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MILITARY REPORT AND GAZETTEER ON CHITRAL

GENERAL STAFF INDIA

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This publication renders obsolete the "Military Report on Chitral, 1st Edition, 1904."

Officers are particularly requested to bring to notice any errors or omissions in this publication, or any further authentic information on the subjects dealt with. Such communications should be addressed, through the usual channels, to :—

THE SENIOR GENERAL STAFF OFFICER,

M. O. 3.

Army Headquarters, India,

SIMLA.

PANORAMA FROM ARANDU (ARNAWAI) LOOKING S.S.W. TOWARDS BIRKOT.

Frontispiece.



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b.....BIRKOT CANTONMENT.

c.....ARANDU GOL.

d.....AFGHAN POST AT DOKALIM.

e.....SANGAR FOR PIQUET ON BRIDGE.

f.....ROAD DOWN TO BRIDGE.

g.....ARANDU LEVY POST.

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Military Report and Gazetteer on Chitral.

PART I

CHAPTER I.—HISTORY.

The inhabitants of Chitral are of a mixed race, probably of Aryan stock, intermingled with later invasions from the West, North and East.

Our first connection with Chitral was in 1885, when Colonel Lockhart was sent by the Government of India to examine the Passes over the Hindu Kush.

He entered into negotiations with the Mehtar to whom he presented some rifles.

In 1888 and 1889 Colonel A. Durand visited Chitral and made an agreement with the Mehtar, Aman-ul-Mulk by which the latter received a subsidy of Rs. 6,000 a year which was increased in 1891 to Rs. 12,000.

In 1892 the Government prohibited the Mehtar from assisting Muhammad Sharif Khan, Nawab of Dir, who was a refugee of Swat, and who had been driven from his country by Umra Khan.

On 30th August 1892, Aman-ul-Mulk died suddenly, and his second son Afzal-ul-Mulk, who was in Chitral at the time, proclaimed himself Mehtar.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, the eldest son of the old Mehtar, was in Yasin, when he heard of his father's death, fled to Gilgit, and took refuge with the British Agent.

Afzal-ul-Mulk killed his three brothers, Shah-i-Mulk, Bahram-ul-Mulk, and Wazir-ul-Mulk, and many leading men.

Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, and Dir, who had offered to help Afzal-ul-Mulk, against Nizam-ul-Mulk, seized the Chitrali Fort at Narsat which gave him command of both banks of the Chitral river between Arandu and Bailam.

Afzal-ul-Mulk was preparing to march against Umra Khan, when he heard that his uncle Sher Afzal was advancing from the Dorah pass, and had arrived at Drushp in the Lutkoh valley.

Sher Afzal continued to march to Chitral and attacked the Fort, and in the fight Afzal-ul-Mulk was killed.

On this news reaching Gilgit Nizam-ul-Mulk was allowed to return to Chitral, and oust Sher Afzal, if he was able to. A fight occurred near Drasan and Sher Afzal fled to Afghanistan.

Nizam-ul-Mulk now became Mehtar. In the winter of 1892-93, a mission under Dr. Robertson was received by the new Mehtar. In June the mission returned to Gilgit leaving Captain Youngusband, at Chitral, as Political Officer.

On the 1st June, 1895, while out hawking at Broz, Nizam-ul-Mulk was shot dead at the instigation of his younger half brother Amir-ul-Mulk.

Amir-ul-Mulk then seized Chitral Fort and sent a deputation to Lieutenant Gurdon, who had succeeded Captain Youngusband, and who was then on a visit to Chitral, asking to be recognised as Mehtar.

Lieutenant Gurdon replied that the orders of the Government of India must be awaited.

Amir-ul-Mulk's sister was married to Umra Khan, there is little doubt that the murder was inspired by Umra Khan in conjunction with the party of Sher Afzal. Amir-ul-Mulk being a tool in the hands of the Pathan Chief, who was used in a similar manner by the Amir.

The state of affairs at the time of the murder was as follows :—

The two years of Nizam-ul-Mulk's reign had been fairly uneventful. Umra Khan had remained in possession of the Narsat (or Nari) District, and all proposals of Nizam-ul-Mulk to attempt the recovery thereof by force had been discouraged. The Commission under Mr. Udny, appointed to delimitate the boundary between Afghanistan, Bajour, and Chitral was at that time assembled at Birkot, a few miles down the valley, and Umra Khan had been asked to attend to lay his claims before them. Sher Afzal, the most popular candidate for the Mehtarship, was interned at Kabul, and the Amir had given a written promise that he would not be again permitted to create disturbances in Chitral. The Amir had, moreover, undertaken in the "Durand" agreement (signed 12th November 1893) that "he will at no time exercise interference in Swat, Bajour or Chitral."

Shortly after the murder, Umra Khan of Jandul, with a force of some 1,200 fighting men and 1,500 coolies, crossed the Laora;

pass, and occupied Lower Chitral with the avowed intention of starting a jihad to punish the Kafirs. Umra Khan requested Amir-ul-Mulk to come to meet him, the latter, however, not falling in with his wishes, Umra Khan's forces laid siege to the fort of Drosh.

On the 1st January, the troops of the Gilgit Agency, located at different posts between Astor and Mastuj, amounted to some 3,000 men.

Lieut. Gurdon was at Chitral on a visit from Mastuj. He had as escort, 8 men of the 14th Sikhs, the remainder of his escort, some 95 men of the same regiment under Lieutenant Harley, being at Mastuj.

On the 7th January, 50 men of the 14th Sikhs reached Chitral at Lieutenant Gurdon's requisition. Mastuj also was reinforced by 100 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles.

About the middle of January, Surgeon-Major Robertson, the British Agent at Gilgit, left Gilgit for Chitral to report on the situation, arriving at Chitral on the 1st February.

Surgeon-Major Robertson had previously demanded an explanation from Umra Khan as to the presence of his force in Chitral, and requested an immediate withdrawal. Umra Khan, however, replied that his object had been to assist and strengthen Amir-ul-Mulk, and to combine with him, in an attack on the Kafirs; Amir-ul-Mulk had, however, refused his friendship and acted in a hostile manner, and that, therefore, he, Umra Khan, had no alternative left to him, but to act as he had done.

On the arrival of Surgeon-Major Robertson on the 1st February, there were roughly some 100 men of the 14th Sikhs and 150 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles in Chitral.

The Chitralis, to the number of about 3,000, had at first opposed Umra Khan's advance.

Owing, however, to the weakness and inability of their leader Amir-ul-Mulk, and the treachery of Mehtarjau Kokhan Beg and other influential men, the resistance by the Chitralis collapsed, and on the 25th January, they were driven from their position before Kila Drosh, but continued to hold Kila Drosh itself, until the 9th February, when the garrison surrendered with some 200 snider rifles to Umra Khan. After the surrender of Kila Drosh, the Chitralis concentrated at Gahirat.

On the 21st February, Surgeon-Major Robertson reported that all was well at Chitral, and the Chitralis were cheerful and helpful, that Gahirat was still held and that Umra Khan's followers were deserting him.

Suddenly, however, the aspect of affairs was changed by the arrival on the scene of Sher Afzal, the chief who a little more than two years previously, having compassed the death of Mehtar Afzal-ul-Mulk, had ruled the country for about a month and had then been ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk.

On the 27th February, Sher Afzal demanded that Surgeon-Major Robertson should withdraw to Mastuj, and it became apparent that Sher Afzal and Umra Khan had made common cause to induce the British Officers to quit Chitral territory, by force if necessary, and that, then, the two chiefs would decide who should be Mehtar.

As soon as it became known that Sher Afzal was in the country, a few of the Chitralis went over to him. The Adamzadas, though suspected of being his partisans, did not at first openly side with him, but before the end of February, they had changed their minds, and practically joined him in a body. Gahirat thus denuded of its defenders, was occupied by Sher Afzal's outposts.

Surgeon-Major Robertson who had gone out with Amir-ul-Mulk towards that place, returned to Chitral on the 1st March while Sher Afzal on the same date reached Ayun.

Amir-ul-Mulk now commenced to make overtures to Umra Khan. Surgeon-Major Robertson, therefore, placed him in custody, and formally recognised Shuja-ul-Mulk, a boy of some 14 years old, as provisional Mehtar, pending the orders of the Government of India.

During February, the escort of the British Agent had been reinforced, from Mastuj, and now amounted to about 420 men, viz., 99 men of the 14th Sikhs, and some 320 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles under the Command of Captain C. P. Campbell, Central India Horse.

The strength of Umra Khan's force is not known, it was variously computed at 3,000 and 5,000 men.

On the afternoon of the 3rd March, in consequence of the arrival of Sher Afzal and his armed following on the Chitral plain, 200 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles, under the command of Captain Campbell, moved out of the Chitral Fort; meanwhile the fort had been fired into, and one man wounded. The force therefore advanced to attack a village some 2 miles to the South-West of the Fort, which was occupied by the enemy. Captains Campbell and Townshend led the frontal attack with 150 men and Captain Baird the flank attack with 50 men, up the high ground on the West. The attack, however, failed, and as dark-

ness was approaching and the enemy were beginning to overlap the flanks, a general retirement was ordered, the retirement to the fort, being covered by Lieutenant Harley and 50 men of the 14th Sikhs.

The casualties in this affair were :—

Killed.

General Baj Singh, Imperial Service Troops. Major Bhikam Singh, 4th Kashmir Rifles. 21 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles. 1 Hospital Assistant.

Wounded.

Captain J. Mc.D. Baird. 24th Punjab Infantry (succumbed to his wounds on the 4th March). Captain C. P. Campbell, Central India Horse. 1 Native Officer, 15th Bengal Lancers. 28 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles.

Or a total of 25 killed (including Captain Baird) and 30 wounded out of 200 men, of whom only 150 were actually engaged. The enemy's losses were about the same as our own.

During the day 15,935 rounds of snider ammunition were expended, *viz.*, about 100 rounds per man.

As a result of the fighting on the 3rd March, the British Force was now shut up within the walls of the fort at Chitral, and nothing was heard from them for many weeks to come.

Information of the serious turn which affairs had taken began to reach Gilgit on the 6th March and was received by the Government of India on the following day.

On the 14th March, in order that Umra Khan might have distinct warning of the decision to which the Government of India had come, a final letter of warning was sent to him, through Mr. Udny, who was then with the Delimitation Commission at Asmar, and also through the Commissioner of Peshawar.

At the same time a proclamation was issued to the people of Swat and other tribes on the Peshawar border, announcing the intention and object of Government, assuring them that there was no intention to permanently occupy any territory through which the force might pass, or to interfere with the independence of the tribes, and promising friendly treatment to all those, who did not oppose the march of the troops.

Simultaneously with the above proclamation, orders were issued for the mobilization of the 1st Division of the Field Army, with certain modifications in regard to Cavalry and Artillery.

Orders also were sent on the 22nd March to Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly at Gilgit to assume military command in the Gilgit Agency, and to make such dispositions and movements, as he thought best.

Before describing the advance of these two forces it is as well to record the disasters which had befallen two detachments on the Mastuj-Chitral Road.

On the 26th February, Captain Baird issued instructions to Lieutenant Moberly at Mastuj to send 60 boxes of ammunition under an escort to Chitral. In accordance with these orders, 1 Native Officer and 39 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles with 68 boxes of snider ammunition left Mastuj for Chitral on the 1st March, but halted at Buni, as the people of the country said the road was broken, and that it would be useless to proceed further.

On the 4th March, Captain Ross with 50 men marched to Buni in support of the party there, and on the same day a detachment of 20 men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Fowler, accompanied by Lieutenant Edwardes, arrived at Mastuj. In accordance with their orders, this detachment started on the morning of the 5th March with the intention of overtaking the ammunition escort and continuing the march with it to Chitral.

They reached Buni without difficulty the same evening. Captain Ross therefore went back to Mastuj.

The total strength of the combined detachment then left at Buni under Lieutenant Edwardes amounted to 2 British Officers, 1 Native Officer and 39 men, 4th Kashmir Rifles, 20 Bengal Sappers and Miners with three orderlies.

On the 6th the whole of Lieutenant Edwardes' party marched from Buni to Reshun, and on the following day Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler, with 20 Sappers and Miners, 10 of the Kashmir Rifles and 50 coolies, moved off to repair a reported break in the road some 3 miles ahead.

Immediately after leaving Reshun, the road to Chitral ascends a steep spur to the height of 1,000 ft., and descending again to the level of the river enters a narrow defile. On arrival at this defile, the party halted, and some sangars being observed on the right bank of the river, Lieutenant Fowler, with 8 men of the Kashmir Rifles, went up the heights on the left bank.

Meantime Lieutenant Edwardes remained with the rest of the party at the entrance of the defile.

On scaling the heights, Lieutenant Fowler and his party were fired on, and as the firing became general one man being killed,

and Lieutenant Fowler and two other men wounded, they retired back to Lieutenant Edwardes. The whole party then fell back on a sangar near Reshun, where the remainder of the force had been left, without serious loss. It was found impossible to hold this sangar, and it was therefore decided to occupy a cluster of houses near the polo-ground.

These houses were accordingly seized, and put in a state of defence.

The casualties during the day had been :—

Killed 1 Naik, 4th Kashmir Rifles; wounded 1 British Officer and 10 men, 4th Kashmir Rifles; of the latter, two subsequently died.

Lieutenant Edwardes and his party continued to hold this post with the greatest gallantry against repeated attacks until the 13th; Lieutenant Fowler making several sorties to obtain water from the river.

On the 13th, a white flag was shown by the enemy, and an interview took place between Lieutenant Edwardes, and Muhammad Isa, Sher Afzal's foster brother, and an armistice was agreed on.

On the 14th, another parley was requested, Muhammad Isa being accompanied by Mehtarjau Yadgar Beg (an illegitimate son of Mehtar Shah Afzal, now residing in Dir) both being full of protestations of friendship.

So far the relations between the British Officers and Muhammad Isa had been conducted upon an apparently friendly footing, but they were now about to undergo a treacherous change.

Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler, under false protestations of friendship, were induced to leave their post to watch a game of polo. At the conclusion of the game, when the two British Officers were preparing to return, they were rushed by Muhammad Isa and his men and bound hand and foot. The post was eventually rushed, the Chitralis, headed by a detachment of Umra Khan's Jandulis, killing numbers of the men and carrying off the remainder as prisoners.

The whole of the ammunition, about 40,000 rounds, also fell into the hands of the enemy.

After passing the night bound at Reshun, Lieutenant Fowler was sent towards Chitral, and on the next day Lieutenant Edwardes followed and overtook Lieutenant Fowler on the road.

On the way they were met by some of Umra Khan's men, who after quarreling with the Chitralis, insisted upon taking

the officers as their prisoners, and on the 19th March, they reached Chitral.

Here they were taken into the presence of Sher Afzal, who received them civilly and expressed his regret at the treachery of which they had been the victims.

The two officers were allowed to communicate with the British Garrison besieged in the Fort, but were not allowed to visit them.

From Chitral they were eventually taken to Murchah which they reached on the 12th April, accompanied by Umra Khan.

The Muhammadan prisoners had previously been released on the 1st of April.

At Murchah the two officers were met by Shahzada Ibrahim, a native political officer, who had been sent by Sir Robert Low, commanding the Chitral Relief Force, to treat with Umra Khan for their release.

A long interview ensued between the Shahzada and Umra Khan, the result being that Lieutenant Edwardes was released and given two letters for Sir Robert Low, while three days later, Lieutenant Fowler and the four Hindu prisoners were also made over to the Relief Force.

To turn now to the fighting which occurred between Mastuj and Reshun, and which ended so disastrously for Captain Ross and his party of the 14th Sikhs. On the 6th March, when Lieutenant Edwardes heard of the gathering of the enemy at Reshun, he, at once, sent information back to Mastuj. Captain Ross thereupon left Mastuj on the morning of the 7th for Buri. The detachment consisted of two British Officers, 14th Sikhs (Captain Ross and Lieutenant Jones) 1 Native Officer, 93 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 14th Sikhs, and 17 Followers with 9 days' rations and 140 rounds of ammunition per man. On the 8th they marched for Reshun, leaving at Buri 33 Rank and File under a Native Officer.

Kuragh was reached at 1 p.m. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Kuragh, the track enters a narrow defile, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile traverses a succession of precipitous rocky bluffs, the track then leaves the level of the river, and ascends a steep spur, beyond which the defile maintains an equally formidable character for several miles in the direction of Reshun.

The advanced party of Captain Ross's detachment ascended this spur and were fired on, and at the same time the enemy appeared on the hill tops and began to roll stones down all the "shoots." Lieutenant Jones attempted to seize the Kuragh

end of the defile with 10 men ; 8 of these men being wounded in the attempt, Captain Ross recalled them, and the whole party took refuge in some caves on the river bank.

After several futile attempts to scale the heights at 2 a.m. on the 10th March, Captain Ross and his party, issuing from the caves, attempted to force their way back to Kuragh.

Captain Ross himself was killed, and out of the whole detachment only Lieutenant Jones, who was severely wounded, and 17 Rank and File won their way to the open ground on the Kuragh side of the defile. Here they halted for some minutes to allow any stragglers to rejoin more casualties occurring, Lieutenant Jones then retired slowly on Buni which he reached at 6 a.m. Lieutenant Jones with his detachment remained at Buni till the 17th, when he was relieved by Lieutenant Moberly with 150 Kashmir troops from Mastuj ; the whole party returned on the 18th to Mastuj, where they were besieged until the 9th April, when the siege was raised by the near approach of Lieut-Colonel Kelly with the Gilgit Column.

Of Captain Ross's ill-fated party during the three days fighting, 1 British Officer, 46 Rank and File, 1 Hospital Assistant, and 6 Followers were killed. Of the 15 survivors 10 were wounded including Lieutenant Jones. Some 40 rifles fell into the hands of the enemy, whose numbers were estimated at about 1,000 men. The enemy's losses were slight.

We can now turn to the events which took place in Chitral itself.

As already stated, the British Agent's escort had been shut up within the Fort and the siege had commenced after a severe fight on the 3rd of March, in which Captain Campbell, Central India Horse, had been severely wounded, and consequently the command of the troops had devolved on Captain Townshend of the same regiment. The British Officers shut up in the Chitral Fort were Surgeon-Major Robertson, British Agent, Captain Townshend, Central India Horse, Lieutenant Gurdon, Assistant British Agent, Lieutenant Harley, 14th Sikhs, Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch, Indian Medical Service, Captain Campbell, Central India Horse (severely wounded), Captain Baird, 24th Punjab Infantry, who died from the effects of his wounds on the 4th March.

The garrison consisted of 99 men of the 14th Sikhs, and 301 of all ranks of the 4th Kashmir Rifles ; there were also 52 Chitralis and 85* Followers, etc., bringing up the total

* Among these were some Punyali levies led by Rajas Sifat Bahadur and Murad Khan, both of whom rendered ' yeoman ' service.

number to 543 persons. For these there were supplies sufficient for 2½ months at half rations ; of ammunition there were 300 rounds per Martini Henry of the Sikhs, and 280 rounds per Snider of the Kashmir Rifles.

The Fort was closely besieged by Sher Afzal with the Jandul Chiefs and Pathans aided by Chitralis from the 4th March to the 19th April. On the night of the 18th-19th the whole force of the enemy quietly withdrew and abandoned the siege. "About 3 a.m. in the morning" says the official report, "Lieutenant Gurdon, who was on middle watch, reported, that a man was outside calling out under the Fort Wall, that he had important news to tell. All precautions were taken ; he was admitted to the main gate, and he told us of the flight of Sher Afzal and the Jandul Chiefs, about midnight, and of the near approach of Colonel Kelly's Column from Mastuj. In the morning not a man was to be seen about Chitral, all the sangars were deserted ; the siege, which had lasted 46 days, was at an end." It may be noted here that the investment was so close that it was not until the 19th April that the garrison learnt what steps had been taken by Government to effect their relief.

To describe in detail the gallant defence made by the garrison of the fort and the hardships endured by them, throughout the long and arduous investment, is beyond the province of this report.

The following extract, however, is given from the letter of the Adjutant General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India, enclosing Captain Townshend's report of the siege of Chitral Fort :—

"From the 4th March to the date of the raising of the siege, Captain Townshend's diary is a record of arduous work cheerfully performed, of difficulties encountered and surmounted, and of privations suffered without a murmur by the small and gallant garrison. Every night officers and men were at their posts or sleeping accoutred, ready to receive and repulse each assault ; every day fatigue parties were employed in strengthening the defence ; the enemy was no despicable one ; they were mostly armed with modern rifles and possessed unlimited supplies of ammunition, and the method in which they conducted the siege showed them to have considerable tactical skill."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in India, also expressed his appreciation of the gallant defence, in the following words :—

“The steady front shown to the enemy, the military skill displayed in the conduct of the defence, the cheerful endurance of all the hardships of the siege, the gallant demeanour of the troops, and the conspicuous examples of heroism and intrepidity, will ever be remembered as forming a glorious episode in the history of the Indian Empire and of its Army.”

The loss of the garrison during the siege and inclusive of the action on the 3rd March was 42 killed and 62 wounded of all ranks.

To record now the advance of the Gilgit Column, to whom belongs the honour of being the first troops to reach the beleaguered garrison of the Chitral Fort.

As previously stated Lieut.-Colonel Kelly was ordered on the 22nd March to assume military command at Gilgit and to make such dispositions and movements as he thought best. In accordance with these orders, Lieut.-Colonel Kelly on the 23rd of March left Gilgit on his march of 220 miles to Chitral, with a force consisting of 396 of 32nd Pioneers and 2 guns of No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery.

This force was subsequently reinforced during the advance by 40 men of the Kashmir Sappers and Miners and 150 levies.

Ghizar was reached on the 31st March, and here Lieut.-Colonel Kelly had to face not only the physical difficulties of crossing the Shandur pass (12,230') at a period of the year when the pass is very difficult for laden animals, but also difficulties as regards transport, which had been greatly increased by the desertion of many coolies.

On the 1st April, an attempt was made to cross the pass, which, however, was unsuccessful, the Artillery mules and transport ponies being unable to make their way through the deep snow. This necessitated the abandoning of mule and pony transport, and obliged Lieut.-Colonel Kelly to utilise the service of his men to carry the guns over the pass.

The task was a most formidable one. Owing to recent fell the snow was three or four feet deep : all tracks were obliterated, and the severity of the weather was such that 43 cases of frost-bite and 63 cases of snow-blindness occurred. The difficulties were further demonstrated by the opinion held by the enemy that it would be absolutely impossible for our troops to cross the pass for some time.

The Gilgit Column first encountered the enemy in a strong position at Chokulwarth, between the Shandur pass and Mastuj, on the 6th April, when Lieut.-Colonel Kelly with 280 men and

2 guns defeated a gathering of Pathans and Chitralis estimated at 400 to 500 strong, reaching Mastuj the same day and raising the siege of that place, which had been invested for 18 days.

A second engagement occurred on the 13th of April at Nisar Gol, about 7 miles South of Mastuj, where Lieut.-Colonel Kelly's force, then 622 men and 2 guns, again defeated some 1,500 of the enemy under Muhammad Isa, in a very strong position.

No further opposition was met with, the enemy retiring as Lieut.-Colonel Kelly's force advanced, but considerable physical difficulties had still to be overcome.

On the 17th of April, the bridge over the Mastuj river at Pret having been broken, the troops had to ford it breast high at the imminent risk of being carried off their feet. Successfully surmounting these and other difficulties, the force reached Chitral on the 20th of April, 29 days after leaving Gilgit.

In the meantime the Government of India on the 21st March, ordered the despatch of the 1st Division of all arms and line of communication troops attached to it, for an advance into Bajour *via* Swat in order to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Chitral. This force was designated "the Chitral Relief Force." and the chief command was given to Major-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B. As the advance of this force does not concern Chitral proper the following brief summary will suffice:—

On the 30th March, Divisional Headquarters, with the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, marched from Nowshera to Hoti Mardan, and the 1st Brigade reached the latter place on the following day, when the first concentration of the force may be said to have been completed.

On the 3rd April, the Malakand Pass was taken, on the 4th, a successful action was fought at Khar, on the 7th the Swat river was crossed with an engagement at Chakdara, on the 13th, the action at Panjkora took place, on the 17th a successful action was fought at Mamugi, and on the 26th April, General Gatacre crossed the Laorai and entered Chitral territory with a flying column, composed of troops from the 3rd Brigade, Chitral Relief Force. This Column did not proceed to Chitral at once, but halted at Ashret and Ziarat until the capture of Sher Afzal, which was effected by the Khan of Dir on the 27th April. Sher Afzal and other leading men who were captured were deported on the 1st May to India as prisoners.

On the 15th May, the 1st Battalion, the Buffs, one Mountain Battery, and 1 battalion of the 4th Gurkhas reached Chitral; and on the 16th these troops together with a portion of the

garrison of the fort during the siege and the Gilgit Column, were inspected by Sir Robert Low. Shortly after this Amir-ul-Mulk was deported to India.

On the 24th of May, the troops belonging to the Gilgit Command started on their way back to Mastuj and the Gilgit District.

On the 2nd of September, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk was installed as Mehtar of the Kator country by Sir George Robertson, British Agent at Gilgit.

On the 4th of September, the following garrison was ordered to be located in Chitral territory :—

2 Native Infantry Regiments.

1 Company Bengal Sappers & Miners.

1 Section of a Mountain Battery with 2 guns.

And from that date the troops composing the Chitral Garrison ceased to form part of the Relief Force.

On the 28th of September the Divisional Headquarters demobilised at Nowshera and the Chitral Relief Force ceased to exist.

After these events the country settled down into a peaceful condition.

In 1899, the garrison was reduced to one Battalion of Native Infantry, 2 Mountain Guns, and a Company of Sappers and Miners.

In the winter of 1899-1900 the Mehtar in company with the Chiefs of the Gilgit Agency visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta.

In May 1902 the Mehtar was present at the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and on the 1st January 1903 he attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, when he was made a C.I.E.

The only event of importance during the period 1902-1919 was the handing over of Mastuj and Laspur to the Mehtar in 1914.

In January 1919 H. H. the Mehtar was made a K.C.I.E.

In May 1919 the Government of India declared war with Afghanistan and Chitral fought on the side of the British.

Third Afghan War.

In May 1919 the Officer Commanding Chitral Force (Lieut.-Colonel F. C. S. Samborne Palmer) received information from the Government of India that war with Afghanistan was probable and, on the 8th May he was informed by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, that the Mehtar had received an in-

flammatory *Firman* from the Amir through the Brigadier at Asmar.

The armed forces in Chitral consisted of :—

1-11th Rajputs, 450 rifles.

One Section No. 23 Mountain Battery.

One Section 2nd Sappers & Miners.

Chitral Scouts 1,000 rifles.

Mehtar's Bodyguard about 2,000 rifles, of whom 150 were armed with Martini Henry rifles and the remainder with Muzzle Loaders and Matchlocks.

On the 5th May Major N. E. Reilly, Assistant Political Agent, mobilized the Scouts.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. S. Samborne Palmer placed Kila Drosh in a state of defence.

A Company of Scouts was sent to Galapach 6 miles downstream from Mirkhani, to watch the tracks along the Chitral river and at the same time patrols were stationed in the passes leading from Kafirstan.

On the night of 13th-14th May Major Reilly received information that a force of 300 Afghan irregulars had seized the post of Dokalim on 12th May.

And on the 13th May the same force had advanced to Dammer Nissar 12 miles South of Mirkhani.

At the same time a beacon fire was lighted on the Patkhun Pass, a signal that the Afghans were advancing from the West.

On 14th May, Major Reilly left Drosh with two Companies of Scouts and 120 of the Mehtar's Bodyguard for Mirkhani leaving 30 men at Naghr to guard his rear and to destroy the bridge there if Afghans attacked from the Patkhun Pass. It was ascertained later that there were no Afghans in the vicinity of the Patkhun Pass.

On arriving at Mirkhani Major Reilly learnt that the Afghans had occupied Dammer Nissar and Kauti, on the right bank of the river, whilst the Company of Scouts at Galapach were retiring on Mirkhani.

Major Reilly decided to send one Company of Scouts and 50 of the Mehtar's Bodyguard across the river and advance down the left bank with the remainder of his force. He picked up the Company of Scouts which was retiring and re-occupied Galapach and opened fire on the Afghans at Kauti and the force on the right bank came up and the Afghans retired.

Both Columns now advanced and attacked and defeated the Afghans at Dammer Nisar who retired on Arnawai (Arandu) and Birkot.

Major Reilly and the Scouts retired to a strong defensive position astride the river near Kauti and Galapach.

The strength of the Afghan force at Arnawai was reinforced to 600 rifles and four guns and they had occupied a strong position astride the Chitral River with advanced detachments at Darashot and at Istorgtz on the Istor River.

Their right rested on a hill 1 mile East of Arnawai whilst their left was extended along the Bashgul River.

On the 19th May the defences of Kila Drosh were completed and the passes leading from Badakhshan were still covered with snow. Kafirs from the South West began to join our forces.

Lieut.-Colonel Samborne Palmer decided to advance and to attack the Afghans at Arnawai.

The force advanced in four Columns :—

Right Column.—The Right Column commanded by Nasur-ul-Mulk, the eldest son of the Mehtar, consisted of :—

One Company of Scouts.

1,000 men of Mehtar's Bodyguard and a few Kafirs.

Its objective was to enter the Istor valley by the Patkhun Pass to advance down the Istor to its junction with the Bashgul, leaving 50 men to guard the bridge over the latter river and then to advance and occupy the heights West of the Afghan Cantonment of Birkot.

A body of 300 Chitrali tribesmen were ordered to move down the watershed between the Istor and Chitral Rivers and to maintain communication between Nasur-ul-Mulk's force and the Right Bank Column.

The Right Bank Column.—The Right Bank Column commanded by Lieutenant Bowers, 1-11th Rajputs, consisted of :—

2 Companies of Chitral Scouts.

Objective.—To storm the bridge over the Bashgul River near its junction with Chitral River.

The Main Column.—The main column, known as the Mobile Column, under Lieut.-Colonel Samborne Palmer consisted of :—

2 Companies Chitral Scouts under Major Reilly.

1-11th Rajputs, less one Company.

1 Section No. 23 Mountain Battery.

Detachment 2nd Sappers & Miners.

Objective.—To advance along left bank of Chitral River and to capture Arnawai.

The Left Column.—The left column under Captain Crimmin consisted of :—

3 Companies of Chitral Scouts.

Objective.—To advance from Dammer Nissar through Dammer, to the Kanithan Pass, and from there it was to move down the Malikhor Ridge North of Arnawai valley and attack the Afghan Right Flank.

All four Columns were to leave Mirkhani on 21st May and to arrive before their final objectives on the 23rd May.

Operations of the Right Column.—The Right Column under Nasur-ul-Mulk met a small enemy party at the bridge at Istortz where they advanced and carried the bridge by storm, and advanced down the Istor River.

On 22nd May Nasur-ul-Mulk crossed the Bashgul and occupied a position on the heights West of Birkot, having outflanked the Afghans.

On night of 22nd-23rd May a Chitrali cut the bridge over the Chitral River, which connected Birkot with Arnawai.

The Mobile Column.—The Right Bank Column and the Mobile Column advanced down the Chitral River, and camped near Dammer Nissar on the night of 21st May.

A temporary bridge was thrown over the river here and Lieutenant Bowers and his force crossed to the Right Bank.

On 22nd May the Mobile Column advanced to Angarbatai Pari, where the road was broken and the main force camped while the road was being repaired and Major Reilly with two Companies of Scouts advanced to Lambabat.

At 0300 hours on 23rd May the Mobile Column left Camp and at 0500 hours reached the Arkhani torrent and found the bridge over the stream broken.

Major Reilly with his Scouts pushed forward to Resht Pari where they came in contact with the enemy.

At 0600 hours Captain Crimmin with the Left Column, advancing along the Malikhor Ridge came into position in the left of Major Reilly's force.

The enemy's resistance now stiffened. At 0700 hours the guns came into action 500 yards South of Lambabat and one Company and the Regimental Scouts of the 1-11th Rajputs were ordered to attack the Dokalim Ridge on the right of Major Reilly. The whole line now advanced, and the Afghans began to retire.

A nest of 25 snipers held on to their position in a nullah from which they commanded the track on which 1-11th Rajputs were advancing.

Leaving the Regimental Scouts and one Platoon under Jemadar Ram Singh to deal with them the Company pressed on.

Jemadar Ram Singh led two bayonet charges against these snipers and eventually they were all bombed out and killed.

At 1005 hours the forward line was reinforced by two Platoons followed at 1115 hours by three more Platoons. The enemy began to evacuate Arnawai, which they set on fire.

At 1410 hours Dokalim Ridge was occupied and by 1630 hours the enemy were retiring hastily towards Asmar.

Whilst the main force was engaging the enemy on the left bank, Lieutenant Bowers and two Companies of the Chitral Scouts on the right bank of the river stormed the bridge over the Bashgul.

From there they moved forward on Birkot together with the right column under Nasur-ul-Mulk. Birkot was captured.

The troops on the left bank withdrew to a camp near Arnawai and those on the right bank remained near Birkot.

A band of men who had hidden themselves in the standing corn near Arnawai opened fire on the Headquarter party and wounded Lieut.-Colonel Samborne Palmer and two orderlies of Major Reilly.

These men were all bayoneted by men of 1-11th Rajputs.

The Afghans in these actions were believed to have lost 250 men, 4 guns and a large quantity of stores were captured together with 55 prisoners.

Our casualties during these three days were :—

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Chitral Scouts . . .	8	23
Melitar's Bodyguard . . .	5	13
1-11th Rajputs . . .	3	12
Total . . .	16	48

Having defeated the enemy, a further advance was not desirable as the Afghans had collected at Asmar a force superior in numbers to ours.

The attitude of the Dirwals was doubtful and communication with Chitral was bad.

The snow on the passes was melting and the Afghan forces in Badakhshan would soon be moving towards the frontier.

The next few days were spent in collecting supplies while the Kafir tribesmen carried off cattle and goats from the inhabitants.

On the 1st of June reliable information was received that the Afghans had concentrated three battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry near Sao, 12½ miles South of Arnawai.

A body of 6,000 Salarzais was said to be gathering on the Uchir Range, ready to threaten our left flank or to loot the Afghans at Asmar as opportunity offered.

Lieut.-Colonel Samborne Palmer decided to retire on Kila Drosh.

After dark on the 1st of June the troops retired on the same route as they had advanced and on 4th June arrived at Mirkhani where 400 Scouts and 400 of the Bodyguard and 2 Lewis Guns were left as a garrison, the remainder of the troops arrived at Kila Drosh on 5th June.

Defensive positions were prepared at Mirkhani and Galatak.

The Armistice was signed on 3rd of June but the Afghan Commanders were not prepared to adhere to it and Afghan troops were concentrated at Faizabad in Badakhshan with detachments in Wakhan threatening the Baroghil and Manjar passes.

