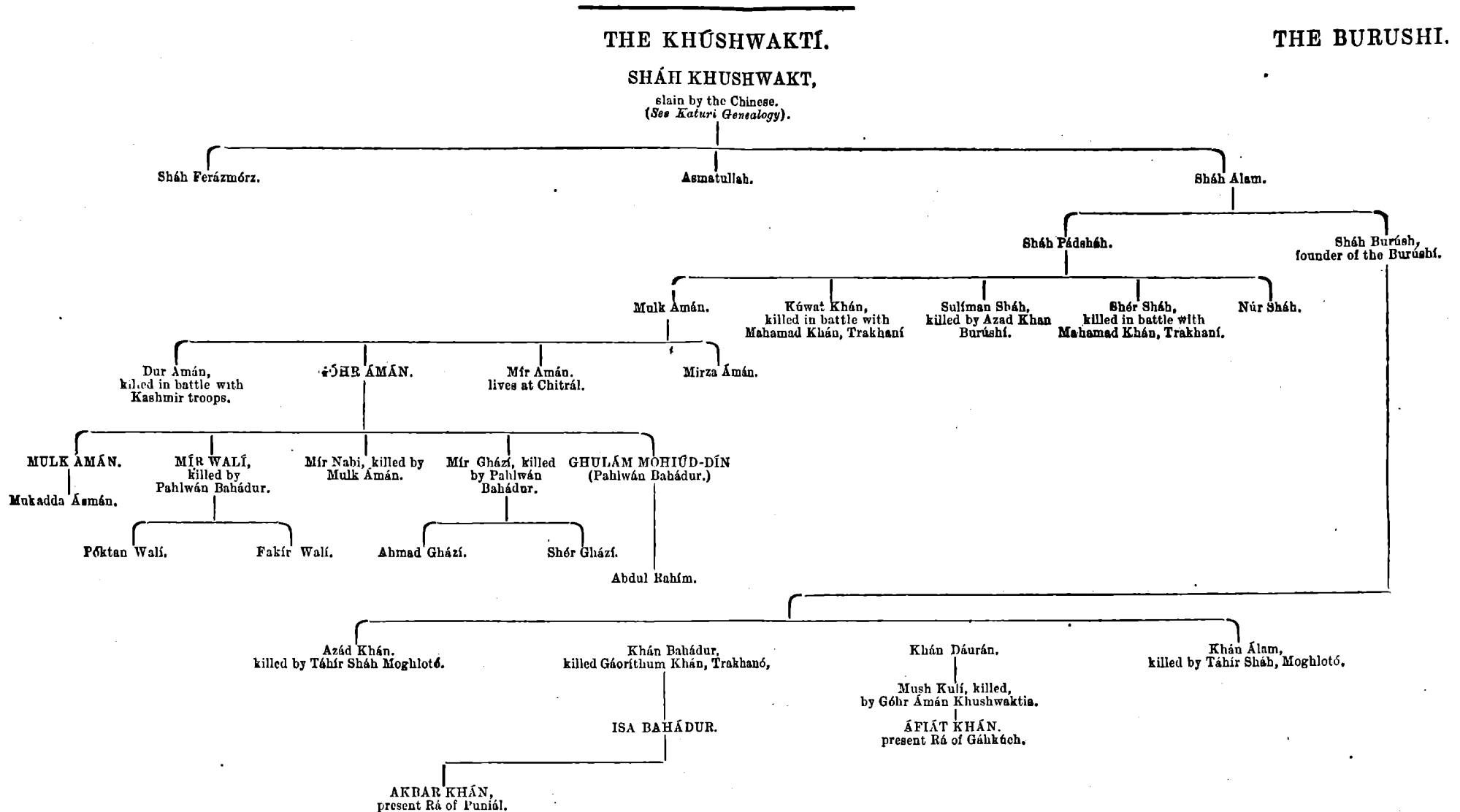
Chitrál, commanding, as it does, several important passes across the *Hindú Kúsh*, as well as at least two good routes to India, that by the *Lwarai* and *Malakand* passes, and that by the *Gilgit Valley*, must exercise a considerable strategical influence on the defence of our north-west frontier. (*Biddulph*, *Faiz Baksh*, *Girdlestone*, *F.O. records*, *McNair*, *Lockhart*, *Barrow*.)

Note.—The genealogical tables, &c., here given may be of use.

GENEALOGY OF THE KATÚRÍ OF CHITRÁL.



(GENEALOGY OF THE KHUSHWAKTÍ (YASÍN) AND THE BURUSHI (PUNIÁL).



The above is abstracted from Biddulph's "Tribes of the Hindu Kush."

The following list of the Mehtar's family with details regarding them may be useful hereafter, when on the death of Amán-úl-Múlk the inevitable civil war takes place.

Mother.	Children.	Age in 1886.	Remarks.
(1) A sister of Rahmat-úla Khán of Dir.	1 Sirdar Nizám-úl-Múlk ..	24	Governor of Yasín and Heir-apparent of Chitrál, married— (1) A sister of Mahamad Sharíf Khán of Dir. (2) A daughter of his own uncle Shér Afzal.
	2 Afzal-i-Múlk ...	19	Governor of Mastúj, married a daughter of Yusuf Ali Khán, ex-Mír of Shignán.
	3 Daughter ...	...	Married the late Pahlwán of Yasín.
	4. } 5. } Daughters ...	...
	(2) A Saind Zadi ...	6. Sháh-i-Múlk ...	30	Governor of Drosh. Married a sister of Mahamad Sharíf Khán of Dir.
7. Bahram ...		16	Governor of Arkari, married to a Saiadzádi.
8. Wazír i-Múlk ...		12	Has Broz as a <i>Jáyir</i> , married to a daughter of the late Pahlwán of Yasín.
9. Abdul Rahmán ...		10	
10. Abdul-Karím Khán.		7	
11. Abdul Majíd Khán ...		5	
12. A daughter ...		...	Married to Mián Gúl of Swat.
13. A daughter ...		...	Married to Ali Murdán Sháh, ex-Mír of Wakhán.
14. } 15. } daughters ...		...
16. }		...	

Mother.	Children.	Age in 1886.	Remarks.
(3) A sister of the Khán of Asmár.	17. Amír-ul-Múlk ...	10	Has as a <i>jagir</i> the main valley from Narsat to Bargám on the border of Asmár.
	18. Shujáh-úl-Múlk ...	6	
(4) A slave girl ...	19. Muríd ...	over 30	Governor of Injám, married to a daughter of Sháh Abdul Rahím of Zebák.
	20. Gulám ...	19	Has Aián and Késú as a <i>jagir</i> Married to a daughter of Kokán Bég
	21. A Daughter ...		Married to Mahamad Sharíf, Khán of Dír.
	22. Ditto ...		Married to the late Mír Wali, the murderer of Hayward.
(5) A slave girl ...	23. Mahamad Sarwar Khan ...	15	
	24. Jumah Khán ...	12	<i>Jagir</i> —Kogazi.
(6) A slave girl ...	25. Asfandyár ...	8	
	26. A son (?) ...	5	
	27. Sohráb ...	3	

Besides the 17 sons and 10 daughters enumerated above, there are 3 infant sons and 14 daughters by various slave girls, one of these daughters is married to Hazrat Ali Khán of Asmár, another to Syad Abdul Rahím of Zebak.

CHITRÁL RIVER—

The main drainage channel of the Chitrál Valley. From its source in Ghazkol to Mastúj, it is known as the Yárkhún (*q.v.*) thence to Chitrál as the Mastúj river, (*q.v.*) and from Chitrál to about Asmar as the Chitrál or Káshkár River. Below Asmár, it is best known as the Kunar. Its chief tributaries are the Lútkú river just above Chitrál, the Kalash Gol which joins it on its left bank at Aián, the Barir Gol on the same bank, and the Shishi Kú (Shushai Dara) (*q.v.*). There are bridges at Chitrál, Késu and Drós, the first only is good for laden animals. There are fairly good mule roads on each bank of the river as far as Mirkani, but below this laden animals cannot be taken, moreover the Kafirs infest this part of the valley. The principal villages along its banks are Chitrál, Bróz, Aián and Drós.

Below Késú the hills enclosing the valley are very fairly covered with forest but above that village, generally speaking, they are rocky, steep, and arid.—*Barrow*.

CHUGÁM—LAT. $35^{\circ} 11'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 49'$; ELEV. 8,350'.

A village of 20 or 30 houses on the left bank of the western branch of the Astor river. This is one of the usual stages between the Kamri and Astor, but there is very little room for encamping and Rattú is a much more convenient stage. The valley is here very narrow and confined, and in summer the place is very hot considering its elevation.—(*Barrow*).

CHUMOR KÓN—LAT. $35^{\circ} 47' 30''$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 50'$; ELEV. 4,900'.

A village on the left bank of the Chitrál river about 5 miles below the fort of Chitrál. It is the *jugír* of Khush Nazar, one of the Mehtar's children, and contains about 120 houses. Chúmor Kon means 'the iron shoe' in Chitráli.—(*Barrow*).

D

DACHKAT—

A nullah which joins the Astor river close to its junction with the Indus. In the map of Astor and Gilgit it is erroneously called the Misikin. In the lower part of its course it is pent up by cliffs of rock and clay without a particle of vegetation, and the heat in summer is extreme. The elevation at the mouth of the stream is about 4,200'.—(*Barrow*).

DADANG BALSÍ—LAT. $36^{\circ} 39'$, LONG. ; ELEV. '.

A narrow valley which, coming from the east, enters the Yasín valley at Darkot, up this valley there is a road to the Ashkúman valley, which is reckoned a two days' journey and is practicable for horses. The valley is never much more than a hundred yards wide at the bottom, but in the lower part of it there is a fair amount of cultivation. There are three small hamlets in the valley, *viz.* Gatanz, Sowari, Gurmeti, the last being the most westerly. Looking from a point 2,500' above Darkot, the watershed appears about 9 miles distant, and to be a broad level *maidán*, probably 12,500' above the sea, and certainly over 12,000'. The road up the valley appears fairly good.—(*Barrow*).

DAHIMAL—LAT. $36^{\circ} 12'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 17'$; ELEV. 8,200'.

A small village on the left bank of the Ghizar river, most of the inhabitants live in a miserable little fort, which is situated on a rocky detached mound about 150 high. The precipitous sides of this eminence would render the fort impregnable were it not commanded within easy musket range from a plateau on the southern bank. Walnut and apricot trees are numerous, and in the bed of the river there is a thick jungle of birch and willow. The main road lies on the southern bank. The people of Dahimal are Dangariks and speak the Shina dialect.—(*Barrow*).

DANÍL OR DANÍN DASÚL OR DASÚN—LAT. $71^{\circ} 51'$, LONG. $35^{\circ} 50'$; ELEV. 5,000'.

A large village in the Chitrál valley on the left bank of the river, opposite the Chitrál Fort. It lies on a long gentle slope and is well cultivated. The village contains about 150 houses and is well stocked with fruit trees

and *Chenars*. Dapíl is connected with Chitrál by a substantial bridge practicable for laden animals.—(*Barrow*.)

DARBAND—LAT. $36^{\circ} 38'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 55'$; ELEV. 9,100'.

A fortified position in the Yárkhún valley, which closes the route from Baroghil to Mastúj. It is situated a mile and a half above the junction of the Gazan river. It consists of a line of towers and *sungars* carried across the valley and completely closing it, the flanks being covered by precipitous cliffs which are utterly inaccessible. There are 3 towers on the left bank, one on an island, and four on the right bank. The total length of the line may be about 400 yards. It was here that the Chitrális utterly routed Mahamad Sháh's force from Badakshán.—(*Barrow*.)

DARBAND—LAT. $36^{\circ} 9' 30''$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 6'$; ELEV. 9,600'.

A fortified position on the right bank of the Ghizar river between Chashi and Pingal. It consists merely of a low stone tower and a stone wall and is of no strength.—(*Barrow*.)

DARBAND-I-DARKOT—LAT. $36^{\circ} 41'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 27'$; ELEV. 9,650'.

A spur which projects across the valley of the Darkot torrent about 3 miles from Darkot and 500' or so above it. It is on the right bank of the stream, which rounds it through a narrow gorge with precipitous sides. This gorge is about 20' wide and 300' deep. On the crest of the spur, which is about 300 yards long, are some old fortifications. The position is an excellent one and completely commands the road.—(*Barrow*.)

DARBAND-I-DORÁH—LAT. $36^{\circ} 1'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 29'$; ELEV. 8,600'.

A line of towers and *sungars*, mostly in a ruinous condition, which are built across the valley on the Doráh route about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Parabek, and 3 miles south of Gabar fort. This line of fortifications is quite worthless and is situated in about as unsuitable position as could well be found. The valley hereabouts is narrow and stony, and quite devoid of vegetation.—(*Barrow*.)

DARBAND-I-GHIZAR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 9'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 48'$; ELEV. 10,600'.

A fortified defile, on the road between Ghizar and Terú, and close to the latter place. From Ghizar there is an ascent of about 600' to this point. The road here turns a corner under a gloomy mass of precipitous crags and landslips. This corner is fortified by a stone wall. The road is fairly good, though the ground is extremely difficult. To the left (south) in a deep gorge runs the Ghizar river.—(*Barrow*.)

DARKOT—LAT. $36^{\circ} 39'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 29'$; ELEV. 9,160'.

A village in the Yasín division of Chitrál, at the southern foot of the Darkot Pass, and about 24 miles north of Yasín. It lies at the head of the Warshígúm or Yasín valley on the north side of an amphitheatre surrounded by mountains from 16,000' to 20,000' high and watered by three large streams which, uniting just below Darkot, form the Yasín river and valley, Darkot being on the left or eastern side of these streams. The village contains about 40 houses, half of which are close together, the rest scattered in localities favourable for cultivation. It was near a grove of trees in the glen, and at a little distance behind the village, that Hayward was murdered by Mír Wali in 1872. Apples are the only fruit trees which grow here, but the willow trees are particularly fine. The position of Darkot is important, as here the road from the Ashkúman valley by Dadang Balsi joins the main route from Yasín to Baroghil.—(*Barrow*.)

DARKOT PASS—LAT. 36° 45', LONG. 73° 27'; ELEV. 15,000'.

A pass over the watershed between the Yasín and Yárxhún valleys, on the main road from Gílgít to Baroghil, the crest of the pass being about 33 miles north of Yasín fort. The real ascent of the pass may be said to commence just above Garkúshi (*q. v.*), and about 4 miles from the village of Darkot. The path up is at first a very fair one, though steep, and as the hill side is here covered with earth, no doubt a good road could easily be made. After about a mile and a half bare rock takes the place of earth, and the road becomes very steep and bad. About half a mile further on pass Garm Chashma, a hot spring $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the left of the road and several hundred feet below it. The road now gets worse and worse, the last half mile being alongside a glacier and over the rocky and confused *débris* of a lateral moraine. This ends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the bottom of the hill, and here travellers from the Yasín side generally camp for the night before crossing the pass. There is no firewood, but the rocks afford some shelter. From this point the road strikes obliquely across the glacier to the lateral *moraine* on the west side, up which it now goes for half a mile or so, leaving this the road ascends by an easy slope up a snow field to the crest of the pass which is 15,000' above the sea, and about 5,000' above Garkúshi. At the crest this snow field is about 600 yards broad, the mountains on either side being about 2,000' or 3,000' above it. Just beyond the crest a road goes off to the right which leads by a circuitous path to Sarhad-i-Wakhán, this is known as the Sowar Shúí route (*q. v.*) From the crest of the pass the road to Baroghil presents the appearance of a smooth snowfield from a half to one mile wide with an average gradient of only 4°, hemmed in by precipitous mountains from 3,000' to 7,000' above this snow field. The snow field gradually develops into a glacier and about 3 or 4 miles from the crest the increasing width of the crevasses compel one to leave the glacier and follow the very rocky and troublesome path along the lateral *moraine* on the right side of the valley. At about 8 miles from the crest the stream from the Darkot glacier goes off to the left while the road debouches on the Dasht-i-Baroghil* where forage, wood, and water are all abundant. The elevation here is about 12,000', so that there is a total descent of about 3,000'. The distance from Darkot may be put down at 16 or 17 miles, but as it takes at least 12 hours, the march is always divided into two travellers halting either at the foot of the pass on the south side, or on the *moraine* near the top of the pass.

On the whole the pass must be characterized as a difficult one, the last 2,000' of ascent are very steep rocky, and difficult, while the descent though easy as far as the gradient is concerned, is rendered difficult first by snow, then by crevasses, and finally by the rocky nature of the path. It is considered a practicable route for laden animals, but is really only so for local animals, accustomed to these bad roads. Indian mules could certainly never carry their loads over. The pass is usually open for 5 or 6 months. Men on foot can use it for 2 or 3 months longer. There is very little traffic by the Darkot Pass, and it can never be an important line of communications.—(*Barrow.*)

DARUSH—

Vide "Dros."

* The plain on both sides of the Yárxhún river is called the Dasht-i-Baroghil. The Baroghil Pass is of course on the north side of the river.

DASHKIN—LAT. 35° 28', LONG. 74° 49'; ELEV. 7,900'.

A village about 12 miles below Astor and about a mile from the left bank of the river. The country round is excessively bare, rocky and arid, but at Dashkin the hill slopes are irrigated by one or two fine streams and a considerable extent of terraced fields has been brought under cultivation. At Dashkin there are 25 houses, 4 water mills and a *burj*—the houses are all built of rubble and mud.—(*Barrow.*)

DASHT-I-BAROGHAL—

The name applied to the elevated pasture lands between the Darkot Pass and Wakhán, and includes not only the Baroghil Pass (*q. v.*), but also the triangular pasture land between the Chatíboi stream and the Yárxhún river. Its elevation varies from 12,000' to 12,500'. It is covered with the richest pasturage and patches of scrub jungle. Water is plentiful. The Yárxhún river which divides the *Dasht* in two is impassable except by the bridge and this now (1885) is broken down. The portion of the *Dasht* south of the Yárxhún river appears also to be known as the Chatíboi plain. (*vide* Chatíboi).—(*Barrow.*)

DASHT-I-TAÚS—LAT. 36° 23', LONG. 73° 23'; ELEV. 8,300'.

A level alluvial plain about 3 miles long on 1 broad on the right bank of the Yasin river and just north of the Nasbúr stream. On it are the traces of a fortified town, while the remains of irrigation channels show the place was once cultivated. There would be no difficulty in again bringing this plain under cultivation, as it can easily be irrigated from the Nasbúr Gol. Should it ever be necessary to locate a force in Yasin, this would be the site for a cantonment.—(*Barrow.*)

DAYIN—LAT. 36° 22', LONG. 37° 54'; ELEV. 7,500'.

A small hamlet of 8 or 10 houses on the right bank of the Askúman river opposite Chatorkand. From here there is a road to the Yasin valley by the Asumbar ravine (*q. v.*) Manduri in the Yasin Valley is two long marches distant. As there is no bridge across the Ashkúman river, the place is unapproachable in summer except by swimming.—(*Sepoy Surveyor Nawab Khán.*)

DIGIRI—LAT. 36° 4', LONG. 71° 25'; ELEV. 10,300'.

A small Kafir settlement on the Doráh Pass route, in Injgám between Gabar and Sháh Salím. It lies on the right bank of the Doráh stream. The Kafirs who dwell here are Bashgalis who were driven out of the Arnawai Valley of Kafiristán a few years ago. The colony only consists of about half a dozen families, who lead a miserable existence, as millet is the only grain that will grow on their lands, Digiri is the highest habitation in Injgám. There are no trees here.—(*Barrow.*)

DIZG—LAT. 36° 28', LONG. 72° 45'; ELEV. 8,400'.

A large village in Yárxhún Páin on the right bank of the river, and some little distance from it at the top of a great fan. It contains probably 40 or 50 houses. It stands near the entrance to the Khút Pass. Two miles below Dizg there is a rope bridge across the Yárxhún river.—(*Barrow.*)

DONICH—LAT. 36° 35', LONG. 72° 53'; ELEV. 8,750'.

A small hamlet in Yárxhún Bálá on the left bank of the river. It is situated on a plateau a hundred feet or more above the river. A mile below Donich there is a rope bridge across the Yárxhún river.—(*Barrow.*)

DORAH PASS—LAT $36^{\circ} 7'$, LONG.; $71^{\circ} 18'$; ELEV. 14,800.'

A pass over the Hindú Kúsh between Chitrál and Zailbák, in Badakhshan, so called from the fact of two roads diverging from it, one south to the Siáh-Push country, the other northwards to Zaibak. The Doráh Pass is practicable for laden animals, in summer, at all events for five months (June to October) while for men on foot it is open for 2 or 3 months longer.

McNair in his recently printed confidential report says, "I can safely pronounce it to be the easiest of all the routes leading northwards from Chitrál, especially when the feasibility of procuring supplies *en route* is taken into consideration.