At Asmar, Wakil Khan was preparing to advance into Chitral and Sadakai Mullah was endeavouring to incite the Yusafais of the Swat Valley to attack Chakdara, he was unsuccessful in his efforts and the Afghans in Badakhshan did not cross the frontier.

Abdul Wakil moved North from Asmar and reached Birkot on 23rd June.

The armistice was soon broken.

The Afghan irregulars seized Arnawai and Dokalim and the Mehtar's Bodyguard made an unauthorised raid on Kamdesh.

Abdul Wakil sent one Battalion to occupy Dokalim and he with three battalions of infantry and 1,500 tribesmen advanced up the Bashgul to punish the Kafirs for the assistance they had given to the British.

Abdul Wakil advanced to Lutdeh in Kafiristan, on 29th June. He could now threaten Chitral from the West and combine with an Afghan force advancing from Badakhshan.

To meet these movements, a striking force, composed of two companies of Scouts and two weak companies of Mehtar's Bodyguard was concentrating at Ayun.

The Chitral Scouts were also sent to watch for any enemy movement over the Dorah Pass from Badakhshan.

During July, Abdul Wakil threatened the Zidig Pass and threatened the Lutkoh Valley. Nothing came of this movement as Afghans retired so Kafirstan.

On 17th of July a force of 400 tribesmen and 400 Afghan Regulars invaded the Bumboret Valley and advanced to within a mile of Bumboret Village—a company of the Chitral Scouts drove them off and they retired to the Bashgul valley.

During the 18th and 19th of July the Afghans occupied the whole of the passes leading from the Bashgul into Chitral from the Brambalu to the Zidig.

Abdul Wakil now encouraged the tribesmen to make raids but ordered his regular troops not to cross the Chitral border.

On 21st July 600 tribesmen of Bajour under Mullah Shah Badshah collected on the Laorai Pass and threatened Ziarat Post. However, Lieutenant Bowers with two Companies of Chitral Scouts from Mirkhani attacked and defeated him inflicting severe loss and shortly afterwards they dispersed.

On 28th July an Afghan Force of 100 cavalry, 800 infantry, 6 guns and 2 Machine Guns from Badakhshan under Colonel Abdul Aziz arrived at Topkhana, near the Dorah Pass, however, this force retired on 31st July to its own Cantonment.

A re-inforcement of about 300 Gilgit scouts was sent to Chitral during the later stages under a British officer and were employed for some time in the Lutkuh valley; they were never engaged with any Afghan forces.

Peace was signed on the 8th of August.

Arnawai and Dokalim were not handed over to the Mehtar till 17th of January 1922.

After the Afghan War the country settled down to enjoy peaceful conditions.

During the period 1920 to 1928 there has been nothing of importance to record.

CHAPTER II.—GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Chitral (called Chitrar by the inhabitants) is situated between N. Lat. $35^{\circ} 15'$ and 37° and E. Long. $71^{\circ} 30'$ and $73^{\circ} 50'$. Kashkar is the name given to it by Pathans. Its greatest length from the Yarkhun—Karumbar water-shed in the North to the Asmar frontier in the South is about 200 miles.

Boundaries.—Chitral is bounded :—

To the North by Wakhan and Zebak.

To the South by Dir and the Asmar District of Afghanistan.

To the East by the Panjkora, Kohistan, Ghizar and Yasin.

To the West by Kafiristan.

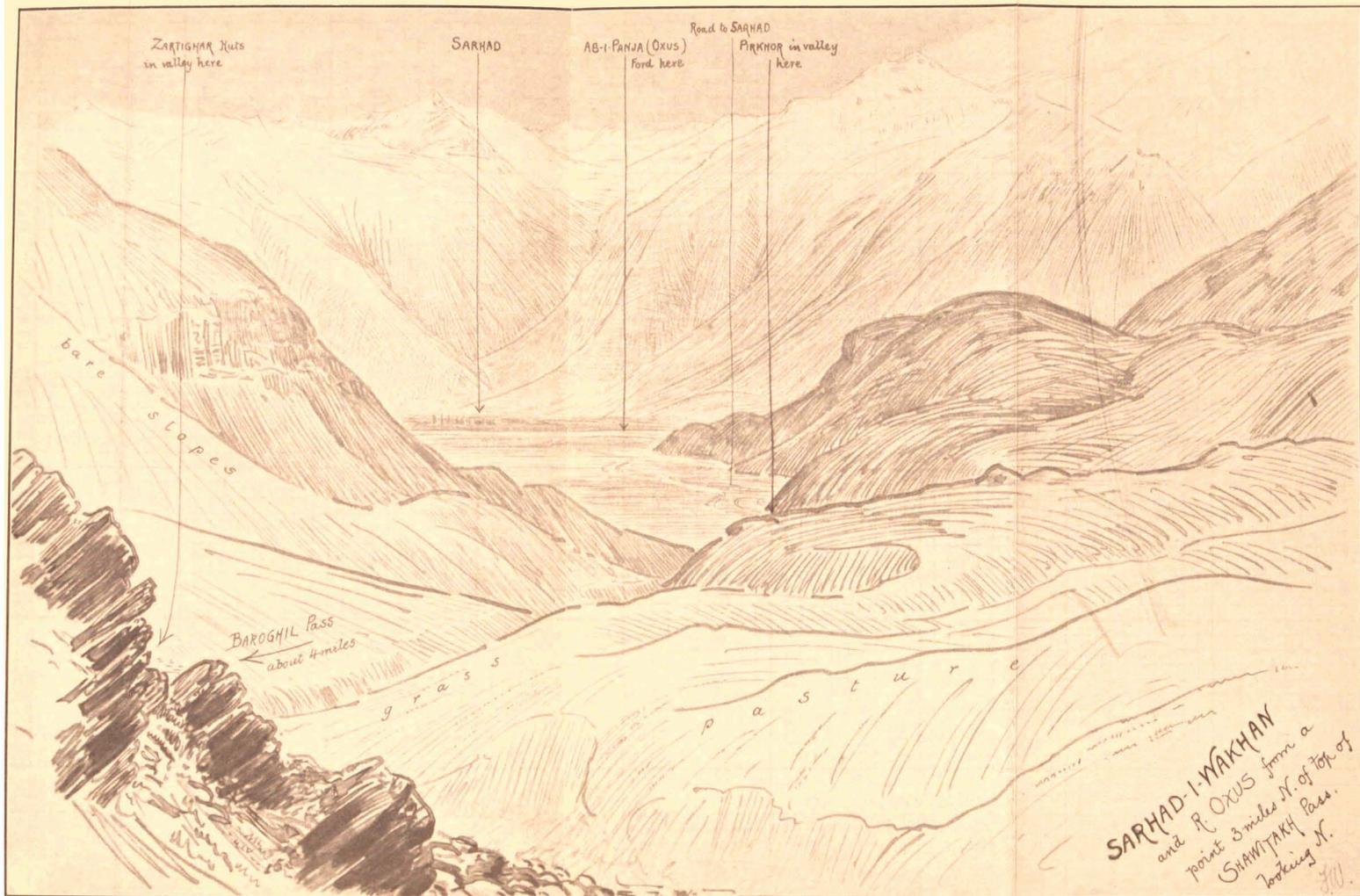
The exact geographical and political boundaries can be traced as follows :—

To the North and North-east the crest of the Hindu Kush Range from the main watershed between the Oxus River to its North and the Yarkhun—Chitral river to its South, then dividing Chitral from the Afghan Provinces of Wakhan and Badakhshan and forming the Indo-Afghan Frontier.

On the West the Hindu Kush sends out from the vicinity of the Dorah Pass, a spur to the South. This spur, or as it may be called, the Kafiristan range, running South to the junction of the Chitral and Bashgal rivers, divides Chitral from the Afghan province of Kafiristan and forms the Indo-Afghan frontier on this side.

To the South, the boundary between Chitral and the Afghan district of Asmar was, before the third Afghan War, said to be formed by the Southern watershed of the Arandu (Arrawai) stream, but the Afghan Government now disputes this, and have occupied the village of Dokalim. The matter will shortly be settled by a Commission appointed for the purpose.

To the East the Moshabar or Shandur range, a subsidiary spur of the Hindu Kush, which branches just South-east of the Baroghil Pass and runs in to the Hindu Raj range at the Shandur Pass, divides Chitral from the districts of Hunza, Yasin and Ghizar in the Gilgit Agency. From the Shandur Pass the eastern boundary dividing Chitral from Dir, runs along the Hindu Raj range to the Shingare Pass.



Chief Routes into Chitral from India and Afghanistan.—The chief routes into Chitral from India and Afghanistan are :—

- (1) Durgai to Chitral *viâ* Malakand and Kamrani Passes, the Panjkora Valley and the Lowarai Pass—152½ miles 14 marches. A military road practicable for all forms of pack transport. This route is the one used by the biennial reliefs, and was used by Sir Robert Low in his advance to the relief of Chitral in 1895. (*See Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan.*)
- (2) Asmar to Chitral *viâ* right bank of Kunar River to Narai and thence *viâ* left bank. Distance about 85 miles—8 marches. From Arnawai (Arandu) to Mirkhani the track is not at present fit for laden mules but with very little labour could be made so. (*See Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan and Routes N. of Kabul River and Routes in Afghanistan North-East.*)
- (3) Zebak to Chitral *viâ* the Dorah Pass—92½ miles, 10 marches. This is the main route between Badakhshan and Chitral and is open from 1st July to 15th October, during which period it is practicable for laden mules except for a few short distances. (*See Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan.*)
- (4) Gilgit to Chitral *viâ* the Shandur Pass and Mastuj—224½ miles, 23 marches. This route is practicable throughout the year for Yaks and for Government mules between May 1st and November 1st. (*See Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan.*)
- (5) Sarhad-i-Wakhan to Chitral *viâ* the Baroghil Pass and Mastuj—159½ miles, 17 marches. The Baroghil Pass may sometimes in April be impassable owing to soft snow, but otherwise this route is practicable throughout the year for Government laden mules. (*See Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan.*)

Area.—The total area of Chitral is approximately 4,500 square miles.

Altitudes.—Altitudes vary between 3,700' at Arandu to 25,426'—the mighty peak of Terich Mir in the Hindu Kush range.

Drosh Fort is 4,700' above sea level; Chitral 4,980'; Shoghot 6,200'; Drasan 6,640'; Mastuj 7,800'; Gabar-o-Bakh 10,000'.

General Description.—The country, fashioned from the ridges and spurs which run downward from the Eastern Hindu Kush, forms a net work of vast mountains and deep narrow valleys,

traversed by glacier-born torrents, presenting a whole of so difficult and inhospitable a character, as to render it one of the most efficient obstacles in the way of an enemy's advance.

Mountain-locked and mountain divided, level ground is rare and cultivation is almost entirely limited to small fan-shaped oases of alluvial soil deposited by mountain streams just before they noisily hurl themselves into a main river.

Lofty snow-clad peaks, rugged and barren at their base, softening as they rise into pine-clad slopes and grassy downs, only again to become bare and rugged with steep shale and boulder strewn slopes, or bare precipices of rock as they approach the summits, overhang the deep valleys, in which the heat of summer and the cold of winter are alike extreme.

The villages in this tract, which lie at heights of from 3,700' at Arandu to 11,000' at Pasti, are limited to the patches of cultivation and are for the most part small and roughly built. On the Pathan and Kafiristan borders the habitations are usually clustered together and sometimes surrounded by rough walls, with towers dotted here and there, thus indicating the frequency of inter-tribal fights and raids in former days. In the other parts of the country where raids were not so common the houses are scattered, each small proprietor building on his own plot of land; and, as each house is usually surrounded by small orchards with well-tended grassy lawns, the general effect is very refreshing to the eye. Up to an elevation of 9,000' fruit is abundant, and often forms the staple food of the inhabitants, much of it being dried and carefully put away for winter consumption. Beyond a radius of about 20 miles above Chitral the country is practically rainless and the hills are bare and rugged, the only trees found being the dwarf juniper with occasional patches of mountain birch and willow. At Chitral itself, and from thence south, the valley opens out considerably. Cultivation is more continuous and the hills are thickly wooded with fine specimens of the deodar, pine, fir and ilex.

Lack of Wood.—Timber trees are very scarce, until Kalashgum (the valleys of Birir, Bimboret, and Rumbur) and the Shishi Kuh are reached. In the southern portion of Chitral deodars are plentiful. In the valleys generally, besides fruit trees, the only trees of any size are the chenar, poplar, and willow and these are only found in the villages or along water courses. Fire wood is consequently a great difficulty and as no scheme of afforestation exists, the future does not appear hopeful.

Snow and rain.—Snow is generally found on all the passes from the beginning of October to June. Some are never entirely free from snow at or near their summits, e.g., Darkot, Kankhun and Bangol Passes. Heaviest falls on the passes occur between 15th February and the 15th April. It falls fairly frequently between Drosh and Chitral from 15th December to 15th February and occasionally even later, but it very rarely lies for more than two or three days and there is never sufficient to stop traffic on the roads. Snow lies for longer periods in the Laspur valley than elsewhere but the falls are less frequent than in Lower Chitral. At Mastuj snow seldom lies for more than a few days at a time.

There is no fixed rainy season, but there is usually a good deal of unsettled weather between February 15th and the end of April. Above Chitral there is practically no rainfall.

Water Supply.—Water is plentiful. Scarcely any of the streams that drain into the Chitral river ever become dry. Previous to our occupation of the country the cultivation of unirrigated land was practically unknown, but in recent years a good deal has been done in this line, particularly in Lower Chitral. Excellent drinking water is to be found almost every where. In the spring the streams are often discoloured owing to the melting of the winter snow.

Mountain System.—Although the different ranges throughout the country are all offshoots of the Hindu Kush, for purposes of description they may be divided as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) The Hindu Kush range. | (4) The Arkari-Mastuj Watershed. |
| (2) The Kafirstan range. | (5) The Shah Jinali range. |
| (3) The Arkari-Lut Kuh Watershed. | (6) The Moshabar or Shandur range. |

- (1) *The Hindu Kush range.*—This range forms the boundary to the north and north-west between Chitral and the Afghan Provinces of Wakhan and Badakhshan. Its altitude, combined with a heavy snow fall, renders it one of the most formidable barriers to be met with in nature. In its higher regions, destitute of trees, with little grass or herbage of any sort, a more inhospitable and desolate region, or scenery of more impressive grandeur, is difficult to imagine. Its general elevation is within the limit of perpetual snow, the height of its peaks varying from 19,000'

to close on 26,000', except in the neighbourhood of the Baroghil Pass, for here the mighty range sinks down abruptly into comparative insignificance and, for a short distance, low undulating hills take the place of lofty peaks.

- (2) *The Kafirstan range*.—A few miles south of the Dorah Pass, the Hindu Kush sends out a spur to the south, which form the watershed between the Lut Kuh, Chitral and the Bashgal valleys. Although known by no special name, this range may be called, for purposes of description, the Kafirstan range. Its total length is some 70 miles, and its altitude varies from 5,000' to 18,000'. Its northern portions resemble the Hindu Kush in their ruggedness and barrenness, but the altitude of the southern portion being less, this barren appearance is replaced by forests of deodar, fir, ilex and birch, and with grassy uplands.
- (3) *The Arkari*.—Lut Kuh watershed.—Is the range dividing the Lut Kuh and Arkari valleys, which is a spur branching off the main Hindu Kush in a south-easterly direction. This spur is some 20 miles in length and averages 13,000' to 19,000' in height.
- (4) *The Arkari*.—Mastuj watershed.—From the giant peak, known as Terich Mir, to the crest of the Hindu Kush, some 14 miles north, is a mass of glaciers and impenetrable ravines, which are as yet unsurveyed; to the south this peak radiates spurs towards the Arkari and Mastuj rivers, and these spurs in their turn send out a confused mass of minor features, divided from each other by deep, narrow and gloomy ravines.
- (5) *The Shah Jinali range*.—West of the Kankhur Pass the Hindu Kush sends out a spur to the south-west, which forms the watershed between the Yarkhun and the Torikho—Mulikho valleys, and which, for purposes of description, is called the Shah Jinali range. Its total length is about 60 miles, and its altitude varies from some 16,000' or 17,000' in the north to 8,000' at the junction of the Mastuj and Mulikho rivers, where for the last 7 or 8 miles it sinks into a long, low, undulating ridge known as Kaghlasht.

(6) *The Moshabar or Shandur range.*—East of the Baroghil Pass the Hindu Kush sends out a long lofty range to the south-west, which is known as the Moshabar or Shandur range, it runs at first in a direction generally parallel to the Hindu Kush, from which it is separated by the upper portion of the Yarkhun valley; then, gradually diverging from its parent range, it turns south.

Below Mastuj the line of the range is broken by the valley of the Laspur river, at the head of which valley lies the Shandur Pass. At the Shandur Pass the Moshabar or Shandur range is connected with the lofty chain of peaks called by Colonel Tanner the Hindu Raj.

From the junction of the Mastuj and Laspur rivers, the Moshabar or Shandur range runs southward, forming an unbroken barrier between Chitral and the Panjkora, Kohistan and Dir. From Chitral its peaks begin to decrease from the average height of 22,000' to 14,000' south of the Lowari Pass. As the range decreases in altitude, so the hills lose their bare, rugged appearance until, below Chitral itself their slopes are thickly wooded with deodar, pine and ilex.

Details of Mountains and Passes.—Details of principal mountain ranges and passes which indicate the nature of the difficulties presented by the latter are given in Appendix I.

Rivers.—Chitral is drained throughout by swift unnavigable rivers. The upper portion of the country is drained by the Yarkhun, Mastuj and Torikho rivers, and the lower portion by the combination of the above three, which for purposes of description may be called the Chitral river. From where it enters the Afghan District of Asmar at Arnawai, to its junction with the Kabul river near Jalalabad, it is known as the Kunar river.

*The Yarkhun river.**—The Yarkhun river rises in a glacier on the Hindu Kush range, situated between the Shawitakh and Gazin passes and a few miles above the Showar Shur ailak. At Showar Shur the river is joined by a small tributary stream some 12 miles in length, which rises in a glacier situated on the western slope of the Karumbar Yarkhun-watershed. For a few miles below the confluence of the two streams the river flows through an almost level grassy pamir and is fordable almost anywhere, even in summer. Quicksands are, however,

* From its source as far as Mastuj, the river will in this description be called the "Yarkhun," and from Mastuj to Kosht it will be called the "Mastuj".

numerous and the traveller is counselled to adhere most carefully to the track of his guides when fording. Some 15 miles from Showar Shur the stream from the Baroghil Pass joins in. From here to Mastuj (a distance of some 85 miles) the valley of the Yarkhun river presents a series of narrow gorges or defiles alternating with broad lake-like beds of sand or shingle through which the river flows in numerous shifting channels. The river is a rapid one, and during the summer, from about the 15th June to the 1st September it cannot, except perhaps immediately after a long spell of cloudy weather, be forded at more than two or three points. Just above the Vedinkot camping ground (situated 2 marches above Shost and opposite the big glacier hitherto known as the Chatiboi, but of which the more correct name is the Vedinkot glacier) the Yarkhun river is crossed by a permanent cantilever bridge which was erected by the local people in 1901. It is shaky, but practicable for unladen animals. Then, again, there is a similar, though better, bridge just above Shost (some 45 miles from Mastuj) which has stood the floods of several summers. Between Shost and Mastuj there are several rope bridges, which, however, are usually in very bad condition.

The chief tributaries of the Yarkhun river are the streams from the Kokhsun Gol on the right bank and from the Gazin and Chumarkhan Gols on the left bank.

Mastuj river.—At Mastuj itself the Mastuj river, as we will now call it, is crossed by a suspension bridge. About 8 miles below Mastuj, the Mastuj river is again bridged at Sanoghar by another fine suspension bridge, which was erected by the Bengal Sappers & Miners, in 1924. Between Mastuj and Kosht (a distance of about 25 miles) the Laspur river, which joins the main river on its left bank immediately below Mastuj, is the only affluent of any importance. There are two good bridges across the Laspur river, *viz.*, at Gasht and Harchin both of which are fit for laden mules. In summer the Mastuj river is not fordable anywhere between Mastuj and Kosht, but in winter good fords are numerous. There is an excellent site for a cantilever bridge at the village of Charun. The present structure is only fit for foot passengers, but it could easily be improved by the local people.

Torikho river.—This has perhaps a greater volume of water than the Mastuj river, though it is considerably shorter, its length being only a little over 50 miles. It rises in three

branches, which, flowing from the west, north and east, unite at Moghlang, 10 miles above Rech. The stream from the west is the smallest of the three; that from the north, which rises in the glaciers at the foot of the Kach pass, has the greatest volume; but that from the east, which takes its rise in the Ochili glacier, has the greatest length.

Its principal tributary is the Terich, which joins it on the right bank about 25 miles above its mouth. The only other affluent of importance is the Khot, which joins it on its left bank a short distance above the village of Shagram.

The river is only fordable in winter. In summer it is a deep and rapid stream. From its source to Drasan the channel is deep, being confined between precipitous cliffs. Below Drasan the valley opens out considerably.

Chitral river.—At Kosht the Torikho and Mastuj rivers unite, and from this point the combined stream may conveniently be named the Chitral river. Between Kosht and Chitral it receives several affluents, the most important being:—first, the stream from the Owir Gol, which joins the main river on its right bank at the village of Parpish; second, the stream from the Reshun Gol on the left bank; third, the stream from the Golen Gol, also on the left bank; and fourth, and most important, the Lut Kuh river, which joins the main river about 4 miles above Chitral, and through which it receives the whole drainage of the mountains in the direction of the Dorah and the Arkari valley Passes.

From Kosht to the junction of the Lut Kuh river the valley is a deep and narrow defile between rocky and precipitous mountains, with here and there alluvial fans on which villages are perched. In summer it is unfordable, the volume of water becoming very great once the winter snow and the glaciers begin to melt. In winter there are fords, but, excepting those near the villages of Kosht and Ragh, they are not much used. From the junction of the Lut Kuh river to the junction of the Bashgal river, a distance of about 55 miles, the valley is considerably more open than in its upper portion, and cultivation is more continuous. In summer it is unfordable throughout, but in winter fords are numerous, though none are particularly easy.

The river is crossed by good suspension bridges at Chitral, Gairat and Drosh, all of which are fit for laden mules. The cantilever bridge built by the Afghans at Narsat (or Nari), which

is also fit for laden mules, though beyond the limits of Chitral territory, may, in addition, be noted.

The principal affluents below Chitral are:—On the right bank, the streams from the Oyon, Birir, Jinjoret and Urtsun valleys and the Bashgal river; and on the left bank, the Shishi Kuh, Ashret Gol and Arandu (or Arnawai) Gol streams.

Lut Kuh river.—The Lut Kuh river, which is the most important tributary of the Chitral river, may be briefly described as follows:—

It drains the portion of Chitral which lies between Terich Mir and Kafiristan. It rises at the Dorah pass on the Hindu Kush range and, flowing in a south-easterly direction, joins the Chitral river some 4 miles above Chitral, having a course, therefore, of about 40 miles. Until joined by its principal affluents, the Arkari and Ojhor streams, the mouths of which are at Andahrti (19 miles from Chitral) and Shogot (16 miles from Chitral), its volume is not great. During summer it is only fordable at one or two places below Parabek, but above Gobor it can be forded anywhere. In winter the fords are numerous, but most of them are difficult, owing to the rocky nature of the river bed.

The valley of the Lut Kuh river may be generally described as a narrow gorge bounded by precipitous mountains, which here and there open out a little, leaving room for villages and cultivation.

SECTION II.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

Distinguishing Traits.—The climate of Chitral is characterised by two main traits namely, extremes of temperature both seasonal and diurnal: and winds. Elevation rather than latitude is the chief deciding factor, and the difference in temperature between a sunny and cloudy day is tremendous. Almost any variety of climate may be obtained by leaving the main valley and ascending to a higher altitude up the side valleys.

Best season for military operations.—North of Mastuj, the summer, June to September, is undoubtedly the best period for military operations. Below that place the spring would probably be the best time. If operations entail taking troops over the passes at any time other than the summer, great difficulties would be met.

Temperatures.—The following table gives the extremes of temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit at places of different altitude in the month of June :—

Place.	Elevation.	Maximum shade Temp. in June.	Minimum Temp. in June.
Drosh Fort	4,700	98	55
Barenis	6,400	86	52
Mastuj	7,800	70	45
Harchin	8,300	50	42
Mugh Lang	10,750	..	32
Shah Janall	11,000	..	25
Showar Shur	12,000	..	23

July is the hottest and January the coldest month of the year. The maximum and minimum temperatures at Drosh in those months in 1927, were respectively 110·4 and 21·2.

Winds.—The direction and strength of winds is variable. During the winter, a bitterly cold north-east wind from the direction of the great peak Terich Mir, often blows with great force and for days together without interruption. The dust raised by this wind is a source of great annoyance.

Clothing.—For winter, spring and autumn campaigns, at least four blankets, a skin coat or flannel-lined greatcoat, mittens or gloves, scarves or comforters are essential, to compensate for the possible lack of firewood. Double fly tents and waterproof ground sheets are a necessity as it will generally be damp.

North of Mastuj even in summer, it would be necessary to take warm clothing besides tents. On the passes when snow is lying glare-glasses are essential.

Earth quakes.—Shocks of earthquakes are fairly frequent and are occasionally sufficiently violent to level with the ground the rough stone walls erected by the local people, but serious damage is very seldom caused by them.

Rainfall.—There is no fixed rainy season but there is usually a good deal of unsettled weather between February 15th and the end of April. Above Chitral there is practically no rainfall

and the contrast between the hills there and in Lower Chitral is very marked.

The total rainfall in 1927 was 13½ inches of which 3·4 inches fell in March and 3·7 inches in December.

Snowfall.—Snow falls fairly frequently between Chitral and Drosh from December 15th to February 15th and occasionally even later; but it very rarely lies for more than two or three days and there is never sufficient to stop traffic on the roads. Snow lies for longer periods in the Laspur valley than elsewhere but the falls are less frequent than in Lower Chitral. At Mastuj snow seldom lies for more than a few days at a time owing to the fact that it is situated at the junction of the Yarkhun and Laspur valleys and is therefore much exposed to the wind. Snow may be expected on the passes after the 15th October but the heaviest falls occur between the 15th February and the 15th April. On the Baroghil, Shandur and Lowarai passes snow begins to fall usually about the last week in October and they become free from snow simultaneously about the beginning of June.

Effect of climate on inhabitants.—The excellence of the climate for the greater part of the year and the fine physical aspect of a large proportion of Chitrals, should conduce towards exceptional health, strength and activity, but neglect of the very elements of the sanitation and vicious habits produce diseases which are described below.

Diseases.—In order of prevalence they are—

Eye diseases—due to a very great extent to living in house unprovided with chimneys. The smoke irritates the eyes and this supplemented by the dirty habits of the people causes chronic eye diseases and in many cases total blindness. Glare from snow is another contributory cause.

Diseases of the skin—a natural result of never washing.

Digestive troubles—due to the fact that the use of vegetables is almost unknown.

Intestinal worms—the result of drinking water from open surface channels which are liable to all sorts of contamination.

Goitre of an innocent variety is very common—large goitres causing respiratory embarrassment are rare.

The incidence of venereal disease is much on the increase and is chiefly prevalent at Bumboret, Mastuj and the Lutkuh.

Malaria is not so common as is supposed but whereas it is prevalent above Chitral, sandfly fever is very rife below Chitral.

Cholera epidemics are rare, the last one occurring in 1919.

Small-pox epidemics were however common until vaccination was adopted.

The health of the garrison is generally excellent, a few cases of pneumonia in the winter and sandfly fever in the summer, being the sole diseases to which reference might be made.

Hospitals.—There are at present two civil hospitals in Chitral one at Drosh and the other in Chitral itself. The provision of another hospital at Bombagh, 45 miles North of Chitral to serve the Torikho, Mulikho, Mastuj and Yarkhun Valleys is under contemplation.

SECTION III.—PLACES OF STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL IMPORTANCE.

Chitral is a net-work of mountains and of narrow valleys drained by snow-fed rivers, along which difficult tracks lead to the main valleys. The closing of most of the passes in the winter and the obstacles presented in spring and summer by swollen streams, would confine military operations, as a rule, to the late summer and autumn. Operations, even by those passes which are open during winter, are likely to be so dependent upon the weather, as to make a commander chary of undertaking them.

Main Strategical Avenues of approach.—There are three main strategical avenues of approach into Chitral from Afghanistan :—

1. Baroghil Pass—Yarkhun valley—Mastuj—Chitral.
2. Dorah Pass—Lutkoh valley—Chitral.
3. Bir Kot—Chitral valley—Drosh—Chitral.

Any considerable invasion of Chitral must take place along those lines, and they will be discussed *seriotim*, assuming in each case that Chitral is the objective of the invader.

Baroghil Pass—Yarkhun Valley—Mastuj—Chitral.

The distance of the Baroghil Pass from Chitral is 149 miles and this fact affords a not inconsiderable measure of security. The route is practicable for men and animals throughout the year but is difficult from June to September between Vedinkot and Kankhun Kuch when most of the fords are impassable, and the route passes over dangerous paries.

Owing to the numerous passes on both sides of the Yarkhun Valley and invader's flanks would be vulnerable, and he would be liable to defeat in detail.

An invading army of any considerable size must rely in some degree on local resources for its food and in this area the resources are barely sufficient for the inhabitants themselves.

The main positions defensible against invasion met with on this route are enumerated below :—

Baroghil Pass.—The pass is practicable when all other passes, except the Shawitakh are closed, and is therefore the pass most likely to be used by an invading force coming from Wakhan. The pass itself is not easily defensible as it can be turned by both the Shawitakh and Kankhun passes. The latter pass commands the routes to the Baroghil both on the Wakhan and Chitral sides. There is a possible site for a landing ground on the pass.

Lasht Position.—This position is 6 miles below the junction of the Baroghil and Kankhun routes to Chitral ; its flanks are well protected ; observation and field of fire is good and there is room for manœuvre, and there is a good camping ground in the vicinity with a small supply of fodder and fuel.

Yash Kist Position.—Two miles south of Shost. The position is strong and would effectively prevent an enemy using the Shah Janali pass to outflank the Darbard position in the Yarkhun valley, 10 miles below.

Darband-i-Yarkhun Position.—This position was rebuilt in 1919 and is strong. Its flanks are secured by precipitous mountains and a comparatively small force (2 companies, 1 Sec. M. Gs., and 2 guns) could suffice to make the position impregnable. Its disadvantages are that it is turnable by the Shah Janali pass *viâ* the Turikho valley ; it is commanded by two ridges to the North of it at 200 and 500 yards range ; the position has no depth ; the position is divided by an unbridged and unfordable river ; and being only 32 miles from the Kankhun pass it would probably be occupied by the enemy immediately hostilities opened.

Onshit Position.—On the Laspur stream 5 miles south of Mastuj. A good defensive position which would effectively prevent an enemy attempting to break south over the Shandur pass or marching on Chitral *viâ* the Laspur valley and Golen Gol.

Nisar Gol Position.—The banks here are very steep and the position is suitable for defence with both flanks secured and a good field of fire and command.

Parpish Position.—This is a good position and would have to be held to prevent raids down the Owir Gol against the communications of a force further up the Mastuj river.

Kagh Lasht Position.—Commands the Mastuj valley from Kuragh to Awi and the Mulikho valley from Kuragh to 3 or 4 miles east of Kila Drasan. It is an undulating plateau about 900 feet above the rivers, on which an excellent landing ground could be made in a few hours. It commands the Kuragh defile at a range of just over 3000 yds. No water on the position.

Kuragh Defile.—This is in itself a strong defensive position but has the usual fault in that owing to the steepness of the hill-sides, action is very limited. It would appear more sound to occupy Kagh Lasht which commands it, and so deny it to the enemy.

Golen Gol Position.—About 1 mile above Kogoz. A naturally strong position on the left bank, which would effectively prevent any advance down the Mastuj river.

Sin Ridge.—This commands the Bitteri defile but the defile could be avoided by an enemy using paths on the left bank from Kari and on the right bank *via* Sin ridge to Sin.

Forts.—The forts met with on this route are at Mastuj and Chitral.

Mastuj Fort (Chitrali).—Rebuilt in 1917, commands the routes to Gilgit, Wakhan and Chitral and is large enough to accommodate one company. It possesses a good field of view and fire, but is commanded by the high ground to the East. Loopholed, its dimensions are 65 yards square with four towers and walls 20 feet high. There are rooms all round the interior which is divided into two quadrangles. Normal garrison one N. C. O. and 20 men of the Mehtar's Bodyguard. A walled enclosure to the South and attached to the Fort, with sides 70 yards long, is suitable for defence by one company. An area 700 yds. by 350 yds. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the North of the Fort would make a landing ground.

The Fort is in telegraphic and telephonic communication with Chitral.

Chitral Fort, British.—Chitral Fort is capable of accommodating one company of native infantry and detachments of ancillary services. It is situated on the right bank of the Chitral river about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below the old Fort now occupied by His Highness the Mehtar.

Dorah Pass—Lutkoh Valley—Chitral.

The distance of the Dorah pass from Chitral is only $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and this fact might by itself largely regulate an enemy's decision to attack Chitral by this route. Further the Lutkoh

valley is a moderately productive area and an attacking force 1000 strong, could, it is estimated, live on the country for nearly 3 months. It is passable throughout for laden mules and is open for laden animals from June to November. On the other hand there are many easily defensible positions *en route* which would have to be overcome by the invaders.

The main positions defensible against invasion are :—

Dorah Pass Position.—On the crest of the pass itself and on the forward slopes on the Afghan side. The frontage of this position is about 2000 yards, the crest being moderately flat for this distance, and bounded to the North and South by high peaks. Depth can be obtained as desired by holding positions on the forward slopes. There are good artillery and M. G. positions and nearly the whole approach from Lake Dufferin can be commanded. There are no artillery positions for an attacking enemy.

The main objections to this position are its great extent, which would make the task of holding it at night impossible without one Battalion and the fact that there is a total lack of firewood or supplies of any kind within 5 miles. The position can be turned locally, by the Uni Pass which is difficult and possible only for small bodies of active men ; by a route impossible for animals from Lake Dufferin leading S. E. between two small lakes and over a saddle, elevation 16000 ft. and so into the Ustich Gol which joins the Dorah route $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the pass ; and also by the Artsu pass, leading from Kafiristan to Shah Salim which is only possible for men or foot.

Darband or Domdom Position.—This is the boundary between the productive lower Lutkoh and the extremely barren higher regions, and for this reason is of strategic importance. It is a narrow defile situated 25 miles above Shogot, and 14 miles from the Dorah Pass. The defile is about 100 yds. wide and is closed in by difficult but not unclimbable cliffs on each side. It can best be defended by a position at its western entrance at Imirdin. The position is on both banks of the river and commands open ground over which an enemy must advance. Two Coys. of infantry would suffice for its defence. This position can be turned by a pathway leading up Ralas Gol from Imirdin and joining route to Zidig pass.

Gufti Position.—This is very strong position 3 miles down stream from the Darband or Domdom position. The ground to the front is open and the flanks are protected by the precipi-

tous hills on the left and difficult hills on the right of the position. Frontage of position about 500 yds. and depth 300 yds.

Shoghot Position.—A position of great strength in a gorge about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles up the Lutkoh river from Shoghot and astride that river effectually barring an advance down the Lutkoh and Akari Valleys. Its weakness lies in its very small frontage and depth and the fact that it can be turned to the North (by the route from Momi-Sunitz Gol-Ojhor Gol) and to the South (by the route up the Rujhi Gol into Awi Gol both of which are possible for men on foot). To make the position practically impregnable it is considered that a force consisting of 2 Coys. infantry, one section of Mountain Guns and 1 section of Machine Guns in the Central position in the gorge and 2 companies of cragsmen (Chitral Scouts) on each of the flanks, would suffice. The position lends itself well to artillery action as there are good positions both forward and back on the high ground N. E. of Shoghot Village.

Sin Position.—A strong position astride the Lutkoh river about half a mile North of the village of Sin. Here a frontage of about 1000 yards is obtainable and good depth. An excellent gun position is available on a rocky knoll about 600 yds. N.E. of the village. A wooden cantilever bridge, fit to take laden mules, is situated immediately West of Sin village, 800 yards South of the position.

Forts.—The forts met with on this route are at Drushp and Shoghot. They are both of country structure and quite useless for military purposes. The latter is a rectangular building 140 feet by 176 feet, built of stone in mud, bounded with timber, with walls 30 feet high, and might be useful for accommodating troops, up to one Coy.

Birkot—Chitral Valley—Drosh—Chitral.

Birkot is distant from Drosh only 29 miles and Chitral 54 miles and the route is open for laden animals throughout the year. This route, therefore, is the one most likely to be used if a serious invasion from Afghanistan was undertaken and was the one adopted by the Afghans in 1919.

On the other hand if the invader's objective is Chitral itself several strong positions along the route must be overcome as well as the British garrison and Fort at Drosh.

The positions which are defensible against an invasion by this route are enumerated below:—

Lambabat Position.—This position is on the left bank of the Chitral river, 22 miles South West of Drosch and is on a spur from the Hindu Raj range to that river. The Lambabat position commands both banks and a deep ravine runs in front of the position. If held by well-trained troops any frontal attack against it would be a very serious undertaking. It can, however, be turned either by an advance up the Arnawai valley into the Dammer valley by the Kanithan pass or up the Istor Gol in to the Chitral valley by the Patkun pass. The former route is impracticable in the winter; the latter difficult though always passable by men on foot, and provides the weak points in all the positions into Chitral Valley South of Naghr.

Dammer Nissar and Kauti Positions.—The Dammer Nissar position is 7 miles and the Kauti position 3 miles from Lambabat. Both are a very similar to Lambabat and provide serious obstacles to an enemy's advance having good command and sufficient depth and frontage.

Mirkhani Position.—The position about 1 mile South of Mirkhani is on the left bank of the Chitral river and on the left bank of Ashret Gol at its junction with the main river. It is at a bend of the river, and completely commands the approaches to it from the South on both banks.

The position has an extensive frontage and depth, excellent gun positions, and is in fact impregnable against a frontal attack. Sangar defences exist but are too visible and require rebuilding.

Naghr-Urtsun Position.—A position of the greatest importance as, here, all the main lines of attack on Chitral from the South converge, namely—

1. The Chitral valley route.
2. The Istor Gol—Patkun pass—Patkun Gol route.
3. The Laorai Pass route—in the event of Dir State being hostile.

Apart from the strength of the position itself, it is naturally defended by several strong points—Lambabat, Dammer Nissar, and Patkun and Lowarai passes, at each of which an invading enemy's losses would be very severe. The position is very extensive but as the centre overlooks precipitous and unassailable cliffs, it need only be held on the right (at the high ground about 1200 yards West of Urtsun village) and on the left (the lower slopes leading to the Chitral river about 1000 yards South of Naghr).

The right of the position completely commands all approaches from the Patkun pass up to 3000 yards, has plenty of depth,

very good gun positions and a good military road fit for laden mules leading over the Urtsun pass and along the right bank of Chitral river, to Drosh. The left of the position commands the Naghr bridge and the main road to Drosh on the left bank of Chitral river, it has ample frontage and depth and good cover from view and good gun positions. The track to the rear which leads to the military road from the Urtsun pass, is fit for laden mules but requires repair. The position cannot be turned, as the passes to the South East from Kafiristan, i.e., Brambalu, Shera Singh, etc., are not practicable for any formed bodies of troops. The bridge at Naghr is to be rebuilt in the near future and when this is done, forces who have been engaged on the left bank to the South of Mirkhani and on the Laorai Pass, will be able to cross to the right bank and occupy this main position. The present Naghr bridge is not safe for laden mules. (See Plate).

Gahirat Position.—This is on the left bank of the Chitral river 10 miles up stream from Drosh. It has all the requisites of a good position but it can be turned to the East by a route leading from the Jingeret Gol into Birir Gol and Umra Khan's threat to do this, caused its evacuation by its British garrison in 1895.

The forts on this route are at Arnawai, Lambabat, Dammer Nissar, Kaoti, Mirkhani, Naghr. Drosh and Gahirat. All, except Drosh Fort are Chitrali built and are of no military value whatsoever.

Drosh Fort.—Drosh Fort on the left bank of the Chitral river can accommodate 3 companies of infantry and a section of guns, and is so constructed that it can be effectively defended by one half Company.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the census of 1912 there were:—

CHILDREN			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
26,494	22,892	16,428	14,393

making a total of 80,207. Since that date the population has been on the increase and is now in the neighbourhood of 100,000. It would increase very rapidly but the naturally high birth rate and longevity of the people are counteracted by epidemics of small-pox and by poverty which compels many to remain single. The richer lands in the wider valleys are the most densely peopled. The poorer and more elevated districts support fewer inhabitants.

Origin of the people.—The origin of the peoples of the Eastern Hindu Kush is lost in the myths of antiquity. As they are wholly illiterate, there are no records to guide us, and the only light shed on this question is that of contemporary history. Biddulph, who studied the question, considers that the Kho or the people of Chitral, are the same race as the Siah Posh Kafirs, and says:—

“The Kho would seem to have once spread over a much greater extent of country than they now occupy.

The number and diversity of the dialects spoken among the Siah Posh points to their having occupied a more extended area from which they have been dislodged and driven into their present narrow limits, and the conversion of the surrounding tribes, first to Buddhism and later to Muhammadanism, has isolated them from their neighbours.”

Colonel Barrow, however, in criticising Biddulph's statements says:—

“With the above views of Biddulph's it is impossible not to agree in the main. That the people of all these regions are the vestiges of races driven back into the most inaccessible tracts is a highly reasonable theory. But some of his observations, I think, require modification. Biddulph places the Kho of Chitral and the Siah Posh Kafirs in the same category. Now

I think there can be very little doubt that the Kalash Kafirs and the Kho are the same race. Dress them alike, and it is impossible to tell the difference. Moreover, local traditions say that the greater part of the country now inhabited by the Kho was once Kafir. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the Kho race is the aboriginal one, and that the Kalash Kafirs are the last remnant of the race that has retained its original pagan faith, the rest of the inhabitants having been converted to Islam by conquest. Certain it is that in Chitral the upper or ruling classes are of a distinctly higher type and race than the lower classes. They are undoubted Aryans in appearance, and I think it is more than probable from the serf-like condition of the mass of the people that they are the aborigines, while their masters belong to a conquering race.

I cannot agree that the Kho and the mass of the Siah Posh are of one race. The Bashgals, for example, are curiously like the Gujars of the Punjab, while I believe the Kafirs to the West of the Bashgal are of a still higher Aryan type. Arguing merely from appearances, I am inclined to think that the Kafirs, Kalashis excepted, are remnants of the first settlers driven up into the mountains from the South and West by later waves of Aryan invaders, and finally hemmed in by the conversion of the people around them to Islam. Biddulph thinks that the Siah Posh are descendants of the first Aryan settlers, but he classes them with the Kho, who I am inclined to think, are a distinct aboriginal race. It is a curious fact that the Siah Posh look down with contempt on the Kalashis as an inferior race."

There is little doubt that the middle and lower classes of the country from Chitral downwards are descended from the Kalash with the exception of the people of Ashret, Beori and the inhabitants of a few hamlets in the Shishi Kuh, who are said to have come from Chilas and Bashkar and have a separate dialect of their own. Then, again, the village of Madaglasht at the top of the Shishi Kuh valley is inhabited by a colony of Persian speaking Tajiks from Rashang and in the Lut Kuh district the majority of the people come from Munjan, Kuran, and Ishkashim.

The valleys of Rumbur, Bimboret and Birir and the villages on the right bank of the Chitral river between Drosh and Mirkhanni are inhabited by Kalash (or black) Kafirs, i.e., Kafirs by religion or recent converts to Muhammadanism. (In addition to these Kalash Kafirs, Red Kafirs (Chitrali term Bashgali) are to be found in Bimboret, Rumbur and Gobor in Lut Kuh valley.)

These Red Kafirs made their first appearance in Chitral in 1897 and were refugees from religious persecution in Kafirstan. The districts inhabited by Kafirs are known as Kalashgum.

The people of Arandu (called Arnawai by Pathans) are Narsatis and speak the Gawarbatl language, or Narsatiwar, as it is called by Chitralis.

Among the people themselves the term Kho is only applied to the inhabitants of Torikho and Mulikho (signifying upper and lower Kho, respectively). The Kho appear to be a mixed race, among them being families descended from Badakhshia, Shighnis, Wakhis and Gilgitis. The Kafirs themselves state that the tribes now inhabiting Pitigal (*e.g.*, Lutdeh, Katwar, Ramgai and Kulam) came originally from Badakhshan, and that those now inhabiting Kamdesh, Mujash, Waigal, Tsraru and Ashkun came from the direction of Laghman and Jelalabad.

Languages.—The language of the Chitralis is Khowar, made up of words from various tongues, from Turki to Sanscrit. In some parts, such as Lut Kuh, Madaglasht, Kalashgum, etc., there are local dialects. These they talk among themselves, but all know Khowar.

The languages spoken in Chitral territory are:—

- (1) Persian, which is spoken by a few of the aristocracy of the country and by the inhabitants of the Madaglasht in the Shishi Kuh.
- (2) Khowar, or Chitrali, which is the language of the great mass of the people in the country drained by the Chitral river and its affluents, as far down as Mirkhanni. It is also spoken in the Ghizar valley above Pingal. In this dialect are many words derived from Persian, Pashtu, and Urdu.
- (3) Warshikwar or Burushaski, the language of the Yasin (called Warshgum by Chitralis) and Hunza valleys.
- (4) Yudgha, spoken in upper Lut Kuh above Parabek.
- (5) Dangarik or Palola, spoken at Ashret, Kalkatak and Beori.
- (6) Narsatiwar or Gawarbatl, the language spoken in Arandu.
- (7) Bashgali—spoken by the refugee Kafirs from the Bashgal valley.
- (8) Kalashwar, the language of Kalashgum.

Correspondence is conducted in Persian; but the people are practically illiterate.

Religion.—Chitralis are all Muhammadans, but not fanatical. In the highlands they are chiefly Shias of the Maulai or Rafizi persuasion, of which sect the Aga Khan of Bombay is the head ; and in the lowlands the majority are Sunis.

The people of Chitral are fairly equally divided between the Sunni and Maulai sects of the Muhammadan religion. His Highness the Mehtar's clan and the country south of Chitral as well as Chitral itself are Sunni. The Maulai predominate in Mastuj and Lut Kuh Districts. In Turikho and Mulikho (about one third and one quarter of the people respectively) are Maulai.

The Red Kafirs have a religion of their own. It bears traces of ancestor worship, but very little is known about it. It would appear that only its ceremonial forms now remain and that the philosophy of the religion is lost. Only a few families keep to the old religion, the others having turned Muhammadan are spoken of as Sheikhs and not Bashgali.

The Kalash people also have their own religion which has some outward semblance to the religion of the Red Kafirs.

The people.—The Chitralis are of Aryan type. They are of fine physique, hardy cragsmen, good shots, and fair riders. In disposition they are excitable, the creatures of impulse and easily influenced ; and of a pleasure-loving and lazy temperament. They are adepts at lying and at slandering each other, and are never really happy unless they have some petty intrigue with which to amuse themselves. As a rule, they have good features and a fair complexion. The women and children are often fair and good-looking. Auburn and even fairer hair is common, as well as grey or pale-blue eyes.

By some the Chitrali, as a fighting-man, is not credited with much pluck. Colonel Lockhart (the late commander-in-Chief in Inda) in his report on the Chitral Mission, however, says :—

“They are good-natured and kindly amongst themselves, and probably as honest as their neighbours. No soldier could wish for better partizans in hill warfare, and, as every man rides or plays polo when he has the chance of a mount, they would make excellent light cavalry or mounted infantry. They seem to be impervious to cold or fatigue, and, after going forty miles at high speed over the mountains, a man will be ready either to dance or to sit down by the fire and sing throughout the night. Life is held of no account. They do not pretend to even outwardly religious as a rule.”

The following remarks by Sir G. Robertson, which were written in 1895, may also be quoted :—“ There are few more treacherous people in the world than Chitralis, and they have a wonderful capacity for cold-blooded cruelty, yet none are kinder to little children or have stronger affection for blood and foster relations when cupidity or jealousy do not intervene. All have pleasant and ingratiating manners, and engaging light-heartedness free from all trace of boisterous behaviour, a great fondness for music, dancing and singing, a passion for simple-minded ostentation, and an instinctive yearning for softness and luxury, which is the main-spring of their intense cupidity and avarice. No race is more untruthful or has a greater power of keeping a collective secret. Their vanity is easily injured, they are revengeful and venal, but they are charmingly picturesque and admirable companions. Perhaps the most convenient trait they possess, as far as we are concerned, is a complete absence of religious fanaticism.”

That there is a good fighting strain in the Chitrali is amply proved by the fact that they have been successful, when led by competent and brave leaders, in beating back the invading hordes of Pathans and other tribes along their border and thus preserved, in bygone days, the integrity of their country. In the Afghan War in 1919, the Chitrali soldier showed dash and proved himself thoroughly reliable when properly led. They are splendid cragsmen, hardy, frugal in their mode of living, almost impervious to cold and fatigue, and adepts at the construction of stone-shoots and in other usages of guerilla and hill warfare. Though religion is not taken very seriously by the majority, nearly all will hesitate to perjure themselves after being sworn on the Koran. All classes are very superstitious.

Chitralis, as a rule, wear their hair bobbed. Old men affect beards and shaven heads.

The dress worn by the men consists of a home spun cap, black, brown or grey, made in the shape of a bag and rolled up until it fits the skull (a kullah is sometimes worn, white with designs worked in coloured silks, about which they bind a small turban round and round, with no end hanging loose); a cotton shirt, very loose cotton or home-spun pyjamas, tucked into long knitted stockings of bright, fancy colours and designs; loose soft ankle-boots (called *kon* in Chitral and *pabbu* in Gilgit) or long for riding—of ibex or goat-skin dyed red, and over all a loose cloak or *choga* of black, brown or grey home-spun.

For shooting and other rough work, their foot gear (*tatchin*) consists of strips of markhor, ibex or goat-skin, wrapped round the foot and secured by thongs of raw hide.

Pastimes.—Polo is the favourite amusement of the Chitralis, every man playing when he has the chance of a mount. They play the game with great spirit and wrecklessness of life and limb. Accidents, however, seem to be few. Most villages of any size have their polo-ground. The ground is long and narrow—often very bad—generally with an irrigation channel running across it; on either side are low stone walls, off which the ball rebounds into play. A couple of large stones marks the goal. There is no limit to the number of players. Play generally lasts for a couple of hours with few, if any, pauses. Music is always in attendance, and a goal is the signal for a wild flourish and beat of drums. At the conclusion of the game the losers generally have to dance for the edification of the on-lookers.

Shooting, mounted, at the popinjay, a gourd stuck on the end of a long pole, is another amusement, and the Chitralis are rather good at it.

Formerly, during the winter, Chitralis used to hunt ibex and markhor with dogs, shooting them indiscriminately. The only person now permitted to hunt with dogs is the Mehtar, and he limits himself to killing one or two animals in each drive.

Hawking is the chief amusement with the better class Chitralis; they use various falcons and hawks for snow cock, duck, chukor, and quail.

The Chitralis are very fond of music and dancing, their songs often possessing true melody. Their musical instruments are surnahis, fifes, drums and for singing to, a sitar.

Social distinctions.—The Chitralis are divided into three classes, Adamzadas, Arbabzadas and Faqir Miskin.

The true Adamzadas are the descendants of Sargin Ali. Their clans are as follows:—

1. Katore (clan of the ruling family).
2. Kushwakht.
3. Khaniye.
4. Riza (the most numerous and influential of the clans).
5. Muhammad Bege (majority of this clan found in Kosht District).
6. Sangale.
7. Kushamade (majority of this clan are found in Reshun).
8. Burushe.

In addition to these, persons belonging to the clans mentioned below, if residing in areas where their clans predominate, are considered Adamzadas :—

Name of clan.	Area where clan predominates.
Zundre	Mastuj and Oyun.
Khoshe and Bayike	Turikho.
Atam Bege	Mulikho.
Dashmanes	Do.
Khoja	Do.
Shighniye	Lower Kuh.
Kisrawe	Do.
Khoshalbege	Owir.

But Adamzadas coming under this category pay *ashimat* with the exception of the Zundre and Atam-Bege clans.

There is a third class of Adamzadas which any family may enter by rendering good services to the State. Examples of this are Munfiat Khan of Shali, Sifat Ali Khan of Broz and Fateh Ali Shah.

Previous to 1882, Yasin, Ghizar, Laspur, the Yarkhun valley and the Mastuj and Kuh districts of the present Mastuj Governorship were governed by Mehtars of the Kushwakht clan. In 1882, Mehtar Amah-ul-Mulk of Chitral annexed these districts, and they remained in the possession of the Kator Mehtars until 1895. The Yarkhun valley and the Mastuj and Kuh districts are now under a separate Governor, Mehtar Jao Bahadur Khan, who is styled Governor of Mastuj. The Laspur district is again under a separate Hakim, by name Mehrban.

The Adamzadas are very independent, and usually keep retainers who work only for their masters, but the poorer Adamzadas are obliged to till their own land. Wood is not cut from the land of Adamzadas. This class, in return for revenue-free lands and other privileges, are bound under the feudal system of the country to give their services to the Mehtar, for the watch and ward of the border and other kindred duties.

The Arbazadas and *Faqir* Maskin are really all of one class; the former are so called from being well off, having been rewarded for their services to the Mehtar; the latter are the very poor class, some having barely sufficient to live on. Coolies are only supplied by the Ryat—poor people who have been given Mehtari lands and in return, on demand, have to carry Mehtari loads from their village to the next.

With regard to inter-marriage among the three classes, all but the Mehtari Kaum take wives from even the most inferior grades, if the women be sufficiently good-looking. As a rule, men give their daughters only to those of their own class, but exceptions to this rule are very common, and a man will give his daughter to anyone who can give proof of his ability to support her. Marriage, divorce, funeral services, etc., are all according to the usual Musalman practices.

Marriage is a simple process among the mass of the people, many of the orthodox ceremonies being dispensed with. The mulla recites a few verses, and asks if each is willing to accept the other; the man then drinks some sherbet prepared by the woman, and the ceremony is complete. Only the wealthiest men keep concubines,

If a woman's husband dies, she mourns him for a week, and then goes to the house of her father or nearest relative. A widow may not marry again till 3 months after her husband's death. Frequently she marries her husband's brother, but in any case, if she is good-looking or has money she soon finds a second husband.

The position of women is better in the main valley of the Chitral river between Sanoghar and Drosh than in other districts. In the highlands, in the Shishi Kuh and among all Kalashes, Dangariks, etc., they are mere drudges, working in the fields, besides performing all the menial duties.

It may be noted that a Maulai puts no slabs or headstones on graves, but only one small stone in the centre.

CHAPTER IV.—RESOURCES.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

Soil.—The soil of Chitral is formed by alluvial deposits from the various mountain streams and, where irrigated, is generally rich and fertile. The crop yields are less as one proceeds North, but this is more due to climate than to difference in soil fertility. There is a great want of manure owing to lack of live stock but its value is recognised and it is in general use.

Water Supply.—The snow fed mountain streams provide a variable but usually ample supply of water which is conveyed to the lands in numerous water channels on which considerable labour is expended. Practically all crops grown depend on irrigation by this means.

Area under cultivation.—The area under cultivation is extremely limited owing to the mountainous nature of the country, and is roughly estimated to be about 15,000 acres, more than half of which is South of Chitral.

Trees and Fruits.—Trees for fuel are generally scarce in most parts of the country as they are never grown expressly for this purpose. A great deal could be done in this direction with great benefit to the people and the country.

Fruit trees are grown in great profusion in many parts of the country, the following being the main fruits grown:—

Apricot, Mulberry, apple, cherry, grapes and pears. Walnuts are very common and form the chief part of the average cultivator's diet during the summer.

Staple crops.—Wheat and barley are the staple crops. Rice and maize are grown in the summer below Sanoghar. At the higher altitudes bean and millets are grown in small quantities. The chaff of wheat and barley form the chief "grain" foods of ponies and all live-stock.

Classification of land.—The terms *Abi* and *Lalmi* are in common use in Chitral to denote land watered by artificial means and by rain respectively. Since the British occupation in 1895 a good deal of *Lalmi* land has been cultivated below Chitral, but the rain-fall is too scanty above this limit to render such cultivation remunerative.

Crop Rotation.—Above Reshun only one crop is reaped but lower down two are obtained. The fact that only one crop is obtainable in the upper valleys is important and should not be overlooked, when comparing the resources of different parts of the country. The following Table III is an attempt to outline the rotation of the crops in, and to specify the agricultural products of, Chitral.

Rotation and Nature of Crops.

Locality.	Sown.	Harvested.	Remarks.
1. Below Reshun . . .	Oct.-Nov. . .	May-June . .	Wheat and barley.
Ditto . . .	June . . .	October . . .	Rice on wheat land or left fallow. Maize on barley land.
2. Above Reshun and up to Sanoghar.	Oct.-Nov. . .	June . . .	Wheat and barley.
Ditto . . .	June . . .	October . . .	Maize and rice on separate land to that growing wheat and barley.
3. Laspur, Mastuj and Yarkhun.	April-May . .	October . . .	....
Kosht, Owir, Ojhor . .	March-April .	June-July . .	Wheat and barley.

Agricultural and Horticultural Products.

Product.	Where grown.	Remarks.
Wheat . . .	All parts of the country . .	Average yield above Mastuj 1,000 lbs. per acre and below Mastuj 1,600 lbs. per acre.
Barley . . .	Ditto . . .	Average yield above Mastuj 1,200 lbs. per acre and below Mastuj 1,680 lbs. per acre.
Rice . . .	Below Sanoghar . . .	Average yield 800 lbs. per acre.
Maize . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Potatoes . . .	Mastuj . . .	Small patches.

Agricultural and Horticultural Products—contd.

Product.	Where grown.	Remarks.
Potatoes . . .	Madaglasht Area . . .	Average yield per annum 800 mds.
Vegetables . . .	Small quantities in most villages.	Chiefly beans.
Grapes . . .	Below Mastuj and chiefly in Bumboret and Rumbur valleys.	In appreciable quantities.
Mulberries . . .	All parts of country below Brep (Yarkhun).	In large quantities. Very popular and dried for winter use.
Apricots . . .	All parts of country below Miragram (Yarkhun).	Ditto.
Apples and Pears .	All parts of country above Drosh.	Occasional trees.
Cherries . . .	Awl (near Sanoghar) Kosht, Ojhor, Lutkoh, Bumboret and Rumbur valleys.	Grow well and could be extended. Trees introduced from Badakhshan.
Walnuts . . .	All parts of country below Mastuj.	Grow plentifully and well.
Lucerne Shatul .	Grown in most villages .	Affords several cuttings and is dried for winter use.

Very few people possess more live stock than they require for their own use. The cattle and sheep are small, but the latter are of good quality. The poultry are superior to those in India.

Domestic Animals.

Animals.	Remarks.
Ponies . . .	Used for baggage and riding, generally the latter. About 1-3 ponies seen in most villages but number in country unknown as no register is kept. The number in each village is very much dependent on whether polo is played or not. Height about 13 hands and lightly built though very hardy. A great number of Badakhshani ponies are seen. These are a better stamp of animals. Price Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

Domestic Animals—contd.

Animals.	Remarks.
Donkeys	Here again number in country difficult to judge. They are small and hardy carrying loads 120-160 lbs. Price Rs. 20.
Cows	Very scarce, and yield not more than 2 quarts daily. Price Rs. 20.
Sheep	Reared chiefly for wool. Weight dressed, 30 to 40 lbs. Price Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8.
Goats	Numerous. Supply milk, meat and hair. Weight dressed 30-50 lbs. Price Rs. 5 to 7.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of Chitral have never properly been explored, but the lack of communications in the country, and the ignorance and lack of enterprise of the inhabitant, proves an effective bar to the profitable exploitation of her minerals, even for internal use.

Orpiment or yellow arsenic is found in the Lonku valley in the Terich district. It is extracted with some difficulty and less has been forthcoming in recent years than was the case formerly. The orpiment of Chitral is famous.

Lead is found in various parts in small quantities, but is not exported.

Alluvial gold dust is washed for in the Chitral river at Danin Kari and Broz; the amount realised, however, is quite insignificant.

Trade Imports and Exports.—From July to October, when the passes are open, a certain amount of trade between the Punjab and Afghan Turkestan is carried on *viâ* Chitral by petty merchants who hail from Bajaur and Badakhshan. The Chitralis themselves have very little inclination for commercial pursuits.

Goods are carried on ponies, mules and donkeys, the routes being impracticable for camels except between India and Chitral *viâ* Laorai pass.

Previous to the British occupation of Chitral there was a trade in timber. The Mehtar used to farm the monopoly to the Kaka Khel. The Deodar trees were cut and thrown

into the river during the summer by coolies impressed for the purpose from all parts of Chitral. These coolies received no remuneration and the work was very unpopular. The Mehtar Sher Afzal discontinued this system and this was one of the principal reasons for his popularity.

There is now no labour to spare for this trade owing to the demands of the garrison; and even if it were obtainable it is doubtful whether the King of Afghanistan would permit the timber to pass down the Kunar river without levying prohibitive dues.

The slave trade has also ceased since the British occupation.

The chief imports from India and Dir comprise Bajouri and Dir iron, salt, indigo, raw silk; long cloth, washed and unwashed; chintz, cheap velvets, broad cloth, Punjabi and Peshawari coarse cotton cloth. Ludhiana and Peshawari lungis, susi (striped cloth manufactured in the Punjab) groceries, spices, tea in small quantities, sugar, sugar candy, powder, all kinds of pedlar's wares, printed religious books, cowries, enamel ware, tobacco, cooking pots, agricultural implements, rice from Swat, goor and muslins.

The imports from Badakhshan consist of a few ponies and sheep surreptitiously brought over every year by the Sar Isht-ragh pass, as the trade has now been interdicted by the Afghan Government, carpets, cotton, pistachio-nuts, almonds, raisins, Russian Kazan or flat metal cooking-vessels, Russian chintz, Bokhara-made striped silks (alachas), silk and cotton striped cloth (adras) and broad striped silks (behasab), Bokhara boots and gaiters, and Russia leathers for sleeping on (chirm-i-bulgaria). Also saddles and bridles made in Badakhshan, charas, gold dust, zira and chogas.

The petty traders in the Chitral bazaar from India, Bajour and Badakhshan, drive a fairly brisk trade. There are also bazaars at Drosh, one inside cantonment limits and the other outside. The traders undoubtedly take advantage of the ignorance of the Chitrali. The local trade will no doubt increase in the future as the people become more civilised but it can never be very great as the population is scanty, and the majority are contented to lead a very simple life.

Home Industries.—Very good home-spun is made from the wool of sheep, goats, ibex and yak, duck's feathers being sometimes interwoven. The best home-spun called Karberi, is made of lamb's-wool in the Torikho valley; superior cotton

carpets, goat's-hair mats, woollen stockings, chogas and caps are made all over the country, but there are never many of these articles for sale as the people are too indolent and in many cases too poor, to make more than sufficient for their own requirements.

400 to 500 maunds of local ghee are sold annually in the Drosh and Chitral bazaars. Most of this is manufactured by kafirs residing in the Kalashgum and Gujars in the Shishi Kuh. These are the only people who have any ghee to spare. In upper Chitral very little is obtainable and the juice of the walnut is largely used in place of it for cooking purposes all over the country.

At Madaghlasht at the head of the Shishi Kuh match locks are manufactured by families of iron-smiths.

These iron-smiths are Tajiks, who immigrated here many years ago from Badakhshan and still speak Persian. They used to pay the Mehtar's revenue demands in match-locks, but they now give ghee instead, and the match lock industry will gradually die out. Inferior gun powder is also manufactured in the country.

Trade routes.—The principal trade routes between India, Chitral and Afghanistan are:—

- (i) From Durgai to Badakhshan *via* Malakand, Laorai and Dorah passes (Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan).
- (ii) From Durgai to Wakhan *via* Malakand, Laorai and Baroghil passes (Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan and Routes in Afghanistan N.E.).
- (iii) From Kashmir to Chitral *via* Tragbal, Burzil and Shandur passes (Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan).

(i) Is the most important and most direct route between India and Chitral and the main trade route between Chitral and Badakhshan. The traffic on it from May to November, particularly, is very considerable. This route is used by all pilgrims to Mecca from N. E. Afghanistan.

SECTION II.—SUPPLIES.

Supplies available.—Grain, that is wheat, barley, maize, millet, gram or rice are available in varying quantities everywhere, but it is difficult to estimate the amount available as

there is a natural reluctance on the part of the inhabitants to disclose the full weights of their harvests owing to the State levies.

Fodder and grazing.—Fodder again is available nearly everywhere. In North Yarkhun and Laspur it is very scarce, but in the summer good grazing is obtainable. The best grazing grounds are in the Lutkoh and Shishi valleys.

Meat and other supplies.—Cattle, goats and sheep are fairly numerous while milk, chickens and eggs are generally obtained in small quantities in the larger villages. Vegetables exist only in very small quantities.

Fuel.—Above Chitral the scarcity of firewood is a serious matter, and there is practically none available at some places without several days warning. Owing to the deforestation which has taken place, the fuel question is likely to prove an increasingly serious and difficult one for the people themselves and would certainly call for special measures if troops operating in the country are to be adequately supplied with firewood.

State Granaries.—They generally contain wheat and barley only but occasionally rice, pulse and walnuts. No fodder is stored. Grain can be drawn from these granaries on the authority of His Highness the Mehtar, for the Bodyguard, men employed on public works—*e.g.*, digging water channels, and for villagers in localities where there is a deficiency. Details of these granaries are given below.

State Granaries. (Weights in maunds.)

Localities.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Remarks.
Vedinkot		Empty		2 rooms, no arrangements for storage of grain.
Lasht	20	80	100	Capacity 100. Filled in October, emptied December-September.
Shost	15	45	60	Capacity 60. Filled October, emptied December-July.
Jhopu	15	55	70	Capacity 70. Filled October, emptied December-July.
Miregram (Yarkhun)	20	80	100	Capacity 100. Filled October, emptied December-July.
Dizg . . . . .	..	..	..	Capacity 150. Filled October, emptied December-July.
Brep	30	170	200	Capacity 200. Filled October and November. Emptied December-July.
Gasht.				
Rahman				
Harchin				
Bruk				
Balim				
Sor Laspur				Capacity 60. Granaries empty as levy was stopped in 1925.
Mastuj Fort	150	200	350	Capacity 400.
Sanoghar	30	40	70	Capacity 200. Walnuts 15.

State Granaries. (Weights in Maunds)—contd.

Localities.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Remarks.
Miragram (Mastuj)	20	20	40	Capacity 100.
Awi	40	60	100	Capacity 400. Rice 10. Walnuts 10.
Buni	100	..	100	Capacity 800. Also rice 150, Pulse 5, Walnuts 8. Filled September-December. Emptied December-March.
Charun	100	200	300	Capacity 3,000. Originally used for Mastuj District. Now only used for Charun. Filled September-December, emptied December-March.
Opposite Kosht (Boombhag)	..	Empty	..	Capacity 3,000. Not used since Reshun granary was built in 1925.
Reshan	1,000	2,000	3,000	Capacity 3,000. Filled October-April, emptied November-June
Muri Lasht	100	100	200	} Used for animals carrying grain from Reshun to Chifral.
Koghozi	100	100	200	
Opposite Izb (Lutkoh)	..	Empty	..	Capacity 200.
Shozhot	..	..	..	.....
Grib (Ojhor valley)	100	100	200	Capacity 400. Filled July-October, emptied November-March.
Owir valley	100	100	200	Capacity 500. Filled September-November, emptied December-April.
Chifral	..	..	..	.....
Oyun	..	..	..	.....
Drosb	520	800	1,320	Filled July-October. 3,500 usiv. also.

Resources of Principal Supply-producing Areas.

(Figures given show amounts available over and above requirements of inhabitants.)

Locality.	Wheat and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Meat.	Fodder.	Grazing.	Fuel.
<i>Upper Yarkhun.</i>						
Dobargar-Shost-Baroghil pass.	1,000 maunds	Nil.	Cattle 100 Goats 200 Sheep 150	Scarce. Bhusa in small quantities from October to June.	Available in plenty and near. Obtainable on Baroghil pass in Summer.	Generally plentiful as far North as Vedinkot. None at Shost.
<i>Lower Yarkhun.</i>						
Brep-Jhopu-Gazin	1,000 maunds	Fruit scarce, Vegetables Nil.	Cattle 150 Goats 500 Sheep 400	Available but very limited.	Available in side valleys at a distance.	Obtainable in small quantities with notice.
<i>Mastuj District.</i>						
Khuzh-Nisar	1,000 maunds	Apricots and mulberries June - August. Small quantities of country vegetables.	Cattle 150 Goats 550 Sheep 100	Available but very limited.	Available in Chamarkand valley but otherwise very scarce.	Very limited. Obtainable from a distance with good notice.

Resources of Principal Supply-producing Areas—contd.

Locality.	Wheat and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Meat	Fodder.	Grazing.	Fuel.
<i>Laspur District.</i> Mastuj exclusive to Shandur pass.	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	Cattle 100 Goats 400 Sheep 200	Very scarce.	On Shandur pass and at a distance from the valley June to October.	Very scarce.
<i>Kuh District (Mastuj).</i> Sanoghar-Reshun both inclusive.	10,000 maunds	Apricots and mulberries plentiful in summer and stored dried for winter use.	Cattle 200 Goats 600 Sheep 150	Bhusa obtainable in fair quantities.	Scarce.	Obtainable from a distance but notice required.
<i>Kuh District (Chitral).</i> Reshun-Bitteri Gorge	5,000 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 200 Goats 1,000 Sheep 150	Bhusa available in limited quantities from June to December.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Rich valley above Uzhnun	1,200 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 300 Goats 100 Sheep 300	Ditto.	Excellent	Available but limited.