This opinion is absolutely correct. Now that all the passes have been explored, there can be no question that the Dorah is out and away the best route between Chitrál and Badakhshán. It is regularly used by *kafilas* with laden mules and ponies, and might with moderate labour be made a practicable camel road. The one objection to this route is its exposure to Káfir raids, but of late years these have ceased owing to the increased power of the Mehtar of Chitrál. From Chitrál to Zebak is about 82 miles or 8 marches as follows:—

						Miles.
1. Shogoth	...	...	...	...	...	13
2. Drúshp	...	...	...	...	...	11
3. Parzin	...	...	...	...	...	7
4. Shah Salím	...	...	...	...	...	10
5. Lake Dufferin or Hauz-i-Dorah	...	...	...	...	...	9
6. Gogardasht	...	...	...	...	...	} 32
7. Sanglich	...	...	...	...	...
7. Zebak	...	...	...	...	...
Total						82

A detailed description of these stages will be found in the Route Book (Part III). Generally speaking, the pass may, considering its elevation, be termed an easy one. West of Parabek there are no difficulties to speak of for laden animals and in the last $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the only steep portion of the road, the aggregate ascent is only 5,500', or less than 650', a mile which gives an average gradient of $\frac{1}{4}$. In ascending the pass a horseman need never dismount. In fact all the difficulties of the Doráh route lie between Parabek and Chitrál and these are difficulties which might easily be remedied with a little labour, as it is only for want of bridging scarping and smoothing that the road is a bad one. On the northern side the descent is stony and in parts very steep. During the summer months, in fact as late as the end of September snow is only met with just at the crest.

From Chitrál to the *Kotal* the Doráh route lies up the valley of the Lútkú river (*q.v.*) and to within a mile or two of the crest it may be defined as a defile between high bare rocky mountains. From Lake Dufferin to Zebak the route lies down the Sanglich branch of the Kokcha river, through a similar defile.

To save the trouble of reference the following extract is here given descriptive of the stage between Sháh Salím and Lake Dufferin.

"Just beyond Sháh Salím ford the Uni stream up which there is said to be a path turning the Doráh. The ascent now commences in earnest. It is not very steep except here and there, and though the path is a rough one, it is perfectly practicable for laden animals. At 1 mile pass a camping

ground known as Karonez beyond which firewood is very scarce. At $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively pass the mouths of the Artzú and Ustich Valleys on the opposite right side of the river. Up these two valleys there are footpaths to Ahmed Dewána in Kafiristán. At 6 miles reach the *kotal* (14,800') the last two miles being very stony. In summer the pass is free from snow. The descent is very stony but the ground is open and the gradients not too steep for laden animals. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the crest cross a shallow torrent which flows down to the Hauz-i-Doráh, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond there is a very steep descent to the lake which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad. There is room to encamp here but forage and firewood are scarce."

As regards the military aspect of the Doráh route, there can be little doubt that it is *the only one* likely to be used for hostile purposes. It is, however, a route easily defended. The passage of an enemy might be disputed at several points. (1) At the crest itself, but this position might be locally turned by the footpath which comes down the Uni valley, it would also be a difficult position in which to retain a force on account of the want of wood and forage and the extreme cold to which a force there posted would be exposed. (2) At the eastern end of the Parabek plain a very strong natural position offering many advantages, but liable to be turned strategically by the Arkari group of passes. (3) At Shogoth a remarkably strong position which cannot be turned either strategically or tactically, and which in my opinion is by far the best (*vide* Shogoth). (4) At the junction of the Lútkú and Chitrál rivers, a strong position, but one in which defeat would be ruinous and which can be turned by the Awi Gol.—(*McNair, Barrow*)

DRÁSAN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 20'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 51' 30''$; ELEV. 6,850'.

A fort on the right bank of the river in Múrikho of Chitrál. It is the residence of the governor of Múrikho, who at the present time (1885) is Afzal-úl-Múlk one of the Mehtar's sons. The fort is of the usual type a square mud and rubble structure with towers at the angles. There is no village called Drásan, but there are over a dozen small hamlets round it within say two miles which may be included in the township of Drásan such as:—Wariún, Torigrám, Karath, Sarath, Yúndel, Awarókh, Shtari, &c., which together contain nearly 300 houses. There is a good deal of level ground about Drásan, and supplies are plentiful. About a mile above Drásan a bridge crosses the river.—(*Barrow*.)

DRÁSAN (DISTRICT)—

One of the political divisions of Chitrál. It includes Múrikho and Tirich (*q.v.*). It is at present governed by Afzal-úl-Múlk, who is also governor of the Mastúj district. The population of the district may be estimated at 6,500 souls.—(*Barrow*.)

DRÓSH (DARÚSH)—LAT. $35^{\circ} 34'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 51'$; ELEV. 4,475'.

A fort and village in Chitrál which is the capital of the Drósh district. It is situated on the left bank of the Chitrál river about 27 miles below Chitrál.

Drósh appears to have once been the capital of Chitrál, and was then probably a larger place. Raverty speaks of it as a town with 10,000 inhabitants, and says. "All the chief men of the country have dwellings of considerable size in the capital, where they are expected chiefly to reside. Merchants and artizans also dwell almost exclusively at Darúsh. It is now

(1885) merely a large scattered village of about 800 houses and a fort about 40 yards square with square towers at the angles. It is built of mud and stone. Cultivation is very extensive, water is abundant and fruit trees grow in profusion. There is plenty of open ground for encamping and both forage and firewood can be obtained in abundance. At Drósh, there is a substantial wooden bridge across the river but as it only consists of two beams, it is not practicable for horses. It might be easily improved. The fort is the residence of Sháh-i-Múlk, governor of the district.—(*Raverty, Barrow.*)

DRÓSH, OR DARÚSH (DISTRICT)—

The southern division of Chitrál. It extends from Topkhána-i-Kesú to the Asmar border. Its eastern boundary being the Lowarai range, and its western the mountains of Kafiristán and Kaláshgúm. The district is governed by Sháh-i-Múlk one of the Mehtar's sons, a well educated man, who has considerable influence in Dír, Asmár and Bajawar. The southern portion of the district, that is to say, from Núrání to Bailám, is held in *jagír* by Amír-i-Múlk, a son of the Mehtar, by a daughter of the Khán of Asmár. The hill sides in the Drósh district are well clothed with wood and present a pleasing contrast to the bare mountains met with elsewhere in Chitrál. The population of the whole district has been estimated at 6,000 souls. Each house has to furnish a fighting man armed with matchlock or bow, so that the district can turn out over a thousand fighting men. Two crops of wheat are annually raised in the district. Cotton also is grown in small quantities. Timber is exported from the district, being floated down to Nowshera. Cattle and sheep are comparatively scarce. The principal place, in fact the only large one, is Drósh (*q.v.*) There are, however, two miserable forts at Kalkatak and Naghar. The roads throughout this district are infested by Káfirs. The only bridge across the Chitrál river is that at Drósh.—(*Barrow, McNair.*)

DRUSHP—LAT. 35° 59', LONG. 71° 38'; ELEV. 7,000'.

A village in Injgám (*q.v.*), on the left bank of the Lútkú river, about 24 miles above Chitrál on the Doráh Pass route. It is the residence of Muríd Dastgír, the governor of Injgám who lives in an insignificant sort of fort, a square building of about 40 yards side with one tower on the west face. The village contains about 60 houses, and in the Murdán valley behind the fort there is a good deal of cultivation. Fruit trees are common. Up the Murdán valley there is a difficult route leading to the Agram Pass. Drúshp is usually made the second stage from Chitrál to the Doráh. There is ample room for encamping here and firewood is procurable. At Drúshp the Lútkú river is crossed by a bridge 60' long and 3' broad. A mile beyond are some hot springs "*vide*" Izh.—(*Barrow.*)

DUIAN—LAT. 35° 31', LONG. 74° 41'; ELEV. 8,500'.

A small fortified hamlet in the Astor valley on the old Hatú Pír road which it was built to protect from Chilási raids. The fortifications consist only of two towers built of rubble mud and timber, which are held by a garrison of 50 sepoy. Water from a stream which irrigates the terraced fields around it. Forage and firewood abundant on the hill sides above.—(*Barrow.*)

DUMAN—LAT. 36° 20' 30", LONG. 73° 24' 0"; ELEV. 8,100'.

A small village in Yasín, about 2 miles below Yasín fort on the right bank of the river. It consists of about 50 houses inhabited chiefly by Dúms.

There is a great profusion of fruit trees, chiefly apricot, about the village. A mile below Dumán there is a bridge about 20 yards long and 4' wide across the river.—(*The Mullah, Barrow.*)

DUMS—

A Dárd caste who correspond to the low-castes of India and Kashmír. They are musicians, blacksmiths, and leather-workers, and are found throughout the Dárd countries. They appear to be most numerous in Yasín, Nágár and Chilás, in which latter place they form a sixth of the population. A number of Dúms are always in attendance on *Mehtars*, *Rás*, and other Dárd chiefs in order to play at dances, at the National game of *ghal* or polo and to welcome visitors of note.—(*The Mullah, Biddulph.*)

E

EMIR DIL—LAT. 36° 2', LONG. 71° 28'; ELEV. 8,90'.

A small hamlet on a knoll in the valley leading up to the Doráh Pass, about two miles below Gabar. It is a miserable place devoid of trees. It lies opposite the Gao Dara, a path way leading into Kafiristan.—(*Barrow.*)

G

GABAR—LAT. 36° 3', LONG. 71° 27'; ELEV. 9,200'.

A Chitráli Fort on the Doráh Pass route about 37 miles from Chitrál and 9 miles from the Doráh Kotal. There is no village and the fort which lies on the left bank of the river was only built about 1880, as a protection against Kafir raids from the Zidig Pass. The fort is a square mud and boulder structure about 50 yards square with towers at the angles. It lies just opposite the mouth of the Zidig Pass. The valley about here is quite level for a couple of miles, and covered with low jungle of willow and birch.—(*Barrow.*)

GAIRAT—LAT. 35° 40', LONG. 71° 48'; ELEV. 4,650.

A small village on the left bank of the Chitrál river opposite the mouth of the Barír Gol. It is situated on a plateau like promontory 100' or more above the river. It contains about 20 houses and is the private property of Bahrám one of the sons of the Mehtar. It was formerly a *Jagir* of the present Khán of Dir inherited from his mother a Chitrál Princess, but was bought by Bahram. Gairat is also known as Bibi Kala or Chargi-kot.—(*Barrow.*)

GAKUCH—LAT. 36° 10', LONG. 73° 50'; ELEV. 7,200'.

A village fort in Puniál on the right bank of the Gilgit river. It stands on a knob of rock about a mile from the river and 700' above it. This knob crops out of the stony plateau lying between the mountains and the cliffs which hem in the river. There is a considerable amount of cultivation about Gákuch, and fruit trees especially the apricot, are abundant. The poplar is also a common tree, Gakuch is a cold windy place where snow lies for about three months, only one crop is raised here. The place contains 700 or 800 inhabitants who all dwell within the fort, as the place is exposed to raids. Gakuch is 4 stages, about 40 miles from Gilgit, with which it is connected by an execrable road. The position might easily be made very strong, and it is an important one, as it overlooks the Ashkúman Valley,

and thus commands both routes from Yasin. The fort is a strong one and contains a spring within its walls.

It is the residence of Raja Afiat Khán whose jurisdiction extends from Hupar to Gurjúr. He receives a subsidy of Rs. 40 per mensem from the Kashmír Durbar. He is married to the foster sister of Raja Akbar Khán of Cher Kila (*Drew, Biddulph.—(Barrow).*)

GANGALWAT PASS—LAT. (?), LONG. 71° 35'; ELEV. 1,400' (?).

A pass leading from Rúmbár in Kaláshgúm of Chitrál to Luddeh in Kasfiristan. This route is not practicable for horses.—(*Barrow.*)

GARKUSHI—LAT. 36° 41' 30'', LONG. 73° 27'; ELEV. 9,750'.

A *Banda* of Darkot on a narrow plateau on the right bank of the Darkot stream about a mile north of the Darband-i-Darkot (*q.v.*). Here there is a little cultivation (barley) and good pasturage. Birch trees are here plentiful and on account of the firewood thus afforded, this is usually made a halting place between Darkot and Baroghil.—(*Barrow.*)

GARM CHASHMA—

As this means simply "hot spring," the name is applied to every place where hot springs exist. There are four, if not, more places in the territories of the Mehtar, where such springs exist.

- (1) At Sháh Salím (*q.v.*) on the Doráh pass a road from Chitrál.
- (2) A mile or so above Drúshp on the same road (*vide* "Izh").
- (3) In the Yarkhún valley on the left bank just above the mouth of the Koksín river. This is not a very hot spring, and one can bathe in it with comfort. A sort of basin of rocks about 10' in diameter has been formed for that purpose at the spot where it gushes out. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur. Its temperature is probably about 90°.
- (4) To the left of the road and about 300' below it, half way between Yarkúshi and the Darkot Kotal. This spring is so hot that one can scarcely bear ones finger in it.—(*Barrow.*)

GARTIGUL PASS—LAT. 36° 23', LONG. 72° 13'; ELEV. 12,820'.

A pass leading from Drasán in Múrikho of Chitrál to the Tirich valley. It is practicable for laden animals. Starting from Drasán, the road goes up the glen on the north side of the fort, past several hamlets. At 3 miles it reaches the open hill side, which it ascends by an easy gradient the ground being free from rocks and soft going. At 6 miles reach the crest which is about a hundred yards broad, and flat. From the crest there is a steep descent of about 3½ miles to the village of Waring in the Tirich valley (Elev. 9,000'). Although horses can be taken by this route, they never are, as they are of no use in the upper part of the Tirich valley.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bapú Jádú.*)

GASHT—LAT. 36° 12', LONG. 72° 30'; ELEV. 8,500'.

A village in the Lásópúr valley of Dárdistán on the left bank of the river. It consists of two hamlets about half a mile apart, the lower one being much the larger. The two together contain about 50 houses. About a mile below Gasht there is a low isolated knoll which blocks the view down the valley and forms an excellent defensive positions.—(*Barrow.*)

GAZAN—LAT. 36° 36', LONG. 72° 58'; ELEV. 8,990'.

The highest inhabited village in Mastúj or Kashkár Bálá. It is situated about 2 miles up the Gazan river.

The Mullah gives the following account of it: "The first village met with on the Yasín route is Gazan, at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the road keeps to the river's edge on the left bank, and is difficult for horses during summer, when the water is high, but easy enough during winter. Gazan is in the Yárhún District, and consists of 20 houses. Owing to the severity of the weather, the people leave it during winter for localities on the Yárhún or Mastúj River. Wheat and barley are grown, and the apricot is about the only fruit to be had. The mountain slopes on either side are grassy, but have only a stunted tree growth."

There is a bridge across the river at Gazan which is 12 paces long.—(*The Mullah, McNair.*)

GENDAI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 18'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 26'$; ELEV. 7,800'.

A small village in Yasín on the left bank of the river; it consists of about a dozen houses with a profusion of fruit trees about the village. It is the lowest inhabited place in the Yasín valley. The road from it to Roshan is not practicable for beasts of burden which must be taken *viá* Gupis, and in summer *viá* Khalti.—(*Barrow.*)

GHIZAR OR SHINAR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 11'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 52'$; ELEV. 10,000'.

A village in the Ghizar valley of Dárdistán. It is a straggling place with about 80 or 100 houses in all. There is also a miserable fort, well situated however on the top of a rock in the centre of the valley. The village lies on the north side of the valley. The river spreads out into innumerable channels just above the fort, and the whole centre of the valley is marsh land covered with low jungle. Opposite Ghizar the Ushu nadi joins the main river. The only language spoken at Ghizar is Khovar. The Hákim of the Ghizar sub-district (*q.v.*) lives here. Ghizar is surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, and is evidently an old lake bed which the river now enters by a narrow gorge. Shivar is the Shin name for the place.—(*Barrow.*)

GHIZAR—

A river in Dárdistán, which rises in the mountains south-east of the Shandúr lake and after an easterly course of 70 miles or so falls into the Yasín or Wárhigúm river near Gúpis. In the upper part of its course, *i.e.*, above Terú, the hills are fairly open, the valley being about half a mile wide, and there is a considerable amount of grazing ground, and low jungle in the river bed. Below Terú it enters a narrow gorge, from which it enters the ancient lake bed in which Ghizar is situated. Leaving this, it flows through another gorge and enters the Pandár lake. From the lake to its junction with the Yasín river, it flows in what is practically a narrow defile between stupendous rocky mountains.

The principal tributaries of the Ghizar river are the stream from the Shandúr lake, the Chamarkand stream, the Chakawat, the Ushu—a very large stream, the Barkúti, the Chashi, the Bahutar, and the Balti. The chief villages along its banks are Terú, Ghizar, Andarp, Barkúti, Chashi, Kasham, Pingal, Dahimal, Khalti, Jinjrot. The road lies along its left bank as far as Ghizar, below Ghizar it is on the right bank. Below Pingal this road is extremely bad, but still it is used by laden animals. The river is crossed by rope-bridges at Pingal and Khalti, there is also a wooden bridge just below Ghizar. In winter there are temporary wooden bridges erected below Jinjrot, and at one or two other places. Wood is very scarce in the valley of this river, except at Langar, Ghizar, and Dahimal.

In the villages there are fruit trees and poplars, but on the mountain sides nothing but a few stunted, junipers. The elevation of the valley varies from 12,000 to 7,300.—(*Barrow*.)

GHIZAR DISTRICT—

The whole of the Ghizar valley, as far down as Pingal, is included in the Ghizar district, which is subordinate to the Governor of Mastúj, the district of Ghizar is under a Hákim, the present (1885) man being Rahmatúla Khán. Khowar or Chitráli is the language spoken throughout the district. The principal villages in the district are Terú, Ghizar, Andarp, Barkúti Chasbi. The total population is probably under 3,000.—(*Barrow*).

A district of Dardistán, of which the chief fort and village are situated on the right bank of the Gilgit River, 24 miles above the Indus. It combines the advantages of a central position, a good climate, and a considerable extent of fertile land. It appears from ancient times to have been the seat of a succession of rulers, who, to a greater or less degree, exercised authority over the surrounding valleys and states.

“The ancient name of the place was Sargín. Later, the name of Gilit was given to it, and this has been changed to Gilit by the Sikh and Dógra conquerors; but among the inhabitants it is still known as Gilit or Sargin-Gilit. Its identity with the Gahalata of ancient Sanskrit literature has been suggested. A few remains still exist of ancient stone buildings, apparently of the same description as the Martund and Pandrethan temples in Kashmír. Their presence indicates that a considerable amount of wealth and scientific skill must once have existed in this remote valley, of which not even the tradition has survived.

“The settled population of the Gilgit district, which is very mixed, amounts to about 4,500 persons. The language spoken is Shína, though the Shíns are numerically inferior to the rest of the population. The Gilgit pronunciation of Shína is supposed to be more refined than the dialects spoken in neighbouring valleys, but of late it has received a large infusion of Kashmíri, Dogri, Hindustáni, and Punjábí expressions. The former rulers had the title of Rá, and there is reason to suppose that they were at one time Hindús, but for the last five centuries and a half they have been Mahomedans. The names of the Hindú Rás have been lost, with the exception of the last of their number, Shiri Badutt. Tradition relates that he was killed by a Mahomedan adventurer, who married his daughter and founded a new dynasty, since called Trakháné, from a celebrated Rá named Trakhán, who reigned about the commencement of the fourteenth century. The previous rulers, of whom Shiri Badutt was the last, were called Shabreis. The present Rá of Gilgit, Alidád Khán, belongs properly to the ruling family of Nágár, but was installed as representative of the Trakhané on account of his descent from that family through his mother, on the failure for the second time of direct male heirs.

“The population must have been at one time at least six or seven times as numerous as it is at present. High on the mountain sides, up to an elevation of 10,000 feet, wherever the presence of water and the contour of the hill-side permit, the ground is terraced and levelled, showing that it was once cultivated; but many generations have passed since its cultivation was abandoned. The period of greatest prosperity was probably under the Shín Rás, whose rule seems to have been peaceable and settled. The whole population, from the Rá to his poorest subject, lived entirely by agriculture. According to tradition, Shiri Badutt's rule extended over Chitrál, Yasín

Tángir, Dárel, Chilás, Gor, Astor, Hunzá, Nágár, and Haramosh, all of which were probably held by tributary princes of the same family. The first decline of prosperity was due apparently to the introduction of Mahomedanism, by which the Shín kingdom was broken up into a number of small independent states, which, from that date, commenced to make periodical wars with one another; but the final blow to the prosperity of the country was administered by the establishment of a warlike ruling race in Yasín, three centuries later.

"A glance at the map will show that Gilgit is situated in the centre of the most mountainous region of the Himalayas. Nowhere else in the world, probably, is there to be found so great a number of deep valleys and lofty mountains in so small a compass. Within a radius of 65 miles from Gilgit the survey maps show, amidst innumerable smaller peaks, eleven varying from 18,000 to 20,000 feet, seven from 20,000 feet, to 22,000 feet, six from 22,000 to 24,000 feet, and 8 from 24,000 to 26,000 feet; while half of the tract thus included still remains to be surveyed.