Furikho including Khut .	7,000 maunds	Apricot and mulberries plentiful in summer and stored dried for winter use.	Cattle 1,000 Goats 100 Sheep 300	Bhusa available in limited quantities from June to December.	Excellent	Available but limited.
Vullikho valley	8,000 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 900 Goats 9,000 Sheep 3,700	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Terich valley	1,200 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 120 Goats 600 Sheep 900	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Owlr valley	500 maunds	Fruit obtainable. Vegetables Nil.	Cattle 100 Goats 200 Sheep 300	Bhusa available in small quantities.	Available	Obtainable but limited.
Sin and Rittiri Gorge to Orgetch and Chomorkhon.	2,400 maunds	Fruit plentiful. Vegetables Nil.	Cattle 150 Goats } 300 Sheep }	6,800 maunds	Good	30,000 maunds.
Oyun, Bumboret and Blir valleys.	700 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 100 Goats } 210 Sheep }	3,500 maunds	Ditto.	2,500 maunds.
Gahiret, Broz, Kesu	300 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 100 Goats } 200 Sheep }	3,500 maunds	Scarce	2,500 maunds.
Khalrabad, Shiabi Koh, Drosch, Jingerette and Suir nullahs.	1,800 maunds	Ditto.	Cattle 300 Goats } 300 Sheep }	13,000 maunds	Fair	30,000 maunds.

Resources of Principal Supply-producing Areas—concl.

Locality.	Wheat and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Ment.	Fodder.	Grazing.	Fuel.
Mirkhani, Dammet Nissar, Lambabat and Arandu.	750 maunds	Nil.	Cattle 300 Goats } 800 Sheep }	} 2,000 maunds	Good	10,000 maunds.
Ashret and Ziarat . . .	700 maunds	Nil.	Cattle 150 (Goats } 400 Sheep }	} 2,400 maunds	Good	25,000 maunds.
Lutkoh valley above and exclusive of Shoghot.	1,500 maunds	Fruit plentiful.	Cattle 1,000 Goats } 4,000 Sheep }	} 3,000 maunds	Excellent	Nowhere abundant but obtainable up to 13,000 feet.
Ojhor valley, Kiyar, Shoghot, Partisan, Bohr Tuli.	1,000 maunds	Fruit plentiful, small quantities of vegetables.	Cattle 100 Goats } 450 Sheep } 350	1,000 maunds from June to December.	Good	Available in fair quantity.

SECTION III.—TRANSPORT.

Numbers.—The number of transport animals which could be bought, hired or impressed is very small, and is shown in table given below.

No registration of animals is at present made and the figures given are of necessity only a rough estimate.

In war a great proportion of the transport work would be done by coolies. These coolies would be supplied by the poorer classes, the Arhabzadas and Fakir Maskin and as these duties would fall very heavily on them, it would be a most unpopular necessity. The people do not like this work and the amount they had to do in 1895, was partly the cause of so many going against us. The number of coolies available at any time would depend on the numbers, of Scouts, Bodyguard or Sappers and Miners called up for service or training. 2,000 is a rough estimate of the numbers that would be available.

Pack animals.—The pack animal most used in Chitral is the Donkey, and are most suitable for the narrow difficult paths which for the greater part, constitute the highways of this mountainous country. Ponies and a few mules are also used and yaks near the Baroghil pass. Camels and mules form the principal means of transport between India and Chitral, but the former are not used locally though His Highness has a few. The Wakhis occasionally bring a few camels over the Baroghil and Shawitakh passes during the summer for grazing.

Rates.—The rates prevailing for different classes of transport are:—

Coolies.—Main roads, 9 pies a mile, elsewhere one anna per mile per load (up to one maund).

Ponies and Donkeys.—On main roads, one anna six pies per mile, elsewhere two annas per mile per maund.

Transport Animals in Chitral.

Locality.	Yaks and camels.	Ponies and mules.	Donkeys.	Remarks.
Upper Yarkhun	20	10	20	
Lower Yarkhun	—	10	30	
Mastuj	—	10	40	

Transport Animals in Chitral—contd.

Locality.	Yaks and camels.	Ponies and mules.	Donkeys.	Remarks.
Laspur	5	10	60	
Kuh (Mastuj)	—	10	20	
Rich (above Uzhnu)	—	8	4	
Turikho	—	15	100	
Mullkho	—	50	70	
Terich	—	6	10	
Kuh (Chitral)	—	20	50	
Lutkoh to Shogot exclusive	—	50	3	
Ojhor valley	—	5	5	
Owir valley	—	10	5	
Chitral inclusive to Ayun exclusive.	—	—	55	
Ayun inclusive to Shishi exclusive.	—	—	49	
Shishi inclusive to Drosh inclusive.	—	—	45	
Drosh exclusive to Mirkhani inclusive.	—	—	5	
Ashret and Zlarat	—	—	5	
Mirkhani exclusive to Arandu inclusive.	—	—	24	
TOTAL	25	214	600	

CHAPTER V.—ARMED FORCES.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

Apart from the regular British Garrison of Chitral, which consists of one Section Mountain Artillery, one Platoon Sappers and Miners and one Battalion of Indian Infantry, and is distributed between Drosh and Chitral, there are :—

1. Scouts maintained by Government.
2. Levies maintained by Government.
3. His Highness the Mehtar's Bodyguard.
4. His Highness the Mehtar's Sappers and Miners.

The personnel of all the above are Chitralis.

Scouts.—*The Scouts* " a local corps of cragsmen " were formed in 1903. Their role is to watch the passes and hold the higher and more inaccessible ground on the flanks of positions selected for defence in the valleys.

Organisation.—They now consist of 9 companies, each 109 strong. The Commandant and Assistant Commandant are British Officers of the Indian Army whose tour of duty with the Scouts is 3 years. The permanent instructional staff is composed of one Subadar (Chief Instructor) and four Honorary Jemadars.

Training.—Each Company comes up to Chitral for training for one month each year, and owing to the short time available the training consists chiefly of musketry.

Uniform.—Uniform for the whole corps is kept at Headquarters in Chitral itself. Each man is provided with one Khaki drill blouse, one pair khaki drill shorts, one khaki twill shirt and a pair of puttees. The Chitrali Officers are provided with serge uniforms.

Arms.—They were at first armed with the Martini Henry, but later were given the .303 Lee Metford and then in 1924 were issued with the short M. L. E. Mk. III. The rifles and ammunition are stored in the British Fort at Chitral.

Fighting value.—The whole 9 companies took part in the operations against the Afghans in 1919 and were of value in guarding the flanks of the Column of regulars which advanced

to Arnawai, but so little opposition was met with that there was no opportunity to judge their true worth.

The weakness of the organisation undoubtedly lies in the practically negligible amount of training they receive, and, in view of the proximity of Chitral to the frontier, the time that it takes the corps to mobilize. For the latter reason it is impossible to consider them in any scheme providing against sudden attack.

Levies.—The *Chitral Levies* consist of one Subadar, one Jemadar and 108 Other Ranks, and their principal role is road protection.

Uniform.—Each man is given a belt with pouches and with this exception he receives nothing in the way of uniform or equipment.

Arms.—They are armed with M. H. rifles and 40 rounds of ammunition. There is a reserve of 48,900 rounds for the levies in the British Fort at Chitral and 3,300 at Mirkhani post.

Posts.—The two main levy posts are at Ziarat and Mirkhani. In the hot weather when the passes are open, Ziarat Post is held by the Subadar and 50 men, while at Mirkhani are the Jemadar and 25 men.

In the winter, the position is reversed, and the main body is posted at Mirkhani, only a few men being left at Ziarat under the Jemadar.

In addition to the above two posts, there are a Havildar and 16 men at Arnawai and a Havildar and 10 men guarding the civil treasury at Chitral. A post is to be established shortly at Lambabat.

The principal duties of the Levies at Mirkhani and Ziarat are:—

In the hot weather to patrol the Laorai pass by day; to escort the outgoing and incoming mails from the Laorai pass to Drosh; to escort British Officers proceeding to, or returning from India.

His Highness the Mehtar's Bodyguard.—The Bodyguard was raised in 1909 and then consisted of four companies each 110 strong. The number of companies has gradually increased and now is 30.

Organisation.—Each company comprises:—

1 Subadar.

1 Jemadar.

- 4 Havildars.
- 4 Naiks.
- 8 Lance Naiks.
- 92 Sepoys.

The 30 companies are grouped as follows :—

Turikho group	5 companies.
Mastuj group	8 „
Mulikho group	3 „
Chitral group	7 „
Lutkoh group	4 „
Drosh group	3 „

The permanent staff is :—

- Commander Asfandiar Khan.
- A. D. C. Lt. Abdul Samad Khan.
- Quarter Master Subadar Ghulam Murtaza.
- 1 Instructor (Subadar Abu Lais).
- 3 Jemadars.
- 6 N. C. O. Instructors.

Uniform and equipment.—The sepoy when he comes up for training is given a khaki coat, khaki shorts and a belt with pouches. He wears the local shoe and hat which he provides himself. 2,500 sets of uniform are kept at Chitral.

Arms.—There are 2,981 Rifles M. L. E. Mark 1* Long, stored in the Mehtri Fort at Chitral, for the use of the Bodyguard.

Training.—Each company comes up for training approximately once in two years, for one month. The training done is of very little real value.

Irregulars.—In addition to the regular Bodyguard, His Highness the Mehtar maintains, South of Drosh, a force of irregulars known as the Ashret-Dammer Nissar Company of the Bodyguard. They are merely armed villagers who do not go up to Chitral for training. Their weapon is the M. H. rifle which they keep with them in their villages. These irregulars are to be found in Ashret, Dammer Nissar, Lambabat, Arnawai, and Urtsun. Each of these villages has from 10-20 rifles with the exception of Dammer Nissar, where there are forty.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION II.—LANDING GROUNDS.

Landing Ground.—The only prepared landing ground is at Drosh, on the right bank of Chitral river, immediately below the suspension bridge. The measurements of this landing ground are:—

Total length down the centre 1,030 yards, of which one arm, approximately East to West, is 700 yards long and the other arm, approximately North to South is 330 yards. Its greatest breadth is 200 yards and smallest breadth 134 yards.

Other possible landing grounds (unprepared) exist in the country, *e.g.*, at Baroghil Pass and Kagh Lasht, etc., but landing anywhere in the country except on the Drosh Landing ground would be attended by very grave risks.

CHAPTER VI.—ADMINISTRATION.

The present Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk was installed on the 2nd September 1895, as Mehtar of the Kator country, in the name of the Maharaja of Kashmir and with the authority and approval of the Government of India. At the same time the Khushwakht districts West of the Shandur Pass—namely the districts of Mastuj and Laspur—were placed under governors, over whom the Mehtar had no authority although they were included in the Chitral Agency. In 1914 the Governorship of Mastuj was abolished and Mastuj was handed over to His Highness the Mehtar, the old governor being provided for in Oyon where he died and where his sons still live.

Division into Districts.—The present administrative districts of Chitral with the names of their headmen, are given below :—

1. *Drosh.*—At present the appointment of Governor is filled by Khan Sahib Syed Abdul Razaq Pasha, but this governorship is earmarked for Shahzada Husam-ul-Mulk.

The Sub-districts of Drosh are as follows :—

- (a) Arandu under Jemadar Jamiullah.
- (b) Shishi Kuh under Bappi Hakim.
- (c) Drosh under Hakim Fazli Azam.

¶ 2. *Chitral.*—This district is directly under His Highness and his Council. The boundary between Chitral and Drosh Districts is Gahirat.

The Sub-districts are as follows :—

- (a) Oyon under Charvelu Khan Sahib Tamin. Bimborette and Rumbur valleys which are really part of Oyon Sub-district, are the jagirs of Mehtarjaus Lal Zaman Khan and Asfandiar Khan respectively. Brir is the jagir of K. S. Nur Ahmed Khan.
- (b) Chitral proper (from Gahirat to the Biteri pari below Kari, and to the boundary of Bilphak) under Charvelu Mir Zaman, for transport, rations, etc., the real administrative work being performed by the council.
- (c) Lower Kuh (from Kari inclusive to a point half way between Barenis and Reshur.) under Hakim Mir Ahmad.

(d) Owir valley under Shah Bumber.

(e) Kosht (from Lon to Muzhgol both inclusive) under Charvelu Dush.

3. *Mulikho*.—(Right bank of Turikho river from Surwart to Muzhgol) under Shahzada Khadiv-ul-Mulk.

The Sub-districts are :—Mulikho proper and Tirich.

Both these are under Ataliq Sarfaraz Shah but his brother Mir Hussain Shah acts on his behalf.

The Kushm hamlets are not under Ataliq Sarfaraz Shah but under Qurban Muhammad, foster father of Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk, to whom they were given in recognition of services rendered in 1895.

4. *Turikho*.—(All villages on the left bank of the River Turikho down to its junction with the Yarkhun River, and on the right bank of the Turikho River from Surwat inclusive to the boundary) under Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, who at present acts as Secretary to His Highness, Charvelu Niyat Zarin officiating for him.

The Sub-districts are :—

(a) Turikho under Charvelu Niyat Zarin.

(b) Rich (from above Uzhnu to the boundary) under Faridun Lal.

5. *Mastuj*.—Under Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk.

The Sub-districts are :—

(a) Kuh (from point half way between Barenis and Reshun to Sonoghar inclusive) under Hakim Sher Khan.

(b) Mastuj (from Mastuj inclusive to Brep exclusive) under Charvelu Sahib Nagin.

(c) Yarkhun (from Brep inclusive to Baroghil) under Hakim Abdul Murad Khan.

(d) Laspur under Mir Hakim. ;

6. *Lutkoh*.—Under Ataliq Sarfaraz Shah.

Sub-districts are :—

(a) Lutkoh under Subadar Major Mir Jawan, Charvelu.

(b) Arkari under Mehr Ban Shah whose son Azim Shah acts for him.

(c) Ojhor } Under Charvelu Muhammad Shah whose
(d) Shaghot } son Subadar Mir acts for him.

(e) Bohr Tuli—a single village—under Dashman Daq.

Revenue.—Revenue mainly consists of Ushr which is collected from all classes all over Chitral with the exception of (1) the people of Laspur, whose inhabitants, in recognition of good services performed in 1895, have been exempted from payment of this tax till 1945, and (2) the Black and Red Kafirs. The tax is paid in kind and is levied on all produce. It is levied on walnut but not on fruit trees.

Besides Ushr there are other taxes, the commonest of which are :—

- (a) *Qalang*.—This is not paid by the Adamzada class or by the Shir Muzh (foster relatives) of the Adamzadas. It consists of the payment of a fixed number of sheep and fixed quantity of ghi yearly. This tax is paid by the Black and Red Kafirs.
- (b) *Grazing tax*.—This is paid by Gujars and others who come from outside Chitral to graze their flocks and consists of payment in cash, goats, and ghi.
- (c) *Ashimat*.—The free-feeding of H. H. the Mehtar and his retinue when on tour, at any village where he halts. This may also be extended to His Highness's near relatives when on tour. All the descendants of Sangin Ali are exempt from this tax.

In addition to the above the Mehtar receives wheat and barley from the Mehtri estates which is collected and stored in godowns at the following places :—

Drosh, Oyon, Chitral, Shoghot, Hot Springs, Kogazi, Grimilasht, Parpish, Charan, Buni, Mastuj, Lasht, Shagram and Drasan.

The other sources of revenue are (a) the annual subsidy and (b) Octroi.

The annual subsidy amounts to Rs. 20,000 being Rs. 1,000 monthly from the Government of India and Rs. 8,000 yearly from the Kashmir Durbar. Octroi is collected on all merchandise entering Chitral with the exception of Government stores.

Revenue Officials.—The revenue officials are :—

Head of the Malia Department—Khan Sahib Dilaram Khan.

Assistant—Ataliq Sarfaraz Shah.

Treasurer—Dewan Begi Feroza.

The present Mehtar.—His Highness Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., the present Mehtar of Chitral, was born in 1878. The son of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk by a daughter of Abdulla Khan

of Asmar, he was, as previously stated, appointed ruler of Chitral, by the Government of India on 2nd September 1895.

He has paid several visits to India and was present at the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. He received the C.I.E., on 1st January 1903 and the K.C.I.E., on 1st January 1910.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness offered his personal services and those of his body guard to Government, and this offer was repeated on the entry of Turkey into the war. During the war he generously contributed to various war funds.

On 1st January 1920 he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns with the title of His Highness.

Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk has 10 ~~children~~ sons of whom the eldest and heir to the Gaddi, Nasir-ul-Mulk, was born in 1898 and was educated at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

Crime.—There is very little crime. In cases of adultery, when the proof of guilt is strong, the injured husband may kill both parties but if he excuses one party, he is then responsible for the death of the other to the State.

Procedure.—In every big village His Highness has appointed a committee consisting of from 4 to 10 leading members. This committee meets once a week under the chairmanship of Charvelu or Hakim, to dispose of petty cases, civil and criminal. These are only reported to the council if a fine is levied.

In important cases, land, theft or murder, the complainant first reports to the local official, and then proceeds to Chitral and petitions His Highness. The petition is forwarded to the Council for investigation and report. The council, on receipt of the plaint, may hear the parties and if no immediate settlement is possible the petition is forwarded to the head of the District. From here after investigation, the petition with both parties and the recommendations of the head of the District, comes back to the Council who again hears the parties and submits its recommendations to His Highness. His Highness then passes orders.

Penalties.—The penalties are :—

- (a) Death by shooting.
- (b) Imprisonment in the jail in Chitral Fort.
- (c) Fines.
- (d) Confiscation of property.

Disputes, especially marriage disputes, are sometimes referred by His Highness to the Kazi and are settled according to the Shariat.

Titles.—The common titles in Chitral are:—

Dewan Begi—held by the Treasurer and Trade Minister.

Hakim, Charvelu and Ataliq are equivalent titles the holder of which is usually of the Adamzada class, but there are several exceptions. They are the Mehtar's representatives in villages or groups of villages. The Charvelus of Yarkhun, Laspur, Barenis and Koghazi are of inferior rank and are responsible to the local Hakim.

Charbu is of low rank and is a subordinate, assistant to the Charvelu.

Baramush ranks under Charvelu and is a Jemadar of Sappers and miners.

Asaqal is the man in charge of a Mehtari estate. The headmen of villages who are not Adamzadas are also called Asaqals.

Vasawul is a steward.

Currency.—Kabuli and Indian rupees are found current in Chitral, the former being half the value of the Indian rupee.

Weights and Measures.—Long Measure.

There is no standard of measures. The following terms are commonly used:—

A span (thumb to little finger)	. = 1 Disht.
Elbow to end of fist	. = 1 Musht.
Elbow to end of middle finger	. = 1 Host.
Neck to end of middle finger	. = 1 Gaz.
Far shoulder to end of middle finger	= 1 Lamber.
Both arms outstretched middle finger to middle finger	= 1 Kalitch or Kulatch.
A pace	= 1 Guzar.

Square Measure.

As much as can be ploughed in—

A day by one plough	. = 1 Chakawarum.
(One team of oxen)	= (about one-third of an acre).

Dry Measure.

1 Batti	. = Rs. 207 in weight	= 2½ seers.
6 Battis	. = 1 belu	= 15 "
4 Belus	. = 1 walu	= 1½ maunds.

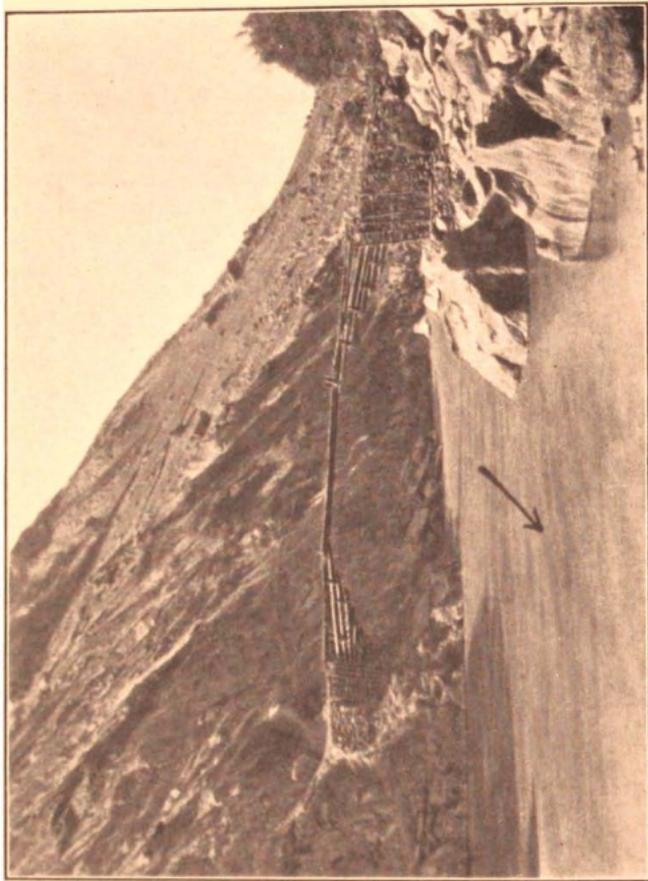


PLATE 3— CANTILEVER BRIDGE, WARKHUP.

Photo-*en*graved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India Calcutta, 1928

CHAPTER VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

For principal routes in Chitral see Index Map to Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan.

At the end of this chapter is given an epitome of the main routes in Chitral and for full details a reference must be made to "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan."

Wireless.—There are no wireless stations in Chitral.

Telephones.—Telephone lines connect :—

1. Drosh with Mirkhani and Ziarat and there will probably be an extension made from Mirkhani to Lambabat Post when the latter has been constructed.
2. Drosh with Ayun and Chitral (2 lines).
3. Chitral with Shoghot and Gobr-O-Bokh (hot springs) in Lutkuh valley.
4. Chitral with Mastuj.

Lines 1 and 2 (one line) have been installed and are kept up by Government.

Lines 2 (one line), 3 and 4, by His Highness the Mehtar.

Signalling.—A chain of stations has been reconnoitred from :—

1. Arnawai along Chitral-Mastuj and Yarkhun valleys to the Baroghil and Kankhun passes (see Signalling Chart I and Appendix III).
2. Drasan along Mulikho and Rich valleys—Shah Janali pass—Kankhun pass (see Signalling Chart II and Appendix III).
3. Chitral along Lutkuh valley to the Dorah, Artzun and Uni passes (see Signalling Chart III and Appendix III).

Beacons.—A local system of signalling communication by beacons is organised by the local inhabitants from the Baroghil Pass to Mastuj and from the Dorah Pass to Chitral. They are prepared on war becoming imminent or if a serious flood is expected. The village nearest to the beacon site is responsible for its preparation and lighting (for details of Beacons see Appendix IV).

Road Conditions.—No roads are metalled. The gradients generally are fairly easy and seldom exceed 1 in 6 on the main routes. On the side tracks gradients are often exceedingly steep. The width of roads or tracks vary from 2-8 feet.

One storm often suffices to damage considerable portions of a road; nullahs frequently change their courses and the sun, snow, wind and rain are constantly at work on the country. It follows, therefore, that no efforts should be spared by forces operating in the country to verify by all means at their disposal the requisite details regarding the routes they may have to follow.

It may further be taken for granted that frequent checks will occur, owing to the conditions of the roads and that every advanced guard must be accompanied by adequately equipped repairing parties.

The ordinary Indian Camel is not fit generally speaking, for transport work even on the main routes in Chitral, on account of the severity of the climate and scanty grazing in many parts.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.
Mountain Ranges and Principal Passes.

Main Ranges.	Section or Branch.	LIMITS.		General Description.	Principal Passes.	Height in feet.	Remarks on Passes.
		From	To				
				<p>Impracticable for movement of large bodies of troops; might be traversed with great difficulty during summer months by small columns with pack artillery and pack transport.</p>	Shawitakh	12,560	Can be crossed by laden mules at all times except in early spring. Is on route between Yasin and Wakhan, slightly easier than that by the Baroghil, but impracticable for mule transport in present state owing to crevasses on Darkot Pass which is therefore closed from 15th October to about end of June (G. G. K. 13).
				<p>One of the most formidable mountain barriers in world; general elevation within limits of perpetual snow, with peaks of 20,000'. On South country of Hunza, Yasin and Chitral is more difficult to traverse than range itself; On North-west, Badakshan with exception of Kataghan is a waste of</p>	Baroghil (Plate 2).	12,460	Fastest and lowest pass over the Eastern Hindu Kush; only closed to laden mules for a short time in some years at beginning of spring, owing to softness of snow. At its worst in April and early May when snow begins to melt, as owing to heat of the sun during the day and frost at night, a hard crust is formed on top which breaks when trodden on and makes passage by animals

impossible. Men on foot can always cross if in sufficient numbers and weather is not bad. This pass was crossed in December 1918 by large party of Czarist officers, accompanied by a lady and a new born baby. The valley at Sarhad would make a good concentration area for a force coming from the North. If Chitral is objective, route follows valley of Yarkhun river, which becomes a torrent in summer, rendering track difficult; and, if Gilgit is objective, difficult Darkot pass (15,200') must also be crossed. (C. G. K. 2.)

Open to men on foot from June to October and for lightly laden mules from July to September. Traders take mules carrying 2 maunds each over it, from Yarkhun valley to Wakhan, even when there is snow on glacier on Wakhan side. Very much more difficult than Baroghil or Shawitakh and steeper than Darkot although slightly easier than that pass owing to the shorter distance. The glacier is only 1 mile long compared with 7 miles at the Darkot pass. Both glaciers are crevassed and dangerous in summer. (C. G. K. 2 E.)

sterile, rocky, snow-capped mountains.

Dorah

Shawitakh

Eastern

Hindu

Kankhun

16,600

APPENDIX I—contd.

Mountain Ranges and Principal Passes—contd.

Main Ranges.	Section or Branch.	LIMITS.		General Description.	Principal Passes.	Height in feet.	Remarks on Passes.
		From	To				
					Ochill . . .	17,350	Impracticable for military purposes. Is very dangerous and difficult owing to crevasses, except to trained mountaineers, with ropes and ice axes; is safest in early part of the year when the snow has stopped falling and has become hard. On route from Shah Ghari to Kala Yush, in Wakhan.
					Shah Golosch .	16,700	Impracticable for animals but practicable for men carrying light loads. Easier than Ochill route. On route from Rahrosan to Kala Panja. (C. G. K. 2 B-3.)
					Kach . . .	18,500	Impracticable for military purposes; open only to men on foot, carrying very light loads, in May and June and part of July, when the crevasses are covered with snow. After July it is quite impassable.

Kush.

Section.

Pass.

Pass.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Mountain Ranges and Principal Passes—contd.

Main Ranges.	Section or Branch.	LIMITS.		General Description.	Principal Passes.	Height in feet.	Remarks on Passes.
		From	To				
							On the Badakhshan side there is always a danger of avalanches. If firing of guns and other noises do not start avalanches there is said to be no danger. Is impracticable for animals owing to its steepness and is never used when Nuksan is open. On route from Robat to Zebak. (C. G. K. I J-1.)
					Nuksan	16,050	Difficult; open to men on foot for about 6 months in summer; possible, in summer, to bring laden animals within 400 yds. of summit on Chitral side; thence path climbs at very steep gradient up rugged slate ridge which here forms watershed. Descent on Badakhshan side lies over hard snow in August and is very steep and difficult in places. On route from Robat to Zebak. (C. G. K. I J-1.)

Bastern	Shawitaki	Dorah	Agram	16,630	<p>Very difficult for men on foot for about 6 months in the year; passable to laden animals in July, August and September, after which crevasses form a foot of ridge on Badakhshan side, and the route is then closed to animals. It is more difficult than the Nuksan Pass, but the route over it from Robat to Zebak is nearly 8 miles shorter than that by the Nuksan Pass (C. G. K. 1 J).</p>
			Mach	17,020	<p>Impracticable for animals but open to men on foot from June to October. At the end of summer Chitral side is free of snow but on North side snow is deep and descent very steep with glacier full of crevasses. Is important because it turns the Dorah Pass. On route Gohar-O-Bakh to Zebak (C. G. K. 1 I).</p>
			Uni	16,400	<p>Impracticable for animals but open to men on foot from June to October. Is important because it turns the Dorah Pass. On route from Chitral to Sanglich Zebak and Fozzabad (C. G. K. 1 II).</p>

APPENDIX I—contd.

Mountain Ranges and Principal Passes—contd.

Main Ranges.	Section or Branch.	LIMITS.		General Description.	Principal Passes.	Height in feet.	Remarks on Passes.
		From	To				
					Dorah . . .	15,100	Open for men on foot from May to December and for laden animals from June to November inclusive but the pass is difficult in June and November. In good weather the road on both sides is passable for Indian transport mules. On the main trade route from Chitral to Badakhshan via Faizabad and Zebak (C. G. K. 1; N. E. A. 1).
	(Kashmir Range).				Artau . . .	10,500	A coolie track leading from the L. t. i. u. h valley in Chitral to Kashmir. Not a regular route. Open to men on foot from May to November and stated to be passable for animals when there is hard snow on the ground in May and June, but this is doubtful. The pass has a fairly easy gradient but the route lies over loose boulders and when not covered by hard snow is quite impossible for animals (C. G. K. 1 G).

Hindus	Eastern Section	Dorah Pass	Palkund
Zidig	15,600	<p>A route leading from the Lut Kuh valley to Kafristan and quite the easiest. Used by salt traders and frequent travellers. Open for men on foot from May to December and for laden country animals from June to November (C. G. K. 1 F).</p>	
Northern Shui	15,500	<p>A route from Lut Kuh valley to Kafristan open from May to December and practicable for men on foot only. On the Chitral side the route is practicable for laden animals to within 1,000' of the summit, but the final ascent is very steep on both sides of the pass. In its present state unladen animals could be brought over the pass only with very considerable difficulty (C. G. K. 1 E).</p>	
Gangalwat	16,000	<p>On the route from Chitral to Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley of Kafristan. It is open from April to December and, in fine weather can be crossed at any time of the year by men on foot. Impracticable for laden Government mules owing to boulder strewn approaches (C. G. K. 1 C-3).</p>	

APPENDIX I—contd.

Mountain Ranges and Principal Passes—contd.

Main Ranges.	Section or Branch.	LIMITS.		General Description.	Principal Passes.	Height in feet.	Remarks on Passes.
		From	To				
	(Rich or Shah Fannall Spur).	6 miles East of Orchill Pass.	Lasht.		Shawal . . .	14,030	Open from April to December but passable only for lightly equipped Infantry and coolies with light loads. On route from Chitral to Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley (C. G. K. 1 C-2).
					Patkun . . .	8,200	On direct route from Chitral to Istorgtz in Kafiristan. The pass is a very easy one and is never closed and a Battalion of Infantry in one day could render it fit for the passage of mountain guns and transport mules. This pass is very important from a tactical point of view as it would almost certainly be used combined with an enemy advance up the Kunar valley (C. G. K. 1 B).
Kash.				Takes off from main range 6 miles East of the Ochill pass and extends in a South-westerly direction forming a watershed between the Yarkhun and Rich rivers.	Shah Janali . . .	14,100	Lies on the Drassan-Shoot route. The approach from Shah Ghazi on the Rich side is steep but easy and practicable in summer for military transport. On the East the descent to the River Yarkhun is over shale

Hindu Kush.	Bastern Section (Moehabar or Shandur Range).	Karambar.	Local.	<p>Average height about 17,000' with peaks rising to 20,000'. This spur terminates in the South with the sigmoidal formation Kagh Lasht, a dry barren upland plateau on which an aeroplane could probably land in emergency without damage and where perfectly level ground could be selected and made into a good landing ground. There is no water on this plateau.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Bang Gol (Plate No. 8).</p>	16,100	<p>Very difficult and only open to men on foot from the end of May until October. In its present state it is scarcely practicable for infantry and is impracticable for even unladen animals. Its only importance lies in the fact that a force in the Torikho valley can by this pass turn the position at Darband.</p>	<p>slopes and is very steep and though practicable would prove a severe trial not only to pack transport but also to infantry (C. G. K. Route 2-B). Open to men on foot from May to November and for animals from end of June to October.</p>
				<p>.....</p>	Khut	14,200	<p>Though steep, it is practicable for lightly laden animals of the country, from June to November, but not for Government mules. Snow lies heavily on the West side till June (C. G. K. 2 C).</p>	<p>Though steep and is very steep and though practicable would prove a severe trial not only to pack transport but also to infantry (C. G. K. Route 2-B). Open to men on foot from May to November and for animals from end of June to October.</p>
Hindu Kush.	Bastern Section (Moehabar or Shandur Range).	Karambar.	Local.	<p>.....</p>	Karambar	14,050	<p>Though steep, it is practicable for lightly laden animals of the country, from June to November, but not for Government mules. Snow lies heavily on the West side till June (C. G. K. 2 C).</p>	<p>Closed by snow from beginning of November to end of June. It is impassable for laden Government mules but traders take local ponies and yaks across from July to end of October. It is used by traders to avoid the Afghan customs officials on the Baroghil pass.</p>

APPENDIX I—contd.

Mountain Ranges and Principal Passes—contd.

Main Ranges.	Section or Branch.	LIMITS.		General Description.	Principal Passes.	Height in feet.	Remarks on Passes.
		From	To				
Kuh.	Eastern Section (Moshabar or Shandur Range.)			....	Darkot . . .	15,380	It is used as a trade route in the summer between Yasin and Wakhan, yaks, ponies, donkeys, etc., being taken by it. It is impracticable for Government transport mules.
				..	Thui . . .	14,680	The route by this pass is open to men on foot from April to the end of November. Laden ponies of the country can be taken over from the end of June to November but impracticable for Government mules beyond Shah Janall, Camping ground 3½ miles from the Pass.
				..	Chamarkand .	13,600	On route from Mastuj to Ghizar and is a short cut into Gilgit—a supplement to the Shandur. It is open to men on foot from about May until the first heavy fall of snow. With very little labour it could be made passable for Government mules.
				....	Shandur . .	12,230	On the main route from Chitral to Gilgit and except imme-

diately after a heavy snow fall is practicable for laden mules throughout the year.

A pass leading from the head of the Laspur valley to Tal on the Panikora river in Dir state. The approach from the Laspur side is easy but the Dir side is exceedingly steep and consists of tangled rocks and avalanche debris. In its present state it is impracticable for Government transport.

On the most direct route between India and Chitral, is open for all forms of animal transport from 1st May to 1st November and is open throughout the year for men on foot except immediately after heavy falls of snow (C. G. K. 1).