"From Gilgit mountain roads radiate into all the surrounding valleys; and it is easy to see how favourable is its position for the establishment of the head-quarters of a confederacy of small states. The lofty mountains around it, though barren and rocky at their bases, are covered with verdure higher up; and everywhere above 7,000 feet are thick fine forests, grassy glades, deep glens, and running streams, of which a view of the mountains from below gives little promise. Here the wild goat (*C. Falconeri*) roams in great numbers almost undisturbed, his chief foes being the snow ounce (*P. Uncia*), and the wild dog (*C. Kutilans*), of which packs are sometimes seen. In winter, when forced down to lower ground by the snow, a few fall victims to village matchlocks; but the number thus slain is few, as the Dárds are not keen hunters. Above the forest, where innumerable peaks tower up in their panoply of eternal snow and glacier, ibex (*C. Sibirica*) are found in great numbers. The solitudes which they share with the red bear (*U. Isabellinus*), and the snow cock (*T. Himalayanus*), are rarely disturbed by the hunter's voice. On the lower and more barren hills, below the forest, are to be found numerous flocks of the wild sheep. At an elevation of 11,000 feet wild onions grow in great profusion."

The principal difficulty in communication in the country round Gilgit is caused by the rivers, which in winter are shrunk to small dimensions, but with the melting of the snows become impassable torrents, bringing down tons of soil in their turbid waters. Many of the streams are rich in gold, specially those flowing from the great Rákípúsh Mountain. Gold-washing is only practised in winter, and then only by the poorest of the population, though, even with the rude apparatus employed, it is sometimes very remunerative. The gold is of fair quality, the best being 20 carats. The vegetable products are wheat, barley, maize, millet, buckwheat, pulse, rice (in Gilgit village only), rape, and cotton: of fruits, mulberry, peach, apricot, grape, apple, quince, pear, pomegranate, anab or sarshing, and melons. Silk is fabricated, but in very small quantities.

The district of Gilgit may be said to be about 40 miles long, and that part of it in which lies the fort is from 1 to 3 miles wide. It is bounded on each side by steep rocky mountains.

The valley itself contains stony alluvial plateaux of various forms, and various level above the river. The greater part of this tract is arid and barren, but, as usual, at the mouth of each ravine is a cultivated space.

The line of mountains on the south-west side of the valley is divided most regularly by these ravines. On the north-east the mountains are of enormous size. In front of each ravine on that side too, is the widespread alluvial fan with a portion of it watered and cultivated.

The Gilgit province is divided for administrative purposes into *Ilákas* or as we should call them in India *tehsils*. These *Ilákas* are Bargú, Gilgit, Nomal, Bagrot, and Sai, each of which is described separately. Practically though, there is very little administration, and what there is is concentrated in the hands of the governor of Gilgit.

The history of Gilgit—that is its reliable history—does not go back further than the commencement of the present century, when it was conquered by the Yasínis under Sulímán Sháh Khúshwaktia. Azad Khán of Payál, or Puniál, displaced the Yasínis, and Tahir Sháh of the Nagar family overturned the Payál *ráj*. Tahir left Gilgit to his son Sikandar Khán, who was ousted by Gauhar Amán of Yasín about 1841. Thereupon Karím Khán, brother of Sikandar Khán, sought aid from the governor of Kashmír, who, with the sanction of the Lahore Durbár, sent a force of 1,000 men under Nathu Sháh to assist him. In the meanwhile Sikandar Khán had been murdered; so Nathú Sháh, feeling doubtful of success, sent for reinforcements. When these arrived he assaulted the fort and took it by storm. Gauhar Amán, on hearing of this, fled precipitately to Mastúj.

Karím Khán, brother of Sikandar, was allowed by the Sikh government to succeed to the *raj*, but Nathú Sháh was appointed military governor of Gilgit with a force of about a thousand men to protect the Rájá, who on his side was bound to pay a tribute of 1,500 *kharwars* of grain. For the next few years the country enjoyed rest. In 1848 Isa Bahádur of Puniál, a step-brother of Gauhar Amán, took refuge in Kashmír territory from the hostility of his step-brother. The Kashmír Durbár refused to give him up, and Gauhar Amán, encouraged by the disaffected state of the Gilgit garrison, which had not been paid for a couple of years, invaded Gilgit territory. The people of Hunzá and Nagar apparently joined in this invasion, pillaging five villages. To repel this attack the Kashmír Durbár sent a reinforcement of 2,000 men with 4 guns under Nathú Sháh. This force advanced up the Hunzá Valley, but, falling into an ambuscade, was totally defeated, both Nathú Sháh and Karím Khán being slain. Gilgit again fell into the hands of Gauhar Amán, but was shortly afterwards retaken by another force from Kashmír. In 1852, however, the Gilgitis, tired of Sikh oppression, called the Yasínis and other tribes to their aid, and, rising in revolt, drove the Kashmír troops out of the valley with a loss of 1,500 men. Thus, for the third time, Gauhar Amán became master of Gilgit. In 1856 Gilgit was recaptured by the Sikh troops, and Isa Bahádur of Puniál appointed Thanadar. But in the following year Gauhar Amán once more took the place. The Indian Mutiny and other matters now fully occupied the attention of Guláb Singh, and it was not till 1860 that his son Ranbír Singh sent a force to recover the country. Gauhar Amán suddenly dying, the fort was taken without much difficulty. The Dogras followed up their victory by going as far as Yasín, which they held for a few days and then abandoned. In 1863 some messengers of the Mahárája, having been robbed and imprisoned by Múlk Amán, the son and successor of Gauhar Amán, another expedition was sent against Yasín. The Yasínis were defeated and tribute exacted.

In 1866 Hunzá was attacked by the Dogras in alliance with Nagar, but owing to the treachery of the latter State, the attack completely failed. A general alliance against the Dogras seems now to have been formed by Chitrál, Yasín, Tángír, Dárel, and Hunzá, and all Puniál was wrested from them. Gilgit was then besieged, but the garrison, 2,500 strong, held out successfully till reinforced. As a punishment for this conduct, an expedition was sent into Dárel by the Chonchar and Dodargali passes, which dictated terms to the Dárelis. Since then Dárel has paid a small tribute to the Mahárája. In 1867 the allies were driven out of Puniál, and Isa Bahádúr reinstated. Two years later the Hunzá people made a raid on Nomal, and carried off all its inhabitants; but diplomacy arranged a compromise, and the *Thum* of Hunzá consented to yield allegiance and pay yearly tribute (*vide* "Hunzá"). From 1867 to 1880 the history of Gilgit may be characterised as uneventful. In 1876 Captain Biddulph was sent on a mission to Gilgit and Hunzá, and in the following year he was appointed Resident at Gilgit. This arrangement lasted till 1880. In September of that year Pahlwán, the then ruler of Yasín attacked and occupied the Cher Kila fort. Major Biddulph thereupon sent word to Government, and himself made arrangements to repel Pahlwán Bahádúr. Pahlwán, however, suddenly withdrew in order to meet an attack on Yasín which the Mehtar of Chitrál took this opportunity of making. The Government of India shortly afterwards thought it advisable to withdraw their representative. Since Pahlwán's invasion the condition of Gilgit has been perfectly tranquil. In one of his reports Biddulph says:

"Whatever the faults and shortcomings of Kashmír rule may be, when judged by a European standard, it has undoubtedly conferred on this part of the country an amount of prosperity and security which could not have been attained under the Kúshwakté family, in whose grasp it would otherwise have remained. Freedom from the liability to be sold as slaves alone out-weighs the disadvantage of being ruled by men of a different faith. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that, of the inhabitants of Gilgit over 40 years of age, nearly half have passed some portion of their lives in slavery. There is not a family of which one or more of their members have not been lost in this way.

"By a wise policy the Mahárája's rule has become exceedingly popular, and the inhabitants contrast their present flourishing condition and immunity from slavery with the state of their neighbours, and the recollections of the oppression they suffered under Gauhar Amán."

This is true except as regards the exceeding popularity of the Máhárája's rule. It is simply accepted as a *Pis aller*. Revenue is raised in the shape of grain for the garrison. The people are also bound to furnish personal service according to the number of houses, which it is believed is nearly a thousand, every one of which can boast of a matchlock. In this way about six or seven hundred men are actually employed in various duties, such as patrolling roads, guarding ports, and conveying supplies.

The condition of the regular troops in the valley, was, during the first years of occupation very bad, and service in Gilgit was most unpopular amongst the Dogra troops. The arduous nature of the service, the separation from their families, and the nature of the climate, all tended to this result. In those days the troops were entirely dependent on Kashmír for supplies, and it took some time to make the Gilgitis understand that they would get a fair price for the surplus food raised by them. Now the

system is well established, and the garrison is fed from the produce of the valley. The garrisons of Búnjī, Astor, and other posts west of the Indus are still almost entirely sustained on rice grown in Kashmir. The carriage of this is a heavy tax on the Kashmir treasury, and altogether the occupation of Gilgit costs about £7,000 per annum.

Colonel Tanner makes the following remarks regarding the vegetation round about Gilgit: "The pencil cedar I have found continuously from 14,400 feet down to 6,000 feet. At Molcha, 8,000 feet above the sea, near Minawar, I found one specimen with a girth of 30 feet. The *Pinus excelsa* has a more limited range, as it grows only between 9,500 and 12,000 feet. The deodar does not grow in Gilgit. The edible pine, or *chilgoza*, grows in Astor. It is also found round Chaprot, and thick forests of it grow just below Gor, and add greatly to the picturesque appearance of that settlement. Otherwise, the slopes, which are too dry to support other vegetation, would be brown and burnt up like all the low ranges round Gilgit below 9,000 feet. The *chilgoza* may be said to extend from 7,000 feet to nearly 10,000. The birch is very common throughout Gilgit and grows as high up as 12,500 feet. The upper limit of vegetation around Gilgit is pretty constant at 16,200 feet, where, in favourable situations, a few hardy flowers and coarse grass may be met with. Above this the rocks are stained with lichens.

Beside the trees above mentioned, the tamarisk appears to thrive well in the barren valleys of Gilgit up to 6,000 feet. There are no oaks in this region, and the wild olive is rare, the slopes which elsewhere are covered with these trees here sprinkled with that detestable plant, the wormwood, which ranges from 5,500 feet up to 11,000 feet.

In the narrow vegetation belt round Gilgit are many wild fruits. Wild strawberries abound, while wild raspberries, gooseberries, and black currants are also found.—(*Biddulph, Drew, Girdlestone, Laudit Manphól, Tanner, Barrow*).

GILGIT (FORT AND VILLAGE)—LAT. 35° 55', LONG. 74° 23'; ELEV. 4,890'.

Gilgit fort is a four-sided structure of about 100 yards side with a circular bastion at each corner, two square projections on the north face, and a central bastion on each of the other faces. In addition to the main work there is a hornwork on the west face, in which the greater part of the garrison is accommodated. This hornwork is about 90 yards long on each face. The entrance to the fort is on the south face by the central bastion. Within the fort there is a sort of keep, about 40 yards square, which contains the magazine and supplies for 6 months. A square tower overlooking the whole forms one corner of this keep. The north face of the fort is on the river bank, which is here a cliff about 40' high, the other three faces are surrounded by a ditch 3' or 4' deep which can be flooded on emergency. The outer walls of the fort are 28' high and where pierced by embrasures, namely at the bastions are 5' thick, the parapet walls are 2½ thick and are loopholed. The armament of the fort consists of—

3 brass mountain guns.

1 „ „ gun of position.

8 *sher-bachas*.

In 1885 the garrison consisted of 880 infantry and 80 artillery, the latter with about 400 of the infantry are quartered within the fort.

Gilgit fort, though a sort of Metz compared with the other forts in Dárdistán, is incapable of resisting an attack by an enemy armed with rifled artillery. It is completely commanded at a distance of 1,250 yards from the Barmas plateau which is 320 feet above the fort level. The precipitous mountain wall on the left bank of the river also completely overlooks it, and riflemen placed here would soon clear the parapets of its defenders. In 1871 the fort was partly destroyed by an earthquake, but has since been rebuilt. The village of Gilgit is on the right bank of the river, with the fort in its midst. Here the cultivated ground is not part of the fan of a side stream, but is a flat plain of river alluvium, 30 feet or 40 feet above the water. The cultivation covers 2 square miles or so, the irrigating water coming from the nearest side stream. The houses, which are flat-topped, are scattered over the plain in twos and threes among groups of fruit-trees. And there is no regular *bazar* or any large collection of houses. There are, however, a few shops close to the fort, which supply the wants of the garrison. The only other buildings of note are the bungalow built for Major Biddulph, and a small hospital for the use of the garrison. The population of Gilgit, exclusive of the garrison, is probably about 1,000, exclusive of the neighbouring hamlets of Khomar, Jútiál, Barmas, Naupúr, and Basin, which together contain about 400 more. The cultivated ground belonging to Gilgit proper extends for about 2½ miles along the river, and is from ¼ a mile to a mile in width. The irrigation channels are fed chiefly from the Kergáh river. The principal crops wheat, rice, and barley. Cotton too is largely grown. Grapes, apricots, and mulberies are the most common fruits. The soil is very good. As for climate there is no doubt that the place is healthy. The air is very dry and there is little or no rain. In winter the cold is never very great and snow seldom lies for more than a few hours. In summer the heat is great, owing to the bare rocky mountains on either side of the valley, still it is very bearable compared with the heat of northern India, perhaps, it may be best compared with Abbotabad. There is a telegraph station in the fort.—(*Barrow.*)

GILGIT (TEHSIL)—

The Gilgit *tehsil*, or *Ilaka* as the local authorities call it is a sub-district of the Gilgit province. Besides Gilgit proper, it embraces the villages of Minawar, Sakwar, Dainyár, Jútiál, Khomar, Barmas, Naupúr, Basin Bála Basín Páin and Hinzal. The total population is probably about 2,000.—(*Bakshi Mulraz.*)

GUJATTI—LAT. 36° 23' 30", LONG. 73° 24' 30"; ELEV. 8,400'.

A small village on the left bank of the Yasín river, about 2 miles above Yasín.—(*Barrow.*)

GÚLMATI—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV.

A pretty little village on the right bank of the Gilgit river. The place seems richly cultivated. Vines and other fruit trees are plentiful. From Gúlmati there is a road up the Gulmati ravine to Darel.—(*Barrow.*)

GUKRÍÍ—LAT. 36° 13', LONG. 72° 7'; ELEV. 8,250'.

A scattered village in Chitrál, situated about 2½ miles west of the river. It lies along the slopes of a deep ravine known as the Gukír Gol, and has the reputation of growing more corn than any place in Chitrál. Nevertheless it is a cheerless place with only poplars and a few stunted fruit trees

about it. It contains about 50 houses. The best road from Chitrál to Drásan lies through Gukir.—(*Barrow.*)

GULAND GOL—

A tributary of the Mastúj or Chitrál river, which joins that river on its left bank about a mile above Kogazí. The main road from Mastúj to Chitrál crosses this river, which in summer is unfordable. It is then crossed by a pole-bridge about 20 yards long and very shaky. The Guland Valley is about 26 miles long, and its general direction is south-west. This valley is of some strategical importance on account of the direct communication which it offers between Chitrál and the Sar Láspur valley. From Chitrál to Rahmán *viá* Mastúj, it is 7 marches, but by the Guland valley the distance may be done in 3 or 4 marches at most.

Kot Daffadar Mahamad Nawáz Khán surveyed this valley in September 1885, and gives the following account of it:

The Kotal was covered with snow, and snow lay all over the ground for the first six miles. At about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the valley a fine deodar forest commences. At 15 miles one reaches the hamlet of Skur (4 houses), while on the opposite (left) bank is Shamkán (6 houses). From Shamkán a road goes up a ravine to Madalash. There is another road to Madalash leading from the deodar forest about 5 miles above Shamkán. A mile below Skúr the road crosses to the left bank by a narrow bridge across which animals can with care be taken. Below this the road is very stony and bad. At about 21 miles a valley opens from the south in which there is a good deal of low jungle, at 23 miles Galand, a village of 30 houses surrounded by cultivation and fruit trees. Here the road crosses again to the right bank. Below Guland the valley becomes a gorge. In the last mile of this gorge the river has to be crossed and re-crossed 5 times.

Cattle can with care be taken across the bridges at these points, but they oscillate a good deal.

From the above account and from local evidence, it would appear that the road up the Guland village and down to Rahman is practicable for the ponies of the country, but not for ordinary Indian mules and ponies. At its mouth the valley presents the appearance of a narrow winding gorge bounded by precipitous bare cliffs hundreds of feet high nothing could indeed be wilder. At its mouth, the Guland Gol is about 5,500' above the sea.—(*Mahamad Nawaz Khán, Barrow.*)

GUPIS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 14'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 28'$; ELEV. 7,250'.

A village opposite the mouth of the Yasín valley. It stands in a mass of fruit trees. In winter the Yasín river is fordable close to the village. The inhabitants are Dangarikis, speaking the Shina dialect. There are about 15 or 20 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

GURIKOT—LAT. $35^{\circ} 17'$; LONG. $74^{\circ} 53'$; ELEV. 7,800'.

One of the principal villages in the Astor valley. It lies about 7 miles south of Astor on the left bank of the river. It consists of 2 or 3 hamlets which with their fields extend over more than a mile of ground. The so-called fort is a miserable *burj* of rubble and timber. The Polo ground offers a good camping ground.—(*Barrow.*)

GÚRJÚ OR GÚRJÚR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 10'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 54'$; ELEV. 6,400'.

A village fort in Puniál on the left bank of the Gilgit river, just below Gákúch. It contains about a hundred houses. About a mile above it there

is a rope bridge by which Gákúch may be reached. Above it to the north is the high hill, or mountain, known by the same name.

There is a considerable strip of cultivation above Gúrjú, stretching as far as the hamlet of Chilpi, 3 miles above Gúrjú.—(*Mahamad Shah, Barrow.*)

II

HANDÚR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 31' 30''$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 27'$; ELEV. 8,780'.

A scattered village of 20 or 30 houses on the right bank of the Yasín river, about 3 miles above Barkultí. Apricot and apple trees are abundant here. About a mile above Handúr the Yasín river is crossed by a shaky pole bridge about 25' long.—(*Barrow.*)

HARCHIN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 8'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 30' 30''$; ELEV. 9,250'.

A village on the right bank of the Sar Láspúr river in Dárdistán, about 13 miles above Mastúj fort. The place contains about 100 houses, and there is a considerable amount of cultivation, also a fair quantity of fruit trees. It is the largest village in the Láspúr valley. Just below it there is a bridge across the main river.—(*Barrow.*)

HARCHO—LAT. $35^{\circ} 27'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 50'$; ELEV. 7,700'.

A village on the left bank of the Astor river about 8 miles below Astor. It contains 20 or 30 houses and is the *jágír* of the Rája of Astor. The Harcho torrent, though only 2 or 3 feet deep, is almost impossible for animals to ford in summer, it is crossed by a bridge about 20' long.—(*Barrow.*)

HATÚ PÍR—LAT. $35^{\circ} 33'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 42' 30''$; ELEV. 10,254'.

A great spur from Nanga Parbat, which juts out northwards, and forms a sort of promontory between the Indus and Astor rivers. The road from Astor to Rámghat has to cross this spur, and this certainly is the worst part of the whole road to Gilgit. From the Astor river to the highest point which the road reaches is an ascent of quite 6,000 feet and the zigzag road is very steep and rough, the whole hill side being a mass of rock and shale. The descent takes laden animals about 3 hours, and the distance from the top to Rám Ghát is 5 or 6 miles. In summer nothing could be more trying than the ascent of this hill, as there is neither shade nor water *en route*. As may be supposed, from the summit a very fine view of the Indus Valley is obtainable. A new road has been made which runs along the lower slopes of the hill, but this it appears is seldom in a fit state for use as landslips frequently destroy it. If British troops ever have to use this route, efforts ought to be made to render it practicable before hand. The road shown in the map of 'Gilgit and Astor,' 1882, is the now disused 'new road.'—(*Barrow.*)

HAUZ-I-DORÁH—

Vide "Lake Dufferin."

HINZAL—LAT. $35^{\circ} 58'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 14' 30''$; ELEV. 5,150'.

A small hamlet on the left bank of the Gilgit river about 8 miles above that place. It only contains about 8 or 10 houses, but is usually made the first stage out of Gilgit.—(*Barrow.*)

HUÁLTI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 26'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 24' 30''$; ELEV. 8,100'.

A small village on the right bank of the Yasin river, just below the junction of the Tui.

HÚPAR—LAT. 36° 16', LONG. 73° 14'; ELEV. 6,448'.

A spot which marks the extreme north-western limit of the Máharája of Kashmir's dominions, and the boundary between Puniál and Yasin. It lies on the right bank of the Gilgit river. It is a convenient intermediate stage between Gákúch and Roshan, but the camping ground is narrow and confined. Húpar, being enclosed by high steep rocky hills, is intensely hot in summer. Good water from a stream which comes from the south. Up this stream, two or three thousand feet above Húpar, there are traces of a large settlement in times gone by. Just short of Húpar, on the Gákúch side there is a very difficult Pari which might easily be defended by a couple of hundred men against any number. *Vide* article "Hupar Pari."—(*Barrow.*)

HUPAR PARI—LAT. 36° 16', LONG. 73° 45'; ELEV.

A rocky spur on the right bank of the Gilgit river, between Gákúch and Roshan, and about a mile short of Hupar (*q. v.*) This is one of the most difficult places on the whole road between Gilgit and Chitral. At 7½ miles from Gákúch the road bifurcates, the lower path is fit only for men on foot and is in places very dangerous—clefts in the face of the rock have to be crossed by clambering up notched beams placed obliquely from wall to wall. This path winds along the cliffs at varying heights from the river level to 500' above it. The other path is just practicable for laden ponies but is very steep and rocky. It rises a good thousand feet above the river and goes over a shoulder of the cliff.—(*Barrow.*)

IMIT OR IRMAT—LAT. 36° 32' 30", LONG. 73° 55'; ELEV. 8,400'.