.....	Tal or Shui	14,500	A pass leading from the head of the Laspur valley to Tal on the Panikora river in Dir state. The approach from the Laspur side is easy but the Dir side is exceedingly steep and consists of tangled rocks and avalanche debris. In its present state it is impracticable for Government transport.
.....	Laotsai	10,250	On the most direct route between India and Chitral, is open for all forms of animal transport from 1st May to 1st November and is open throughout the year for men on foot except immediately after heavy falls of snow (C. G. K. 1).
Eastern Section (Hindu Raj Range).			
Shandur (exclusive).			
Laornal (inclusive).			
Hindu			

APPENDIX II.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
Yarkhun	Source to Baroghil	To Showar Shur	.....	.....	.....	A glacier between Darkot and Karunbar streams and Passes. About 5-7 miles long and 400-500 yds. broad.
	(downs).	Showar Shur to Shawitakh.	Of bed—1-1½ miles. 2-4 streams. of Breadth—30-50' Depth—2-3'. Current—Fast.	Numerous—at all times of the year. Bed—boulders, pebbles and sand.	Nil	Right bank—Country—rolling downs for about 1 mile to high Hindu Kush range. Routes are along this bank. Left bank—Steep, but gentle slopes near confluence of Darkot stream.
	Karunbar	Source to Yarkhun river.	Breadth—20-30' Depth—2 or 3'. Current—Swift.	Fordable.	Nil	From Pass for 5 miles—glacier—Last 5 miles—through gorge 20-30 yds. wide. Right bank on which is route—Country slopes gently. Left bank—steep.

Darkot (upper)	Source to 7 miles To Yarkhun river.	..... Breadth—10-30' Depth—2-4'. Current—Swift.	..... Fordable but the banks are precipitous, which would prevent pas- sage.	..... Nil	Glacier—800—1,200' wide. Route to Pass over this. Actual bed of stream in a deep gorge (canyon). Right bank—Steep. Left bank (above gorge) Steep. Route is on this bank.
Yarkhun Baroghil Vedinkot.	to 1 mile S. W. of Chilmar Robat.	Breadth—10-30' Depth—5-20'. Current—Very swift. Danger- ous.	Nil	Cattlever— Country 30'.	Fit for unladen mules. Routes to Baroghil, Showar Shur over this. River in this section flows through a deep gorge. Valley on either side, rolling hills—g r a z i n g grounds. Near Vedinkot— banks steep—Occa- sionally precipi- tous. Below Chilmar Robat bridge to near Vedinkot, routes arc on left bank.
	Vedinkot	.....	Ford—500' N. of bridge. Seldom used.	Cattlever— Country 20'.	Fit for unladen mules.

APPENDIX II—contd.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
				Ford—400' S. of bridge occasionally used (winter).	.....	Chaiboi glacier—has blocked lower Darkot stream and formed a lake—E. of Rukang hill. Quite possible that it might block Yar-khun river opposite Vedinkot. Passage over glacier very difficult.
	Vedinkot to Kankhun Kuch.	Garm Chashma (1 mile S. W. of Vedinkot).	Breadth—30-40' Depth—2-4'. Current—Fast.	Ford—generally used.	.....	River bed widens from here—with 2-4 streams. Fords numerous—f r o m Oct.-June in this Section.
	2 miles S. W. of Vedinkot.		.....	Ford—used.		Group now known as Koi fords.
	3 do.		.....	Do.	.....
	3½ do.		.....	Do.	.....
	3¾ do.		.....	Do.	.....

APPENDIX II—contd.
Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
		1 m. below Shost	.....	.....	C. B.	Broken. Winter bridge—and not constructed every year.
		4 m. do.	.....	Ford—used (winter).	.....	Generally used in winter route to Shost.
	9 to 14 miles S. of Shost.	.....	.....	No fords . . .	Sites for bridges if ever found a necessity.	River bed narrow—banks steep—hills on either side precipitous. Available sites for bridges if necessary. Rope bridge connecting positions on L. & R. bank at Darband existed in 1919.
Yarkhan	Gazen	Tui Pass to Gazin	Breadth—10-30' Depth—1-4'. Current—torrent.	Fordable anywhere at any season.	Nil	Rises in a glacier near the Tui Pass. Route along right bank from just above Nichar to Shah Janali, thence

APPENDIX II—contd.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
		3½ miles above Miragram.	....	Winter—Oct. June.	....	Ford used. Useful in avoiding difficult part (cliff) on Baroghil route.
		3 do.	....	....	Rope bridge—span—200'.	
		2½ do. i.e., at Pardam hamlet.	....	Winter—Oct. June.	....	May be used to avoid part indicated above.
		Miragram	....	Oct.—May	Oct.—May	Difficult occasionally, but used.
	Bang Gol	Pass to Yarkhun river.	Breadth—5-20' Depth—1-3' Current—torrent.	F o r d a b l e—Source to 10 miles, thence precipitous banks for 1 mile prevent this, last mile generally fordable.	Nil	Length about 12 miles.

Yarkhun	Miragram Brep.	Phashk	.....	3 Channels	.....	Becomes difficult for ponies in summer, but said to be never closed. Generally used to avoid cliff on left bank.
		Dizg	.....	.....	Rope bridge	
		Istach	.....	2 Channels— Sep.-June.	.....	Used to avoid cliff on left bank.
	Drep to Mastuj.	Turi Khuzh	.....	5 do.	.....
		Muli Khuzh	.....	2 do.	.....
		Chinij	.....	Ford	.....	May remain unfordable for several days in summer.
	Chamarkand	.....	.....	Fordable almost anywhere.	Cantilever—about 6 in. from pass after it is joined by the Zagar stream.	Bridge is occasionally broken in summer. Routes over Chamar-kand and Zagar Passes to Gilgit up this valley.
Mastuj	Section—Mastuj to Kuragh.	Mastuj	50', 0'-8', fast	Very few.	Permanent—2. Temporary—winter—numerous.	Yarkhun river from Mastuj to Kuragh river. Valley broad except between Sanoghar and Buni.

APPENDIX II—contd.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
Laspur river	Joins Mastuj river 1 mile below Mastuj.	Sor Laspur	25', 4'-6', swift.	Numerous, whole length in winter.	.....
			.....	.....	.....	Joined by Shandur stream from Shandur Pass.
	Source to Mastuj	Balim	.....	Fordable in winter.	Foot bridge, cantilever, country.	
		Baruk	.....	.....	Cantilever—permanent.	Unfit for animals.
		Harchin	.....	.....	Suspension bridge, permanent.	Built by S. & M. in 1917. In good condition. Fit for laden mules.
		1 mile below Gashit.	.....	.....	Do. do.	Built by S. & M. in 1917. Fit for laden mules.
		Onshit	.....	.....	Cantilever, country.	Foot only.

APPENDIX II—contd.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
Chitral	Rich or Turikho River from source to junction with stream from Bangol pass.	At one mile below Mugh Lang.	20 yds. wide 3 to 4 ft. deep 8 m. p. h.	Fordable anywhere by men in parties.	Cantilever bridge 1 mile below junction of Janali Gol and Ran Rasan Gol. Fit for Govt. Transport.	Flows through stony mullah bed.
Do.	Do.	Lasht	35 to 40 yds. wide deep and rapid.	Unfordable in summer.	Cantilever bridge 50 ft. span fit for Govt. Transport.	The river is more confined here and track winds along hill side never less than 50 ft. above river. Banks precipitous.
Do.	To junction with Khut stream (Rich or Turikho river).	.....	Deep and rapid 40 to 50 yds. wide.	Do.	Rope bridge 1 mile above junction with Khut stream.	Do.
Do.	Junction of Khut stream to Drasan (Rich or Turikho river).	Shagram	Do.	Do.	Rope bridge in disrepair.	The river becomes much wider and is up to 800 yds. in places. Banks precipitous.

Do.	Do.	Warkhup	40 yds. wide, deep and rapid.	Do.	do.	Cantilever bridge 8 ft for Govt. Trans- port.	The stream is a swift and foaming torrent.
Do.	Do.	Drasan	60 yds. wide, deep and rapid.	Do.	do.	Nil	
Do.	Terich River	Lon Khu	15 to 20 yds. wide, deep and rapid.	Do.	do.	Cantilever bridge 40 ft. span. Unfit for Govt. transport.	Below Zandrangam the banks are steep with terraced fields on hill sides. The valley opens out above Zandrangam.
Do.	Do.	Mouth of Rosh Gol.	12 to 15 yds. wide, deep and rapid.	Do.	do.	Cantilever bridge unfit for Govt. trans- port.	
Do.	Section Kuragh to Parpish.	Kuragh village	30', 4'-6' in win- ter increases in summer. Current strong in summer.	1/2 mile above junction with Mulikho River— Nov. to May.	1 1/2 miles up- stream at Charun.	At junction with Mulikho river com- bined river bed about 800 yds. wide, through which both flow. Foot bridge unladen animals of country are said to cross. Good site for a better bridge.	
		Kuragh defile 1 mile below Kuragh.	30' wide, 4'-8' deep. Current strong.	.....	.....	Flows in a deep, narrow channel with steep rocky banks and shale slopes.	
		1 mile above Parpish.	30' wide through gorge.	.....		Foot bridge—Nov. to June. Left bank precipitous and rocky opposite cliff of Parpish fan.	

APPENDIX II—contd.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
Chitral	Owir Gol	Parpish	5', 2' or 3' deep, swift mountain stream.	Fordable throughout its course.	•	Route to Shoghot in Lutkuh valley.
	Reshun Gol	Reshun	Swift mountain stream.	Fordable . . . . .	. . . . .	A route to Golen Gol to Shandur—summer only.
	Barenis to Maroi	Barenis	. . . . .	. . . . .	Bridge, cantilever.	Foot bridge, (country).
Chitral	Golen Gol.	Maroi	. . . . .	. . . . .	Bridge, wooden	Broken—good site for permanent bridge as route to Pret this way.
		3 miles below Maroi.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Bridge, cantilever.	Foot bridge Crosses river to Mullen More village.
		1½ mile above Koghozi.	10', 4' to 5'. Torrent—May-Oct.	Unfordable last mile of course in summer—Apr.-Nov.	Bridge—400' from junction with Chitral River—over which Mastuj road passes.	Stream crossed by wooden planks. Good short route to Shandur Pass for troops without transport.
Chitral	Koghozi Chitral.	2 miles below Koghozi.	. . . . .	Bridge, cantilever.	Foot bridge Nov.-June.	

Chitral	Lutkoh river from source to Shoghot.	7½	do.	.....	.....	Do.	do.	Do.	do.
			5½ miles above Chitral.	.....	.....				River passes through deep gorge with steep rocky banks before it is joined by the Lutkoh River.
				.....	Breadth—40-70' Depth—3-1' Current—4 m. p. h.				
				.....	Above Imirdin fordable almost any where all the year. Below Imirdin only fordable in winter.				
Do.	Do.	Do.	2½ miles above Tughthi.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Country canti- lever span 37 ft.-4 ft. brush wood roadway. Passable for laden animals.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Izh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Country canti- lever foot bridge, leading to Bogosht Gol (C. G. K. I. E) span 56 ft. Fit for pedes- trians.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Drushp	.....	.....	.....	.....	Country canti- lever span 54 ft. with 5 ft. plank roadway. Fit for laden animals.	

APPENDIX II—contd.
Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
Chitral	Lutkoh river from source to Shoghot.	Shoghot	.....	....	Country cantilever span 68 ft. with 5 ft. plank roadway. Fit for laden animals.	
Do.	Lutkoh River from Shoghot to Bohrtuli.	Krinj	20 to 30 yds. wide, deep and swift.	Fordable except between June and Sep.	Country cantilever 74 ft. span. Fit for laden mules.	Between Krinj and Shoghot flows between very steep and lofty cliffs for about 2 miles.
Do.	Lutkoh River from Bohrtuli to Shali.	Bilplak	30 to 40 yds. wide, deep and swift.	Do.	Country cantilever 84 ft. span. Fit for laden mules.	Plenty of cultivation on both banks.
Do.	Lutkoh River from Shall to junction with Chitral river.	Sin	Do.	Do.	Do.	Just before junction with Chitral river, it flows through narrow defile bounded by precipitous mountains.
Do.	From junction with Lutkoh to Chitral Fort.	2 miles above Chitral Fort.	80 to 100 yds. wide, deep and swift (3 m. p. h.)	Ford at Balach in winter.	Country cantilever bridge with hand rail. Fit for laden mules.	

Do.	Do.	Chitral Fort	100 to 150 yds. wide, current 3 m. p. h.	Nil	Wire suspension bridge 374 ft. span capable of carrying 50 men or 9 laden mules.
Do.	Chitral Fort to Chomorkhon.	Jughur	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile below fort but dangerous for infantry.	Timber girder span 55 ft.
Do.	Chomorkhon to Sheri.	Zhutdasht	Do.	Fordable in winter.	Nil
Do.	Do.	Sheri	Do.	Do.	Nil
Do.	Bimberet stream	From source to junction with Rumber stream	12 ft. wide and swift.	Fordable anywhere—Sep. to Apl.	Numerous foot bridges.
Do.	Do.	From junction with Rumber stream to Ayun.	20-50 ft. wide and swift.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ayun	Do.	Do.	Suspension bridge 170 ft. span. Fit for laden mules.
Do.	Sheri to Gahirat	Ispaghlisht	.....	800 yds. S.W. of Ispaghlisht practicable—Nov. to Jan.	Timber Girder bridge over Gahirat Gol span 55 ft.
Do.	Do.	Gahirat	Current—4-5 m. p. h.	500 yds. below post.	Suspension bridge 308 ft. span built by Sappers and Miners 1928.

Narrow ravine, steep rocky sides.

APPENDIX II—contd.

Principal Rivers and their Tributaries—contd.

River.	Tributary or Section.	Locality.	Breadth, depth and current.	Fords.	Bridges.	REMARKS.
Chitral	Gahrat to Khairabad.	Khairabad	Current—3½ m. p. h.	300 yds. below Khairabad.	Foot bridge at Kesu.	
Do.	Khairabad to Shishi river.	Shishi river 1 mile from mouth.	....	....	Suspension bridge under construction by S. and M., 1923. Span 168 ft.	
Do.	Shishi river from source to Tingal.	Madaglasht	12 yds. wide, 3 ft. deep very swift.	Unfordable except in winter.	Numerous plank bridges.	
Do.	Shishi river from Tingal to mouth.	Shishi village	Do. do.	Do. do.	Unrailed plank bridge. Fit for laden mules.	
Do.	Mouth of Shishi river to Drosh.	Drosh	100-150 yds.	....	Wire suspension bridge built by Sappers and Miners.	
Do.	Drosh to Jingeret stream.	Utaiak	150 yds.	Ford in winter.	Wooden railed bridge 40 ft. span.	Fit for laden mules.
Do.	Jingeret stream.	Jingere' village	15 yds. wide	Fordable anywhere in winter.		

Do.	Jingeret stream to Naghr.	Naghr	100 to 200 yds.	....	Light wire suspension bridge. Unft for laden mules, 1928. Span 105 ft.
Do.	Urtsun stream	Source to mouth	15 to 20 yds., swift, 3 ft. deep.	Fordable anywhere in winter.	Crossed in winter by numerous plank bridges.
Do.	Naghr to Ashret stream.	Mouth of Ashret stream.	15 yds. wide	Fordable all seasons.	Nil
Do.	Ashret stream to Dammer Nissar.	Dammer Nissar.	50 to 10 yds. wide.	Unfordable	Wooden cantilever. Unft for laden mules, 1928.
Do.	Dammer Nissar to Arnawal.	Dokallm	50-60 yds., swift and deep.	Do.	Afghan cantilever bridge. Fft for laden mules.
Do.	Bashgul	Above Arnawai	Swift	Do.	....
Do.	Arnawal stream	....	Do.	Fordable except in Apl. and May.	The military road to Laorai Pass crosses this stream twice by permanent bridges.
					Dokallin occupies territory disputed up to 1928.
					A raging torrent dashing over huge boulders. Descent 10,000 ft. in its course to Arnawal.

APPENDIX III.

V/T. Signalling Stations.

Ref: Signalling Chart I—Arnavai to Baroghil, May-June 1927. M. Variation 4° East.

Station.	Description.	Supplies, etc.	True bearings to.	Degrees.	Dis- tance miles.	REMARKS.
Arnavai	Near Levy Post	From Village	Angarbattai Dokalim Birkot	62 192 204	6 1 1½	
Angarbattai	High ridge between Dammer Nissar and Lambabat 2,000' above river bed.	From Dammer Nissar, 5 m. or Akruai, 3 m.	Dammer Nissar Gola Pach. Lambabat. Akruai	20 21 220 225	4 6 3 2	
Gola Each	Ridge on left bank of river opposite Kauti.	From Dammer Nissar, 3 m.	Urtsun hill Nagar hill Dammer Nissar Angarbattai Kauti Grungol	11 19 201 201 240 345	6 6 2 6 2 2	
Koghozi Hill	Reach by ridge E. S. E. Mehtar's house at Koghozi between Koghozi and Golden trail.	Ample, from Koghozi.	Maroi Sinjuran ridge Barenis Nol Ridge, E. of Nol Mehtar's Bungalow (Birmaghasht N.-W. Chitral).	26 26 27 27 255	6 20 10 14 12	

Barenis	Ridge E. of Mehtar's Bungalow. Time 10 mins. Distance 400 yds.	Ample	Ridge, E. of Sin Ridge, N.-E. of Sin Sin Dok Mehtar's Bungalow Koghozi. Parpish Sinjuran Nol Ridge, E. of Nol Parpish hill, W. of Parpish.	261 271 281 291	6 6 5† 1	S. of Owir Gol.
Buni	Ridge W. of Buni Gol about 1 mile S. of Mehtar's Bungalow. Time— $\frac{1}{4}$ hour.	Ample	Zezdi Hill Wahr Khup Hill Istarwan	42 48 70	6 9 5	E. of Wahr Khup. Hill N. of Awi and S. of Istar.
Istar Hill	High hill on right bank of Mastui River opposite (N.) of Awi village. From Awi cross temporary bridges. Nov. to June, and climb up E. face by path to Istar. Height above river about 3,000'. Time 3—4 hours. In summer approach from ridge N.E. of Sanoghar. Time 4—6 hours. Distance 6 miles.	From Awi	Sinjuran Ridge Kosht Sardh, Mehtar's Bungalow. Mastui Sanoghar Awi Buni Ridge	252 259 348 95 110 180 250	9 7 6 2 5	On ridge N. of Drasan. Known as Istarwan.

APPENDIX III—contd.

V/T. Signalling Stations—contd.

Ref: Signalling Chart I—*Arnawai to Baroghil*, May-June 1927. M. Variation 4° East—contd.

Station.	Description.	Supplies, etc.	True bearings to.	Degrees.	Dis- tance milles.	REMARKS.
Mastuj . . .	On low ridge about 1 mile and a little E. of S. of Fort.	Mastuj . . .	Mastuj Fort Kargin Spur . . .	19 34	1 7	Spur on R. B. of river. W. of Kargin Zaminad.
			Brep Hill Chamarkand Hill . . .	37 48	8	Just N. of entrance N.-E. of Chapali and E. of Kargin. About 1½ miles N.-W. of Sor Laspur. Just S. of Awl.
			Belim Hill . . .	196	17	
			Awl Hill . . .	266	10	
			Sanoghar . . .	269	6	
			Istar Hill . . .	272	11	
Marting Spur . . .	W. end of spur about 1 mile N. of Mart- ing village. Height above river bed 700'. Time about ¼ an hour from the village.	From Marting village . . .	Darband Hill N.-E. of Paur. Gazin Hill . . . Imet Village . . . Mdragram . . . Donich Hill . . . Phashk . . . Yakum and Gror Nals Marting . . . Brep (Koch) Hill . . .	49 53 54 59 134 174 186 210	12 14 4 4 8 2 2 1 6	S.-W. of Darband. N.-W. of Gazin. S.-W. of Wassam.

Starband Hill	Ridge on right bank of river 1 mile N.-W. of confluence of river and Gazin stream and about 2 miles N. of Jhopu. Approach by a ford or temporary bridge over river opposite Wassam.	From Jhopu or Wassam.	Kargin spur Kargin spur Brep, Diwan Gol, Turi and Mull Khuzg. Dizg and Istach. Shost Hot Spring Hill Darband Wassam Jhopu Kargin Spur Marting Spur	217 220 230 23 40 174 180 225 229	{ 12 7 10 2 4 6 1½ 3 2 24 12	spur S. of Muli Khuzh.
Short Hot Springs Ridge.	On ridge left bank of river 2 miles S.-E. of Yashkist position.	From Yashkist	Shost Lasht Zech Ridge Daband Hill (R. B.) Hot Springs Yashkist	0 35 45 203 340 360	4 6 11 8 1½ 2	
Zech Ridge	Ridge between Chakur Kuch and Kakhun Kuch.	From Chakur Kuch, Zech or Kakhun Kuch.	Kakhun Nala Kakhun Kuch Garm Chashma Ridge (Vedinkot). Chakur Kuch Shost Hot Springs Ridge. Lasht Baroghil Pass Hill Shawitakh Pass Rakang Pass Zech Ridge	50 70 95 225 225 230 45 50 60 275	4 2 11 1½ 11 5 8 10 2 11	From which pass is visible.
Garm Chashma Ridge, Vedinkot.	Ridge on left bank of river 2 miles S. of Vedinkot.	From Garm Chashma Hamlet.				

APPENDIX III—contd.

V/T. Signalling Stations—contd.

Ref : Signalling Chart I—*Arnawai to Baroghil*, May-June 1927. M. Variation 4° East—contd.

Station.	Description.	Supplies, etc.	True bearings to.	Degrees.	Distance miles.	REMARKS.
Sinjuran Ridge	Ridge between Sinjuran (near Kosht) and Drungakh (near Gokir) about mid-way between Kosht and Gokir on route I-L C. G. K 1920. Station near road.	From Sinjuran 1 mile. Drungakh 1 mile. Water—10 mins.	Sinjuran . . .	41	1	
			Drasan Fort . . .	45	9	
			Kosht . . .	52	4	
			Drasan and Warkup ridges.	57	15	
			Buni . . .	68	9	
			Istarwan . . .	69	11	Miragram-Istarwan ridge 72° Also S.-W. Kagh Lashit.
			Charun . . .	82	4	
			Drungakh . . .	199	1	Opposite Parpush.
			Nol Ridge . . .	202	4	Maroi—16 m.
			Barenis . . .	204	12	Koghozi Hill—20 m.
			Pret . . .	206	14	
Pasti Pass	On route I-L, C. G. K. 1920 between Nichar (Owir Gol) and Pasti.	From Nichar or Pasti—3½ m. Water—½ hour.	Nichar . . .	49	3½	
			Barm . . .	50	5	
			Kagh Last. . .	54	14	Turin Hills.
			Buni . . .	56	19	Brazan Ridge—24 m.
			Istarwan . . .	63	20	
			Zait . . .	69	8	
Partsan Pass	On route I-L, C. G. K. 1920, between Pasti and Partsan.	From Partsan—3 m.	Partsan . . .	240	3	Koing Hill—5 m.
			Garmi Chasma, Lutkuh Darband ; Lutkuh . . .	254	18	
				257	20	

Krinj Hill	About 1 mile West of Partsan and 3 m. East of Hasanabad	From Partsan	Susum	14	7
			Kiyar	19	9
			Grh	24	8
			Partsan	90	2
			Sindok	171	4
			Shall	179	6
			Chitral (fort)	185	11
			Birmogh Lasht	194	10
			Darband (Lutkuh)	268	13
			Drushp (Lutkuh)	270	10
			Sin Dok	Route 1-L, C. G. K. 1920, about 5 m. from Sin.	From Sin or Partsan.	Koghozi Hill . . . . .	101	6
Chitral (fort)	195	9			
Garm Chashma Ridge, Lutkuh.	282	17			
Shoghot	298	5			

Also Ayun, Gahirat.
i.e., Farabek Ridge.

APPENDIX III—contd.

Ref : Signalling Chart II—*Drasan to Kankhun Pass.**V/T. Signalling Station—contd.*

Station.	Description.	Supplies, etc.	Bearings, Distances, etc.
No. 1	Spur South of Istar, reached by track Istar-Sano-ghar 2½ miles.	Supplies from Istar, water from Istar Gol.	See Plate.
No. 2	Spur North of Suhr Wahrt reached from Lonkhu village. Climb 3,000', distance 2 miles.	Supplies from Lonkhu, water from several springs 500 yards distant.	Do.
No. 3	Hill side opposite Murich, better known as Rich. Reached by ascending river to Lashit, 6 miles above Murich and crossing and descending on right bank.	Supplies from Murich, water from Rich river.	Do.
No. 4	On left bank at mouth of Shah Janali Nullah, 1,000 to 1,500 feet above river bed.	Do. do. do.	Do.
No. 5	A high rocky cliff facing N.-E. of and about 1,000 feet above Shah Janali Pass.	Water from River bed—No supplies in neighbourhood.	Do.
No. 6	Hill side on right bank of Koesin Nullah	Supplies from villages in Yarkhun valley, water from nullah bed.	Do.
No. 7	Spur on left bank of Kankhun Nullah about 2,000 feet above Kankhun Kuch.	Do. do. do.	Do.

APPENDIX III—*concd.*V/T. Signalling Stations—*contd.*Ref : Signalling Chart III—*Chitral to Dorah-Artzu and Uni Passes.*

Station.	Description.	Supplies, etc.	Bearings, Distance, etc.
Chitral . . .	Station at Birmaglasht to which a road leads from Chitral.	Supplies and water from Chitral . . .	See Plate.
Partaan Dok . . .	Hill immediately above Partaan. . . .	Supplies and water from Partaan . . .	Do.
Haakelam Dok . . .	Hill on right bank above Izh	Supplies and water from Izh. . . .	Do.
Pirgh	Hill on right bank above Parabek	Supplies and water from Parabek	Do.
Darband	Hill on left bank of river	Do. . . . do. . . .	Do.
Shah Salim	Hill N.-E. of village	Supplies and water from Shah Salim	Do.
Dorah Artzu Uni	Peak immediately South of Pass	Do. . . . do. . . .	Do.

APPENDIX IV.

Beacon sites Mastuj to Baroghil.

No.	Name.	Description.
1	Lokap Dap	Left Bank $\frac{1}{2}$ mile South of Mastuj Post Office.
2	Mokul Dok	Right Bank 1 mile South of Khuzh.
3	Chakal Unt	Right Bank 1 mile South of Istach.
4	Marting Spur	Right Bank 1 mile North of Marting.
5	Miragram Dok	Left Bank 1 mile North-East of Mehtari Bungalow iragram.
6	Paur Ridge	Right Bank 1 mile West of Paur.
7	Wassam Dok	Left Bank 1 mile South of Wassam.
8	Darband	Right Bank 2 miles North-East of Jhopu.
9	Ichpirin	Left Bank 2 miles South of Dobargar.
10	Yosh Kist	Right Bank 2 miles South of Shost.
11	Parl Yor	Left Bank $\frac{1}{2}$ mile South of Lasht (Imkip).
12	Baydong	Right Bank 1 mile East of Kankhun Kuch.
13	Kotal Kash	Left Bank 4 miles South of Vedinkot.
14	Rakang Hill	Left Bank 1 mile East of Vedinkot.

NOTE.—The line of Beacons from Chitral to the Dorah Pass, is the same as that selected for signal communication (See Appendix III and Signalling Chart III).

APPENDIX V.

Epitome of Principal Routes in Chitral.

Route.	From	To	Stages.	Distance miles.	Epitome
C. G. K. 1	Mirga	Dorah Pass	1. Ziarat 2. Mirkhani 3. Drosh 4. Ghairat 5. Chitrol 6. Shoghot 7. Drushp 8. Ughuti 9. Shah Salim 10. Dorah Pass	9 9½ 10 10½ 15½ 17 13 8 12½ 6½	<p>The most direct route between India and Chitral and the main trade route between Chitral and Badakshan. Connects (at Mirga) with the road from Dargai via Malskand and Dir. Passable for camels as far as Chitral and for mules as far as the Dorah Pass.</p> <p>The Laoral Pass (10,250') is closed by snow between November and April for Pack transport.</p> <p>The Dorah Pass (16,100') is open to men on foot from May to November and to laden animals July to October.</p> <p>Bridges in stages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 will take laden mules.</p> <p>NOTE.—Between Drosh and Chitral the road along right bank is generally used, but the alternative route on the left bank is fit for mules throughout.</p> <p><i>Camping Grounds</i>— For 1 Battalion at stages 4, 7, 10. For 2 Battalion at stages 1, 2, 6. For Brigade at stages 3, 5, 8, 9.</p> <p><i>Water</i>— Plentiful at all stages—Good—from Mountain streams.</p>

APPENDIX V—contd.

Epitome of Principal Routes in Chitral—contd.

Route.	From	To	Stages.	Dis- tance miles.	Epitome.
					<p><i>Fuel</i>— Plentiful at stages 1, 3, 5, 6. Obtainable with notice at stages 2, 4, 7, 8, 9. <i>Nil</i> at stage 10.</p> <p><i>Fodder</i>— Plentiful at stages 3, 5, 6. Obtainable with notice at stages 2, 4, 7, 8, 9. <i>Nil</i> at stages 1, 10.</p> <p><i>Supplies</i>— Plentiful at stages 3, 5. Obtainable with notice at stages 4, 6, 7, 8. <i>Nil</i> at stages 1, 2, 9, 10.</p> <p><i>Landing Grounds</i>— At Drosh.</p> <p><i>Obstacles</i>— At stages 6. Above Ojhor and Lutkoh streams (if bridge is broken). 7. At Shoghot (if bridge is broken). Uchu Gol (if bridge is broken). Murdan Gol (if bridge is broken). 8. Defile beyond Parabek. Defile beyond Rui. At 2½ miles (if bridge is broken). Darband Defile. 10. Ascent to Pass.</p>
			TOTAL	112	

C. G. K.	Chitral	Baroghil Pass		
2			1. Koghzi . . .	15
			2. Barenis . . .	13½
			3. Reshun . . .	7½
			4. Buni . . .	13½
			5. Sanoghar . . .	10½
			6. Mastuj . . .	9
			7. Brep . . .	13
			8. Miragram . . .	12
			9. Wassam . . .	7½
			10. Shost . . .	16
			11. Kankhun Kuch	11
			12. Vedinkot . . .	13½
			13. Chilmar Robat	4½
			14. Baroghil Pass . . .	3

The best main through route from East Wakhan to Chitral. The Baroghil Pass may occasionally be impassable in April due to soft snow. In summer (June-September) owing to the road not having been properly made, stages 8 and 12 are very difficult, and it may be necessary to man-handle loads at one or two points. The road is fit for laden Government mules throughout, and as far as Mastuj it is good. The Bridges in stages 1 and 6 will take laden mules, and those in stages 11 and 13 unladen mules. In winter (October-May) the route along the river bed is generally used. The fords are not difficult.

Camping Grounds—

For a Brigade at stages 1-7 and 13, 14.

For a Battalion at stages 8-12.

Water—

For a Brigade at all stages—plentiful—good
—from mountain streams.

Fuel—

Stages 1-7 and 13. Obtainable with notice, but not plentiful.

Stages 8-10. Scarce, but obtainable.

Stages 11 and 12. Plentiful.

Stage 14. Nil.

Fodder—

Stages 1-3. March-April. Khasil obtainable, May-October. Bhusa obtainable, November-February. Nil or scarce.

Stages 4-6. May-July. Khasil obtainable, August-December. Bhusa obtainable, January-April. Nil or scarce.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Epitome of Principal Routes in Chitral—contd.

Route.	From	To	Stages.	Dis- tances miles.	Epitome.
					Stages 7—9. July-September. Khasil obtainable, October-December. Bhusa obtainable, January-June. Nil or scarce. Stages 10—14. Nil or scarce. Grazing, June-October.
					<i>Supplies</i> — Stages 1—7. Obtainable but very limited. Stages 8—14. Nil or scarce.
					<i>Landing Grounds</i> — 1. Dauln, 4. Kagh Lasht, 6. Mastuj, 7. Kargin, 14. Baroghil Pass.
					<i>Obstacles</i> — At stages— 1. Bittin Gorge, 2. Golen Gol (if bridge broken), 3. Cliff opposite Parpish, 4. Kuragh defile, 8. Cliffs or fords in summer, 10. Darband defile, 12. Shale slopes, cliffs or fords in summer, 13. Yarkhun river (if bridge is broken). The best routes between Gilgit and Chitral at any time of the year. Except at 1 or 2 parts in stages 13 and 14 the route is a good one for
C. 61 K, 12 G Mgk.		Chitral v i a Shandur Pass, Mastuj.	1—12. (Shandur Pass) are in Gilgit territory.	TOTAL 149 134	

mule transport, and has been properly bridged throughout. The telegraph line follows this route and there are offices at Gupis, Teru and Mastuj where there are also Post Offices. The line between Gilgit and Gupis is also used as a telephone line. There is a separate telephone line (owned by H. H. The Mehtar of Chitral) between Mastuj and Chitral. There are Rest Houses at Golapur, Singal, Gakuch, Gupis, Pingal and Teru in Gilgit, and Mehtari Bungalows at stages 12, 14 to 19 in Chitral territory. There are I. A. S. C. Godowns at Sharote, Gulapur, Singal, Gakuch and Gupis. Mule stones exist from Gilgit to the Shandur Pass.

Camping Grounds—
Stages 12—20. For 1 Brigade.

Water—

Plentiful throughout.

Fuel—

Stages 12—14. Very scarce.

Stages 15—20. Obtainable with notice.

Fodder—

Stages 12—14. Scarce.

Stages 15—20. Obtainable.

Landing Grounds—

Could probably be made at stages—

12. Shandur Pass,

14. Mastuj,

17. Kagh Lasht,

20. Danin.

Obstacles—

At stages—

12. Shandur Pass—snow in April.

17. Kuragh defile.

18. Cliff opposite Parpish,

19. Golden Gol (if bridge broken),

20. Bitteri Gorge.

12. Laspur . . .	5
13. Gasht . . .	10½
14. Mastuj . . .	8
15. Sanoghar . . .	9
16. Buni . . .	10½
17. Reshun . . .	13½
18. Barenis . . .	7½
19. Koghzi . . .	13½
20. Chitral . . .	15

APPENDIX VI.

Notes on the more Important Personages in Chitral.

Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir, His Highness, K.C.I.E., Mehtar.—Is a son of Mehtar Amanul-Mulk by a daughter of Abdullah Khan of Asmar. He was provisionally appointed ruler of Chitral pending the orders of the Government of India early in March 1895 during the disturbances which culminated in the seige of Chitral. On 2nd September 1895 he was formally installed as Mehtar of the Kator portion of Chitral by Sir George Robertson in a Durbar held at Chitral. He was then a boy of about 15 years of age, and in view of his youth, three advisers were appointed at the time to assist him in governing the country. On 13th May 1924 the Khushwaqte Districts of Mastuj were officially handed over to him. He has paid several visits to India, and was present at Delhi Durbar of 1903 and 1911. He was made a companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1903 and a Knight Companion of the same Order on 1st January 1919. On 1st January 1920 he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns with the title of His Highness. He has 9 legitimate sons of whom the eldest, Nasir-ul-Mulk was born in February 1898. He performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1924. In 1924 he returned burning with religious zeal and at once started a campaign against the Maulais which had at its object their conversion to Sunnism. His ardour has now died down and his chief interest is finance.

Nasir-ul-Mulk, Shahzada, eldest son of the present Mehtar.—Born 1898. Fostered by Qurban of Kushum. Is unprepossessing in appearance and clumsy. Speaks good English. Is very intelligent and keen to learn. Has somewhat advanced Political ideas. Is very devout in his religion, and inclines towards Wahabiism. Is allowed little independence by his father, who dislikes him. Is an enemy of Sarfaraz Shah and his party. Is at present doing one year's training with a Regiment in India.

Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Shahzada, second son of the present Mehtar.—Was born in 1901. Was fostered in Turikho and sometimes goes by the name Turkhoichi. Is married to the sister of Abul Mu'ani by whom he has a daughter. Was educated at Islamia School, Peshawar. Since 1925 he has been Secretary to the

Mehtar. Good looking with pleasant manners and is the favourite son of the Mehtar. Speaks English. He has also a son named Mohd Saifur Rahman, born in 1926.

Hissam-ul-Mulk, Shahzada.—Is third son of the present Mehtar by a sister of Abdur Rahman of Yasin. Returned from Islamia School in 1925. Was offered further education at Aligarh but refused. Is at present Governor of Mastuj. Is married to a daughter of Syed Abdur Razak Pasha. Is foster brother of Mohd Sharif. Is a pleasant individual but lacks energy.

Ghazi-ud-Din, Shahzada.—Is fourth son of the present Mehtar by a Bashgal Kafir. Born 1904. Has passed his Matriculation Examination at Islamia School and is now studying at Aligarh College. A clever boy and is perhaps the sharpest of the elder sons of the Mehtar. His son Mehtarjau Salahuddin was born in January 1926.

Khadev-ul-Mulk, Shahzada.—Is the fourth legitimate son of His Highness the Mehtar. Was educated at Islamia School. Is married to the daughter of Shah Abdur Hassan Maulai Pir of Hassanabad, Chitral. His son Mehtarjao Ghulam Jilani was born in 1923. Is now Governor of Mulikho District.

Abdul Hassan, Shah, of Hassanabad.—Is the leading Maulai Pir in Chitral, and has Murids in Chitral, Gilgit Agency and in Chinese Turkistan. Did loyal services to the Mehtar in 1917 and was most useful during the 1925 Maulai agitation. His daughter is married to Shahzada Khadev-ul-Mulk. On several occasions he has visited India to see His Highness Sir Aga Khan in Bombay. Speaks Persian.

Khan Sahib Abdur Razak, Pasha, Brother of Syed Badshah, Nazim of Dir.—He is Chief Administrator, Drosh and is a great favourite with the Mehtar. Will be the Mehtar's Agent in any intrigue, especially in Dir. Is in charge of the Military contract which he conducts with marked ability. An old man, but well preserved. Has pleasant manners—clever, ambitious, intriguing, insinuating.

Amin-ul-Mulk (Kator).—Son of the late Mehtarjao Shahi Mulk the favourite son of Mehtar Amni-Mulk. Shahi Mulk was murdered by his brother Mehtar Afzal-ul-Mulk in 1892. Amin-ul-Mulk's mother was a sister of the late Nawab of Dir. He had inflated notions of His own importance and joined Mehtarjao Abdur Rahman Khan in his pretensions to legitimacy, and was also turned out of the country in 1909. After residing

for some time in Dir he was pardoned and allowed to return. He now lives in Drosch and is a Captain in the Bodyguard.

Asfandiari Khan, Mehtarjao, of Danin.—~~Illegitimate~~ half brother of the Mehtar. Behaved badly in 1895. He is Commander of the Bodyguard and Chief member of the Mehtar's Council. A man of some force of character, but not highly intelligent—Unreliable. Knows a smattering of Urdu.

Bappi (Riza) of Pursat in the Shishi Valley, where he is Hakim. Richest man in Lower Chitral. Was Hakim of Dorsh in 1895. Man of much intelligence and well disposed. Speaks Pushtu fluently. Now an old man and his son Jan Roi helps him in his duties of Hakim.

Dilaram Khan, Khan Sahib, alias Thwick, Mehtarjao of Ghairat—Is the youngest (posthumous) ~~illegitimate~~ son of Mehtar Aman Mulk. Was formerly Subedar in the Scouts. Is intelligent. At present is in charge of the Revenue Department of Chitral State. Knows Urdu and a little Persian, Pushtu and English. Received the Delhi Durbar Medal of 1911. Received the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 for his services in the Afghan War of 1919. A most influential and trustworthy man.

Fazli Azam (Riza).—Is Hakim of Drosch and Subedar in the Bodyguard. A pleasant man who does his best.

Feroz Khan (Qazie-Arbabzada) of Chitral.—Is Dewan Begi of Chitral Bazar and an Official in the Revenue Department.

Ghulam Dastgir, Mehtarjao, Khan Bahadur, of Kesu.—The eldest ~~illegitimate~~ son of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk and half brother of the present Mehtar. Took a lead in the murdering that followed Aman-ul-Mulk's death. He escaped in 1895 to Sir Richard Udny's delimitation camp at Asmar. The ablest of the Mehtarjao's, but has constant troubles with his people owing to his cruel temper. Has great influence, and is the leading man after the Mehtar in the country. A fervent Sunni and performed the Haj in 1921. Has been placed in charge of Chitral when the Mehtar has been absent in India. Was found intriguing against the Mehtar in 1926 and was kept under close arrest in Merin, Chitral Gol, for about five months but is now back in Kesu. Possessed of strong character, but is selfish and unreliable. Used to be a good Polo player, but is now old and infirm. Can speak Pushtu. Received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1920 for his services in the Afghan War.

Ghulam Khan of Asmar.—Known locally as Asmari Khan. Is a cousin of His Highness and his sister is married to Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk. He is a nephew of the late Ghulamullah Khan. He came to Chitral after Asmar fell into the hands of the Amir and is now settled in Suir. Was formerly Subedar of the Levies. Has exaggerated ideas of his own importance.

Habibul Ahmed, son of Khan Sahib Nur Ahmed Khan (Khusrawai) of Barenis.—Is Subedar on the permanent staff of the Scouts. Is an intelligent and smart young man. Well disposed.

Jamiullah (Dashmane) of Suir.—Is Charvelu of the area from Ashret to Arandu and is Jemadar of the Ashret Company.

Lal Zaman Khan, Mehtarjao of Ayun.—Second son of Mehtarjao Bahadur Khan former Governor of Mastuj, who died in 1915. Is Hakim of Bimborette Valley which is his personal Jagir.

His younger brothers, Mohd Zaman Khan and Rahmat Zaman Khan, are Subedars in the Scouts. The latter received the I. D. S. M. for services in the Afghan War 1919. The eldest son is a nonentity.

Mir Gulab Shah, son of late Subedar Major Sultan Shah (Roshte) of Chitral.—Is a cousin of Sarfaraz Shah. Is a Lieutenant in the Bodyguard and is A.-D.-C. to the present Mehtar.

Mir (Riza) of Awi.—Is Hakim of Laspur and was once orderly to the Assistant Political Agent. Showed up badly in the Maulai agitation of 1925 when he became a nominal sunni. Is a pleasant and intelligent man, and is well disposed.

Mohd Malik (Dangarik Arbabzada) of Arandu.—He has relations and owns property in Arandu, Dokalim, and Ram Ram. In 1918 he left Arandu to settle in Dokalim and during the 1919 Afghan War was of great assistance to the Afghans. After the War he became their representative in the Arandu Valley, left bank. In 1927 he fell out with the officials at Birkot, fled from Ram Ram and sought protection with the Mehtar. He now resides at Arandu and is collecting revenue from Ram Ram and other villages on the left bank of the Arandu river which he pays to the Mehtar.

Mohd Akbar Khan (Riza) of Chapali.—Is head of the Riza clan and leading Maulai in Mastuj. Is foster father of Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk's daughter. He was one of the few men of any position who withstood the sunniising efforts of the present

Mehtar. Is on very bad terms with his son Farman Akbar Khan who became a sunni some years ago. Very fond of litigation, discontented and untrustworthy.

Mohd Sharif Khan, M.B.E. (Riza) of Mujhgol.—Was Hakim of Drosh until 1924 when he was removed from the post for incurring the Mehtar's displeasure. Is brother of Musannif Khan. Was made an M.B.E. for his services in the Afghan War, 1919.

Mohd Yaqub, son of Wazir Inayat Khan (Mirasiye) of Joghur.—Was educated at Aligarh School and knows English, Urdu and Persian. Is Subedar incharge of the Mehtar's Artillery.

Nur Ahmed Khan (Khusrawe), Khan Sahib, of Barenis.—Now lives in Chitral. Son of the late Khudai Deru, foster father of the present Mehtar. Much in favour of the Mehtar, and has much influence. Was in the Fort during the siege. Intelligent and reliable. Was Subedar Major of the Scouts. Knows Urdu and a little Persian and Pushtu. One brother Purdum, is a blind Hafiz and lives in Barenis. His other brother is Mir Ahmed Khan. He received the title of Khan Sahib for his services in the Afghan War. Is a Major in the Bodyguard.

Qurban (Arbabzada) of Kushum.—Is brother of Niaz Mohd Charvelu of Kushum. Foster father of Mehtar's eldest son. Was appointed orderly to Major Younghusband by Mehtar Nizam-ul-Mulk. Then became orderly to Lieutenant Gurdon and was his right hand man during the siege. Sher Afzal imprisoned his family and murdered his brother while he was in the fort to shake his allegiance. A man of great knowledge of his country and some strength of character. Has been severely tried and not found wanting. He often accompanied the Mehtar and British Officers to India. Has his faults but on the whole to be relied on. Is in opposition party to Sarfaraz Shah. Knows some Urdu and little Pushtu. Has aged considerably in the last few years.

Sarfaraz Shah, M.B.E. (Roshte).—Son of the late Bahadur Ataliqu of Sart in Mulikho. Has succeeded his father as Atalique but rarely visits Mulikho and his duties there are performed by his brother Mir Hassan Shah. Is a Major in the Bodyguard and Hakim of Lutkoh. His sister is married to the Mehtar and has borne him two sons, the eldest of whom Khushwaqt-i-Mulk is studying at the Royal Military College, Dera Dun. Sarfaraz Shah though illiterate, is one of the most capable man in Chitral

and a first class polo player. His father was vexed at the selection of Qurban to be foster-father of Mehtar's eldest son and ever since there has existed bad feeling between his party on the one side and Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk and his party on the other. Can speak Persian and Urdu. He is not absolutely to be trusted. His influence with the Mehtar is great. Is not very popular with the aristocracy. Was created M.B.E. (Civil) for his services in 1919. His section is really in the Arbabzada class but is now regarded as belonging to the Adamzadas.

Shah Bumber, M.B.E. (Arbabzada) of Owir.—Son of Guchara. Nominally Hakim of Owir, but his duties there are performed by his eldest son, Rustam. He now lives in Chitral. Is foster-father of the Mehtar's son, Shahzada Shahabuddin Khan. Is a Major in the Bodyguard. Was created M.B.E. for his services in 1919. Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1927. He is now an old man and is rather an invalid.

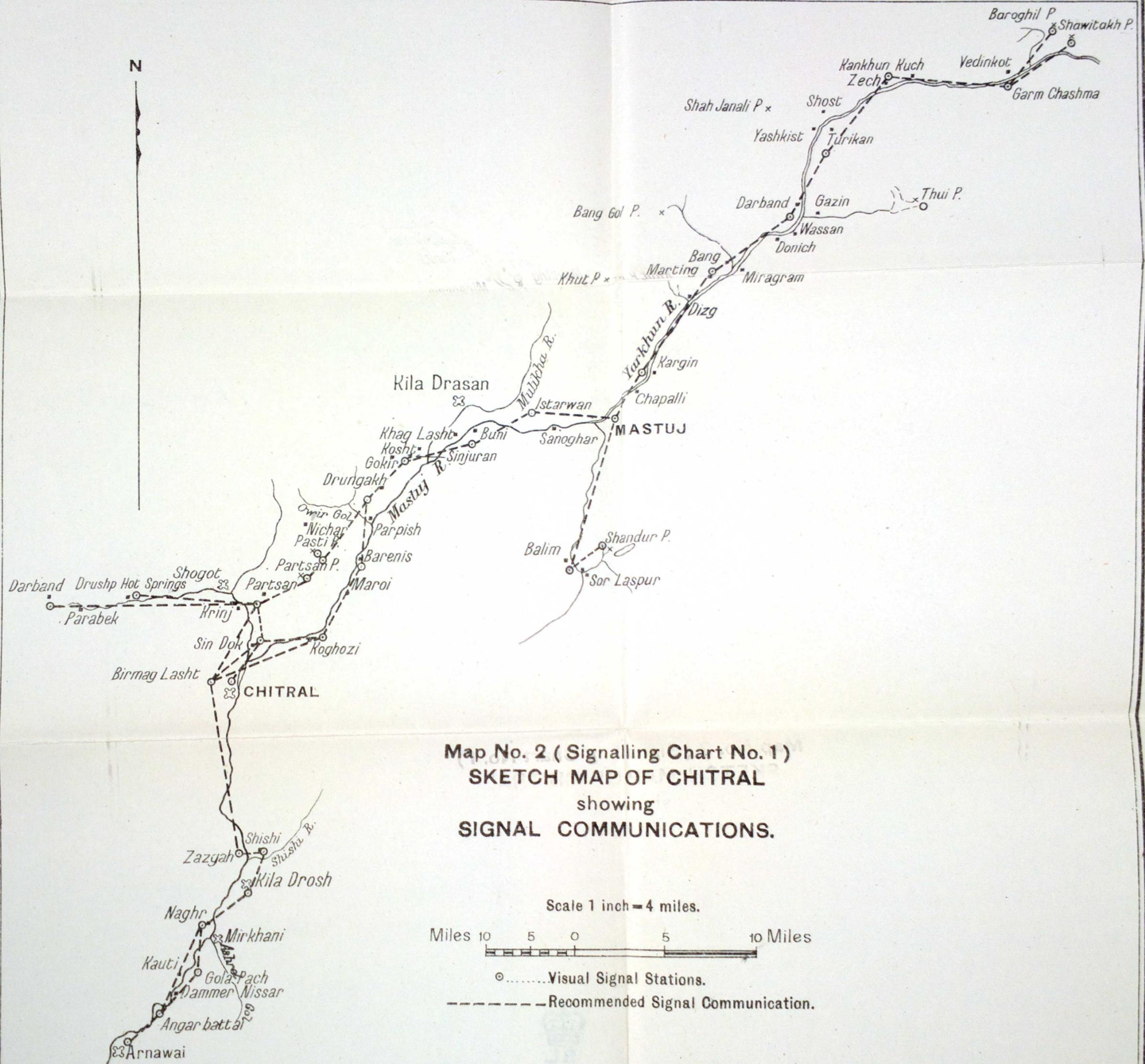
Sher Khan alias Chirman (Singe).—Hakim of Reshun. Was member of the Mehtar's Council. Rendered most valuable service to Government in 1895 and afterwards. He was in the Fort during the siege and took part in the fighting that preceded it. Was appointed to Reshun to bring that turbulent village into order, and has succeeded in doing so. Has travelled with Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, and other distinguished visitors to Chitral. He has an intimate knowledge of affairs, people and customs. An able and cheerful man. Perhaps the most trustworthy person in Chitral, and the pleasantest. Universally respected. Was a Maulai, but became a nominal Sunni during the Maulai agitation, 1925. Speaks Urdu, and is versed in European profanity.

**MAP I
URTZUN-NAGHR ZONE
CHITRAL DEFENCE**

Scale 2 Inches = 1 mile
Yards 400 200 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 Yards

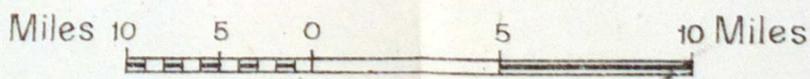
N. B. —
URTZUN-DROSH road in this Section is in places only 8 ft. wide,
DROSH-NAGHR-LOWARI-PASS road is never under 6 ft. wide.
Perennial water in blue.
Heights by alinometer; form lines 100 ft. V. I.





Map No. 2 (Signalling Chart No. 1)
SKETCH MAP OF CHITRAL
 showing
SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Scale 1 inch = 4 miles.

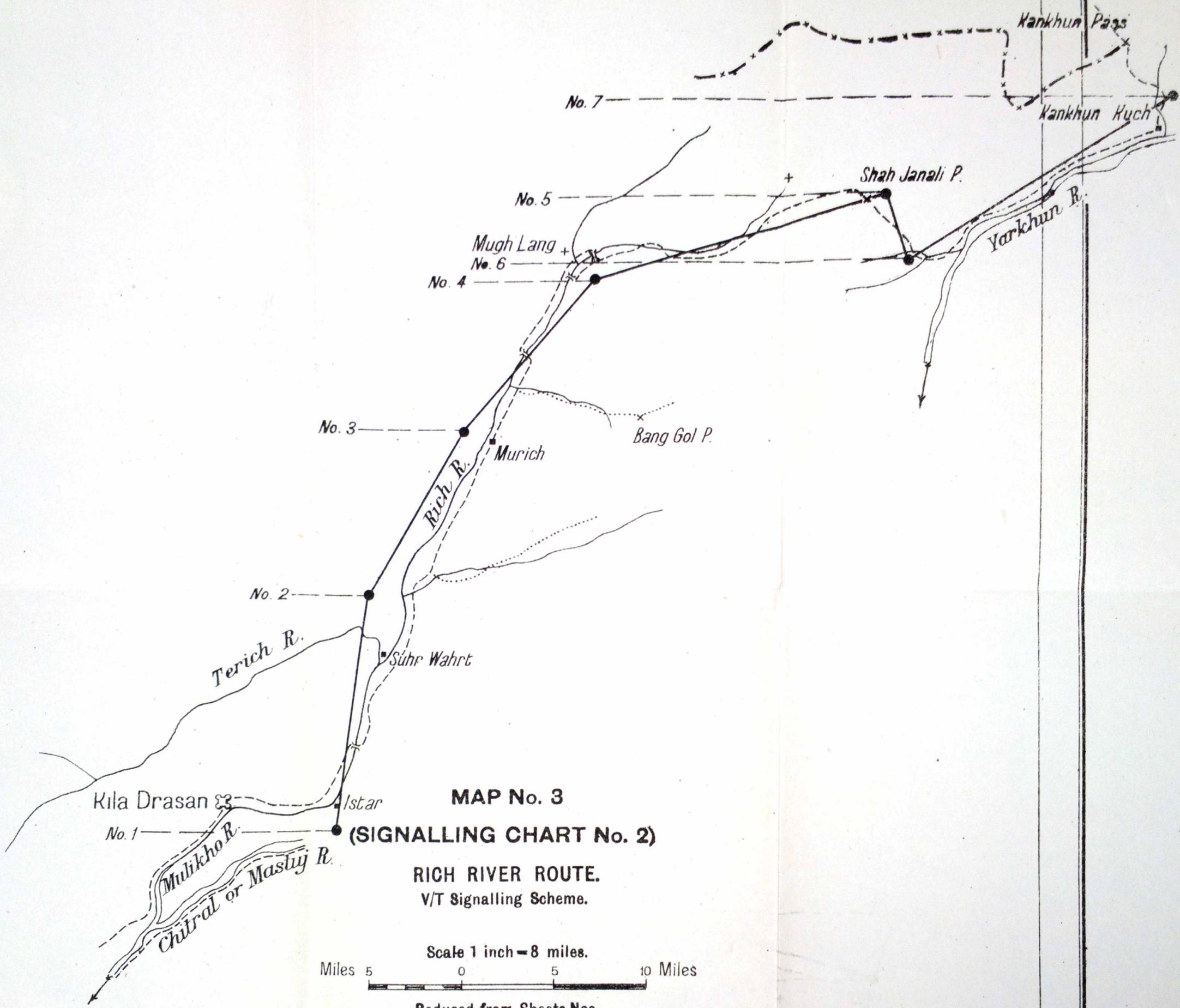


○ Visual Signal Stations.

----- Recommended Signal Communication.

72°
37'

73°
37'



MAP No. 3
(SIGNALLING CHART No. 2)

RICH RIVER ROUTE.
V/T Signalling Scheme.

Scale 1 inch = 8 miles.
Miles 5 0 5 10 Miles

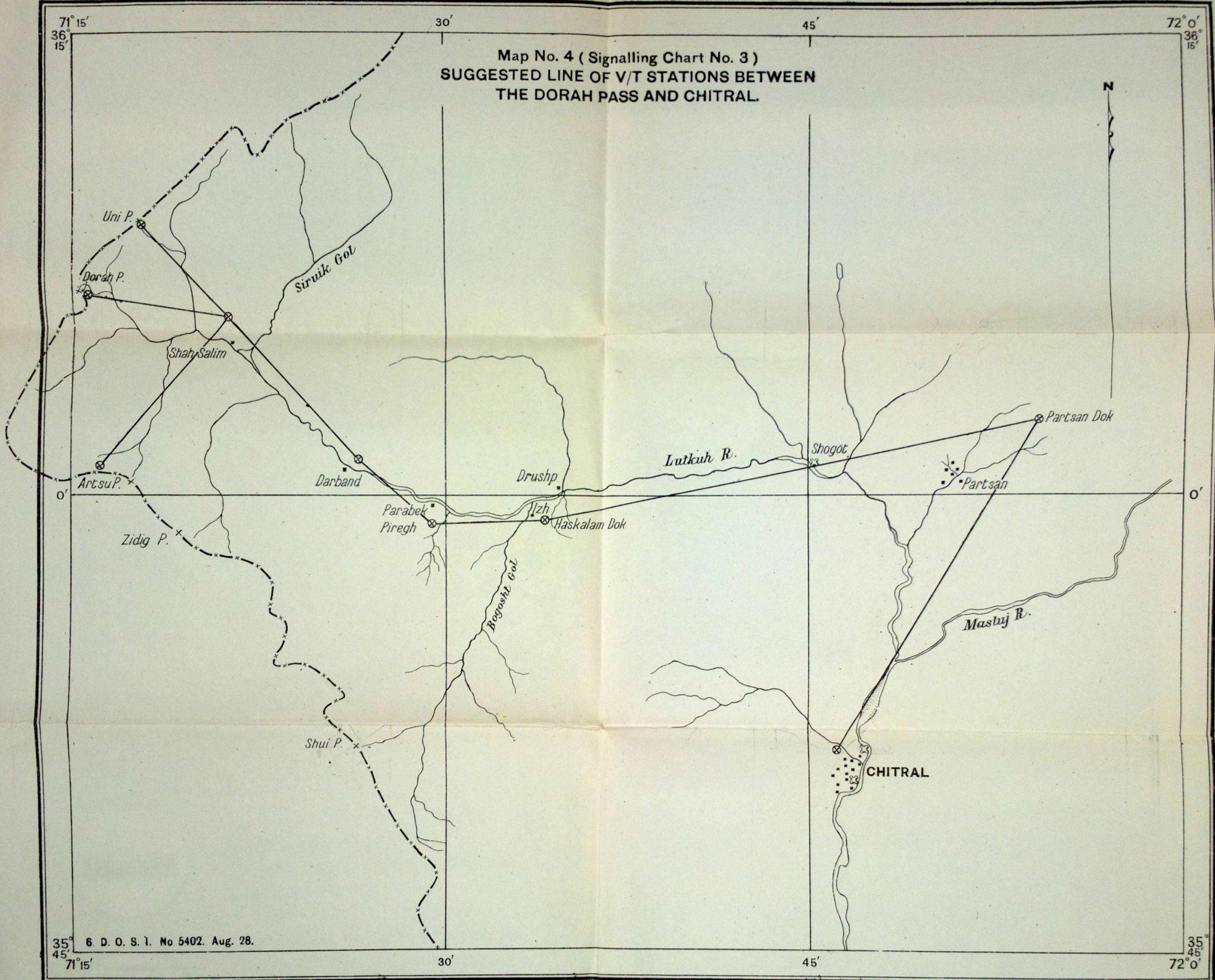
Reduced from Sheets Nos.
42 D & 42 H—1 inch to 4 miles.

Stations and Rays marked

36°
72'

36°
73'

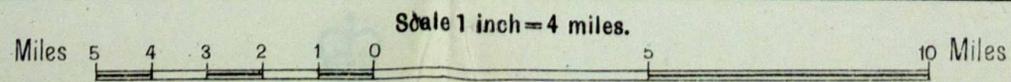
Map No. 4 (Signalling Chart No. 3)
**SUGGESTED LINE OF V/T STATIONS BETWEEN
 THE DORAH PASS AND CHITRAL.**



35° 45' 71° 15' 6 D. O. S. I. No 5402. Aug. 28.

LIST OF STATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dorah, Uni & Artsu Passes. | 4. Piregh. |
| 2. Shah Salim. | 5. Haskalam Dok. |
| 3. Darband. | 6. Partsan Dok. |
| | 7. Chitral. |

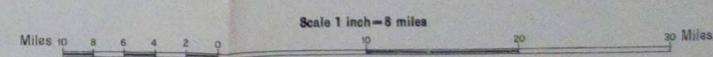


REFERENCE.

- Heliograph Stations.....⊗
 Line of Sight.....—————



Map to Accompany the MILITARY REPORT ON CHITRAL.



- REFERENCE.
- International Boundaries: Demarcated.....
 - Undemarcated.....
 - Province or State Boundaries: Demarcated, Undemarcated.....
 - District Boundaries.....
 - Camel Track.....
 - Mule Path.....
 - Footpath.....
 - Telegraph Line.....

The numbers of the Survey of India 1:250,000 Sheets are shown thus. **37**

The letters **P D** etc. denote the degree or 1 inch = 4 miles contained in the above. **43**

PART II.
GAZETTEER.

PART II.

ACHHOLGAH-O-GOL—

Nala draining into the Rumbur stream on its right bank about 4 miles above the junction of the Bumboret stream.

ADAMZADA—

The noble class in Chitral—a social not a racial distinction. An Adamzada remains an Adamzada to the end of the chapter. He is born not made and cannot descend in the social scale. If he grows poor he is called a poor Adamzada. In this case probably his sons or his son's sons gradually merge into the Faqir Maskin class. If a Faqir Maskin grows wealthy and influential, he becomes an Arbabzada, though this name is not in very common use. There are many Adamzadas who are not Zundre, though most Zundres are Adamzadas. An Adamzada pays no taxes.

AGRAM PASS—(37 P. Z. R. 18)—Elev. 16,630'.

Route from Chitral to Zebak in Badakhshan—65½ miles, 6 marches.

West of the Nuksan pass the Hindu Kush is crossed by this pass, which leads over the Hindu Kush from the Nawasin or Agram valley to Zebak in Badakhshan.

The Nawasin or Agram Gol (valley) branches off to the west from the Arkari valley at Owir, some 23 miles up the Arkari valley. The route throughout is impracticable for Indian transport mules.

From Owir the road goes up the Nawasin Gol. At about 4 miles Agram is reached, a *banda* of 2 or 3 houses where the Robat people bring their flocks. Firewood is plentiful, and this may be made the 4th stage from Chitral. The first 2½ miles from Owir are very stony and difficult for laden animals. The stream, which in July and August is a tumbling torrent 10 yards broad, is scarcely fordable and the path follows its left bank. The next 1¼ miles to Agram are easier, but beyond Agram the path again becomes steep, though practicable for laden animals. At 4¾ miles the valley opens

out to a breadth of 500 yards or more, the path lying over open grassy level land, thickly dotted with clumps of willow trees. This is called Agram-o-gaz. The elevation is 11,070'. Space for a camp is unlimited; there is any amount of grass and firewood, and good water from a spring. At $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles the path turns north-west up the second of two glens which debouch within a few yards of one another. Hence to the pass is about 4 miles of steep, stony and difficult ascent, the last 500' being especially bad, but not so difficult as the final climb to the Nuksan pass. The gradient from Agram-o-gaz to the pass averages 1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$. The descent on the Badakhshan side is steep for 200'; the path then crosses a small glacier for 200 or 300 yards, and is lost to view. It is said to be easier on the Badakhshan side: no more glacier is crossed, and the path is less stony. This pass is higher than the Nuksan and on the whole the route is more difficult, but it is 8 miles shorter. Ponies can be taken across unladen in July, August and September. After this the small glacier, mentioned above, is said to split from the foot of the ridge, and the *shrund* or crevasse thus formed closes the pass to horses. The pass is never quite free from snow.

AGULIGOL—

A tributary of the Chitral river, which it joins about two miles above the Sheikh village of Lambabat. At its mouth there is a good deal of cultivation, the first met with in the Chitral valley below Mirkhani.

AGULINISSAR—Elev. 3,770'.

The fields at the mouth of the Aguli Gol bear this name. They are cultivated by the Sheikhs (*i.e.*, converted Kafirs) of Lambabat. They extend for about half a mile along the left bank of the Chitral river, to a depth of from 50 to 150 yards. The greater portion is on the left bank of the Aguli Gol stream.

AKKUL—(42 H. L. R. 93)—Elev. 14,060'.

A lake in the Hindu Kush, about 20 miles east of the Baroghil pass and from which the Karumbar river takes its source, flowing south-east. The lake occupies nearly the entire Yarkhun-Karumbar watershed, and is about 2 miles long

by half a mile wide. To the south a lofty snow-capped mountain rises almost sheer from the water's edge. To the north the hills slope more gently and a narrow strip of *pamir*-like grass-land is left between them and the lake. To the east the valley of the Karumbar river falls away very gradually. It is half filled by a large glacier, round the edge of which the stream dances merrily over its pebbly bed. A little to the west of the lake are two other, but very much smaller, pieces of water some 200 yards in diameter, which drain into the larger lake. A little to the south-west a branch of the Yarkhun river takes its rise in a glacier, and bending westwards joins the main branch of that river at Showar Shur after flowing for 12 miles through an almost level, grassy *pamir*. In this distance it is always fordable. In November it is an insignificant stream. The ground is very marshy, and for this reason the stream might be difficult to ford. The path by the Karumbar or Ishkuman pass (*q.v.*) and the Shawitakh pass (*q.v.*) from Gakuch to Wakhan does not cross the river, so the point is unimportant. Between Showar Shur and the lake is a favourite grazing-ground, and the Wakhis bring yaks over in summer in great numbers.

Ak Kul is the name by which the lake is called generally. Chitralis sometimes speak of it as Showar Shuro Chat, or the lake of Showar Shur. This of course is a makeshift.

AKSAKAL—

A district official in Chitral. *Aksakal* signifies revenue collector.

The term is also employed to denote any influential man. Thus they speak of the Mehtar and his *Aksakals*, meaning the Mehtar and his headmen.

ALO SUN—

A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Torikho river. *Vide Kushm.*

AMUNET—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Torikho river above Uzhnu.

Number of families	.	.	.	11
Population	.	.	.	40

AN—

Means pass or hill in Chitral and *An-o-guch* means foot of the pass, thus *Raolai-o-an* means the Raolai or Laorai pass. The word *gri* is also used for pass.

ANDAHRTI.—(37 P. Z. Y. 41)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river at its junction with the Akari river. It is the residence of a Mehtarjau and the inhabitants are his private servants. Population 26. 6 acres under cultivation; 10 head of cattle, 20 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable. Camping ground for one Company.

ANDOWIR PASS—(43 A. A. G. 77)—Elev. 16,000'.

A pass at the head of the Shishi Kuh valley leading over the watershed into the upper waters of the Panjkora river. It is very little used. From Madaghlasht the pass is distant some 8 miles. For $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles route from Madaghlasht is easy. It then rises abruptly to a *marg*, height of which is 10,800'; from here route turns to the east and is very steep, the path being little more than a goat track. It is dangerous owing to frequency of avalanches from the high cliffs on right of path. Only passable during the months of June and July.

ANDRA GHACH—(42 D. F. K. 19)—

A village in the Khot valley on the left bank of the Khot stream. 25 houses, population 78.

ANGARBATAI—

Name of a *pari* between Arandu and Dammer Nisar, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from former place.

ANISH—(38 M. U. L. 22)—

(Includes Darazguru.) A village on the left bank of the Bum-boret stream. 17 houses, population 80. 120 head of cattle, 360 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder plentiful, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Brigade. Inhabited by Kalash Kafirs.

ANKAR—

Another name for Arkari (*g.v.*)(.)

ARANDU (ARNAWAI)—(38 M. V. D. 28)—Elev. 3,700'.

Vide Frontispiece. The most southern village in Chitral territory, in the fork formed by the Chitral river and Arandu Gol. 60 houses, population 180. At present the Arandu Gol is considered by the Afghans as the boundary between the Afghan District of Asmar and Chitral; the village of Dokalam, which prior to 1919 was in Chitral territory, is garrisoned by Afghans.

There is a good camping ground for one Brigade, immediately above the village. Just below the village of Dokalam there is an Afghan cantilever bridge across the river which is fit for laden mules. One Afghan Battalion and two mountain guns garrison Birkot, 2 miles distant from Arandu on the right bank of the Kunar river.

ARANDU SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

ARBABZADA—

One of the three social classes into which the Chitralis are divided, but the term is very little used. The distinction is in no way racial. A *fakir miskin* or peasant can raise himself to the Arbabzada class by acquiring wealth or by the favour of the Mehtar. The Arbabzadas pay tribute in the form of "Hashmat" (*i.e.*, entertainment given to the Mehtar and his servants when they are on tour).

ARKARI—(37 P. Z. S. 02)—

A village on the right and left banks of the Arkari Gol and in about the middle of the valley. 60 houses, population 250. 400 head of cattle, 2,000 goats and sheep. Fodder (lucerne and bhoosa) plentiful, supplies obtainable and fuel obtainable with notice.

ARKARI RIVER—

West of peak of Terich Mir the Arkari river, rising in the Hindu Kush, joins the Lutkuh river at Andahrti on its left bank some 17 miles above Chitral itself. From the Arkari valley a route leads to Wakhan by the Sad Ishteagh pass and further south-west the Khatinza, Nuksan and Agram passes lead to Zebak.

Communication is afforded between the Arkari valley and the upper portion of the Lutkuh valley by the Sadqulachi pass.

The valley of the Arkari river is, generally speaking, a narrow defile between stony and steep slopes. The river is rapid with a rocky bed. In summer it is a rapid unfordable torrent, but in winter it can be forded almost anywhere. Ponies can be swum across with care at any season. The bridges are unfit for laden animals.

The route up the Arkari valley is impracticable for Indian mule transport. In its present state lightly laden ponies of the country do use it.

The chief difficulties of the route are from the village of Momi, some 2 miles above the junction of the Arkari and Lutkuh rivers, as far as the village of Muzhigram, some 7 miles higher up the Arkari valley.