A village in the Karumbar or Ashkúman Valley of Dárdistán on the left bank of the Karumbar river. It contains about 40 or 50 houses, one-fourth of the inhabitants being Wakhi refugees who settled here in 1883. 4 or 5 miles above Imit is Bilihang, a summer village, the ground round which is cultivated by these Wakhís. From Gurjú to Imit the road is easy, except in summer when horses must be swum round projecting spurs in two places. Fourteen miles beyond Imit the route up the valley is closed by a glacier. This glacier a very uncertain one, and at times opens, when travellers may proceed, either to Kanjut by the Chilling route, or to Wakhán by the Ashkúman or Karumbar route. These two roads bifurcate about two marches above the glacier. Imit shows signs of a large extent of former cultivation.—(*Biddulph, Sepoy Surveyor Nawáb Khán.*)

INJGAM—

A district of Chitral, which is ruled (1885) by Murid Dasgír, one of the sons of the Mehtar. It is the most westerly district of Chitral, and comprises the valley of the Lútkú river and its tributaries west of Andarti (*q. v.*). The Injám district is of some political and military importance, as through it lies the route from Chitral to the Doráh. The principal place in it and the residence of the governor is Drúshp (*q. v.*). The only other forts in the district are Parabek and Gabar (*q. v.*). The upper part of the district, that between Barzín and the Doráh Kotal is barren, rocky, and desolate, and in fact almost uninhabited. It is known as Zágistán. Below this comes the Parabek plain (*q. v.*), with its fort and villages. Below this the valley is narrow, but villages and cultivation are met with at every mile or two till

Drúshp is reached. Between Drúshp and Andarti the only villages are Rúji, Múgh, and Muhgán. Of the tributary valleys the only two which are inhabited are Mardán and Bagúsht Gol. The total population of Injgám may be estimated at 3,000 souls. The inhabitants are mostly Manjánis, speaking the Yidgáh language and belonging to the Maulai or Rafizi sect. Fruit trees are common in the lower part of Injgám, and are found as far up as Barzin. Barley and millet are the principal grains.—(*Barrow.*)

IZH—LAT. 35° 59', LONG. 71° 36' 30"; ELEV. 7,100'.

A village in Injgám on the Doráh Pass route about 1½ miles above Drúshp. It lies on both banks of the Lútkú river, and is well wooded, with fruit trees. It contains about 40 houses, a bridge connects the two banks. Izh, on the south bank, lies at the mouth of a fine valley—the Bagúsht Gol (*q. v.*), up which is the route to the Shúi Pass (*q. v.*). ½ a mile east of Izh on the left bank are some famous hot springs. The water is led into a but in which there is a tank to receive it. The temperature of the water in this tank is about 110°.—(*Barrow.*)

J

JINDROT or **JINJAROT**—LAT. 36° 14', LONG. 73° 26' 30"; ELEV. 7,800'.

A village of about 15 houses near the right bank of the Ghizar river and about 300' above it. Its fields are irrigated by a stream from the south-west. There are a few fruit trees and good water, but it is not a pleasant stage being a windy place. The people speak the Shina dialect. In winter there is a bridge across the Ghizar river just below Jindrot, but in summer the only means of crossing is the rope bridge opposite Khalti.—(*Barrow.*)

JHOPU—LAT. 36° 35' 30", LONG. 72° 55' ELEV. 8,900'.

A village in Kashkar Bálá, which is the highest inhabited place in the main valley, with the exception of a tiny hamlet of 2 or 3 houses named Tirbút, about 10 miles further up. Jhopu is a treeless place of about 10 or 12 houses 1 mile above Jhopu the road to Gazan and the Tai Pass branches off.—(*Barrow.*)

JINJORET—LAT. 35° 32', LONG. 71° 49'; ELEV.

A village on the right bank of the Chitrál river just below Drós. The valley behind it, known as the Jinjoret Gol, is part of Kalashgúm, but Jinjoret itself is inhabited by a Mussulman population.—(*Barrow.*)

JOGHUR—LAT. 35° 49', LONG. 71° 50'; ELEV. 4,900'.

A village on the left bank of the Chitrál river a couple of miles below the Chitrál fort. It consists of two hamlets about a mile apart, the northern one of which is known as Dosha Khel. The two together contain about 140 houses. Joghúr is the *jagír* of the brothers Inayat, and Wafadar Khán, two leading *wazirs* in Chitrál. Opposite Joghúr there is a ford in winter time.—(*Barrow.*)

JUTIÁL—LAT. 35° 54', LONG. 74° 23'; ELEV. 5,300'.

A small hamlet in the Gilgit valley 2 miles east of Gilgit fort. It only contains about 16 houses, but it overlooks the whole of Gilgit and would be a good site for cantoning troops. It gets its water from the Khomar Nala. There are several water mills at Jutiál.—(*Barrow.*)

K

KACHEN PASS—LAT. 36° 47', LONG. 72° 30'; ELEV. .

A pass leading from Rích in Túríkho to Kíla Panjah in Wakhán. This pass has not been used for many years, the road up to it being closed by an impassable glacier. It is higher than the Uchli, and never could have had much to recommend it.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

KALA NAGHAR—LAT. 35° 28', LONG. 71° 47'; ELEV.

A village and fort on the right bank of the Chitrál river. The fort is situated on a low rocky knoll and presents a most picturesque appearance. There is a fair amount of cultivation, and the place probably contains about 20 or 30 houses. The inhabitants appear to be on good terms with the Kafirs.—(*Barrow.*)

KALA PANI—

A torrent which joins the Kamri Dara about 6 miles north of the *Kotal*. At the junction there is a very good encamping ground. Forage and firewood plentiful. The stream which is about 20' broad is roughly bridged. Although the Kála Páni is the lesser stream of the two the inhabitants apply the name Kála Páni to the whole valley down to its junction with the other main branch of the Astor Valley.—(*Barrow.*)

KALASHGUM—

The name of a district in Chitrál inhabited by a Kalásh Kafirs, who acknowledge the authority of the Mehtar and pay to him a small annual tribute. Kaláshgúm consists of 5 valleys, namely, Búmbarath, Rúmbúr, Barír, Urtzan, Shtúrgutz. The Jinjoret and Suwír ravines may also be added. As regards population McNair says "it does not exceed 7,000." I should, however, be surprised if it amounted to 3,000. There are two roads through Kaláshgúm into Kafiristán, *viz.*, the Shawal from Bumburath, and the Gangalwat from Rúmbúr, both are over 14,000' and neither are practicable for horses. There is also said to be a pith called the Zúnúr. Kaláshgúm is well wooded and the villages well stocked with fruit trees and vines.—(*McNair, Barrow.*)

KALASHIS—

A Kafir clan who were formerly slaves of the Bashgális but are now subject to Chitrál. The Kaláshis formerly occupied the whole Chitrál valley below Raishún but were gradually driven into their present narrow limits. The Fakír Mushkín of Chitrál are probably descendants of Kaláshis. At the present day there are also some few Mahamadan communities which are still called Kalásh, such, as that of Siwair. Probably their conversion has been made in comparatively modern times.

The Kaláshis are a very degraded branch of the Kafir race, and half of them are now Mahamadans. They refuse to eat domestic fowls or their eggs, nor will they touch beef or cow's milk. The prejudices are not shared by other Síahposh tribes. The Kaláshis wear similar tunics to the Bashgális (*q.v.*), but they are gradually adopting coarse cotton garments. The women do not wear the peculiar Bashgáli head-dress, but a sort of broad cap covered with cowrie shells and with lappets hanging down. It may be noted as showing the former subordinate position of the Kalásh Kafirs, that a Kam Kafir on his way to Chitrál walks into a Kalash village and claims his food, &c., as a matter of right.—(*Biddulph Barrow.*)

KALKATAK—LAT. 35° 31', LONG. 71° 49'; ELEV.

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river about 3½ miles below Dros. At Kalkatak there is a so-called fort which is more strictly speaking a rocky knoll crowned by a few wretched houses and crumbling walls. Mahamad Amín says the place contains 100 houses but this seems an exaggeration. There is here plenty of room for encamping, cultivation is fairly extensive while forage and wood are plentiful. The people here speak Chitrali among themselves, while below Kalkatak Chitrali is very little spoken,—(*Mahamad Amín, Barrow.*)

KAMRI—LAT. 34° 48', LONG. 74° 58'; ELEV. 13,160'.

A pass between the Búzil valley of Gurais and the Astor valley on the Kashmír-Gilgit road. After crossing the watershed the route follows the western branch of the Astor river through Rattú Chugúm. This route is practical for laden animals, and is shorter and, on the whole, easier than that by the Dorikun Pass (*q.v.*), but it is closed by snow for nearly six months, that is a few weeks longer than the other route.

In 1885 the pass was closed by snow till July, but the snow fall was abnormal. From Bangla in the Barzil valley there is a steep ascent of over 3,000' to the first ridge, the hill side being bare of trees, but clothed with luxuriant herbage. The road then winds in and out, up and down across the spurs from the Gatumi or Gctamara mountain to the crest of the Kamri ridge which is a well marked depression in the range, ¼ a mile from the crest the road descends by a zigzag down a steep ravine to the Kamri Dara. The pass is not a difficult one when clear of snow, but under snow it certainly is very difficult indeed. It is 61 miles from Gurais to Gurikot of Astor. In the Gilgit-Astor map this pass is given a second name, Rajdiangan, which is incorrect. At all events Kamri is the only name one hears.—(*Barrow.*)

KAMRI DARÁ—

A branch valley of the Astor valley of Kashmír, which may in fact be considered the main western branch of the Astor valley. It contains about 12 villages with a total estimated population of about 900 souls, all Dards speaking the Shina dialect. Both Súnis and Stías are represented, but intermarriage between the two sects is not allowed. The Súnis shave their heads, while the Stías wear their hair long. The men delight in polo and sport. Their arms comprise swords and matchlocks, and bows and arrows. There is no fruit in the valley, except the mulberry. Wheat and vegetables only are grown. The cold is extreme in winter and from December to March the people are confined to their houses. Wood and water are plentiful.

Above Rattú the valley generally speaking is fairly open with plenty of good forage, but below Rattú it gets confined by steep rocky mountain. The principal tributaries of the Kamri Dara are the Kála Páni, the Loia hola, the Mír Malik and the Rupal Nala.

The name Kamri Dara seems locally unknown and the inhabitants generally speak of the main river at the Kála Páni, the latter however at its junction is certainly the lesser stream of the two.—(*Ahmad Ali Khán, Barrow.*)

KARAL—LAT. 35° 42', LONG. 71° 45'; ELEV.

A broad fat topped cedar-clad hill at the end of the dividing spur between the Búmburath and Barir valleys in Kaláshgúm. Its general elevation is

about 8,000', and if the water-supply be sufficient, it would from its nature and situation form an admirable location for a force observing Chitrál generally, being within easy reach of both the Lowarai and Doráh passes.—(*Barrow.*)

KARUMBAR—

This apparently is the correct name for the main stream of the Ashkúman valley from the glacier above Imít to its mouth. But, as the valley is generally spoken of as the Ashkúman, all details are given under that head.—(*Barrow.*)

KARI—LAT. 35° 55', LONG 71° 54'; ELEV. 5,200'.

A village of 50 houses on the left bank of the Mastúj or Chitrál river, about half-way between Chitrál and the Guland Gol. Fruit trees are plentiful. Just beyond Kári on the road to Chitrál there is one of the most difficult and dangerous *Paris* or cliff paths to be found with even in these regions. Animals must be unladen when using it.—(*Barrow.*)

KASHAM—LATE 36° 10', LONG. 73° 51'; ELEV. 9,700' (?)

A hamlet of 10 houses on the left bank of the Ghizar river 2 or 3 miles below Chashi.—(*Barrow.*)

KASHUM—LAT. 36° 20', LONG. 72° 18'; ELEV.

A village in Múrikho of Chitrál about 2 miles north-east of Drásan fort. It is a scattered place containing about 150 houses.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bapú Jádú*)

KASHKAR *vide* CHITRÁL

A Pathán name often used to express the country better known to us as Chitrál. It is divided into two regions, the one to the north-east being known as Kashkár Bálá, or upper; the other to the south-west as Kashkár Páín, or lower. Upper Kashkár includes Mastúj and Yasín, and was formerly a separate and independent province, but has been of late brought under the rule of Amán-ul-Múlk, Mehtar or Bádsháh of Chitrál. Kashkár is sometimes confounded with Káshghar, a province of Chinese Tartary.—(*Barrow.*)

KASHKAR BALA—

A name often used to express that portion of the Chitrál dominions which was formerly under the sway of the Khúshwaktia family. It is essentially a Pathán designation, the Chitrális themselves do not use it much.

It comprises Ashkúman, Yasín and the lower part of the Ghizar valley under Sirdár Nizám-úl-múlk the Mastúj district, Sar Lásópúr and the upper part of the Ghizar valley under Afzal-úl-múlk. Each of these districts will be found described in their proper place. The total population of Kashkár Bálá is estimated at about 20,000 souls. The Mehtar calculates that it can furnish him with about 3,000 fighting men.—(*Barrow.*)

KASHKAR PAIN—

A Pathán designation for that portion of the Chitrál dominions which has always belonged to the Katuré family. It comprises every thing lying south-west of the Mastúj district.—(*Barrow.*)

KERGAH—

One of the principal feeders of the Gilgit river on its south side, entering that river between the two hamlets of Basín. The valley is so far

important that up it lies the only practicable route for horses between Gilgit and Darel. The pass at its head is known as the Chonchár. It is also the principal source of Gilgits wood supply. There are no villages in the valley, but at Jút there is a small Gújar settlement. Below Jút the valley is totally destitute of trees, a rock strewn ravine often bound by perpendicular cliffs several hundred feet high above which again tower the steep mountain slopes characteristic of these regions. Above Jút according to Hayward it is a beautiful Kashmír-like tract with green sward and forests of pine, dense willow-gróves lining the stream. Above this comes a grass country. At the head of the valley, where vegetation ceases, the rugged hill-sides and the path itself are strewn with piles of splintered rock. From the summit of the pass (14,000) a rough pathway leads down to the Khanbari valley, which has to be crossed near its head. The Barigah pass has then to be crossed, after which there is a long descent to Yahtút, the first village of Dárel. It was at the head of the Kergah valley that in September 1866 a column of the Kashmír army, returning from an expedition against Dárel, was overwhelmed by a sudden and unseasonable snowstorm, in which a number of sepoys and coolies perished. The Chonchár route is impassable from December to April. Snow is met with till August, when it disappears altogether for a couple of months. The river is fordable in winter.—(Tanner, Hayward, Ahmad Ali Khán, Barrow.)

KERGAH LASHT—

The Sháhjanali spur of the Hindu Kúsh which divides the valley of the Yárkhún or Mastúj river from that of Turikho and Múlkho ends in a long low undulating ridge known as the Kergah Lasht. This ridge is about 7 or 8 miles long and 1 or 2 miles broad, and occupies the whole space between the rivers. The Kergah Lasht rises about 1,200' or 1,500' above the rivers, and completely commands Drásan Búni and the other villages in the valleys. Though the top is comparatively flat, or rather gently undulating, the sides are steep and abrupt. There is no water on the hill, which might otherwise be cultivated, as the soil is alluvial. There is however good pasturage in spring. Several paths cross the hill leading from Astari and Drásan to Búni and Avi. The general elevation of the hill varies between 8,000' and 8,500'.—(Barrow.)

KESU—LAT. 35° 38', LONG. 71° 51'; ELEV. 4,450'.

A village on the right bank of the Chitrál river about 5 miles above Kala Drós. It contains about 150 houses and is well stocked with fruit trees, there is also a fair amount of cultivation. At Kaśú there is a foot bridge across the Chitrál river. Késú is held as a *Jágir* by Gulám one of the Mehtar's son.—(Barrow.)

KHAIRABAD—LAT. 35° 37', LONG. 71° 51'; ELEV. 4,400'.

A village on the right bank of the Chitrál river, a short distance above the mouth of the Shishí Kú (Shúshai Dara). It is inhabited solely by *mullas*. It does not contain more than 20 or 30 houses.—(Barrow.)

KHALTA OR KHALTI—LAT. 36° 14', LONG. 72° 26'; ELEV. 7,600'.

A village on the left bank of the Ghagar river about _____ miles above its junction with the Yasín river. It is a village of 40 houses, is inhabited by agriculturists, has the usual cultivation and fruit-trees, and is the last village on the way up the Ghizar, where fruit-tree are met with in profusion. There are two roads from Khalta up the valley, one on the right

bank of the river Ghizar, which is suitable for laden cattle and is used through the year, and the other by the left bank for some distance, but used only by foot passengers, as it is in parts very difficult. There is a wooden bridge sometimes over the river at Khalta, but during the floods of summer it is generally carried away; there is also a rope bridge, which is permanent.

At Khalta horses can always be swam across the river and it is the usual route between Yasín and either Ghizar or Roshan. The hill behind Khalta is very steep and rocky and the road to Yasín ascends it for at least 1,100. It is not practicable for any but lightly laden animals.—(*The Mullah, Barrow.*)

KHAN KHON PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 55'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 15'$; ELEV.

A pass over the Hindúkúsh leading from Yúr in Wakhán to the Yárhun valley of Chitrál. It is also called the Yúr pass. It is a good deal used in summer by travellers between Chitrál and Wakhán and is important as being the only pass over the Hindúkúsh between the Baroghil and the Túrlikho group of passes. The road is considered a good one and is fit for laden animals except just at the *Kotál* where loads have to be taken off and carried by men. It strikes the Yúrkhún valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chakarkúeh (*q.v.*). The stages from Yur are (1) Nist, (2) camp in jungle (3) Khan Khon *Kotál* (4) Chakarkúch. The pass is only closed for 3 or 4 months. It is probably about 14,000' high.—(*Ali Murdán Shah, Barrow.*)

KHATINZA PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 23'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 37'$; ELEV. 17,500'.

A pass over the Hindú-Kúsh between the Arkari valley of Chitral and Badakshán. It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the Nukhsán and is in fact merely an alternative path to the Nukhsán for 4 or 5 miles. Being higher, steeper and more difficult than the Nukhsán it is never used while that pass remains open, and it is never practicable for animals. But in winter it is sometimes used by messengers and travellers without loads, as being so steep snow does not lie on it and the road thus remains practicable except for about two months when the route is closed by snow at the lower slopes. For further details regarding the route *vide* article Nukhsan.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bapu Jádú.*)

KHANAR—LAT. $35^{\circ} 54'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 22' 30''$; ELEV. 5,000'.

A village contiguous to Gilgit from which it is only separated by a sandy strip a few hundred yards wide. It consists of two small hamlets and probably does not contain more than 20 or 30 houses. It gets its water from the Khomar nálá, and possesses several weater mills.—(*Barrow.*)

KHUSH—LAT. $35^{\circ} 22'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 39'$; ELEV. 8,000.

A village on the right bank of the Yárhún river in Yárhún Pain. It consists of two hamlets about two miles apart.—(*Barrow.*)

KHUT—

A valley in Túrlikho which drains into the Turikho river at Shugráam. This valley is about a mile broad and very fertile. It is studded with numerous hamlets containing in all about 200 houses. Fruit trees abound. The road up the valley is a good one. It leads to the Khút pass (*q.v.*) by which the Yárhún valley is reached.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

KHUT PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 32'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 38'$; ELEV. 14,220'.

A pass leading from Khút in Túrlikho to the Yarkhún valley between Disg and Istáchi. It is considered one day's march, and is certainly not

more than 12 miles. It is open for about 6 months and laden animals can go by it. On the Khút side of the pass the road is steep but not rocky. On the Yárxhún side the descent appears pretty easy. A rope bridge crosses the Yárxhún river opposite the *debouchure* of the pass.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú, Barrow.*)

KOGAZI—LAT. 35° 57', LONG. 71° 59'; ELEV. 5,450'.

A large village on the left bank of the Mastúj river, a mile below the junction of the Guland Gol (*q.v.*). This village is usually made the first stage from Chitrál. It contains about 200 houses. Fruit trees are abundant and cultivation extensive. Near Kogazi there is a rope bridge across the river.—(*Barrow.*)

KOKSIN.

A tributary of the Mastúj or Yárxhún river on its right bank. It rises in the Sháhjanali range, that is the watershed between Túríkho and Yárxhún Bála, and after a course of about 10 miles falls into the Yárxhún river about two miles below Topkhána Ziábég, and just opposite Garn Chashma, up this river is the route to the Koksín or Shahjanali pass which is practicable for horses.—(*Barrow.*)

KOKSIN PASS—LAT. 36° 43' LONG. 72° 47'; ELEV.

A pass leading from the Yárxhún valley by the valley of the Koksín river into Túríkho. It is said to be two days' journey for coolies from Topkhána Ziábég to Rich in Túríkho. The distance is probably about 30 miles. The route is said to be fit for the laden animals and is open for about half the year. From the *Kotál* the road goes down a valley which is used as a grazing ground to Shah Janali and thence down the Túríkho river.—(*Barrow, from native information.*)

KORAGH—LAT. 36° 13' 30", LONG. 72° 11'; ELEV. 6,680'.