Between these two villages several difficult "passes" have to be crossed in the summer owing to the Arkari river being in flood. From the village of Arkari to the foot of all the passes, with the exception of the Sadqulachi, there is hardly any difficult rockwork and a little clearing of stones and widening of the track would make a vast improvement.

The four passes leading from the Arkari valley over the Hindu Kush range into the Afghan provinces of Wakhan and Badakhshan when compared with the passes into Wakhan from the Yarkhun valley or with the Dorah pass at the head of the Lutkuh valley, are of minor importance and almost, if not entirely, valueless for military purposes. Owing to their high altitude and steep gradients, they are all difficult even to men on foot: being generally open to men on foot from June to November, and to unladen or very lightly laden animals from about the 15th July to the 15th October.

They may be considered as impracticable for troops unless composed of lightly equipped men trained to work at high altitudes.

A force crossing the Indo-Afghan frontier by these passes from Badakhshan or Wakhan would have to be independent of animal transport as, under the most favourable circumstances, only a small number of lightly-laden animals of the country could cross at a time, and in bad weather they would be unable to cross at all.

The northern regions of the Arkari valley are uncultivated, flocks only being driven there in the summer to graze. When these have been withdrawn, no supplies are obtainable until the village of Arkari is reached ; and even here, in the most cultivated portion of the Arkari valley, it is improbable that a force of any size could exist for any length of time.

The importance of these passes, difficult though they are, lies in the fact that in the event of an invasion of Chitral from Badakhshan by the Dorah pass, by means of these passes small numbers of mobile and lightly-equipped men could cross the Hindu Kush range and enter the Arkari valley, provided that the people of the valley were friendly or no opposition were offered. Once having gained the Arkari valley the choice of three routes is open :—

- (1) To turn west by the Agram valley, which is connected by the Sadqulachi pass with the Mach or Afsik valley, and thence down the Afsik valley to Gobor-o-Bakh in the Lutkuh valley, some 7 miles below the Kotal of the Dorah pass, thus turning the Dorah pass.
- (2) To push down the Arkari valley and reach Andahrti at the junction of the Lutkuh and Arkari rivers, some 14 miles above Chitral and about 33 miles from the crest of the Dorah, thus turning the Chitral-Dorah route.
- (3) To turn east from the village of Arkari up the Dir valley and over the Dir Gol pass, thence down the Ojhor valley (a difficult route), and strike the Lutkuh valley just south of Shoghot, thus turning the position at Shoghot and the Chitral-Dorah pass route.

ARKARI SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

ARKHAL—

A hamlet in Oyon on the right bank of the Oyon stream above Kuru.

ARLI—

Vide Kolak.

ARNAWAI KHWAR—

The Pushtu and Chitrali names for the Arnawai valley. The valley rises near peak elevation 14,050' in the southern portion of the Shandur or Moshabar range, south of the Laorai pass, and drains to the left bank of the Chitral river nearly half-way between Birkot and the confluence of the Bashgal valley, but on the opposite bank: it has thus a length of about 15 miles. There are only two small villages in the valley, Kamtsei (*q.v.*) and Ramram (*q.v.*). The upper portion of the valley, *i.e.*, to about 3 miles below the Zakhanni pass, is fairly open and is well wooded. Paths diverge in summer in every direction to Kamtsei and Lambabat, to Ashret, or Gujar or Mirga or by the Zakhanni pass to Panakot and Dir. In its lower course, the valley is a rock-bound gorge, from 12 to 60 yards in breadth, overgrown with willow and thick reedy grasses. The stream is unfordable for about two months in the year, in April and May, when the snow is melting. After the middle of June it becomes fordable. It is then a rapid torrent of greater volume than the stream that flows from the Laorai pass to Mirkhani, the bed being formed of smooth stones covered with slippery weeds. The route from Dir to Arnawai lies down its bed, and is extremely difficult. The valley is in fact a trackless wilderness of loose boulders, and the route is a constant scramble over these except where cliffs abut on the stream. In such places the path takes to the cliffs that bound the gorge and a way has to be made round rocky corners and along frail galleries and narrow ledges. The valley is well wooded throughout its length. Pine trees clothe the upper slopes, and the lower are hidden by masses of dense holly-oak and other trees. In the river-bed itself grow willow trees and a peculiar reed-like grass, which attains a height of 10 or 12 feet, and offers a great obstacle to one's progress.

The southern watershed of the Arnawai valley, from a point a little to the east of the Shinghara pass to the Chitral river south of Dokalam, forms the Chitral-Afghan boundary in this direction.

From the Arnawai valley, besides those already mentioned, foothpaths lead from a point 8 miles above Arnawai up the Shinghara Gol to Bandai Barawal, and from Kamtsei to Dammer (or Gid). Also a very bad footpath leads to **Atan**.

ARTSU PASS—(37 P. Z. V. 70)—Elev. 14,800'.

To the south of the Ustujn pass the Kafiristan range is crossed by this pass, which leads from the head of the Artsu Gol at the head of the Lutkuh valley to Ahmad Dewana at the head of the Bashgal valley of Kafiristan, some 6 miles south of the Dorah.

The pass is difficult and is impracticable for laden animals of the country.

From the Kafir settlement of Shah Salim at the head of the Lutkuh valley, some 40 miles from Chitral the route is the same as the Dorah for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here the Artsu Gol branches south-west from the right bank of the Dorah stream. The Kafir name of the Artsu Gol is Chinisa.

At 6 miles up the Artsu Gol the foot of the pass is reached ; from here the ascent to the Kotal is very steep and difficult. The descent on the Kafiristan side is equally steep and difficult.

ASHIMADAK—

Should be written Ashmat or Hashmat Liyak, see Ashmat or Hashmat.

ASHMAT OR HASHMAT—

Entertainment given to the Mehtar of Chitral and his relatives and his servants when they happen to be on tour in the country by Arbabzadas (*Note.*—The Adamzada clans, viz., the Katorc, Khushwakte, Khushamade, Sangale, Muhammad Bege, and Riza are exempt) and by the revenue-paying ryots (excepting those who are bound according to custom to carry loads, who are exempt) is called Ashmat or Hashmat. According to old custom the above-mentioned classes have to furnish this entertainment proportionately to the amount of their ancestral property which happens to be in their possession. Lands acquired by any one of them by purchase or as a reward for good service from the Mehtar are exempt from Ashmat or Hashmat revenue.

The Arbabzadas are bound to give this entertainment only when the Mehtar or his relatives visit their village or its immediate neighbourhood.

In the case of the revenue-paying ryots the sheep due on account of Ashmat or Hashmat entertainment are taken from them annually even if the Mehtar does not visit their ilaqas and are brought into Chitral.

Hashmat is called Utakhi when the proceeds of the tax are taken to Chitral.

ASHRAF—

Vide Khor Kashan Deh.

ASHRET—(38 M. U. Y. 46)—Elev. 4,800'.

A village on the right bank of the Ashret Gol, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Mirkhani. 90 houses, population 360. The people are Dandgariks by origin and speak the Patola dialect. 50 acres under cultivation. There are two crops a year. Camping ground for two companies on the right bank. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

ASHRET GOL—

Name of the stream, which, rising on the north side of the Laorai pass, falls into the Chitral river at Mirkhani. There is a good military road up the valley.

ASMAR—(38 M. V. J. 42)—

A petty Pathan state on the Kunar river between Afghan and Chitral territory. Properly speaking, it has no place in this Gazetteer, but it is so intimately connected with Chitral politics that it is advisable to include it. The Khan, Hazrat Ali, was on very friendly terms with both the Mehtar of Chitral and Umra Khan of Jandul. His sister married Aman-ul-Mulk and is the mother of the present Mehtar. In 1893, in consequence of the Durand Mission it was decided that Asmar belonged to Kabul. The village and fort of Asmar are on the left bank of the Chitral, or Kunar river. The place contains about 150 houses; besides the chief's fort there are two other forts, or *darbands*, on low hills on either side of the river. It is a hot place, and rice grows well; in fact, it is the principal crop. There are no fruit trees. From Asmar there is a road to Mian Killi passing through Salarzai limits. Below Asmar the people on the Kunar side are Mohmands, on the Chighar Serai side Shinwaris. The route from Chitral to Asmar will be found in the Route Book.

ASPAR—

A village on the left bank of the Birir stream below Gazgru.

ASPAR—*contd.*

Cultivation of Dammer people on the right bank of the Dammer nala.

ASURGAL—

Vide "Mashghan."

Vide "Mashghan Gol."

ATALEGH OR ATALIQ—

The headman of a district in Chitral is styled Hākim or Atelegh or Charvelu and is generally a leading Adamzada.

The districts vary from time to time.

ATCHIKU (43 A. A. G. O. 4)—

(A halmet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Bela).

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

ATCHIKU PASS OR PALKOTEKAN PASS—Elev. 15,900'.

A pass across the Chitral-Panjhora watershed, leading from the Shishi Kuh to Patrak in Bashkar.

The ascent on the Chitral side is in general steep and difficult, fit for cattle, but quite impracticable for laden animals. It lies up the Atchiku Gol (*q.v.*). On the south side there is first a steep descent of 700 or 800 feet over grassy slopes (in July) to the bed of the Sumanshahi valley. Thereafter the gradient is gentle, and the track is probably fit for laden animals.

In the middle of July there was a good deal of snow on the north side, but none on the south.

ATCHIKU GOL—

A small valley which drains into the Shishi Kuh at the tiny hamlet of Atchiku, 4 miles below Madaglasht.

In ascending the valley, the first three miles are narrow, the slopes steep and rocky, and track very stony and rough, fit for cattle but not for laden animals. The valley then opens to a breadth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile bounded by steep, almost precipitous crags. The track becomes much easier and could be here readily made practicable for laden animals. At 9 miles the watershed separating the Chitral from the

Panjhora river is reached, the last two miles of ascent being very steep, stony and difficult. Snow lies even in July, but there is no glacier.

The valley is well wooded with pine forests. Except for the tiny hamlet of Atchiku at its mouth there is no cultivation. Its only inhabitants are Gujars.

AULAN GOL—(38 M. U. D.)—

A branch valley on the right bank of Bogosht Gol in the Lutkoh valley.

AWI—(42 D. F. Q. 05)—

(Including the hamlets Kru Gologh and Rem.) A village on the left bank of the Mastuj river. The lambardar lives at Miragram. 60 houses, population 140, with 41 fighting men and 5 coolies. 250 acres under cultivation; 120 head of cattle and 220 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable with notice. There is a good two-roomed house here owned by the Hakim Mir of Laspur. Camping ground for one Battalion. Fruit trees are abundant.

AWI—

A village in the Owir valley (not marked on map). Lambardar lives in Nichag. 30 houses, population 100. 40 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 120 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

AYUN—

(Called Ain by Pathans.) The collective name for a group of villages on the right bank of the Chitral river 10 miles below Chitral. The principal villages are Atani, Muldeh, Darkhanan Deh, Shan, Tharalu and Darigram. Total population about 2,000. One of the most fertile spots in the country and the inhabitants are well-to-do. There are a large number of Mullas in this village which perhaps accounts for the rather doubtful attitude of its inhabitants.

AYUN SUB-DISTRICT—

See Part I, Chapter VI.

BABIWATTI GHARI—Elev. 11,200'.

An upland pasture of Kalash Kafirs about 10 to 11 miles from Rumbur. It is about half a mile from west to east.

It is stony and covered with small shrubs and grass. There are a few willows. It slopes down from the north to the left bank of the Gangalwat stream.

There is room for a brigade to encamp.

Ghàri means grazing ground in Chitral.

BABURABAD—(38 M. U. L. 69)—

A hamlet below Jughur on the left bank of the Chitral river.

Vide Chitral.

There is one family of refugees from Dir residing here. Most of the land is cultivated by people of Jughur.

BADO SUN—

Cultivation at the head of the Bumboret valley on the left bank of the Bumboret nala.

BADURGAL—(38 M. U. Y. 49)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Mirkhani. The inhabitants are Sheikhs, *i.e.*, Kafirs. In the nullah bed below the hamlet and adjoining the road is a camping site sufficient for two Battalions. 8 houses, population 40. About 10 acres of cultivation. Fuel obtainable, supplies *nil*.

BAHUTAR OR BAHUSHTAR GOL—

A rapid torrent, which, rising in the watershed between the Ghizar and Yasin valleys, joins the former river just below Chashi.

Bahushtar is the better known name of this valley. There is a route up it, leading to Chumar Khan and Mastuj, and said to be practicable for unladen ponies.

BAILAM OR BARGAM—(38 M. V. J. 67)—(Latter is Pathan name)—

A village on the right bank of the Kunar River below Arandu; it used formerly to belong to Chitral but is now included in the Afghan State of Asmar. A settlement of Chitralis still reside here.

BAKAMAK—(38 M. U. L. 59)—

A hamlet in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river and on right bank of Uchushtgol.

BAKHTO-SHAL—Elev. 11,800'.

The word Shal means in Chitrali a hut in which goats are kept.

A small hollow in the hills. On the right bank of the Shah Janali stream, a few miles above Shah Janali on the route from Drasan to Shost.

BALACH—(38 M. U. E. 73)—

A hamlet with Mehtari cultivation on right bank of Chitral river 2 miles above Chitral on the road leading to Lutkuh.

Number of families	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	15

BALANGURU—Elev. 6,400'.

A Kalash Kafir village, 22 families, on left bank of the Rumbur stream.

The walnut trees here are very fine.

The valley here is quite narrow. Above the right bank of the river the hillside rises very rocky and precipitous to an altitude of about 1,000 feet.

BALIM—(42 D. F. W. 63)—

A village on the left bank of the Laspur river. Lambardar lives in Rahman. 55 houses, population 200. 50 acres under cultivation; 55 head of cattle, 260 goats and sheep. Camping ground for one Battalion. Country cantilever bridge connects Balion with Sor Laspur. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce.

BALPANJ—(38 M. U. M. 93)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Madaglasht.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	28

BANG—(42 D. F. E. 51)—

A village on both banks of the Bang Gol and on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Brep. 35 houses, population 110 with 12 fighting men. 40 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 210 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

BANG GOL PASS—(42 D. F. D. 76)—Elev. 16,020'.

Route from Mastuj to Sorrich, 47 miles, 4 marches.

To the south of the Shah Jinali pass the watershed dividing the Yarkhun and Turikho valleys is crossed by this pass, which is a very difficult one and is only open to men on foot from the end of May until October. It is scarcely practicable for troops and is impracticable in its present state for even unladen animals. At the end of June there is deep snow on the pass, and it is never clear of snow even in the summer.

The only importance of this pass lies in the fact that a force having entered the Turikho valley can by this pass turn the position at Darband in the Yarkhun valley some 35 miles above Mastuj.

The Bang Gol valley leads out of the Yarkhun valley on the right bank opposite the village of Miragram, which is situated some 24 miles above Mastuj on the Mastuj-Baroghil route, and about 11 miles below the position at Darband.

From Mastuj to the village of Bang at the debouchure of Bang Gol valley, the route from Khuzur (some 19 miles above Mastuj) keeps up the right bank of the Yarkhun river for 4 miles, when the village of Bang is reached. If coming down the Yarkhun valley, the river has to be forded at Phask on the left bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Miragram, then up the right bank to the village of Bang for some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From the village of Bang, the route keeps up the narrow valley of Bang Gol.

The ascent to the pass is exceedingly steep in places and is quite impracticable for laden animals. It is some 16 miles from the village of Bang to the pass.

From the summit of the pass, the descent at first is very steep and rough. At 8 miles the Turikho valley is reached at the village of Sorrich, one of the many hamlets comprised under the heading of Rich.

Sorrich is 24 miles down the Turikho valley below the summit of the Shah Jinali pass.

The total distance from Bang in the Yarkhun valley to Sorrich in the Turikho valley is 24 miles, two marches.

BANRASAR—

The name given to Galatak by people of Dammer, Ashret and Beori.

BARADAM—(38 M. U. Y. 63)—

Two spurs which run down to the right bank of the Ashret stream and 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly from Ziarat. They are on the right and left banks of the Baradam stream. This stream is dry in the winter months; when it is dry water would have to be procured from the Ashret stream. These spurs are arable land in terraces. Autumn crops only are cultivated, as the land is not clear of snow till late in May.

The more northerly of the two spurs is about 120 yards in length (east to west), with an average width of 80 or 90 yards, and about 300' above the Ashret stream. About 600 yards from where the Baradam stream falls into the Ashret, and on its right bank, there is ground, terraced, stony, fit for a camp of about 2 companies.

The southerly of the two spurs (on left bank of the Baradam stream), about 300' above it, contains at least 30,000 to 40,000 square yards.

Wood from forest trees is abundant.

On the right bank of the Baradam stream, about 200 yards from where it joins the Ashret stream, is an irregular and stony plot, which could be used as a camp. Just between the more northerly spur and the Ashret river and almost level with its banks is a small plot fit for the camp of about a company. A short distance from where the Baradam stream falls into the Ashret river, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile further down stream, is another space fit for about a company, close to right bank of the Ashret stream. Firewood is ample.

BARAMUSH—

One of the designations in Chitral for the headman of a village.

BARENIS—(42 D. F. U. 14)—Elev. 6,100'.

(With hamlets of Pahan Lasht, Toren Lasht and Jamshilli.)

A village situated on a plateau 200 feet above, and on the left bank of the Chitral river. The lambadar lives in Barenis. 80 houses, population 300 with 60 fighting men and 10 coolies. Area under cultivation 250 acres; 140 head of cattle, 230 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies obtainable, fodder plentiful. Camping ground for one Brigade. Opposite the village is a figure with an inscription in ancient Sanskrit cut upon a rock which is said to mean "the pious gift of Raja Jiva Pala." This inscription refers, in all probability, to a building of which the figure is a facsimile erected somewhere near. The figure is Buddhistic and is interesting, as helping to show that Buddhism existed in Chitral before Mahomedanism. The present Mehtar was fostered here and most of the inhabitants are his foster-relations. There is a Mehtari Bungalow and also a polo ground here.

BARENIS GOL—

Name of the nala on both banks of which is situated the village of Barenis. There is a route up this nala to the Golen Gol issuing near Shiak; it is difficult for footmen and impracticable for horsemen.

BARGHOZI—(38 M. U. F. 67)—Elev. 5,500.

A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitral river opposite Koghozi.

Number of families included in Koghozi.

BARIN—

A village in the Owir valley (not marked on map). Lambar-dar lives in Nichag. 40 houses, population 120. 50 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 120 sheep and goats. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for one Company.

BAROGHIL PASS—(42 H. L. Q. 34)—Elev. 12,460'.

Of some 13 passes which cross the Hindu Kush the Baroghil is by far the easiest and the lowest in altitude. The pass itself is very easy, over undulating pamir-like country, and is only closed for a short time, at the end of winter and the beginning of spring, owing to the softness of the snow,

The difficulty of using this pass lies in the route from the foot of the pass down the valley of the Yarkhun river.

The Yarkhun river is fordable from the middle of September to the end of May and occasionally to the middle of June. It is definitely unfordable from the middle of June to the middle of September, but route is possible for men on foot and with a little labour the route could be made fit for animals during these months.

The summit of the paths for about 3 miles is passable for wheeled transport and without very great labour the approaches from Chitral and Wakhan could be made practicable for that type of transport.

The summit is a possible site for a landing ground and might be used as a camping ground if fuel and fodder was being carried. There is a good grazing in the summer.

The route from the Baroghil pass to Mastuj (some 78 miles), as previously stated, is a winter one and is open from about the middle of September, when the Yarkhun river becomes fordable, to the end of May. Starting from Mastuj it is 4 marches to Shost, some 49 miles. This portion of the route is difficult in the summer for laden animals owing to the "paris"* that have to be crossed, but in the winter, when the river is low, these "paris" can be avoided by using the river bed. From Shost a route leads into the Torikho valley by the Shah Jinali pass, 14,100'. It is impracticable for Indian transport mules. As it is only open from June to about the middle or end of November on account of snow, it can only be used in conjunction with the Baroghil pass for about 2 months, viz., 15th September to the 15th November. From Shost to Kankhon Kosh is a distance of about 11 miles along the right bank of the Yarkhun river, no difficulties being met with.

From Kankhon Koch a route leads to the Kankhon pass. This pass is, however, closed when the Baroghil is open as stated above.

* A "pari" is a rocky precipice overhanging the river across the face of which the road is carried by rickety brackets and generally approached by steep zigzags.

BARUK—(42 D. F. W. 74)—

A village on the right bank of the Laspur river. Lambar-dar lives in Rohman. 55 houses, population 250. 40 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 260 goats and sheep. Supplies, fodder and fuel scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion.

BARUMKAGH—

(A hamlet in Kosht, on the right bank of the Torikho river.)

BASHGAL RIVER—

Rises in the Hindu Kush range and joins the Chitral river on its right bank just above Birkot. Slightly below the junction but on the other side of the river is the village of Arandu or Arnawai as it is called by Pathans. The inhabitants of this valley were Kafirs until they were forcibly converted to Islam by the Afghans.

BASHGALI—

The name given to Kafirs of the Bashgal valley by the Chitralia.

BASHKAR—

This is the name given to the community inhabiting the upper part of the Panjkora valley, whence they have overflowed into the upper part of the Swat valley, and occupied the three large villages of Utrot, Uahu, and Kalam. They live on good terms with their Torwal neighbours, and number altogether from 12,000 to 15,000 souls. Their principal villages are Lamutai Tal and Kalkot in the Panjkora valley, containing collectively 1,500 families. They are the most degraded of all the Dard tribes, and, in spite of a fertile soil and abundant flocks and herds, live in great squalor. Amongst themselves they are exceedingly quarrelsome, and are adepts in the use of the sling, by means of which they hurl stones with great force and precision. Exposed as they are to raids from every side, they seem unable to offer any resistance; and, notwithstanding a payment of yearly tribute, they are subjected to frequent attacks, for the sake of wringing additional payments from them. The three villages in the Swat valley used to pay tribute to Yasin, and the three northernmost villages in the Panjkora valley a double tribute to Yasin and Chitral. Barkot, Biar, and Rashkot pay a double tribute

to Chitral and Dir, and the five Bashkar villages below Raskot pay tribute solely to Dir. Raskot is better known under its Pashtu name of Patrak. There is also a large Gujar population, which pays tribute to Dir. In recent years a considerable migration of Kho has taken place from Ghizar to Ushu, where Khovar is in consequence beginning to be spoken. The Bashkarik proper are divided into three clans, the Mulanor, Kutchkhor, and Joghior. They say that they have been Musulmans for nine generations, and the peculiar customs still common among the Shins do not exist among them. Till somewhat recently they used to expose their dead in coffins on the tops of hills. The Bashkari dialect approaches more nearly to modern Punjabi than any other of the Dard languages, but in some respects seems to show some affinity to the dialects of the Siah-Posh.

The Bashkarik intermarry with the Torwalik, but not with their other neighbours. Forts are not in use among them, but their villages are built in a peculiar fashion for safety. A hill-side, with a suitable slope, is selected, against which the houses are built in a succession of terraces, rising one above the other, so that the flat roof of each house is on a level with the floor of the one above it. The whole are connected by an outer wall within the confines of which is a labyrinth of passages, and the site is often selected so that a stream of water runs through the mass of buildings. All the houses are built of wood, and those on the outside of the village have no parapets. Bashkar is said to be very thickly wooded, and the trees are said to grow to an unusual size.

When Umra Khan invaded Chitral in February 1895, he brought with him a number of Bashkaris who carried the loads of the fighting men and bore the brunt of the labour on constructing the fort at Drosh which was afterwards destroyed by us on the arrival of Sir R. Low's force.

A good deal of timber is cut by the Nawab in the Bashkar forests and floated down the Panjkora river. This trade entails a great deal of forced labour, which is very unpopular with the Bashkaris.

There is a good route from Patrak in Bashkar to the Shishi Kuh *viâ* the Gurin pass. There are many Gujars residing in the Samand Shahi grazing grounds south of the Gurin pass, The Mehtars of Chitral used to levy tribute from these Gujars.

but the practice has now been discontinued although some of the Gujars from the Shishi Kuh still resort to Samand Shahi in the summer.

BASHKAR GOL—

The name by which the upper portion of the valley of the Laspur river is usually known. Up this lies the road to the Tal pass which leads to Tal in Bashkar. The valley is nowhere open. Except for a few miles above Laspur, the road is bad. About 6 miles above Laspur a stream called Kachikani joins from the south-east. Up this there is a footpath to Ushu in the Swat Kohistan. Some 8 miles higher up is a lake, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and half a mile broad. A mile above the lake another fair-sized stream called Manial joins from the south-east. There is no road up it, and the head appeared to be a mass of glaciers. About 7 miles above the lake (which appears to have no name) a large glacier from the south-east (nearly a mile broad) projects right across the valley, and the stream runs underneath it, and above this, in fact, from the lake upwards, are numerous glaciers on both sides, some of them coming very nearly down to the stream. The valley about here is a mass of boulders. There is also a glacier on the top of the pass. A mile below the pass is another lake called Zhugi, also about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

There is grass and jungle in patches from Nangodardaru, 10 miles from Laspur, to Sarki at the lower end of the lake.

Above the lake are no trees, but bushes for fuel in small quantities as far as the foot of the Zhugi lake.

At Gukshai, 22 miles up, there is a fair-sized patch of grass and bushes, and this is the highest convenient halting place in the valley. It is possible to halt at Gharibshogh Kutu, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up, but there is no grass and very little firewood there.

The route is not practicable for laden mules though the Bashkaris occasionally bring donkeys laden with salt and iron by it to Laspur.

BATANGURU—

A village about the centre of the Rumbur valley on the left bank of the Rumbur stream.

7 Kalash families live here.

BATHIT—Elev. 6,300'.

A hamlet in the centre of the Rumbur valley on the left bank of the Rumbur stream.

Population—4 families of Kalash Kafirs.

Rumbur stream is here crossed by a bridge fit for ponies.

BATRIK GOL—

A valley which rises in the Dongsu-an and drains southerly to the Bumboret valley. There is a pass at the top of this valley leading into the Achholgah valley and thence there is a route by another pass to Kolak in the main Rumbur valley. Ponies can be taken by this route, but not laden as the gradients are very steep. The march from upper Bumboret to Kolak in Rumbur is a stiff one and when coolies are employed it is best to camp half-way in the Achholgah valley.

BAYAK—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Atsi Kuh.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	4 (Gujars).
Population	.	.	.	.	.	17

BAZAR (OR CHITRA).

A hamlet in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river and on the right bank of the Chitral Gol.

The Assistant Political Agent's house and the principal masjid and the Mehtari burial ground are situated here.

The present bazar is on the left bank of the Chitral Gol.

BEGAT—

Cultivation of the Bashgali refugees residing at Brumbutul on the right bank of the Bumboret stream.

BEGH—

A village on the right bank of the Barm Gol in Owir district.

BEHOLARETH GOL—

A steep nala in the Bumboret valley rising north of the Shawal nala into which it drains at an elevation of 10,000'. There is no road up the nala.

BELA—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Madaghlasht.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	8
Population	.	.	.	.	.	27

The people are all Gujars.

BEORAI—(38 M. U. Z. 18)—

(Includes hamlets of Muzhdi and Ponghdi.) A village in the Beorai Gol which drains into the Chitral river just above the village of Galatak. 80 houses, population 250. The people came originally from Chilas and settled at Patrak in Bashkar, whence they came to Beorai. The people of Ashret, Beorai, Purigal in Shishi Kuh and Birkot are said to be of one tribe. Fuel and supplies available.

BEORIGOL—

A valley which drains into the Chitral river at Sardur, about half a mile above Galatak, and on the left bank of the river. The stream is formed by the junction of the Painogh (*q.v.*) and Dabari (*q.v.*) Gols. Below the junction it is, in May and June, an unfordable torrent. The valley is a narrow one, but the hill slopes are fairly open, and are well wooded with holly-oak. There are foot-bridges across the stream at half a mile above Sardur, and again at Ponghdi and Beori.

The path up the valley as far as the upper village is a foot-path only, but might readily be made practicable for laden animals.

The people of Beori are Bashkaris and speak the Bashkarik dialect. They came originally from Patrak, several generations ago, but they speak of that place as Patrak. The clans to which they claim to belong are the Dishoi and Katani, and they state their kinsmen are to be found in Dir, Bajour and Swat.

They wear white safas and not Dard caps; woollen choghas, and the usual foot-gear of the Chitralis, *viz.*, the *pabbu* of soft leather with a coloured woollen stocking. Linen shirts and pyjamas are only worn on state occasions.

They intermarry with the Bashkariks of Patrak, and, were it not for the great distance separating them, would

take wives from the Torwaliks. They have no castes—and no village councils. Disputes are settled by a Kazi in conformity with the orthodox precepts. They have no dislike for the cow and they keep fowls, which shews that they have not at any time assimilated Shin prejudices.

The villages of Ponghdi and Muzhdi are built in the Bashkarik fashion against steep hill-sides. The houses are of stone, with mud-covered roofs, resting on wooden supports. They are constructed in a succession of terraces, the roof of one being on a level with the floor of the next. Notched tree trunks lead from one terrace to another, and in some cases a wooden gallery or balcony runs round the house. There are, as a rule, no holes in the roof, the smoke escaping by the door only. The object of this arrangement is to gain warmth in winter, which season appears to be very severe in this village. At Muzhdi, snow is said to lie as deep as a man's breast. As the elevation of the village is under 5,000', the explanation of this fact, if fact it be, must be found in the extreme narrowness of the valley and the great height and steepness of the hills that shut it in. The snowfall also must be excessive.

The village of Beori is situated at the junction of the Painogh and Darbarai streams. The cultivation is at two levels, some being in the bed of the streams, but the main portion being on the open hill slopes, about 200 feet above the stream, at an elevation of 6,000'.

The houses are scattered.

Barley forms the principal grain produce, but a little wheat and Indian-corn is also grown. The vine, mulberry and walnut are the principal fruits, but there are a few apricots and peaches also.

Rain falls in June and July, thunderstorms being frequent in those months, and, as mentioned above, there is usually a heavy snowfall in winter.

BESHGAR—(38 M. U. D. 39)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Aulan Gol, in the Bogosht valley of the Lukoh river. 19 houses, population 110. 200 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 60 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies available. Camping ground for one company.

BESHGRAM—(37 P. Z. Z. 05)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 15 houses, population 50. 25 acres under cultivation; 10 head of cattle and 50 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

BESTI GOL—

A valley of Chitral, draining into the Arkari valley at Shol. The valley takes its name from Besti, a summer village near its head, where the people of Arkari graze their cattle and flocks.

From it a footpath leads to Gobor valley of Lutkuh *via* the Besti pass (*q.v.*); and another difficult footpath to the Murdan, also a tributary of the Lutkuh river. Since from the head of the Gobor valley a footpath leads to Agram-ogaz and the Agram pass, it is possible to reach the Agram pass from Drushp in Lutkuh by the Murdan Gol, Besti Gol, Upper Gobor Gol and Agram Gol; a cross country route of great intricacy and difficulty.

BESTI PASS—(37 P. Z. R. 10)—Elev. 15,970'.

A pass over the watershed between the Lutkuh and Arkari valleys (*q.v.*) by which Arkari can be reached in 3 marches from Gobor. Starting from the latter place, the Lutkuh river is forded opposite the mouth of the Deh Gol (the ford being always practicable for laden animals) and the path then lies up the Deh Gol for 8 miles to the grazing ground of Afsik (*q.v.*). Two miles above this the path turns east up a narrow valley for some 5 miles—the last mile being very stony—to the pass. The descent is very abrupt for 150 feet. Beyond this the path is easy for a short distance, and then drops steeply out of sight into the bed of the Besti Gol, which is a very narrow valley. Owing to boulders, this route is impracticable for ponies, though used by cattle. It is open from June to October.

BEZOGA KHWAR—

A ravine which falls into the Ashret stream about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Ziarat.

It is notorious for dangerous avalanches. Up this ravine is a thieves' road to Asmar. Near where it joins the Ashret stream, a party of Gurkhas was attacked in 1895, by rifle-thieves from Asmar, etc.

BICHAN-O-KURKUN—

A hamlet in the Khot valley and on right bank of the Khot stream.

BICHISHTO—Elev. 12,000'.

A hill on the left bank of the Utak valley (the upper part of the Bumboret valley).

BIENI—(42 D. F. H. 02)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river, above Koghozi. The lambardar lives in Maroi. 5 houses, population 20. 15 acres under cultivation; 10 head of oattle, and 25 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for 1 company. The Beini Gol is a stream which rises in the hills forming the watershed between the Golen Gol and Chitral river. Near Bieni is a bridge over the river leading to Pret which is fit for laden animals.

BIHAL—

A village on the right bank of the Birir stream at the head of the Birir valley.

BIP-O-TEK—

The watershed between the Lutkuh river and the Awi Gol opposite Andahrti. It can be reached in 2½ hours from Shoghot by a fairly easy road up the Awi Gol. This track is fit for horsemen, but it is necessary to dismount in places. Two paths lead down to the Lutkuh river opposite Andahrti, one fit for led ponies, the other for foot-men only. A good and easy path for horsemen follows the ridge westerly and drops down to the Lutkuh river opposite Rujhi.

Signalling could be maintained from here with the Besti hills, Owir An, Pasti, the hills near mouth of the Golen Gol, Gokshal-o-tek (and thence to vicinity of Chitral), the hills above Mushen-o-gol, and Utrai Gol, the two latter being up the Lutkuh valley.

BIRBOLAK—(38 M. U. L. 75)—

A hamlet in Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river.
Vide Broz.

BIRGAH NISSAR—(38 M. U. M. 60)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	13
Population	.	.	.	.	.	38

(*Vide* Shishi Kuh valley.)

Opposite the village the Shishi river is spanned by a foot bridge which could easily be made practicable for laden animals.

Birgah Nissar is about 8 miles above the village of Shishi and 10 miles from Madaghlashit.

BIRIR—(38 M. U. S. 08)—

A village on the right bank of Birir Gol. 30 houses, population 100. Fuel and fodder plentiful, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion. Inhabited by Kalash Kafirs.

BIRIR GOL—(38 M. U. S.)—

A valley draining into the Chitral river about half a mile above the Ghairat bridge. The Birir stream has a good perennial flow of water which is generally passable by men and animals. There is a difficult route up the hills, on the right bank of the stream, leading to the Jingeret valley. It is not practicable for laden animals but is important as it turns the Ghairat position. There is a fairly easy route leading into the Bumboret valley, but it is too steep for laden animals. The valley is well wooded with deodar and ilex. Grapes of excellent quality are plentiful.

BIRKOT—(38 M. V. D. 27)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river just below the junction of the Bashgal river and opposite Arandu. It is now beyond the limits of Chitral territory. The Afghans have built here a number of rough houses capable of accommodating about 500 sepoy. The strength of the present garrison is about 500 men, who belong to one of the regular Afghan regiments. Most of the land is cultivated by the sepoy, the majority of the former inhabitants of the village having emigrated.