A village opposite the confluence of the Mastúj and Túríkho rivers. It contains only about 20 houses and is of no importance.—(*Barrow.*)

KOTAL KASH—LAT. 36° 49', LONG. 73° 12' 30"; ELEV.

A neck across a spur which runs down to the left bank of the Yárxhún river, about half way between Dasht-i-Baroghil and Topkhána Ziábég. The summer road down the Yárxhún valley lies over this *Kotál* which is probably about 13,000' above the sea and 2,000' above the river. The road is extremely bad and quite impracticable for animals as on one side of the *Kotál* there is a frightful glacier to be crossed and on the other an excessively steep descent. Just beyond the *Kotál* on the west side there is a lovely lake of clear blue water surrounded by rocky hills. This lake is well known as the Hauz-i-Kotal Kash.—(*Barrow.*)

KOTGAZ—LAT. 36° 33', LONG. 72° 3'; ELEV. 14,215'.

A glacier on the south side of the Sad Ishtrágh pass. This glacier is about 6 or 7 miles long and 2 wide. The elevation given above is taken about the centre of the snowfield. The name Kotgaz is sometimes applied to the Sad Ishtrágh pass.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

KUJU—LAT. 35° 57', LONG. 71° 66'; ELEV. 5,400'.

A village on the right bank of the Mastúj or Chitrál river about 2 or 3 miles below Kogazi. This village consists of two hamlets about half a mile apart. Both are well wooded with fruit trees and contain together about 50 houses. A rope bridge connects the Upper Kújú with the left bank of the Chitrál river.—(*Barrow.*)

KUSHT—LAT. 36° 14' 30", LONG. 72° 11'; ELEV. 7,850'.

A large scattered village of about 300 houses on the hillsides overlooking the right bank of the Túríkho river just above its junction with the Mastuj river. This is usually one of the stages on the road from Drásan to Chitrál. Supplies plentiful.—(*Barrow.*)

L

LAKE DUFFERIN—LAT. 36° 6', LONG. 71° 15'; ELEV. 12,500' ?

A lake in Badakshán on the north side of the Doráh Kotál, and about 3 miles due west of it. This lake is about 1½ miles long and ½ a mile wide. Its main feeder is a stream from the Mandál pass into Kafiristán, and it empties itself by the stream which flows past Gogardasht to Sanglich and Zibák. There is room to encamp on the east shore of the lake, but forage and firewood are scarce.

The lake lies in a deep trough, great bare brown mountains rising above it on both sides. It is at the junction of three roads—that leading from Zibák, that from Chitrál by the Doráh pass, and that from the Kafiristán by the Mandál pass.—(*Barrow.*)

LANGAR—

The bed of the Ghizar river from the junction of the Shandúr stream to that of the Chamarkand is overgrown with dense low willow jungle. This jungle is known as Langar. It offers a very suitable halting ground between Ghizar and Laspur as wood, water and forage are all abundant. The elevation of Langar is about 11,000'.—(*Barrow.*)

LASPUR—LAT. 36° 4', LONG. 72° 30'; ELEV. 9,800'.

A village in the Sar Laspur valley of Chitrál, it is situated on the right bank of the river at the mouth of the Woghtúr nullah, about 3 or 4 miles from the top of the Shandúr pass.

It is a scattered village of about 50 houses. Wheat, barley, and jowar are cultivated here. Trees are not very plentiful. In winter it is a miserably cold spot. Opposite Laspur great cliffs impinge on the river.—(*Barrow.*)

LOIHALO—

A tributary of the Kamri Dara or Kalá Páni as it is generally called, which joins the latter about 14 miles north of the Kamri pass, flowing from the south-east. The valley watered by it is uninhabited, but capable of cultivation.—(*Barrow.*)

LOWARAI PASS—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV. 10,450'.

A pass over the watershed, between Dír and Chitrál. On the east side it commences about 3 miles from Mirga, elevation 8,400 feet. The watershed is 10,450 feet, so that about 2,000 feet has to be ascended in 5 miles. (McNair calls it 5 miles from Mirga to the watershed.) From the *Kotál* there is a descent of 2 miles, through a narrow defile, bounded by precipitous rocks and commanded by numerous *sangars*, erected by the Káfirs for the purpose of attacking travellers. Bizogáh is the place generally selected by the Káfirs for their attacks. A stream is then reached, and from this point onwards the hills on both sides are covered with magnificent pine trees. At 8 miles from the crest the valley opens out and Ashrath is reached. McNair calls the total distance from Mirga to Ashrath "not more than 10 miles," but, as he took nearly 10 hours to accomplish it, 13 miles is probably more correct, *viz.*, 5 miles from Mirga to the Kotál, 8 miles from the Kotál to Ashrath.

The pass is generally closed by snow from the end of November till April, but practicable for pack-animals during the rest of the year. McNair calls the ascent easy and gradual, but says the descent is more difficult, and may be called very difficult for baggage animals, the stream having to be crossed several times. There is no cultivation between Mirga and Ashrath, but fuel and forage are plentiful.

From Ashrath the road continues to descend the valley for 3 miles, the path here and there difficult for laden animals. This valley is called Pesh Gol or Pesh Dara. In the angle between it and the Kunar river is Mirkani, an open tongue of ground covered with graves. In fact the whole way from Ashrath to Kalkatak, about 7 miles up the left bank of the Kunar or Chitrál river, graves are conspicuously frequent.—(*The Mullah, McNair, Barrow.*)

LUDDERH OR BUGARAMATAL—LAT. $35^{\circ} 38'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 24'$; ELEV. 6,350'. A large village on both banks of the Arnawai river in Kafiristán belonging to the Kamtoz section of the Bashgal clan. It is said to contain about 5,000 inhabitants the headman being Marah. There is a good bridge across the river at Luddeh. To add to its importance it commands the Shawal and Gangalwat routes into Kaloshgúm. There is a good deal of cultivation about Luddeh and grapes walnut apricot and mulberry are plentiful in the valley while the hill sides are clothed with Deodar. Luddeh is the Chitrál name for the place.—(*Barrow.*)

LUN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 11' 30''$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 6'$; ELEV. 8,600'.

A village in Chitrál which lies high up the hill side, on the right bank of the Chitrál river, and about 2 miles from it. It is a scattered village of about 30 or 40 houses with a considerable amount of cultivation, but no trees to speak of. The slopes on which the village stands are easy and the soil good. In winter it is a cold bleak place. The best road from Chitrál to Drásan lies through Lún.—(*Barrow.*)

LUN KU—

A tributary valley of the Tirich river in Chitrál, which rising in the Hindú Kúsh joins the Tirich about a couple of miles above Sarwat. It is in this valley that most of the orpiment for which Chitrál is famous is procured. There is a road up the valley to the mines which is practicable for laden animals. At the mouth of the valley there is a village containing about 20 houses, and up the valley on the hill sides there is another village of the same size.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Júlu.*)

LUTKU RIVER—

The river which drains the most western portion of Chitrál, that lying between Kafiristán and Tirich Mír. It may be said to commence at the Doráh pass. From which the fall is very rapid till the Gabar valley (*q.v.*) is reached. Above Gabar there are no habitations except the little Kafir settlement of Digiri (*q.v.*). The next few miles lie through a narrow stony valley with a rapid fall, it then reaches the Parabek plain, here there are several villages, and cultivation is fairly extensive. After leaving Parabek (*q.v.*), the river generally speaking lies in a narrow gorge bounded by precipitous mountains which here and there opens out a little leaving room for villages and cultivation. Rúi (*q.v.*), Jhita, Baramanú, Izh (*q.v.*), and Drúshp (*q.v.*) follow each other in quick succession, then at longer intervals come Mujgán, Múgh, Rúji, Andarti, and Shogoth with Awi opposite. Below Shogoth the gorge of the Lútkú river becomes even more pronounced, the river lying between stupendous perpendicular cliffs, but even here there

are bays in the mountains where villages nestle, so that below Shogoth there are probably about 100 houses. Just below Lasht and about 3 miles above Chitrál the Lútkú river falls into the Chitrál, it thus has a course of about 40 miles. Its principal tributaries are on the right bank the Ustich, the Artzú, the Zidig, the Bagúsht Gol, and the Awi Gol; and on the left bank the Uni, the Deh Gol, the Mardán, Arkári and Ujáh Gol. Most of them will be found described under their own heading. The only really important tributary bringing down a large volume of water is the Arkári.

The Lútkú is in winter fordable everywhere. In summer it is only fordable at one or two points below Parabek, but above Gabar there are many places where it may be forded. It is bridged in several places, but the bridges are all ricketty, structures easily removed, and easily replaced. The road to the Doráh lies up its valley. From Chitrál to Shogoth it lies on the right bank, thence to Andarti on the left bank, from Andarti to Drúshp on the right bank, from Drúshp to Jhita on the left bank, thence to Barzin on the right bank, after which it crosses and recrosses several times. From Andarti the road to the Arkári group of passes branches off. The Doráh route is practicable for laden animals. Above Andarti the Lútkú lies in the province of Injgám, *q.v.* Below Andarti the valley forms part of the Chitrál district. The elevation of the valley varies from 10,800' at Sháh Salím to 5,200' at its confluence with the Chitrál river. Lútkú means 'great river.'—(*Barrow.*)

LUTUK—

A valley in Kafristán which joins the Arnawái valley on its left side about 3 miles above Shúi. Up this valley which is uninhabited there is a road to Viran.—(*Barrow.*)

KAMOZ—

A section of the Bashgal clan of Kafirs who occupy the lower part of the Arnawai valley. Their headmen in 1865 were Dewan Malik and Mirjan. The Kamoz villages taking them in succession from north to south are—Agru, Argatzi, Úrmil, Kanbográm, Binagrám, Kamdesh, Jamjangram, Miragram, Saret, Kamoh Pitigal, Bazgal, Urtzen Ustrat, Kintiar. The Chitrál ruler claims a sort of supremacy over them, but it is very nominal, and the only visible sign of it is an occasional present of butter and honey.

According to Bellew the Kamoz are identical with the Gandbarí of 500 years ago and originally occupied the Mohmand country. It is possible that they may have come from Kamah.—(*Barrow.*)

KAMTOZ—

A section of the Bashgal clan' of Kafirs living in the upper part of the Arnawai valley of Kafiristan. Their villages, &c., commencing from the north are—

Villages.	Headman in 1865.	Houses.
Pshur or Shúi	... Gini	... 120
Apsai	... Basti	... 200
Shidgol	... Gomara	... 200
Luddeh or Bagramatal	... Mara	... 1,000
Bazinehor	... Kamrúk	... 120
Badamak	... Azor	... 250
Prayoh	... P	... 80
Aulakgol	... Darwoh	... 100
Chapi	... Shadroh	... 110
Postam	... Achnuak	... 160
	Total	... 2,340

or a population of eleven or twelve thousand souls.—(*Barrow.*)

M

MADAK—LAT. $36^{\circ} 22'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 21'$; ELEV. .

A village in Múrikho of Chitral on the right bank of the Túrlikho river. It is not a big place but very much scattered. Here there is a bridge leading to Warkup on the opposite side of the river.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

MALP—

A village in Túrlikho which drains into the main river at Raian. Towards the head of this valley there is a village containing about 40 houses which is also known as Malp. Here there are no trees to speak of, the elevation being 9,800'. The valley is about 8 miles long, and the road up it is very bad.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

MANDAL PASS.—LAT. $36^{\circ} 1'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 12'$; ELEV.

A pass into Kafirstan from Sanglich into Badakshán. It is situated about 7 miles S. S. E. of the Hauz-i-Doráh or Lake Dufferin. From above the lake it goes for several miles over a snow field and then crosses the watershed to Ahmad Dewana at the head of the Arnawai valley. It is probably only fit for men on foot, as the Badakshi traders travelling with their donkeys prefer the Doráh and zidig route. In old maps this Pass is shown as the Ackmet Dewana.—(*Barrow.*)

MANDURI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 26'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 25' 30''$; ELEV. 8,400'.

A village in the Yasín valley about 6 miles above Yasín. It lies close to the mouth of two narrow valleys coming down from the east. Up these valleys, there are difficult foot paths leading over into the Ashkúman valley.—(*Barrow.*)

MARANG JUNGLE.—LAT. $36^{\circ} 37'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 28' 30''$; ELEV. 9,000'.

A low swampy tract of *jungle* in the Yasín valley stretching from Darkot down to within 3 or 2 miles of Amalehat. It consists chiefly of willow, birch, and dense undergrowth. The valley here is never more than a quarter of a mile wide. The mountains on each side are rocky, precipitous, and inaccessible.—(*Barrow.*)

MARDAN—

A small valley, about 8 miles in length, which lies north of Drúshp in Injgam. The stream which waters this valley joins the Lútkú at Drúshp. The valley contains about 100 houses, and there is a considerable amount of cultivation up the Murdan valley, there is a difficult route by which the Agram pass may be reached. The valley ; at its mouth is 7,000' above the sea.—(*McNair, Barrow.*)

MAROI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 2'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 2'$; ELEV. 5,753'.

A large scattered village on the left bank of the Chitrál river about 9 miles above Kogazi. It contains about 100 houses in all. Maroi stands on the edge of a deep ravine, down which there is a path leading to a bridge across the Chitrál river, this is the main road between Drásan and Chitrál. This bridge is a very dangerous ricketty one about 25 yards long. Horses can be led over.—(*Barrow.*)

MASTUJ—LAT. $36^{\circ} 17' 30''$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 33'$; ELEV. 7,800'.

The capital of the Mastúj province of Chitrál and formerly the capital of Kashkár Bála (*q.v.*). Actually Mastúj is merely the fort in which the Governor resides. This fort is situated in the middle of a sloping plain

between the Yárhún and Láspúr rivers, and is a square structure of mud and stone with towers at the angles. It is about 50 yards square. Speaking generally, the villages on both banks, within a radius of several miles are included in Mastúj, which may thus be said to contain over 200 houses, Chavinj, Pargas, and Parmadi would be included in this estimate. There is much uncultivated but cultivable ground about Mastúj which doubtless has and could again support a much larger population. Mastúj was besieged by the Chinese in the reign of Khúsh Amad, (*vide* Chitrál), who after a seven months' siege came to terms with his besiegers. It is undoubtedly a very ancient place and was formerly a *rendezvous* for *Kafilas*. The emperor Taimur is said to have visited it more than once.

Though, tactically, the fort of Mastuj is of no importance strategically, the position is most important commanding as it does the routes to Chitrál Gilgit, Yasín, Baroghil. and to Dir by the Tal pass. At Mastúj is the first permanent bridge (not including rope bridges) across the Yárhún river — (*Mahamad Amin, Moorcroft, Munshi Aziz, Barrow.*)

MASTÚJ (DISTRICT)—

This district is one of the administrative divisions of Chitrál and is at present governed (1886) by Afzal-úl-Múlk, one of the Mehtar's sons. It comprises the main valley of the Yárhún or Mastúj river on both banks as far down as Sanoghur,—and below Sanoghur as far as Reshun, the left bank only. To it are subordinate the Ghizar valley above Pingal, and the Sar Láshpúr valley.

That part of the district which lies above Mastúj is known as Yarkhun (*q.v.*). The valley throughout is hemmed in by great bare rocky mountains rising seven or eight thousand feet above the river.

The valley is nowhere much more than a mile wide. Cultivation is not continuous, but lies either in terraces along the hill sides or in broad patches where some mountain torrent forms a fan of alluvial soil. No doubt much more land might be brought under cultivation, and ruined water cuts and deserted terraces show that at one time the population must have been much denser. The tyranny exercised by Gauhar Amán and Pahlwán Bahadúr is generally credited with the present desolation.

The soil yields two crops. Wheat is the staple food, but rice is grown in some part of the district. Fruit trees are not too plentiful above Mastúj and there is no export of dried fruits. The climate is comparatively mild, and snow in some years does not fall at all. Goats are numerous, cattle, and sheep not so plentiful. Lead and antimony are found near Mastúj on the opposite bank of the river. These metals are state monopolies. Goldwashing is carried on, but is not very profitable. *Chogas, Pattu* and socks are largely manufactured.

The principal places in the Mastúj district, exclusive of Ghizar and Sar Láspúr, are Miragrám, Brep Mastúj, Sanoghur, Búni and Reshún. The total population may be roughly estimated as follows :

Yarkhun	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Mastúj proper	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Sar Laspur	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Ghizar	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
				Total	...	15,000

Formerly Mastúj belonged to Kashkár Bala (*q.v.*). (*Biddu'pá, — McNair, Barrow.*)

MASTÚJ RIVER—

The name applied to the Chitrál river from Mastúj down to Chitrál itself; above Mastúj it is called the Yárhún (*q.v.*). It rises in the Ghazkol lake (*q.v.*), east of Baroghil. The first considerable affluent it receives below Mastúj is the Sar Lásóp stream (*q.v.*). About 20 miles below Mastúj it receives an important tributary on the right, the stream which waters the valleys of Túríkho and Múlkho. And 25 miles or so below this it is joined on its left by the Guland Gol (*q.v.*). Four miles above Chitrál it receives through the Lútkú river the whole drainage of the mountains in the direction of the Nukhsan and Doráh passes, while from Chitrál downwards the river is known as the Chitrál river. In this portion of its course the river generally speaking is from 50 to 100 yards wide and too rapid to be navigable. Its average fall is about 46' a mile. In winter the river is fordable at Mastúj, and perhaps at one or two other places. The volume of water is in winter considerably less than in summer, and consequently where the bed is deep, it contracts a good deal. Just below Kogazi there is a very remarkable contraction, the whole volume of the river dashes through a narrow rock bound channel about 9' wide, though in summer at this very same spot the river must be about 50 yards wide. The river is permanently bridged at Mastúj, Sanoghar, Maroi, Mori, and Chitrál. There is also a rope bridge 2 miles below Kogazi. In winter several temporary bridges are erected at other places, and in fact at that season the river may be bridged almost anywhere.

The valley, generally speaking, is a deep narrow defile between rocky, and precipitous mountains, with here and there an alluvial plateau or fan on which a village perched.—(*Barrow.*)

MINÁWÁR—LAT. 35° 52', LONG. 74° 29'; ELEV. 5,050'.

A prosperous village of 30 houses at the eastern end of the Gilgit plain and about 8 miles from that place. It stands on the left bank of a stream which flows north to the Gilgit river, more than a mile distant. Fruit trees plentiful, abundant space for encamping, and good water.—(*Barrow.*)

MIRAGRÁM—LAT. 36° 16', LONG. 72° 24'; ELEV. 7,350'.

A village on the left bank of the Chitrál river about 10 miles below Mastúj. It is situated on a plateau high above the river and contains about 100 houses. Fruit trees are abundant. In winter there is generally a bridge across the river at this place.—(*Barrow.*)

MIRAGRÁM—LAT. 36° 31', LONG. 72° 48'; ELEV. 8,500'.

A large scattered village in Yárhún Páin. It is the first large village met with on the left bank of the Yárhún river. Fruit trees are abundant, and cultivation extensive. Miragrám contains probably about 100 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

MIRKANI—LAT. 35° 27', LONG. 71° 46'; ELEV. 4,100'.

An open barren tongue of land between the Pesh Gol and the Chitrál or Kunár river about 3 miles from Ashráth, a village on the Lowarái pass route. Here there is space for an encampment and firewood is abundant, but the place is much exposed to Kafir raids as is testified by the numerous graves. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile further down the river there is a hamlet of 2 or 3 houses which is also known as Mirkáni.—(*Barrow.*)

MÍR WALIS FORT—LAT. 36° 28' 30", LONG. 73° 26'; ELEV. 8,600'.

This fort is situated on the right bank of the Yasín river about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below Barkulti. The fort is rectangular and about 45 yards long by 30

wide, with walls about 25' high and square towers at each of the angles as well as intermediate ones on three of the faces. On the river face there is no intermediate tower, but on this side is the entrance to the fort which acts as a tête de pont, for the road on leaving the bridge goes through a sort of covered way under the east wall of the fort.

The walls are about 4' thick at the top, and are backed by double-storied rooms all round. They thus present spacious ramparts all round, with parapets to protect the defenders. The inside of the fort is divided by a high wall into two parts, the northern of which is intended for the women. In this portion is a large tank which draws its supply of water through a covered channel from the river, and also by an underground passage from a spring in the mountains to the west. The southern half of the fort contains a masjid and a smaller tank supplied with water from the larger one. The bridge is about 50' long and 4' wide.—(*Barrow, Mahamad Shah.*)

MOMAR—

A section of the Bashgali clan of Kafirs dwelling below Postam in the Arnawai valley of Kafirstan. Their villages, &c., are:—

	Headmen in 1885.	Houses.
Maniál	... Merik	60
Saskuen	... Arbuk	60
Bagalgram	... Badur	320
	Total	440

which would give a total population of over 2,000 souls.—(*Barrow.*)

MOMI—LAT. 36° 2', LONG. 71° 46' 30"; ELEV 6,600.

A large village of about 90 houses situated on both banks of the Arkari river, about 1½ miles from its mouth at Momi, there are fine groves of fruit trees. The river is here crossed by a bridge, which is practicable for laden animals.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Júdí.*)

MORI OR MURI.—LAT. 35° 59', LONG. 72° 1'; ELEV. 5,600'.

There are two large villages of this name more than a mile apart on the right bank of the Mastúj river about 16 or 17 miles above Chitrál, about half-way between these two villages there is a bridge across the river. It is a narrow shaky pole bridge of the usual type and of about 40' span. Travellers to or from Chitrál must use this bridge, as there is no road from Mori to Chitrál along the right bank. There is much cultivation and fruit about Mori. The two places together contain about 200 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

MULKHO OR MURIKHO—

A district of Chitrál which extends along the right bank of the Túrekho river from the junction of the Térích river to Kúsht, the Muzhgoi being the actual southern boundary. It also includes the Kergah Lasht (*q.v.*), the long low spur which divides the Túrikho river from the Mastúj. It has therefore a length of less than 20 miles. It is separated from Tírich valley on the north by a fine bold ridge. Tírich however is included in the Drásan district. Múrikho means the middle Kho. It is extremely fertile and populous, the cultivation being almost continuous. The soil is mostly clay and gravel, the hillsides bare and of gentle slope, the villages extending high up the mountain sides. The cultivation is almost entirely

on the right bank, extending along a considerable portion of the range which divides it from the Tirich valley. Sheep and goats are plentiful, so also fruit trees, but firewood is scarce. Falcon and hawkcatching, for export, is largely carried on. The woollen dresses worn by the inhabitants are made by themselves. *Chogas* form quite an article of trade, the *Kirbiri* and *Margatun* commanding a ready sale. The former is made from the wool of unborn lambs, the latter from the down of ducks, worked up with woollen threads. The population is about 5,000, and has, the credit of being very exclusive, mixing little with the people of other valleys.

The principal villages or rather groups of villages in Múlkho are—

Drasan	...	...	...	...	...	300	houses.
Niskku	...	...	...	...	...	230	"
Kushum	...	...	...	...	...	150	"
Naugram	...	...	...	...	...	80	"
Zardi	...	...	...	...	...	80	"
Pashkera	...	...	...	...	...	60	"
Madak	...	...	...	...	...	30	"

All of these will be found described under their respective headings. There is a fair road up the right bank of the river and also one over the Gartigal pass into Tirich.—(*Biddulph, McNair, Barrow.*)

N

NASBUR GOL—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV. .

A long narrow valley coming from the mountains due west of Yasín, and draining into the Yasín river just above the fort. At the mouth of the valley is the small hamlet of Nasbúr. The Nasbúr Gol is a great summer grazing ground of the Yasínis. Up the valley there is a footpath which leads to Chashi by way of the Banutar Gol.—(*Barrow.*)

NAUGRAM—LAT. 36° 17', LONG. 72° 13'; ELEV. 6,700'.

A village in Múrikho on the right bank of the river about half-way between Drasan and Kúsht. It only contains about 30 houses, but in the valley behind it are several small hamlets, Gardgám, Urdhul, Zani, Sonú which together contain about 80 houses more. Vines and fruit trees are plentiful.—(*Barrow.*)

NANPUR—LAT. 35° 55', LONG. 74° 19'; ELEV. 5,400'.

A small village on a plateau about two miles west of Gilgit fort and 500 above it. Its fields are watered by channels from the Shuku or Nanpúr stream, on the left bank of which about a mile south of the village is a large rock cut figure of Buddha. This figure is about 10' high and over 30' above the ground. There are all sorts of legends in connection with this figure. All round Nanpúr on the plateau and on the hill sides are ruins of ancient villages and traces of much former cultivation. It is said Nanpúr or Amsar as it was then called was as big a place as Gilgit.

It now contains less than 20 houses.—(*Biddulph, Barrow.*)

NISHKU—LAT. 36° 25', LONG. 72° 22'; ELEV. .

A large village in Múrikho of Chitral. It is situated on the hill slopes high above the Turikho river. It contains about 250 houses, a great deal of wheat is grown, but fruit trees are very scarce.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

NÚ—LAT. 36° 19', LONG. 73° 25'; ELEV. 8,000'.

A small hamlet on the right bank of the Yasín river about halfway

between Gendai and Yasín. There is no bridge, and in summer when the river is full it can only be reached *viá* Dumán.—(*Barrow.*)

NUKSÁN PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 22' 30''$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 36' 0''$; ELEV. 16,560'.

A pass over the Hindú Kúsh from the Arkari valley of Chitrál to Zebák in Badakshán. It is an extremely difficult route, and is really only practicable for men on foot, though unladen ponies are occasionally taken by it. The ascent on the Chitrál side is very steep, nearly 5,000' have to be climbed in the last 2 miles, which gives a gradient of very nearly $\frac{1}{2}$. The pass is generally open for 6 months. In spite of its difficulties, it is sometimes preferred to the Doráh, as being more direct, and on account of its immunity from Káfir raids.

From Chitrál it is 70 miles to Zebák by this route, the stages being—

	Miles.		
1. Shogoth	... 13	...	Fort and village.
2. Shali	... 11	...	Hamlet.
3. Rubát	... $7\frac{1}{2}$	...	2 or 3 hamlets.
4. Wanakach	... $10\frac{1}{2}$	...	Camping ground.
5. Khana-i-Mohabat	... 9	...	Camping ground.
6. Deh Gúl	... 10	...	Small village.
7. Zebák	... 9	...	Large village.
Total	... <u>70</u>		

The above route will be found fully described in the Route Book (Part III). To save the trouble of reference, the following details of the stage across the actual pass are here given.

“On leaving Wanakach, up the valley. At 2 miles cross the Gazikistán nala, 20' broad but shallow. At 3 miles enter a snowfield, the road now becomes steep and difficult. At 4 miles reach the junction of the Nukhsán and Khatinza routes, the elevation at this point is 11,640'. The next two miles are very steep and difficult, the road ascending nearly 5,000', the *kotáb* being 16,560'. The descent on the Badakshán side is covered with snow. About 2 miles down the Nukhsán and Khatinza routes re-unite.”

The Nukhsán route is of no military value except as a path strategically turning the Doráh.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú, Barrow.*)

O

OWÍR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 17'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 43'$; ELEV. 9,475'.

A small village on the right bank of the Arkari river, in the fork between it and the Nawa Sín. The village contains about 15 houses, but it is a wretched looking place, devoid of trees. The position of Owír is important, as up the Nawa Sín is the route to the Agram pass, and up the Arkari that to the Nukhsán and Khatinza. There are bridges here across both rivers, but they are fit only for unladen animals.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

P

PANDÁR LAKE—LAT. $37^{\circ} 9'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 58'$; ELEV. 9,800'.

A lake in Dárdistán situated in the Ghizar valley above Chashi. At its eastern end it is nearly a mile broad, but towards the west it tapers away.

Its length varies with the season, but the lake itself is not really more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The Mullah talks of it as being 9 or 10 miles in length, but he must have been deluded by the overflow from the river as well as that from the lake. The shore at the S. W. end of the lake is quite flat and subject to inundation. The Ghizar river flows through the lake, leaving it by a narrow gorge. The mountains on the north side of the lake are steep down to the water's edge, but on the south side the mountains end in a plateau which lies a hundred feet or so above the level of the lake. The water is clear and sweet, and the lake is much frequented by wild fowl. The Barkuti stream enters the lake at its S. W. corner.—(*Barrow.*)

PARABEK—LAT. $35^{\circ} 59'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 33'$; ELEV. 7,800'.

A fort in Injgám of Chitrál, on the right bank of the Lútkú river about 6 miles above Drúshp. The fort is of the usual type, a square of about 40 yards side, with towers at the angles. The valley is here pretty open and fairly well cultivated. It is known as the Parabek plain and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad and 2 or 3 long. The villages in this plain are Barzín (*q. v.*) and Gufti on the right bank, and Ughat and Gistimú on the left. The total population including these villages may be about 400.—(*Barrow.*)

PARG, OR BRÓK—LAT. $36^{\circ} 6'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 30'$; ELEV. 9,500'.

A village in the Lásópú valley of Dárdistán about a couple of miles above Harchín on the right bank of the river. It contains about 30 houses and there are a few fruit trees about the village. A little above Parg there is a bridge by which Rahmán can be reached. Brók seems to be the more commonly used name for this village.—(*Barrow.*)

PARPÍSH—LAT. $36^{\circ} 8' 30''$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 6' 0''$; ELEV. 6,250'.

A small village on an elevated plateau in the angle between the Chitrál river and the Owír Gol, and on the right bank of the former. It does not contain more than about 20 houses. The position is a commanding one, as it not only closes the road along the right bank, but dominates that along the opposite bank of the Chitrál river.—(*Barrow.*)

PASKORAH—LAT. $36^{\circ} 19'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 19'$; ELEV. '.

A village in Múrikho of Chitrál on the right bank of the Túrlikho river, about a couple of miles above Drásan. It contains about 60 houses.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápá Jálú.*)

PAWAR—LAT. $36^{\circ} 34'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 51'$; ELEV. 8,600'.

The highest village of any size in Yárkhún Páin. It is situated on the right bank at the mouth of a considerable stream. There are no villages above it on the right bank. Two miles above Pawar there is a rope-bridge which leads to Donieh Pawar is the first place at which fruit trees are common in the Yárkhún valley. There is a difficult footpath leading from Pawar to Rich in Túrlikho.—(*Barrow.*)

PESH GOL, OR PESH DARA—

The name of the ravine down which comes the road from the Lwaraí pass to Mirkani on the left bank of the Chitrál river, into which the Pesh Gol drains. The valley is generally speaking very narrow, the hills on each side sloping and well covered with deodar and oak. Ashrath or Amrath is the only village in the valley.—(*Barrow.*)

PINGAL—LAT. $36^{\circ} 8' 30''$ LONG. $73^{\circ} 9'$; ELEV. 9,600' (?).

A village of 30 houses, situated on both banks of the Ghizar river. A rope-bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length, connects the two villages. There is the usual cultivation here, but there are no fruit trees."

Pingal is the most easterly village in the Ghizar District, and belongs therefore to the province ruled by Afzúl-i-Múlk.—(*The Mullah, Barrow.*)

PRÉT—LAT. $36^{\circ} 3'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 3'$; ELEV. 6,050'.

A scattered village of about 60 houses on the right bank of the Chitrál river. Here fruit trees are plentiful. About a mile below Prét the river, where it runs in a narrow rocky gorge, is crossed by a dangerous rickety bridge 75' long and 3' wide. Prét is usually the second stage on the road from Chitrál to Drásau.—(*Barrow.*)

R

RÁGH—LAT. $35^{\circ} 56''$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 55'$; ELEV. 5,300'.

A village of 40 or 50 houses on the left bank of the Mastúj or Chitrál river about 4 miles below Kogazi. Fruit trees are plentiful.—(*Barrow.*)

RAHMÁN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 8'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 29'$; ELEV. 9,300'.

A large scattered village in the Sar Lásópú valley of Dárdistán. It lies on the right bank of the river opposite Harchín. It contains about 90 houses, in half a dozen separate hamlets. There is a considerable amount of cultivation about these hamlets, but fruit trees are somewhat scarce, willows taking their place. From Rahmán there is a difficult route over the mountains to the Guland Gol (*q.v.*), by which route Chitrál may be reached in three days.—(*Barrow.*)

RAIÁN—LAT. $35^{\circ} 25'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 23'$; ELEV. .

A village on the left bank of the Túríkho river in Túríkho of Chitrál. It contains about a hundred houses, behind it lies the Malp valley (*q.v.*)—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

RÁM GHÁT OR SHAITÁN NÁRA—LAT. $35^{\circ} 35'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 42'$; ELEV. 4,250'.

The place at which the Kashmír-Gilgit road crosses the Astor River. It lies about a mile east of the junction of the Astor and Indus. There is a wooden bridge and one rope-bridge at this point. A guard of 25 Kashmír sepoy under a Subadar is always maintained here. There is also a dák-runner station at this point. The place from its confined situation between bare stony hills is intensely hot. Rám Ghát is perhaps better known locally as Shaitán Nára (devil's bridge). The river dashes through this rock bound gorge with frightful velocity. There are two towers of rubble and timber to guard the passage, one on either bank, and about 300' above the stream.—(*Barrow.*)

RATTÚ—LAT. $35^{\circ} 9'$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 50'$; ELEV. 8,600'.

A village of 15 houses just below the junction of the Mír Malik aná Kamri Daras. In the angle between these two rivers there are several square miles of open undulating pasture land, where a large force might be encamped.—(*Barrow.*)

RÉSHÚN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 9' 30''$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 8'$; ELEV. 6,480'.

A large village on the right bank of the Chitrál river. It contains about 200 houses. This village is the most southerly belonging the Mastúj province of Chitrál. From it there is a difficult footpath to Rahmán in the Sar Lásópú valley.—(*Barrow.*)

RÍCH—LAT. 36° 39' LONG. 72° 34' ; ELEV. 8,570'.

A large village at the upper end of the Turikho valley of Chitrál. It lies almost entirely on the left bank, as on the right bank rocky hills come right down to the river. Rích is locally divided into three distinct groups of hamlets, namely, Surích, Múrích, and Parích, which apparently mean north, middle and south Rích. The three together contain about 250 houses, Surích being by far the largest. The ground here is comparatively flat and cultivation is extensive. The apple grows in profusion. Rích is the *jágír* of Mozafar Khán, who is known as the Khán of Rích. The position of Rích is of some strategical importance as the Kachen, Uchli, Rích, Kokson, and Bang Gol passes all meet here. The elevation given is that of Múrích.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

RÍCH OR JANALI PASS—LAT. 36° 51', LONG. 72° 47'; ELEV. 16,960'.

A pass leading from Turikho of Chitrál to Kila Panjáh in Wakhán. Starting from Rích the road lies for 8 miles or so up a narrow stony valley, at the head of which there is a camping ground known as Sháh Janali where travellers usually pass the night before crossing the pass. The road then after crossing a steep and high spur, goes up a narrow rocky ravine for about 7 miles, and then crossing the crest, descends into Wakhán. It is usually reckoned three marches from Rích to Kila Panjah. The Rích pass is open for about 4 months to men on foot, but animals can only be taken over for about one month. It is generally used in preference to the Uchli.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

ROSHAN—LAT. 36° 13' 30", LONG. 73° 33' ; ELEV. 7,050'.

A village fort on the right bank of the Yasín or Gilgit river, about half-way between Húpar and Yasín, and between two streams from the south. The fort is built at the end of a ridge jutting out towards the river, the wall facing the river resting on a large rock which rises out of the water. The fort contains 18 houses; a *masjid* close to the gate being the only building outside. The gate is on the south side. Horses can ford the river 2 miles above Roshan in the winter.

A few hundred yards below the fort where the river enters a gorge, there is a rope-bridge, which in summer is used by those going either to Suma or to Yasín. At Roshan fruit trees are plentiful, ample space for encamping west of the fort. The people speak the Shina dialect.—(*Mahamad Shah, McNair, Barrow.*)

ROSH GOL—

A ravine in Chitrál east of Tirich Mír, which comes down from the Khotgaz glacier to the Tirich valley. It is about 10 miles in length and up it lies the route to the Sad Ishtágh Pass. There are no habitations in the valley, but it is much used as a grazing ground by the people of Tirich. The Rosh Gol at its mouth is 8,560' above the sea, and at its head about 11,180'.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

RABÁT—LAT. 36° 13' 0", LONG. 71° 45' 30" ; ELEV. 9,020'.

A group of hamlets on the left bank of the Arkari river, about 18 miles above its mouth. There are three hamlets so called which together contain about 20 houses. Fruit trees are plentiful. Rubát would for troops be the third stage from Chitrál. About a mile north of it is the Darband-i-Arkari where some rude stone walls close the defile. The position though is a poor one.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

RŪI—LAT. 35° 59', LONG. 71° 34'; ELEV. 7,900'.

A village on the left bank of the Lútkú river in Injgám of Chitrál. It contains about 40 houses. Trees here are scarce, about here the ground offers a very defensible position for the defence of the Doráh Pass route. Spurs on both sides come right down to the river and form an excellent position commanding the Parabek plain to the west.—(*Barrow.*)

ŪMBŪR—LAT. 35° 45', LONG. 71° 45'; ELEV. 6,200' (?).

A Kalásh settlement in Kálásh gum of Chitrál. It consists of several hamlets close together about 2 miles above the junction of Búmboret and Rúbúr valleys. Up the latter is the route to the Gangalwat Pass.—(*Barrow.*)

RUPAL—

A considerable torrent coming down from the glaciers of Nanga Parbat and joining the Kamri Dara between Chúgám and Gurikot. It is bridged close to its mouth. Tarshing (*q.v.*) is the only village of any size in the valley. Up this valley lies the route to the Mazeno Pass (*q.v.*).—(*Barrow.*)

S

SAD ISTRAGH OR KOTGAZ PASS—LAT. 36° 38', LONG. 72° 3'; ELEV. 18,870'.

A pass over the Hindú Kúsh, which leads from the Tirich valley of Chitrál to Sad Istragh in Wakhán. Starting from Harcham (8,560') in the Tirich valley the road goes up the right bank of the Rosh Gol ravine, for 10 miles the path being only practicable for men on foot. It then reaches the Kotgaz glacier which after 2 or 3 miles becomes impassable. In consequence of this glacier the Sad Istragh road has been closed for the last 50 years, and is now perfectly impracticable.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

SAI—LAT. 35° 40', LONG. 74° 40'; ELEV. 4,630'.

A fort on the right bank of the Indus opposite Búnjí, and about 5 or 6 miles below the junction of the Gilgit and Indus rivers. It stands at the mouth of a narrow but fertile valley, up which runs the road to Gilgit. There is a ferry across the Indus at Sai. Two ferry boats are maintained, which can make 10 or 12 trips in the day carrying over about 20 men at a time. Sai fort is situated in a desolate sandy plain about 200' above the Indus and commanding the ferry. Its garrison consists of about 50 irregulars. On the opposite bank is an isolated tower with a garrison of 12 men.—(*Barrow, Biddulph.*)

SAI—

A valley in the Gilgit province which drains to the Indus at the fort of Sai. The Sai or Barbunai Nadi rises in the mountains due south of Gilgit fort. It flows in an easterly direction as far as the Nildar Hill; where it turns south, and flows for about 13 miles in a narrow and fertile valley to the Indus. Between the Nildar Hill and Sai are the following small villages and hamlets: Jagót, Shimirót, Sábil, Chakarkot, Shaot, Jaglot, Damot, Manot, Darot. The road to Gilgit lies up this valley as far as Chakarkot. The valley throughout is hemmed in by rocky arid hills, but in places it opens out and forms cultivated fertile tracts of ground, each such tract being occupied by a village. The villages are collections of hovels built of boulders and mud with flat roofs and surrounded by orchards

of apricot and mulberry. There are not more than 80 or 100 houses in the whole valley.—(*Barrow.*)

SANDI—LAT. 36° 25', LONG. 73° 25'; ELEV. 8,300'.

A village in Yasin on the left bank of the Warshigúm river, about 4 miles above Yasin. The village contains about 30 houses, and is surrounded by a mass of fruit trees, chiefly apricot; a mile below Sandi the river is crossed by a wooden bridge 60' long; opposite Sandi the river bed widens to at least a thousand yards.—(*Barrow.*)

SANGŪR—LAT. 35° 53', LONG. 71° 50'; ELEV. 5,100'.

A village on the right bank of the Chitrál river, about 2 miles above the Chitrál fort. It is situated on the slopes of a spur which marks the northern limit of the Chitrál valley, using that term in its most restricted sense. Sangúr contains about 120 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

SANÓGHAR—LAT. 36° 14', LONG. 72° 26'; ELEV. 7,650'.

A large village of about 400 houses on the left bank of the Mastúj river about 8 miles below Mastúj. It is situated on a plateau or fan about 300' above the river, which is here crossed by a narrow pole bridge about 50 yards long, in two spans. Sanoghar is embosomed in a mass of orchards which with its grassy glades and the snowy peaks behind it give it a charmingly picturesque appearance. It is perhaps in summer the most lovely village in all Chitrál. From it there is a glorious view of Tirich Mír. The commonest fruit trees are apricot, mulberry, apple and walnut. Vines, too, are plentiful.—(*Barrow.*)

SAR LÁSPŪR—

A valley in Dárdistán, south of Mastúj, which belongs to Chitrál. The valley drains to the north by a river which rising in the Tal Pass (*q.v.*) is called indiscriminately the Tal or Sar Lásópúr river, and which joins the Yárkhún or Mastúj river just above Mastúj fort. It has a considerable volume of water and except in winter is unfordable. These are, however, bridges (1) opposite Bálím (2) between Balim and Rahmán, (3) just below Harchín, (4) and a couple of miles below Gasht. The road to Mastúj lies on the right bank, except between the third and fourth bridges, and is fairly good throughout without any dangerous *khuds*. There is also a road up the valley into Dír by the Tal Pass (*q.v.*). The total length of the valley may be estimated at 40 miles, 22 of which are above the village of Lásópúr and represent an uncultivated tract, the breadth of the valley varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to over two. The villages in the valley are Sar Lásópúr or Lásópúr Bálím, Parg or Brok. Rahmán, Harchín Gasht and Gramuli. About Rahmán and Harchín, there is a very considerable amount of cultivation, and the valley is altogether considered very productive. Below Harchín however the valley is one long sterile stony waste except just around Gasht and Gramuli. The mountains which bound it are lofty, rocky and precipitous, the only roads leading over them and out of the valley on either side are the Shandúr Pass (*q.v.*) to the Ghizar valley, and a difficult route from Rahmán into the Guland valley, this latter is a short cut to Chitrál or the Shishi Kú (Shushai) Dara of the old maps). According to McNair, the valley is said to contain 10,000 people, but I should estimate it at not more than 2,000. Markhor and musk deer abound, while sheep and cattle are plentiful. The blankets manufactured here have a great reputation; they are generally white and of fine texture. Traders

from Swat and Dír frequently visit the valley in order to purchase blankets and musk.

The commonest tree in the valley, is the willow, there are also a certain amount of fruit trees. The valley is under a *hákim* who is subordinate to the governor of Mastúj.—(*McNair, Barrow.*)

SARWAT—LAT. $36^{\circ} 27'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 23'$; ELEV. 7,180'.

A hamlet at the junction of the Tirich river with the Túrlikho. It only contains half a dozen houses, and much of its lands have been inundated and destroyed by the Túrlikho river. Sarwat marks the termination of the Túrlikho district on the right bank of that river.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

SHÁH JANALI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 47' 0''$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 38' 30''$; ELEV. 11,440'.

A camping ground at the head of the Túrlikho valley about 8 miles north of Rích. Here there is forage and low scrub jungle, willow, birch, &c., which affords firewood. Travellers generally bivouac here before crossing the Rích and Uchil passes into Wakhán.

According to Biddulph, Shah Janali, is "the spur from the Hindú Kúsh, which forms the watershed between the Túrlikho valley and that of the Mastúj (Chitrál) river. There is a route across it, leading from the Túrlikho valley to Baroghil. It is practicable for horses, and is generally used in summer, when the Yárhún valley route is most difficult."

There is another place of this name on the Tui Pass road (*q. v.*).—(*Bápú Jádú, Biddulph.*)

SHÁH SALÍM—LAT. $36^{\circ} 4' 30''$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 24'$; ELEV. 10,800'.

A camping ground on the Doráh Pass route about 40 miles from Chitrál. It lies on the left bank of the stream just below the junction of the Uní valley. Forage and firewood are plentiful. There is also ample room for encamping, Sháh Salím is famous for its springs, which gush out of the rock. The water in these springs is strongly impregnated with sulphur.—(*Barrow.*)

SHAITÁN NÁRA—

Vide "Rámghát."

SHÁLI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 9'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 43'$; ELEV. 7,800'.

A hamlet of 8 or 9 houses on the right bank of the Arkari river. This place is generally made the second stage from Chitrál on the road to the passes. It is a miserable place, devoid of trees. About a mile below Sháli on the opposite side is a hot spring.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

There is another Sháli on the road between Chitrál and Shogoth, a small hamlet of no account.—(*Barrow.*)

SHANDÚR LAKE—LAT. $36^{\circ} 3'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 33'$; ELEV. 12,200'.

A lake in Dárdistán, at the head of the Ghizar district, and about a couple of miles east of the pass. It is about two miles in length, and over half a mile wide. It is surrounded by a belt of level ground nowhere less than 200 yards broad. In summer the grazing here is excellent. There are no trees.—(*Barrow.*)

SHANDÚR PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 2'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 31'$; ELEV. 12,230'.

A pass in Dárdistán leading from the Ghizar valley to Sar Lásúpúr and thence to Mastúj. The Mullah thus describes it:

"It will be seen that the Shandúr pass crosses over a plateau at a point where there is no well-defined watershed. The summits of the

mountains to the right and left were at the time covered with snow, but later on in the summer the snow melts away. The slopes and plains of the pass afford good pasture, and thousands of mares, yaks, cows, &c., from Láspúr graze thereon during July and August. On the lakes there are abundance of water-fowl. The pass is used throughout the year, but with some danger during winter, owing to the heavy snowfall. After a gradual descent of about 4 miles through a valley about 200 yards broad, the road reaches Sar Láspúr."

Biddulph refers to it thus: "Thirteen miles above Ghizar, the road leaves the valley and ascends for 3 miles through broad grassy slopes to the Shandúr plateau, which at the height of about 12,000 feet is 5 miles broad and perfectly level. There are two pieces of water on it, the largest of which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad. There is no surface drainage from either lake. Across the Shandúr plateau lies the principal thoroughfare between the Kashkár valley and the valleys to the eastward, and it is open to traffic of all kinds throughout the year. The peaks overlooking it on the north and south rise to a height of some 2,000 feet above the level of the plateau. On the western side the descent is somewhat abrupt into the narrow but fertile Láspúr valley." These accounts are fairly accurate. The ascent on the east side is certainly very easy and gradual, and the descent, though abrupt with reference to the Shandúr plateau, is by no means steep or difficult for laden animals. It is by far the easiest route between Chitrál and Gilgit.—(*The Mullah, Biddulph, Barrow.*)

SHANKARGARH—LAT. $35^{\circ} 1' 0''$, LONG. $74^{\circ} 53'$, ELEV. 9,600'.

A miserable hamlet in the Kamri or Kála Páni valley of Astor, standing in a fine open plain, which forms a first-rate encamping round. Forage and water abundant. From here branches off what is known as the Gugai route to Kanzalwán.—(*Barrow.*)

SHAPIRAN—LAT. $36^{\circ} 41'$ (?), LONG. $72^{\circ} 55'$; ELEV. 9,600' (?).

This is apparently the name of the defile between Garm Chashma and the Darbúnd-i-Yárkhun. The valley of the Yárkhún river is here a mere gorge about 80 yards wide, with cliffs towering above for several thousand feet. The river here is a roaring rapid, while the path, which is as the left bank, is much encumbered by huge boulders and other obstructions. An excellent place to oppose an enemy.—(*Barrow.*)

SHAWAL—LAT. $35^{\circ} 37'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 33' 30''$; ELEV. 14,030'.

A pass leading from the Chitrál valley through Búmburet to Luddeh in the Arnwai valley of Kafiristán. From Búmburet to Lúddeh it is 25 miles. The first nine miles to Utershish, a camping ground, lie up the main valley of the Búmburet stream, and are on the whole fairly easy, the ascent being on an average about 450' a mile. At first the road lies through deodar forest, but the last three miles to Utershish are very rough and stony. The road now quits the valley, and in the next mile and a quarter there is a stiff ascent of nearly 2,000'. Two more miles of ascent over rock and shale bring one to the Kotal (14,030'), the west side of which is always covered with snow. The descent is by a series of rocky plateaux, each with its little lake, and then down a rocky ravine, which at seven miles from the crest joins a grassy well-wooded valley flowing west towards Luddeh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. This valley is apparently the Shawal *par excellence*.—(*Barrow.*)

SHIDGOL—LAT. 35° 40' 0", LONG. 71° 24' ; ELEV. 6,900'.

A village of the Kamtoz of section the Bashgal Káfirs, situated on the right bank of the Arnawai river. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, the head man in 1885 being Gomára. Grape cultivation commences at Shidgol.—(*Barrow*).

SHOGOTH—LAT. 36° 0' 30", LONG. 71° 49' ; ELEV. 6,200'.

A village in Chitrál at the junction of the Lúdkho, Ujah, and Awi rivers. It consists of a village of about 30 houses and a square mud fort, of about 50 yards side, with walls 20' high and towers at the angles. The village and fort lie on a gently sloping patch of ground about 50 or 60 acres in extent which is cultivated and adorned by many fine trees, chiefly walnut and *chinar*. Vines and apricots are also plentiful. This cultivated patch of ground occupies the whole level space between the Lúdkho and Ujah river at their confluence, and is consequently on the left bank of the former. From its situation, between four funnels at right angles to each other, it is naturally a cold windy place, but the position is a most excellent one from a military point of view. Strategically it commands all the routes from Badakshán into Chitrál, while tactically it is a position of remarkable strength. It cannot be turned locally and from it a converging arc of fire can be brought to bear with great effect on a narrow gorge 1,000 yards distant. A rickety pole bridge connects Shogoth with Awi, and 600 yards lower down there is another similar bridge on the road to Chitrál.*—(*Barrow*).

SHUGRAM—LAT. 36° 30', LONG. 72° 26' ; ELEV. 7,520'.

A village in Túrlikho of Chitrál. It is a large village and contains in all about 200 houses. It lies in flat open ground and fruit trees abound. Sirdar Nizám-úl-Múlk resides here for part of the summer. The village really consists of several detached hamlets, *viz.*, Wasich on the right bank, and Shugráam, Shulgol, Bujand, and Miár, on the left bank, of the Túrlikho river. At Miár the Khút river debouches into the Túrlikho. About Shugráam the river is bridged in two places—the upper one being a rope bridge. (*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú*).

SHUGRAM—LAT. 36° 11', LONG. 72° 8' 50" ; ELEV. 6,500'.

A small village on the right bank of the Chitrál river, about 5 miles below the junction of the Túrlikho river. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, and lies on both sides of the Gukír Gol, a stream which comes down from Gukír. Fruit trees plentiful.—(*Barrow*).

SHÚI OR PSHUR—LAT. 35° 48', LONG. 71° 25' ; ELEV. 7,830'.

The highest village in the Arnawai valley of Kafiristán. It is situated on the left bank of the river, and contains about 600 inhabitants belonging to the Kamtoz section of the Bashgal olan. The head man in 1885 was 'Gini.' The village is built in one block of three stories round a square enclosure. There is a fair amount of cultivation, and excellent grazing grounds in the valley above the village. From Shúi there is a route practicable for horses, leading to Izh near Drúshp in Injgám. Shúi is apparently the Chitráli name, Pshur the Káfir.—(*Barrow*).

SHÚI PASS—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV. '.

A pass leading from the Bagúsht Gol of Injgám to the village of Shúi in the Arnawai valley of Kafiristán. It is practicable for horses, and is

* A plan and special report of this position is filed in the Intelligence Branch.

considered the best of the routes leading to the northern part of that valley. From Izh on the Lútkú river to Shúi it is three marches. Its elevation is probably about 14,000'.—(*Barrow.*)

SÍN—LAT. $35^{\circ} 55'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 52'$; ELEV. 5,500'.

A village of 40 houses on the left bank of the Lútkú river, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Chitrál. Opposite it lies Sháli with which it is connected by a bridge 20' long and 3' broad.—(*Barrow.*)

SÍNGAL—LAT. $36^{\circ} 7'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 57'$; ELEV. 6,200'.

A village and fort in Puniál on the right bank of the Gilgit river at its junction with the Singal stream up which is the route to the Dodargali Pass leading into Darel. There is a considerable amount of cultivation at Singal, and fruit trees are numerous. The fort is of no strength.—(*Barrow.*)

SOWAR SHÚI PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ} 45' 30''$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 28'$; ELEV. 14,500'.

A pass leading from the north side of Darkot *kotal* (*q. v.*) to Wakhán, and now constantly used in preference to the Baroghil route, in consequence of the bridge on that route being broken.

It is practicable for laden animals and is only closed for 7 or 8 months. For a short distance after leaving the Darkot Pass the road goes over a snow field and then along the edge of a glacier by a very rocky path which is difficult for horses. The Yáikhún river is forded about a day's journey east of the Baroghil bridge, the road then sweeps round to Sarhad.—(*Barrow*, from native information.)

SPALASHT—LAT. $35^{\circ} 41'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 49' 30''$; ELEV. 4,450'.

A fort on the left bank of the Chitrál river about a dozen miles below Chitrál. The village lands, which were once extensive, have of late years been almost entirely swept away by the river, and there is now little left, but the fort with its half a dozen families. The bed of the river is here more than half a mile broad.—(*Barrow.*)

SÚMÁ—LAT. $36^{\circ} 15'$, LONG. $73^{\circ} 36'$; ELEV. 6,850'.

A village on the left bank of the Gilgit river between Roshan and Hupar. It contains about 15 or 20 houses. There is a good deal of cultivation about the place and fruit trees are plentiful. In summer the village is difficult of access, but in winter the river is fordable, besides which it is then bridged. Snow seldom falls in the valley of the Gilgit river below Súmá.—(*Barrow.*)

SUWÍR—LAT. $35^{\circ} 31'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 48'$; ELEV. .

A small village on the right bank of the Chitrál river, about 4 miles below Drós. It is considered part of Kaláshgúm, but the inhabitants are Mahomedans.—(*Barrow.*)

T

TERÚ—LAT. $36^{\circ} 9'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 47''$; ELEV. 10,700'.

A village in Dárdistán, situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Ghizar river, about 4 miles above Ghizar. It contains about 50 houses. There are few trees of any sort. Terú is the highest village in the Ghizar valley.—(*Barrow.*)

TIRICH—

A valley of Chitrál lying south of the backbone of the Hindú Kúsh and east of the great Tirich Mír mountain. It forms part of the Drásan district and is therefore under the rule of Afzal-úl-Múlk. From the foot of Tirich Mír the Tirich valley runs north-east for about 25 miles, it then curves round to the east till it joins the Túríkho river at Sarwat, about 15 miles above Drásan. Its only tributaries of any size are the Rósh Gól and Lun Kú (*q.v.*). The Tirich valley is a narrow one lying between steep stony slopes. Hamlets are numerous, and cultivation in patches extends all along the river. Both hamlets and cultivation lie in the valley itself and not along the hill sides as in Múrikho. There is only one crop raised in Tirich, and this chiefly consists of barley, wheat and millet. Fruit trees are fairly plentiful, apple being by far the most common. The river is a rapid one, about 20 or 30 yards broad, bridges are frequent, but in winter the river is fordable almost anywhere. The bed of the river is stony and usually about 100 yards broad. The road up the valley is really only practicable for laden horses as far as Nikrach, about 2 miles above the junction of the Lún Kú valley. Near Nikrach on the left bank of the river there are some orpiment mines, and at this village the Mehtar keeps a customs guard. The total population of the Tirich valley is about 1,500 souls, there being some 20 or 30 small hamlets, but no village of any size or importance. The elevation of the inhabited part of the valley at its upper end is about 9,300' and at its junction with the Túríkho 7,180'.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

TOPKHÁNA-I-KAISÚ—LAT. 35° 37', LONG. 71° 59'; ELEV. 4,500'.

A *darband*, or fortified passage, on the left bank of the Chitrál river, about a mile below Kaisú. The road to Drós here crosses a projecting rocky spur which has been strengthened by a stone tower and some rude walls. It is here that the Chitrális usually resist any attack from the south. The position might no doubt be made a very strong one. The wall and tower were said to have been built to resist Jehangir's invasion, and here the Mogul force was brought to bay. Finding further progress impossible, the Moguls retired.—(*Raverty, Barrow.*)

TOPKHÁNA ZIABEG—LAT. 36° 46', LONG. 72° 59'; ELEV. '.

A ruined *Burj* in the Yárhún valley on the right bank of the river. It is named after a Badakshi official who held this part of the country many years ago. All round it are traces of considerable cultivation, and evidently this part of the country was once thickly populated, but now it is quite uninhabited. There is very good pasturage and firewood about here, and the spot is consequently a favourite halting place for travellers to and from Wakhán who use the Khan-Khon Pass. The elevation is probably about 10,500'.—(*The Mullah, Barrow.*)

TORIGRÁM—LAT. 36° 33', LONG. 72° 26'; ELEV. 7,780'.

A village in Túríkho on the right bank of the river, it contains about 30 houses.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

TÚI—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV. '.

A village or group of hamlets along the banks of the Túi Nadi in Yasín. The Mullah says: "The first houses met within the valley are about 23 miles from the pass, and they extend along the right bank of the river in ones and twos, numbering altogether about 80 houses, for about 5 miles the

whole receiving the general name of Túi. The crops, consisting of wheat and barley chiefly, are raised by irrigation; the apricot, apple, and mulberry grow in profusion. The climate of the place is healthy, delightful during summer, but cold during winter. No epidemic is known, and the deaths that do occur are in the ordinary course of nature, or in single cases from ordinary complaints.

The Mullah apparently groups all the hamlets of the valley under one name. McNair mentions Nalti, Harpú and Wesal. From Wesal which is the lowest of the three, there is a route up the Wesal Gol and over the hills to Yasín which saves several miles.—(*The Mullah, McNair.*)

TÚI OR MOSHABAR KOTAL—LAT. $36^{\circ} 38'$; LONG. $73^{\circ} 71'$; ELEV. 14,800'. A pass over the watershed between Yasín and Mastúj. The Mullah thus describes it: "The road on leaving Gazan crosses the river by a wooden bridge, admitting of the passage of cattle, and meets with two small streams on the right bank; at 7 miles it comes on to a narrow strip of level ground about half a mile in length, and between 200 and 300 yards in width, called Sháh Janali (the princess' plain), which it traverses. The river is recrossed to the left bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the plain, near the junction of a stream from the east, and a little below the place where the river issues from a glacier. The ascent to the pass, which leads to the Túi Valley, now begins. This pass is called the Túi Kotal by the people of the villages nearest it, but I heard it spoken of at Yasín as the Moshabar Kotal. The first mile of the ascent from the west is gradual and winding, the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles is stiff and straight. At the time I crossed, 29th July, there were 2 feet of freshly fallen snow covering the pass and ridge, but to the left could be plainly made out, by their crevasses, the glacier from which the Gazan Stream issues, and another glacier on the eastern slope of the ridge, under the end of which the road passes, after a steep, but not difficult, descent of 3 miles. The pass is not a deep cutting in the ridge, and is, I believe, only slightly lower than the peaks on either side, but, as they were enveloped in clouds at the time I crossed, I could not see them. During July and first half of August, the pass is most free from snow, and it is then practicable for horses and most frequented by travellers; but the people of the neighbouring villages cross it on foot as early as March and as late as September. On reaching the terminus of the glacier at the foot of the pass, the road crosses the stream called the Túi Nadi, which issues from the glacier, and following its left bank at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles comes on to, and traverses, the lower edge of the glacier which takes its rise to the south, and abuts against the opposite slope of the hill and covers the channel of the river for a distance of 8 miles in an easterly direction. Deep crevasses are frequent, and have to be avoided, but with care horses can be taken over the glacier. Where the river, now a formidable stream emerges into daylight, the road follows its left bank, which at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles bends from a south-east direction to the south, and receives at the bend a large glacier-fed stream from the north, which could not be forded and had to be crossed by a snow bridge some distance above the junction. The course of the stream is southerly for above $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, at the third of which it receives a large stream from the west; then, it has a south-south-east direction for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, after which a general east-south-east direction to its junction with the Yasín river. There are birch forests on the western and southern slopes, extending to the river for about 8 miles of its course

from where it leaves the second glacier. The first houses met with are 23 miles from the Kotal. MacNair says the ascent (*i.e.*, from the west) is easy, but the descent exceedingly difficult, a nasty bit of glacier having to be traversed. The following is his account of the road, "From Gazan to Kotal 7 miles. Ascent easy, no cultivation, but some grass and fuel midway. The descent to Túi stream, a little over 4 miles, frightful, going over a glacier. Nine miles further east is the first village Nalti. The path now very fair, grass and wood on hill slopes. Keep to the right bank for another 8 miles, when the main valley is reached. Going easy, valley narrow, cultivation on both banks. Now turn south towards Yasín, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on. From Harpú, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Nalti, there is an alternative route over the hills which saves 3 miles. The path is very fair and with a little trouble might be made practicable for mules." Elsewhere McNair says: "The difficulties attending the descent into Yasín are considerable. For baggage animals it is rendered impassable by a glacier."

By this route, it is reckoned 5 days' march from Yasín to Mastúj. It is only used in summer, but at that season the route is most frequented, as by it one avoids the numerous river crossings of the Ghizar and Sar Lásipúr route.—(*The Mullah, McNair, Biddulph.*)

TÚRIKHO OR UPPER KHO—

A district of Chitrál, which comprises the upper part of the valley of the Túrikho river. On the left bank it extends as far down as Astari (*q.v.*) but on the right bank it stops short at Sarwat at the junction of the Trich with the Túrikho river. Its greatest length is therefore about 45 miles. The valley is a narrow one never much more than a mile wide and is enclosed by stupendous mountains. One or two subsidiary valleys such as Khút and Malp help to form the Túrikho district. The chief villages are Rích, Shugrá, and Khút. There are also Astari, Warkup, Raian, Malp, Sarwat, Torigrám and Ujnú, all of which will be found described under their respective headings. The total population numbers between 4,500 and 5,000 souls. There is a considerable amount of cultivation near the villages, chiefly wheat and barley. Fruit trees are plentiful, especially the apple, walnut, and apricot.

Chogas of various sorts are manufactured. The inhabitants are healthy and fair in appearance. The houses are low and badly constructed. Cattle are scarce, but sheep and goats are plentiful.

Several passes lead out of Túrikho, namely, the Kachen, Uehli, and Rích which lead to Kila Panjáb in Wakhán—the Koksín Bangol, and Khút, which lead into Yárkhún. The road up the Túrikho valley is practicable for laden animals as far as Rích, but in many places the road is difficult and loads must be taken off. Túrikho is the patrimony of Sirdar Nizam-úl-Múl, the heir apparent of Chitrál, but Rích though subordinate to him is the *jágír* of Mozaffar Khán, Khán of Rích. The Sirdar when he comes to Túrikho lives at Shugrá.—(*McNair, Barrow, Bápú Jáú.*)

TÚRIKHO RIVER—

A river of Chitrál which, rising in a great glacier of the Hindú Kúsh about latitude $36^{\circ} 50'$, joins the Mastúj or Chitrál river in latitude $36^{\circ} 14'$ after a course of over 50 miles. Its principal tributary is the Trich, which joins it on the right bank about 23 miles above its mouth. The only other tributary

of importance is the Khút, which joins it on its left bank. The general course of the river is south-west. The river is only fordable in winter. In summer it is a deep and rapid stream. There are several bridges by which the river may be crossed. Villages are numerous. The only fort along its entire course is Drásan (*q. v.*). In the upper part of its course the mountains are precipitous and often come right down to the river's edge. In Múrikho the slopes are gentle and the hills covered with earth.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

U

UCHLI PASS—LAT. $36^{\circ}50'$ LONG. $72^{\circ}2'$; ELEV. 18,410'.

This pass, which is also called the Ishmurg, leads from Rích in Túrlikho to Kala Panjah in Wakhán, which is usually estimated as being 3 marches from Rích. It is open for about 3 months, and is only fit for men on foot. It is always covered with snow. After leaving Rích the road goes for 8 miles or so up a narrow stony ravine, at the head of which travellers usually encamp before crossing the pass, there is low scrub jungle and a little (*vide* Sháh Janali) forage. From here the road after crossing a steep and high spur goes along the left side (proper right) of a long narrow glacier for 6 miles, and then there is a steep rocky ascent of 2 or 3 miles to the kotal. The elevation of the glacier at its foot is nearly 12,000', so that there is a total ascent of more than 6,000' from the last camping ground as the Túrlikho side.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

UJHÁR GOL, OR UZAR DARA—

A valley in Chitrál draining from the Tirich Mír range into the Lútkú valley at Shogoth, forming at the junction a broad stony delta. The path from Shogoth up the valley leads at first over this delta but soon enters a narrow defile with precipitous cliffs on either side. At 2 miles Shiwat is reached on the left bank, and here the valley opens out a little. Hasanábád is on the right bank opposite Shiwat. Above these villages the valley again narrows and the path climbs steeply up and along the spurs on the left bank for another 3 miles, when the upper slopes open out into fine rolling uplands, well cultivated, and studded with the causes of Dúrnúl and Giri. On the right bank where the ground is favourable is the village of Beshgrám. Beyond these villages there is no cultivation and the hillsides become steep and difficult, and small glaciers are visible at the head of the valley. The path continues along the left bank and crossing the watershed descends to Owír and Lún. As far as Giri the path is very good generally. The total length of the valley is about 15 miles, and the average elevation of the fields of Giri and Beshgrám about 8,500 feet above sea level. The population can hardly be more than 2,000, although McNair puts it at 5,000. He, however, never visited the valley. The chief villages in the valley are Shiwat, Hasanábád, Dúrnúl, Giri and Beshgrám. There are said to be lead mines in the Ujhar Gol.—(*Woodthorpe.*)

UJNÚ—LAT. $36^{\circ}35'$, LONG. $72^{\circ}29'$; ELEV. 8,050'.

A village in Túrlikho on the left bank of the river. It contains 20 or 30 houses. The valley known as the Ujnú Gol lies on the opposite side.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádú.*)

UNI—

A valley on the north side of the Doráh pass route, in Injgám, a district of Chitrál. Up this valley there is said to be a footpath which turns the Doráh. Elevation of the valley at its mouth about 10,800'.—(*Barrow.*)

USHU NADI—

A tributary of the Ghizar river which rises in the Hindú Ráj, the great watershed between the Ghizar valley and the Swat Kohistán. It falls into the Ghizar just below Andarp. At its mouth the river is about 30 yards broad and 4' deep. Up this river there is a route across the mountains into the Swat Kohistán.—(*Barrow.*)

USTICH—

A narrow rocky valley on the south side of the Doráh pass route, about 3 miles east of the Kotál. Up this valley there is a footpath to Ahmed Dewána in Kafiristán.—(*Barrow.*)

UTAK GOL—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV. '.

A pass leading from Kaláshgúm of Chitrál to Kamdesh and Madogál in Kafiristán. It leaves the Búmboreth valley about half way up to the Shawal pass. It is said to pass over an extensive plateau. This route is much used by the Bashgalis for raiding purposes.—(*Barrow, from native information.*)

V

VIRAN—LAT. , LONG. ; ELEV. '.

A very large village in the heart of Kafiristán, and apparently the most important place in the country. The head man in 1885 was said to be Uta-Bizok. There are two routes from the Arnawai valley to Viran, one up the Júlúk valley, the other from Kamdesh, the latter crosses three ranges of mountains.—(*Barrow.*)

VOST PASS—

A pass over the Hindú Kúsh, leading from Upper Chitrál into Wakhán. It takes its name from the village of Vóst, about 16 miles east of Panja in Wakhán. Even in summer it is only practicable for men on foot.—(*Biddulph.*)

It is not quite clear to what pass Biddulph here refers, as there is no pass known in Chitrál by the above name. The route which a traveller from Táríkho to Kila Vóst would naturally take, is the Rích or Tanali pass, (*q. v.*) nevertheless a Wakhí told me that the name Vóst was sometimes applied to the Kachen pass (*q. v.*) but this from its direction is very improbable.—(*Barrow.*)

W

WANAKACH—LAT. 36° 22', LONG. 71° 42'; ELEV. 9,900'.

A jungle in the Arkari valley on the road to the Nukhsán pass. The trees are only dwarf willow, and birch, but as both forage and firewood are plentiful, travellers usually encamp here before crossing over into Badakshán. It is the fourth march from Chitrál.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápú Jádó.*)

WARKUP—LAT. 36° 19' 30", LONG. 72° 23'; ELEV. 7,150'.

A village in Túríkho of Chitrál on the left bank about 2 miles above Astari. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, and is surrounded by fruit trees. There is a bridge over the Túríkho river at Warkúp which connects it with Madak.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jálú.*)

WARSUM—LAT. 36° 35', LONG. 72° 55'; ELEV. 8,700'.

A small hamlet in Yárkhún Páin on the left bank of the Yárkhún river. It stands at the mouth of a considerable stream from the south. This stream is known as the Warsúm Gol.—(*Barrow.*)

Y

YÁRKHÚN—

The name given to the Chitrál river from its source to Mastúj. The explorations of Mahamad Sháh show that this river rises in Ghazkol (*q. v.*) and, even a short distance below the point where it leaves the lake, its main channel "is 47 paces broad with a rapid current and high-deep water." In the next 15 miles it receives one or two alluents from the mountains on the left. At about 30 miles from Ghazkol is the point where the Darkot-Baroghíl road crosses the river. Here there used to be a bridge (*vide* "Baroghíl Pass"). Above this the river would appear to flow through a Pamir like country of undulating hills, but below it becomes a narrow defile between stupendous barren rocky mountains. The river is a rapid one and in summer unfordable. It presents a series of narrow gorges, alternating with broad lake like beds of sand or shingle, through which the river flows by numerous—shifting channels. In winter the river bed offers an easy route, but in summer it is quite impracticable. About 25 miles below the bridge is the ruined tower of Topkbána Ziabeg (*q. v.*) and 10 miles below this again is Darband (*q. v.*). Above Darband the valley is known as Yárkhún Bálá (*q. v.*) below it as Yárkhún Páin (*q. v.*). In Yárkhún Bálá there are no habitations but plenty of forage and firewood. In Yárkhún Páin villages are numerous—the highest in the main valley being Jhopú (*q. v.*). The valley is nowhere much more than a mile wide and is generally only a few hundred yards. Wherever side streams join the main river a fan of alluvial soil is formed which if not too stony is usually in Yárkhún Páin the cultivated site of a village. The chief tributaries of the Yárkhún river are the Gazan Gol and Koksín Gol. It is crossed by three rope bridges (1) near the mouth of the Koksín Gol, (2) between Donich and Pawar, (3) between Disg and Istarchi.—(*Barrow.*)

YÁRKHÚN BÁLÁ—

The name by which the valley of the Yárkhún or Mastúj river is known above Darband. Yárkhún Bálá is uninhabited. The traces of former cultivation however show that there was once a considerable population here. It is supposed to have been laid waste during the Chinese invasions. The elevation of Yárkhún Bálá varies from 9,000' to 12,000'. The following passes lead out of the valley. Into Wakhán, the Baroghíl and Khán Khon,—to Yasin, the Darkot,—and into Túríkho the Koksín or Sháhjuali, each of these will be found described under its own heading.—(*Barrow.*)

YÁRKHÚN PÁÍN—

The name by which the valley of the Yárhún or Mastúj river is known between Darband and Mastúj. Villages are fairly numerous, over 20 in about 30 miles. The total population is probably over 3,000. Beside the road down the valley, there are the following passes leading out of it; 1 the route to Yasín by the Gazan river and Túi Kotál (*q. v.*), 2 the route to Ghizar by the Chamarkand pass (*q. v.*); 3 the Bang Gol (*q. v.*) route to Túrlikho; 4 the Khút pass (*q. v.*) to Túrlikho. The elevation of Yárhún Páin varies from 9,000' to 8,000'. The villages in Yárhún Páin commencing from the north are—

Right bank:—Pawar (*q. v.*).
Bang (*q. v.*).
Birzoz.
Eskum.
Dizg (*q. v.*).
Istarchi.
Diwangúl.
Khúsh (*q. v.*).

Left bank:—Gazan (*q. v.*).
Jhopú (*q. v.*).
Warsam (*q. v.*).
Donich (*q. v.*).
Pádan.
Ímit.
Miragám (*q. v.*).
Lásh.
Shíck.
Fásk.
Yúkum.
Brep (*q. v.*).
Timna.
Zemindai.
Chapri.

(*Barrow*).

YÚR PASS—

[*Vide* "Khan Khan."]

YASÍN—*Lat.* 35° 22', *Long.* 73° 23'; *Elev.* 8,220'.

A village and fort which together form the chief place in the Yasín valley and the residence of the ruler. The fort is a square of about 100 yards side with towers at the corners, it is within a hundred yards of the river. The walls are broken down in several places, having been pulled down by the troops of the Maharaja of Kashmir when Yasín was invaded by them in 1863. It is a place of no strength and is commanded by the cliffs on the opposite side of the river. The fort contains a masjid and one or two wells, besides dwelling houses for the sirdár and his retainers. The vilkige consists of about 200 houses scattered about in small groups. There is a good deal of cultivation chiefly wheat and barley, and fruit trees are abundant, especially the apricot.—(*Barrow*.)

YASÍN—

A valley in Dárdistán belonging to Chitrál, and lying between Mastúj or Kashkár Bálá on the west, and Puniál on the south-east. It is politically the eastern division of Upper Chitrál, Mastúj being the western. The two divisions are separated by the Móshábar mountains, and connected over the latter by the Tui, Chamarkand, and Shandúr passes (*q. v.*). The southern limit of the province is the great range (Hindú Ráj?) separating the valley of the Ghizar and Gilgit rivers from the Swat and Panjkoral basins. To the east it is bounded by Gilgit, Hunzá, and Nagar. On the north it is bounded by that branch of the Hindú Kush over which runs the Darkót pass. The inhabitants of the valley are all Mauláís and Shías, though the ruling family are Súnis. They are a Dárd race, belonging to the Búrish or Yáshkún section, but there are other sections represented among the inhabitants. The language spoken is the Búrishke dialect (called Khajúna by Dr. Leitner). The people are sometimes styled by their eastern neighbours Póric, and their country Póriaké from 'bur,' a word

meaning 'west.' In Hunzá, Nágár and Gilgit, the Yasín country is sometimes called Azair, which may possibly be the ancient name of the valley, but is more likely a corruption of the name Ghizar.

Below Gendai the Yasín valley is rocky and sterile, a succession of stony fans sloping down from the bare precipitous mountain sides which hem in the valley. About Gendai and Nú, however, there is a good deal of cultivation and after passing the second bridge, that near Dumán, the valley opens out and is, generally speaking, about a mile in width, being bounded as usual by rocky precipitous mountains rising eight or nine thousand feet above the valley. From Dumán to the Nasbúr Gol, just beyond Yasín, cultivation is almost continuous along the right bank of the river which here hugs the mountains on the left bank. On crossing the Nasbúr Gol one reaches the Dasht-i-Táns (*q. v.*), an elevated alluvial plain about 3 miles long and 1 wide, now a perfect desert but once evidently under cultivation. From here northwards as far as Mír Wali's fort cultivation is chiefly to be found on the left bank, between Yujalti and Mandúri it is almost continuous. At Sandi the river bed suddenly widens from about 50 yards to over a thousand, but at Mír Wali's fort the valley again closes in and is not more than half a mile wide, the river being confined to a narrow bed. Cultivation is now as far as Handúr confined almost entirely to the right bank, while beyond Handúr there is no cultivation on the right bank, and on the left only that about Umalchat. Three miles beyond the whole level area of the valley is only about 400 yards wide, and this level space is all occupied by a swampy jungle of low scrub willow and birch which continues all the way to the village of Darkót. At Darkót the narrow valley suddenly opens out and one enters a sort of huge amphitheatre surrounded by gigantic snow-clad mountains and watered by three important streams which when united form the Yasín river. Out of this amphitheatre there are only two exists besides the Yasín river valley, namely, that by the Darkót pass (*q. v.*) and that by Dadang Balsi (*q. v.*) into the Ashkúman valley, I may supplement the above description of the Yasín valley by Biddulph's account, as the two taken together ought to give a fairly correct idea of the topography of the country.

"Passing into Yasín territory, the valley slightly opens out, the hills on both sides rising to a great height in fantastic pinnacles and castle-like crags with perpendicular scarps. Sixteen miles from the Puniál frontier, the mouth of the Wúrshigum valley is reached, and 10 miles beyond the junction is the village of Yasín. The valley here opens out to more than a mile in width, and the mountains on both sides lose their precipitous appearance. Ten miles further on the valley again contracts, and at about 25 miles from Yasín the foot of the Darkót pass is reached, whence Sarhad, on the right bank of the Oxus, is at a distance of only two days' journey."

The villages in the Yasín valley generally consist of scattered groups of houses, which are as a rule made of boulders and mud, with flat roofs composed of beams and rafters covered with stone slabs plastered over with mud. There are only two forts in the valley, Yasín, and that called Mír Wali's, near Barkúlti, the former is in very bad repair, the latter in excellent order. These forts will be found described under their proper headings.

The soil is particularly rich and fertile, although the climate will not permit of its yielding more than one crop in the year; wheat, barley and millet are the principal crops. Fruit trees grow in the greatest profusion as high up as Umalchat, apricot, apple, mulberry, and walnut, being the principal trees.

“In the Wúrshigúm and Kho valley, a number of remarkable stone tables of great antiquity are found. They are about 30 feet in diameter, and are formed of huge boulders, arranged with great precision, with a flat side outwards, so placed as to form a perfect circle about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. On these are placed a number of flattish boulders of nearly equal size, projecting a few inches beyond the edge of the circle all round. The centre is filled with small stones and rubbish, which may or may not have been as originally intended. The labour of transporting and placing in position such huge blocks must have been immense. The local tradition is that they were the work of giants in old days. At Chashi and Yasín there are collections of several of these tables placed close together, and in several places between these points and the upper part of the Wúrshigúm valley there are single tables scattered about.”

Owing to oppression and misgovernment the fixed population is very small, probably not exceeding 3,000 souls, though McNair puts it at 6,000 (possibly because Biddulph computes the number of houses in the valley at 1,200), while in another report he puts it at 20,000. I have myself seen nearly every village in the valley and I should compute the number of houses at 600, certainly not more than 800, and this estimate includes the side valleys of the Túi and Dadang Balli. Yasín certainly cannot furnish a thousand fighting men, and these are badly armed. Swords, shields, and matchlocks are the principal arms. There are also a few rifles which have been presented by the British government to the Sirdar. Swords are made in the country. Lead and matchlocks are imported from Chitrál. The favorite season for warfare is August when the crops are nearly ripe. The attacking force can then depend on the standing corn and fruit for subsistence, while the stores in the forts are at their lowest.

The country has hitherto been shamefully administered; great oppression exercised, and men sold ruthlessly into slavery for the slightest offence, any man being liable to have his children torn from him and sent as presents to neighbouring rulers. Slavery is the curse of the country.

In spite of this, however, the people seem fairly well to do, the fact is the climate is excellent and the people are healthy. They have few wants, salt, and a little sugar, being practically the only imports.

As regards routes, the road up the valley is of course only a path, but it is fairly level, and good throughout for laden animals, though stony in places. The only roads out of the valley are—

- (1) The foot path to the rope bridge at Roshan, impracticable for horses.
- (2) The path to Khalta on the Ghizar river, practicable for unladen horses, but very bad indeed. This leads to the route by the Ghizar valley and Sar Láspúr to Mastúj, which is open all the year round. This route is also called the Shandúr pass route. The Chamarkand Pass, to which reference has been made above, is merely a bifurcation from the Ghizar route. (*Vide* Shandúr pass, and Chamarkand.)
- (3) In winter, the ford at Gupis, which is the only route for laden animals.
- (4) The Túi pass (*q.v.*) route, practicable for unladen horses, but difficult: this route is only open for about 5 months.
- (5) The Darkót pass (*q.v.*) route, to the Yárhún valley and Wakhán. This is a very difficult road but is used by laden animals.

- (6) Two difficult paths from the Askúman valley which enter Yasín between Sandi and Mandúri.
- (7) The route from Darkót up the Dadang Balsi valley into Ashkúman. This seems fairly easy and is practicable for horses. It is open for about 8 or 9 months of the year.

Formerly Yasín, though nominally the western division of Káshkar Bála, was really independent. But in 1880 Amán-úl-Múlk, of Chitrál, drove Pahlwán Bahádur out of the country, and redistributed his territory as follows:—

Mastúj, he retained himself; Yasín proper, he handed over to Mehtar Mír Amán, uncle of the late Pahlwán Bahádur.

Ghizar he gave to Mahmad Wali, a nephew of Pahlwán Bahádur.

But in 1882 the Mehtar took over the country altogether, and installed his heir apparent Sirdár Nizám-úl-Múlk as its governor. His jurisdiction also extends to the Ghizar valley eastwards of Pingal and to the Ashkúman valley. The only other person of note in the valley is Alí Murdán Sháh ex-Mír of Wakhán, who holds Barkúlti in *Jaghír*.

Yasín is a position of great strategical importance. A force holding this valley would not only close all the route to Kashmír through Gilgit, but it would prevent co-operation between the columns of an enemy from the north, who might be using both the Baroghil and Doráh routes; while, if the latter column advanced towards Peshawar by Dír, a force in Yasín could threaten its communications by a flank movement through the Tal pass on Dír.—(*Biddulph, The Mullah, McNair, Barrow.*)

YASIN RIVER—

The river which waters the Yasín valley or Wúrshikgúrn. Just below Darkót, three streams, the Dadang Balsi, the Darkót and another, unite and form together what may properly be called the Yasín river from this point to its junction with the Ghizar, the river has a total length of about 32 miles. From Darkót to Handúr the bed of the river lies in a deep narrow valley. At Handúr it begins to open out, and the valley as far as Dumán is a mile or two wide. It then closes in again and becomes a narrow defile. The actual river channel is from 30 to 60 yards broad. Between Barkúlti and Sandi the bed of the river spreads out considerably, being nearly a mile wide. It is here of course a waste of sand and shingle. The depth of the river varies considerably with the season. In summer it is nowhere fordable, while in winter it is fordable almost everywhere, though below Yasín it is only fordable for men on horse-back owing to the strength of the current. The river is too rapid for boats to be employed with advantage, and there is not a boat in the country. It is bridged $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Handúr, (2) just above Barkúlti, (3) at Mír Wali's fort, (4) at Sandi, (5) just below Damán, (6) two miles above its junction with the Ghizar. These bridges are considered practicable for laden animals but they are all very narrow and some of them very ricketty. They each consist of a couple of poles thrown across the river with short chesses or hurdles laid over them.

The principal affluents on the right bank are the Túi and Nasbúr Gol, while on the left bank there is the stream which joins it just below Mandúri. Fish abound in the river.—(*Barrow.*)

Z

ZARDI—LAT. $36^{\circ} 21'$, LONG. $72^{\circ} 21'$; ELEV. '.

A village in Múrikho of Chitrál about 8 miles above Drásan. It is a scattered village containing about 80 houses.—(*Sub-Surveyor Bápu Jádú.*)

ZIDIG PASS—LAT. $35^{\circ} 56'$, LONG. $71^{\circ} 25' 30''$; ELEV. 14,850'.

A pass leading from Gabar on the Doráh route in Chitrál to Ahmed Dewána in Káfiristán. At Gabar the Lútkú river is crossed by a bridge, or it may be forded; the road then goes up the left bank of the Zidig stream. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles there is a small summer grazing ground of the Káfirs called Samarak; 4 miles beyond this is the *Kotal*, the last 2 miles up to which are very stiff, mostly over snow which is perennial. From the *kotal* there is a descent of 6 miles to Ahmed Dewána (Elev. 8,680'). The first two thousand feet of the descent are terribly steep. At the *kotal* there is a rich vein of lead ore. Badakshi traders, with salt carried on donkeys, use this route into Káfiristán.—(*Barrow.*)