A mountain battery in action at Arandu would very soon render Birkot untenable. The Birkot fort, which was constructed by Umra Khan, is at present inhabited by the villagers. The new road from Asmar to the Bashgal valley passes through Birkot. It is about 8' broad and practicable for laden animals up to the head of the Bashgal valley.

BIRMOGH—(43 A. A. A. 15)—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Golen stream belonging to the people of Golen. (*Birmogh* in Khovar means walnut.)

BIRMOGH LASHT'—(Elev. from 8,700' to 10,600').

A series of downs about 5 to 8 miles north-west of Chitral and on left bank of Chitral Gol, waterless, covered with grass and low shrubs. There would be room for a division or more of infantry to encamp, but the nearest water is at Speder in the Chitral Gol, 900 feet below the higher part of the downs westerly.

From these downs signalling would be possible to the following places:—

Kari and locality near Koghozi and mouth of Golen Gol; Chitral fort, the hill sides above the Lowari pass; hill above and west of Gahirat; Broz; Chomorkon; Urguch Dok and the top of the Joghhor Gol (whence Shishi Kuh must be visible). The Mehtar has a summer residence here.

BIRZIN—(37 P. $\frac{1}{2}$. W. 70)—Elev. 7,900'.

A village on the right bank of the Lutkoh river at the western end of the Parabek plain. 23 houses, population 93. 8 acres under cultivation; 33 head of cattle, 100 goats and sheep. Fuel scarce, podder and supplies obtainable in small quantities. No fruit trees grow in the Lutkoh valley above this village.

BIRZOZ—

Cultivation on right bank of the Yarkhun river belonging to the people of Mirgram.

BITERI PARI—

A very difficult defile on the Mastuj-Chitral road *via* Kogohzi. It consists of two difficult *paris* on the left bank of the river; each is about 250 yards long. The hills rise precipitous over each bank of the river, and are only about 60 yards apart. Tori Biteri *pari* is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles after leaving Kari. Muli Biteri *pari* is about 800 yards lower down. Both these *paris* are such that a boy could break them down in a very short time.

At the descent from the Tori Biteri *pari* the road in summer is apt to be flooded.

It was in this defile that the Chitralis hoped to annihilate the small British force in the Chitral Fort in March 1895. The offer of a safe conduct to Gilgit was made if they would submit. A scheme had been made to entrap them in the Biteri *pari* defile, the cliff road of which had been broken down. Men on the high cliffs above were to have been ready to throw rocks down on them and others would have been ready on the right bank to shoot down any who might have escaped the rocks or from the river, which is a torrent.

The two *paris* can be turned by the following route, known as the Biteri-o-terik-o-pon.

Near the upper (or Kari end) of the upper *pari*, start up hill, ascending 15 minutes—about 300 feet, then nearly level for two hundred paces and again ascend about 250 paces—about 100 feet. Then proceed fairly level with short ups and downs for several hundred yards, rough going. During this fairly level bit a track runs down very abruptly to about midway between the upper and lower Biteri *pari*; it is known as the Drij-o Gol-pon. Then at a small spring (Terik-o-uts) of good water, said to be perennial, at foot of a rock, there commences an ascent of 350 paces stiff and rough. Then the path is level for a few yards and descends gradually, striking the steep hillside which is above the right bank of the Nirdit-o-Gol. Descend this for 1,000 paces to the place where the Nirdit-o-Gol falls into the Mastuj river, west of the Muli Biteri *pari*.

BOBAKA—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Golen stream belonging to the people of Golen.

BOGOSHT—(38 M U D 26)—

A hamlet on both banks of the Bogosht Gol in the Lutkoh Valley. Population 90. 50 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 200 goats and sheep. Fuel, Fodder and supplies obtainable. The inhabitants are Kafir refugees from Lutdeh.

BOGOSHT GOL.—(38 M U D)—

A valley draining from the South-West to the Lutkoh river above Drushp. It is above 10 miles in length, the lower half being well-populated and cultivation being almost continuous.

At the head of the valley is the Shui Pass leading to Shui in the Baahgal Valley. There are also difficult routes leading to the Chitral Gol, and the Ustoi Gol in the Rumbur valley.

BÓHR TULI—(38 M U E 98)—

(Includes Krinj Rondur and Bilphuk on right bank of Lutkoh river). A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh river at the mouth of the Partsan Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 22 houses, population 60. 40 acres under cultivation; 15 head of cattle, 220 sheep and goats. Fuel plentiful, fodder obtainable, supplies scarce.

BOHRT—Elev. 12,630'.

A spot on the Khot pass route between the Yarkhun and Torikho valleys. It is used as a camping-ground in crossing the pass. It is situated on the hill slopes on the right bank of Yarkhun river, some 4,000 feet above the village of Istach. There is only space for 2 or 3 tents; water, very muddy, is some distance off, and the stream probably runs dry in summer. No firewood is obtainable, nor supplies. Grass is plentiful. In summer a better spot for a camp would be at Otz (13,370 feet) some 3 miles beyond in the direction of Khot. Here there is a perennial spring; and grass is obtainable, but no firewood. Space too is just as cramped as at Bohrt.

BOLOR—

An ancient name for part of the region now comprised under the designation "Dardistan." Raverty defines Bolor, Bilaur, or Bilauristan as the country bounded north by the Hindu Kush from the Dorah pass to the 74th meridian, which would

BOLOR—contd.

include the whole of Chitral and Yasin, but then again he places the eastern limit at the watershed between Kanjut 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 Hindu Raj. Thus, if we accept Raverty's views, Bolor is identical with the region comprising the present political divisions of Chitral, Gilgit, Hunza and Nagar. Biddulph, however, identifies it with Skardu. Yule, who is probably the best authority, after quoting from the *Tarikh Rashidi*, says: "The region which he (the writer) so defines must have embraced Sarikul and all the wild country south of Yarkand, Baltistan, Gilgit, Yasin, Chitral, and perhaps Kafiristan. Marco Polo evidently includes the Pamirs."

BORGHOZI—(38 M U F 67)—A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitral river opposite Koghozi. Lambardar lives in Koghozi. 12 houses, population 50 with 7 fighting men and 4 coolies. 20 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle and 110 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for 1 company.

BORMUTAL—

Bashgali name for Brumbutul, the Lutdeh Kafir settlement near the junction of the Zinor stream with the Bumboret river.

Number of families 50

BOSTUN GOL—

A small valley joining the Lutkoh on the right bank, opposite the village Mogh.

BRAMBALU GOL—BRAMBALU PASS—Elev. 10,800'—(38 M U R 50)—

The valley lies on the route from Urtsun to the Pattigul a tributary of the Bashgul in Kafiristan. The route from Urtsun lies up the Brambalu stream, and for the first 4 miles is easy going, passable for laden animals of the country and with little work could be made so for Government mules.

BRAMBALU GOL—BRAMBALU PASS—Elev. 10,800'—(38 M U R 50)—conid.

At 4 miles the Autchu Gol comes in on the left bank, and the path now goes through a small gorge which necessitates the fording of the stream which is not possible in spring and early summer, or using a rocky track, impassable for animals. For the next 5 miles the path follows the stream, crossing it several times. 9 miles above Urtsun, the path crosses from the left to the right bank and ascend by a very steep track quite impossible for any form of animal transport and difficult for laden coolies, and after a steep climb of about 2,000 feet comes out on to an open plain. The height here is 10,200 feet, and distance from Urtsun $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Two companies could camp here but there is little water except from November to May.

From this point to the paths is an easy though somewhat steep climb, the rise being 600 feet in $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The top of the pass is a ridge forming almost a knife edge. The descent into the Pattigul Valley is much easier than the ascent on the Chitral side. The country is more open and there are several level places with Gujar huts. •

BREP—(42 D F K 8851)—

(Includes Diwan Gol). A village on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives here. 60 houses, population 250 with 56 fighting men and 4 coolies. 120 acres under cultivation: 120 head of cattle, 200 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable with notice. Camping ground for one Battalion. South of Brep are the ruins of an old fort on a mound. There is a Mehtary bungalow and polo ground here.

BROZ—Elev. 4,800'.

The collective name given to the hamlets, Sin Kulun, Kol, Gumbaz, Gol Deh, Domun and Bir Bolak, 8 miles below Chitral on the left bank of the Chitral river. 270 houses, population 920. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies plentiful. The people of the village are called Brazik.

BRUK—Elev. 9,500'.

A village on the right bank of the Laspur river, above Raman (in the Laspur district).

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	32
Population	.	.	.	.	.	120

BRUMBUTUL—(38 M U K 8,506)—

A village on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. 50 houses, population 250 with 40 fighting men. 300 head of cattle, 600 goats and sheep. Fuel plentiful, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion. Inhabited by Kalash Kafirs.

BULASHI—(42 D F D 09)—

A hamlet on the left bank of Turikho river above Murich.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	3
Population	.	.	.	.	.	12

BUMBORET VALLEY—

From its junction with the Rumbur, for about 2 miles up, it is a narrow ravine, steep rocky sides; the bottom of the valley is about 30 yards broad, covered with willows, holly bushes and boulders.

On approaching to about 1 mile of Bumboret it widens out to about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile at Anish and Burun, it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at Karakal, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad at Brumbutul. From the latter place it is from 200 to 400 yards broad till the junction of the Majam and Shawal streams. Beyond the latter point it is narrow with steep, rocky and grassy slopes.

Cultivation from lower Bumboret to Karakal, amidst a mass of walnut trees. Cultivation round Gobilik and Brumbutul. Beyond the latter place the bottom of the valley is covered with boulders and willows: and 3 deodar forests, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, are met with between Brumbutul and Ustui.

The stream at its junction with the Rumbur is about 12 feet broad and the average depth is about 18 inches. It is fordable nearly everywhere.

The valley ends in a narrow cul-de-sac.

The road from the junction of the Rumbur and Bumboret streams is bad but not difficult. One mile below Bumboret one path leads alongside of hill, the other along stream; the latter is the better. From Bumboret there are 2 paths, one along a water channel as far as Kandsak, the other below through cultivation; the latter is the better. The path is good as far as the foot of the passes (*q. r.*), but very trying, as it leads over rocks and boulders, and it would be difficult for pack animals.

BUMBORET VALLEY—contd.

Camping grounds.—For a large force (brigade) anywhere between Bumboret and Brumbutul in the dry fields. Also in the deodar forests between Brumbutul and Ustui. For 1 battalion at the last Gujar hut in the Shawal valley.

Tributary streams.—The Majam, at junction with Shawal about 4 feet broad and a few inches deep.

BUNI—Elev. 6,860'(42 D F P 66)—

A large village on the left bank of the Mastuj river. The lambardar, Subedar Abdul Alim lives here also Behram Lall, a member of the Council. 180 houses, population 600, with 118 fighting men and 10 coolies. 600 acres under cultivation; 200 head of cattle and 320 goats and sheep. Fuel scarce. Fodder plentiful and supplies obtainable. There is a Mehtari bungalow and a polo ground here. In the winter, a bridge exists to the right bank. The people are all Maulais. There is a hot spring up the Buni Gol. Here a party of 14th Sikhs took refuge after the disaster in the Koragh defile, from 10th to 17th March 1895. Camping ground for one Brigade.

BUP—(42 D F J 59)—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the left bank of the Khot stream.

BURBUNU—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river about a mile above the hot springs (not marked on map). 15 houses, population 57. 15 acres under cultivation; 37 head of cattle, 40 sheep and goats. Fodder and supplies obtainable, fuel very scarce.

BURIOGH—

A small hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river between Shoghot and Sin.

BURUN—(38 M U L 11)—

(Includes Batrik). A village on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. 26 houses, population 140. 80 head of cattle, 400 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder plentiful, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Brigade. Inhabited by Kalash Kafirs.

BURULANDEH—

A hamlet in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river.

BURUSHASKI—

See Warshikwar.

BUZUND—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Khot stream at its junction with the Turikho river above Shagram.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	38

Opposite the village the Khot stream is spanned by a good wooden bridge. The stream is unfordable in summer for about 2 months.

CHAKARKOTCH—Elev. 10,700'.

A large piece of cultivable land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the mouth of the Kankhun valley. As there is plenty of forage and firewood here, the place is generally used as a stage on the road to and from Wakhan. There is no doubt the place was once inhabited. The Wakhis come here every year in the summer to cut wood, the timber being larger than in the Wakhan valley. They transport the wood back to their homes in Wakhan, on ponies, by the Kankhun pass. They are now made to pay for the wood.

The Yarkhun river is said to be always fordable opposite Chakar Kotch, though the water reaches well up to the flaps of the saddle when riding ponies of the country. *Vide* also "Garm Chashma."

CHAMARBOHRT-O-GOL—

A stream rising in the Chimirsan Hill and draining northerly to Manur.

It meets the Gulp-o-gol at Putrik (10,000'). The combined streams are known as the Manur-o-Gol.

Up the Chamarbort-o-gol is a road, fit only in the upper parts for footmen, leading to Kalashgum (the upper parts of the Birir valley).

CHAPALLI—(42 D F R 49)—

(Includes Hondur Kargin and Zamindai). A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Chinar. Mohamed Akbar Khan Lal, a member of Council, lives here. 25 houses, population 70. 200 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 300 goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, Supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion.

CHARUN—(42 D U P 03)—

A village on the left bank of the Mastuj river. The lambardar lives here. 30 houses, population 90 with 29 fighting men. 40 acres under cultivation; 50 head of cattle and 130 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder plentiful. Camping ground for 1 battalion.

In a house in this village there is a rough drawing of a temple traced on a rock with a Sanskrit inscription similar to the drawing opposite Barenis.

CHARVELU—

Designation of a Chitrali official. In some parts of the country, notably in Torikho and Lutkuh, the designation is applied to the principal headman of the whole district. In Drosh the headman of the district is styled Hakim, and in Mulkiho he is styled Ataliq. Generally speaking the headmen of villages throughout the country are styled Charvelu. The Charvelu is permitted to excuse a certain number of people from Kar Begar, in return for which he receives from the favoured persons gifts termed Ishpen (*q. v.*). He also gets a certain proportion of the revenue of the village.

CHATTIBOI—

It is difficult to say to what exactly this name applies. The Mullah, Muhammad Amin and Muhammad 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 two miles it enters obliquely another great glacier which comes down from its left. Through this it tunnels its way to the Yarkhun

CHATTIBOI—*contd.*

river. This second glacier is also called Chattiboi. To the right of the stream between it and the Yarkhun 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 Chattiboi. Chattiboi is usually considered the Chitral boundary in this direction.—(*Barrow*).

The name Chattiboi in Chitral is applied to all glaciers, which protruding from lateral valleys, and stretching completely across the main valley, block the flow of the stream and so form a lake.

There are two large glaciers in Chitral territory which bear this name. One west of the Darkot glacier, has been described by Barrow. The other lies some few miles west of Suktarabad in the Upper Karumbar valley. This latter glacier is the cause of almost annual floods in the Ishkuman and Gilgit valleys. Biddulph mentions two of unusual force which occurred in 1844 and 1865, and with these the floods of 1893, which swept away two bridges at Gilgit, and did much damage besides, may be allowed to rank. The Karumbar route from Gakuch to Sarhad-i-Wakhan crosses this glacier, which, issuing from a very steep and narrow ravine, spreads out to a breadth of 1,000 yards when it reaches the Karumbar valley. Laden animals could be brought across, though with some difficulty. This glacier must not be confused with the Karumbar glacier just above Imit, which apparently seldom entirely reaches across the main valley, and never forms a lake of any great size.

This term means (*Chatt*, a lake, *boi* forming) "the formation of a lake," and may apply to any place blocked up by a glacier and forming a lake.

The guides employed on 28th October 1896 informed us that the only real name for the big glacier opposite Vedinkot is Vedinkot-o-Shah Yoz, "The Vedinkot Glacier," and that the term "Chattiboi" only applied to the eastern bit of it, which blocked up a stream and began to form a lake. The stream appears, however, to have burst through, and at present there is no Chattiboi or lake formation in existence.

It appears to me that this glacier should be called the Vedinkot Glacier.

CHATTIBOI—*concl'd.*

The word Chattiboi would not be understood by natives as applying to any glacier in particular unless prefaced by some description localising it.

There are many places to which the term Chattiboi is temporarily given.—(*Davidson.*)

I agree with Colonel Davidson. *Chatt* means 'lake' and *boi* means "will be." The word for glacier is *Shay*. z—(*Gurdon.*)

CHHARBU—

The name given to the assistants of the headman of a village. They vary in number according to the size of the village. Also see *Baramush*.

CHHIRMUZH—

Chhirmuzh means one in whose milk some one else has become a sharer. This means that a man who permits his wife to nurse another person's children by doing so allows the parents of the children to become sharers in his milk.

There are two kinds of Chhirmuzhes in Chitral. The first kind is an ordinary mehtari ryot, who is a free man and who undertakes to nurse an Adamzada's son in return for some favour such as pecuniary advantage, or loan of a plot or plots of land for cultivation, or help on occasions when he incurs the displeasure of the Mehtar or other authorities, etc.

The second kind is a Khanazad or slave of an Adamzada who undertakes to nurse his master's children. Many men of the former class after they had undertaken to nurse an Adamzada's children had their status converted into that of the latter class owing to the influence with the Mehtar of the Adamzada whose children they had nursed. See also Barrow's note on foster relationship below. Barrow's account is correct, but the remarks in the concluding paragraph require qualification. The custom of passing an infant round to be suckled by several women is practised by the Adamzadas to a greater extent than by the Hashmatdyak clans. When an Adamzada fosters a son of the Mehtar there is always great competition among all the people irrespective of clan or class to share the honour. It is thus that

CHHIRMUZH—*contd.*

the factions supporting the various sons of the ruling chief are built up. It is not an exaggeration to say that as many as 50 women sometimes assist in suckling a legitimate son of the Mehtar.

The custom of foster relationship is maintained among all the ruling families, and its ties seem more stringent than those of blood kinship. On the occasion of a son or daughter being born, the child is assigned to a foster-mother, in whose house it is brought up, so that frequently the father does not see his children till they are six or seven years old, and the whole family of the nurse place themselves at the disposal of their foster-child, with whom, for the rest of their lives, their fortunes are unalterably bound up. Whatever are a man's misfortune or crimes in after-life, his good and bad fortunes are equally shared. Should exile be his lot, his foster kindred accompany him. On the other hand, if he rises to influence, his foster-father is generally his most confidential adviser, and his foster-brothers are employed on the most important missions.

The custom of cementing friendship by the milk connection seems a favourite one. Should a woman dream that she has adopted any person as a son, or should any man dream that he has been adopted by a certain woman, the connection is carried out in the same way as the forced adoption before mentioned, and no body would think of refusing to recognise it. The practice is now falling somewhat into disuse, but it was extremely common not many years ago. Milk from a woman's breast is estimated a sovereign remedy for cataract and other eye diseases. A resort to it also establishes the milk-tie for ever afterwards.

The foster relationship is regarded as so close that marriage between foster relations would be looked upon as incestuous, and, in spite of the precepts of the Kuran, it will be impossible for a man to marry the widow of his foster-son.

The formation of these ties is practised in a peculiar way among the Ashimadek clans of Chitral. It is customary for every infant to be suckled in turn by every nursing mother of the clan; consequently there is a constant interchange of infants going on among the mothers, for the purpose of strengthening tribal unity.

CHHITGAH—

A hamlet in the head of the Rumbur valley on the right bank of the Rimbur stream.

7 families of Lutdeh Kafirs live here.

CHHOGHAN-DEH—(i.e., thieves' village).

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

CHIKIDAM—(38 M U S 84)—

A hamlet in Drosh, below Kaldam on the left bank of the Chitral river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	9
Population	.	.	.	.	.	35

Vide Drosh village.

CHIMIRSAN—

A grazing ground at the head of the Rumbur valley above the village of Kolak, would make an excellent sanitarium. There is level ground on which a battalion could camp and water and firewood is plentiful. A route leads from here to Gokhshal in the Chitral Gol. It is practicable for unladen ponies.

CHINAR—

A village on the left bank of the Yarkhun river immediately above Mastuj fort (not marked on map 42 D). Lambardar lives here. 40 houses, population 150. 40 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle and 130 goats and sheep. Supplies and fuel scarce, fodder obtainable with notice. Camping ground for one battalion.

CHINAR—Elev. 5,800'.—(38 M U T 24).

A hamlet in the Puret Gol, a tributary of the Shishi Kuh river. There are a few Gujar huts, a little cultivation and one mill. There is no space to pitch a camp and no supplies. It is the highest cultivation in the Puret Gol.

CHITRAL—Elev. 4,980'.—(38 M U E 71).

The collective name given to villages on both banks of the Chitral river, 25½ miles up stream from Drosh. The prin-

CHITRAL—*contd.*

cipal villages are Danin, Grastak, Dawashish, Jughur, Baburabad, Makamak, Uchust, Kharkashan Deh and Bazar, and the total population is about 3,000.

The British Fort here, which was erected in 1895, is on the right bank, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Mehtar's Fort—the residence of His Highness The Mehtar. The Assistant Political Agent lives here and it is also the Headquarters of the Chitral Scouts.

There is a Govt. Post and Telegraph Office near the British Fort.

CHITRAL DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

CHITRABAT—Elev. 10,400'.—(38 M V E 47)—

A grazing-ground, with one or two Gujar huts at the head of the Arnawai valley in Chitral, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the Zakhanu pass. There is plenty of room for a large camp, and firewood and fodder are plentiful.

From Chitratbat paths diverge in all directions. Two lead down the Arnawai valley, one following the riverbed to Ramram and Arnawai; the other an upper path leading over the spurs to Kamisei, and thence to Lambabat on the Chitral river. Another track leads a little west of north into the Dammer Gol, another nearly north to the Gundur Gol, joining the Dir-Chitral road at Chigheri, the changing station at the north foot of the Laorai pass, just above Ziarat. This point can also be reached from Chitratbat by a track crossing the range a little to the east. Again north-east from Chitratbat, a track leads to Gujar, and another further east drops down to Kulandai. Lastly an easy path crosses the Zakhanni pass and leads to Panakot and Dir.

CHITTIGAR—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Yarkhun river belonging to people of Shost, from which it is distant some 5 miles.

CHIWIL—(37 P Z X 30)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh just above Drushp. 4 houses, population 29. 4 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle and 40 goats and sheep. Fuel scarce, fodder and supplies obtainable in small quantities.

CHOKULWARTH—(42 D F R 02)—

A "Darband" in the Laspur valley, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up stream from Mastuj.

This was the scene of an action on the 9th April 1895, when Colonel Kelly's force from Gilgit routed a Chitrali force which had taken up a position to block the road to Mastuj.

The word is derived from "Chokal," meaning "falling stone," and "warth," meaning "place" in Sanskrit.

The position taken up by the Chitralis is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile up-stream from the small hamlet of Onshit. A ravine, known as the Sonogarh-o-Gol, comes down to the enemy's position from the high hills on the left bank of the Laspur river.

Up this stream a large number of Chitralis made their escape, after the fight, to Sonoghar.

CHOMORKHON— (38 M U L 68)—

A village below Chitral on the left bank of the Chitral river between Jughur and Broz.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	45
Population	.	.	.	.	.	200

CHOMORKHON GOL—

There are two nalas of this name, the large and small Chomorkhon Gols which rise on the southern slopes of a rocky and precipitous range on the left bank of the Jughur Gol. The large nala is some 6 miles in length and the smaller 4 miles. They do not meet in their course, but end in the Chitral river bed about 1 mile apart.

CHUINJ—(42 D F R 27)—

A village on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambar-dar lives in Chinar. 50 houses, population 140. 80 acres under cultivation; 100 head of cattle and 180 sheep and goats. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable with notice. Camping ground for one battalion. Hakim of Yarkhun lives here.

CHUKUR SHAI—

A hamlet near the mouth of the Bumboret valley on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. Only one family of Kalashes lives here.

Vide Bumboret valley.

CHUMARKHAN PASS—Elev. 13,500'.—(42 D F R 84)—

Route from Mastuj to Ghizar, 32 miles, 3 marches.

By this pass a route leads from the Yarkhun Valley some $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Mastuj to Ghizar in the Gilgit Agency.

The only advantage of this route is that it is considerably shorter than the route from Mastuj to Ghizar by the Shandur pass, which is 44 miles.

It is open to men on foot from about May until the first heavy snow-fall in the autumn. Laden animals of the country can use this route in the summer in its present state, and with a little labour the road could be made practicable throughout for laden transport.

The Shandur pass route, however, is much easier and preferable to the Chumarkhan route.

The Chumarkhan Pass itself is an easy one, but the ascent on the Mastuj side is steep.

From Mastuj, the route keeps up the left bank of the Yarkhun river for some $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is quite easy, partly over cultivated ground and partly stony waste, several small villages being passed *en route*. A foot bridge then crosses over the Chumarkhan stream, which is always fordable for ponies. At 11 miles up the Chumarkhan valley, the ruined hamlet of Chumarkhan is reached, situated on a grassy plateau. From here a path leads east direct to Chashi in the Ghizar valley; this path is only open to men on foot.

From Chumarkhan the route becomes steeper, the slopes being covered with earth and scanty herbage. At 17 miles from Mastuj the kotal is reached. From the kotal it is a gradual descent of some 7 miles, along the left bank of the Chumarkhan stream, to Barsat in the Ghizar valley. From Barsat turning to the left it is about 8 miles to Ghizar and turning to the right it is about 3 miles to Langar, the camping ground at the foot of the Shandur pass.

CHUMARKHAN STREAM—

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

The stream which flows from the Chumarkhan Kotal down to the Yarkhun river is also known by this name,—*vide* "Chumarkhan pass."

CHUMUMK—(38 M U F 89)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river above Koghozi. The Lambardar lives in Maroi. 10 houses, population 30 with 4 fighting men and 3 coolies. 20 acres cultivated; 20 head of cattle and 100 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for 1 company.

DABARI GOL—

A tributary of the Beori valley, which drains to the left bank of the Chitral river just above Galatak. The valley is narrow and tortuous. A bad foot-path leads up it, and at its head are the Dabari pass, giving access to the Dok valley, and the Manaikan pass leading to Mirga.

Neither of these routes is practicable to ponies, though both are used by cattle.

The Dabari Gol joins the Beori Gol at the upper village of Beori.

DABARI PASS—(38 M U Z 24)—

Vide "Dabari Gol."

DAGHAR—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream (included in Mushendrun).

DAGHIRI—(37 P Z W 14)—

A village on the right bank of the stream from the Dorah Pass. 10 houses, population 84. 9 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 400 goats and sheep. Firewood very scarce, Fodder and supplies obtainable in small quantities. The inhabitants are Sheikhs. There is excellent grazing in the late summer.

DAM—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Ziarat.

Number of houses	7
Population	25

DAMAN—

Vide "Dammer."

DAMER, OR GID (Pathan name) OR GAD—

Vide Dammer.

DAMMER GOL AND KANITHAN PASS (38 M V E 18)—

A valley running from the high ground south of the Lowari pass to the Chitral river, which it joins at Dammer Nissar.

There is one village in the valley, Dammer, about 3 miles up the valley from Dammer Nissar, but the name is also applied to the numerous hamlets which reach up the valley a further 4 miles.

Cultivation exists in the vicinity of all these hamlets, but the chief occupation of inhabitants is grazing their herds of goats, of which they have a large number.

A path leads up the valley from Dammer Nissar to the Kanithan pass and there are tracks, passable to men on foot only, over the hills to Ashret and Ziarat in the Ashret Gol; and to Chitrat in the Arandu Gol.

The path from Dammer Nissar crosses a rocky hillside immediately on leaving the hamlet and here is quite impassable for animal transport, but a path could be made up the nullah bed in autumn and winter, when the stream is low. After the 1st mile the path becomes much better and is passable for animals.

At 2 miles the path crosses the stream by a bridge formed of a fallen tree, to the N. Bank.

At 2½ miles the outskirts of the main village are reached and at 3 miles the path turns left and ascends the hillside about 100 feet by a series of steep Zigzags and follows the hillside for about 2 miles when it descends again to the bed of the stream.

At 5½ miles the stream divides, one branch going W., towards the Lowari Pass, up which a very difficult track leads over the hills to Ziarat, and the other S. up the bed of the stream to the Kanithan pass. The main path follows this branch.

At 7½ miles a very difficult Goat track goes W. (over a Gol about 11,000 feet) to Chitrat, up a side nala.

Where the stream joins the main stream the valley widens out and at about 8 miles there is room to camp two companies with transport.

DAMER GOL AND KANITHAN PASS—contd.

The path continues for about 1 mile over easy ground to the foot of the path, the final ascent, though steep is passable when free of snow.

The pass is 8,500 feet high and leads to Kamtesei in the Arandu Gol which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

The local inhabitants say the pass is used by ponies when clear of snow.

DAMMER NISSAR—Elev. 4,800'—(38 M U Y 03)—

A hamlet at the junction of the Dammer Gol and Chitral river on the left bank of the Chitral river. The inhabitants are refugees from Kamdesh in the Bashgal valley. 6 houses, population 26. Fuel plentiful, fodder available, supplies from Dammer distant two miles up Dammer Gol.

There is a camping ground for one Brigade about 150' above the river on the left bank of the Dammer Gol. About one mile below the village is a cantilever bridge, which is in its present condition unfit for laden mules.

DANIN—(38 M U E 72)—

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river immediately opposite the Mehtar's fort at Chitral. Lambardar lives in Chitral. 80 houses; population 300 with 70 fighting men and 12 coolies. Area under cultivation 250 acres; 80 head of cattle, 240 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies plentiful. Camping ground for one brigade also emergency landing ground. 600 yards \times 250 yds.

DAP—

A hamlet in Drosh, below Plevian Deh, on the left bank of the Chitral river.

Number of houses	10
Population	48

The inhabitants are Chhir Muzhes of Sher Azam, the late Hakim of Drosh.

DARASHOT—(38 M U X 61)—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Chitral river, 7 miles above Arandu, belonging to Yar Malik of Dammer Nissar. There are a few houses but no permanent inhabitants.

DARBAND OR DOM DOM—(37 P Z W 16)—

A defile separating the parapet plain from the Gabar valley, in the Lutkoh. There is an old line of Chitrali fortification across the river bed.

DARBAND-I-ARKARI—(37 P Z S 24)—

A line of walls and towers closing the Arkari valley, about 1 mile above Robot. The walls are on both banks, running up from the bank of the river to the foot of shale slopes, above which are inaccessible cliffs.

The whole length of the line does not exceed 150 yards. On the left bank the *sangars* command the road for about 100 yards only, while those on the right bank overlook it for some 300 yards. The field of fire is therefore very limited, but the position is one that commends itself to Chitralis. On either bank there are positions from which men roll down stones, which would sweep the approaches.

Above 300 feet above the tower on the right bank there is a shoulder of a hill, where a position for two guns might be found. A path would have to be constructed to it, and the site levelled. The river is fordable from September to June, but always with difficulty on account of boulders and the strength of the current. A bridge to connect the two banks is therefore necessary.

There is another position called Warzo Darband, situated some distance above Owir, which does not, however, defend the Agram pass *debouchure*.

Better than either of these positions for Indian troops to hold, is a spur that closes the Arkari valley, just south of Owir on the left bank. This might be made the basis of a good position.

The above-mentioned Darband-i Arkari can be avoided by a force approaching from the Owir direction down the Arkari valley, by turning up the Sha Bichan Gol, about a mile above the Darband on the right bank of the river; and thus entering the main Arkari valley lower down near the village of Arkari itself. Chitralis themselves say the Darband is useless if the Sha Bichan Gol path is known. The Darband used, in former days, to be successfully held against raiding Badakhshis.

It is however untenable against a well-armed force advancing down the Arkari valley, as the command is with the enemy on the right bank of the river.

DARBAND-I-SANGLICH—Elev. 10,800'—

A defile in the upper Turikho valley, which the road from the Ochili and Shahjinali passes to Rich in Turilkho has to traverse. The position is a simple one. The left bank of the river is inaccessible, the river itself is here an unfordable torrent, and on the right bank steep broken and boulder-strewn slopes are interposed between absolutely precipitous crags and the river. Along these runs the path which is here narrow and difficult, and impracticable for laden animals. A few men placed at the top of the slopes could roll down stones and close the route. The disadvantages of the position are that there is no field of fire, the ground is terribly cramped, and the enemy has the command. There are no defensive works, as none are considered necessary.

The position is well-suited for native levies bent merely on harassing an enemy. As a position for British Indian troops it is valueless. The post for rolling down stones could be made untenable by rifle fire from a point on the assailant's side which commands it. The *darband* is, moreover, capable of being turned tactically by a track which lies over the hills to the south, and enters the Torikho valley some 3 or 4 miles below the *darband*. By this route, ponies can be taken.

DARBAND-I-YARKHUN—Elev. 9,100'.—(32 D F F 38)—

A fortified position in the Yarkhun valley, which closes the route from Baroghil to Mastuj. It is situated a mile and-a-half above the junction of the Gazin river. It consists of a line of towers and *sangars* carried across the valley and completely closing it, the flanks being covered by precipitous cliffs which are utterly inaccessible. There are three 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 Chitralis utterly routed Muhammad Shah's force from Badakshan.

This *darband* can be turned tactically by a path which leaves the main valley some 2 miles above the position and rejoins it at Jhopu by the Gazan Gol. This path is, however, extremely difficult, known only to native *shikaris*, and it could be held by a very few men against any odds.

The *darband* is turned strategically by the Shah Jinali pass, the Yarkhun valley being rejoined by the Bang-Gol

DARBAND-I-YARKHUN—*contd.*

pass (very difficult) or by the Khut pass (practicable for laden animals); or it may be passed by altogether, by crossing the Shah Jinali pass into Turikho, and keeping down that valley to Drasan, which is on the main route to Chitral.

There is an excellent spring and stream of water issuing from the hill on the left bank of the Yarkhun river.

The intrenchments existing show that the Badakhshan and Chitral forces encamped within 350 yards of each other on the occasion of the "Battle of Yarkhun."

The hills from which the Chitralis hurled down rocks are on the east side.

The old Chitralis towers are now all more or less tumbling down.

Just north of the Darband is a sandy open space, "Darband-o-lasht," on which the Badakhshani force bivouacked facing the Chitralis. This joins on to the Yomthurt, an open grassy space on which a regiment or small brigade might encamp: firewood very scarce.

A little south of the Chitrali line of *sangars* on some higher spurs east and west of the river are some defences.

It is said there is a path from Paur, a village on right bank of Yarkhun, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Darband, difficult but practicable for footmen by which the Koksun river (and by this route Shost) could be reached. If so it turns the Darband from the west.

DARGHERAN DEH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the left bank of the Khot stream.

DARIGRAM—(38 M U L 52)—

A hamlet below Ayun on the right bank of the Chitral river.

DARIMIL—(38 M U K 91)—

A Sheikh village at the head of the Bumboret valley on the left bank of the Bumboret stream called Daimeli by Bashgalis.

DARKHANAN DEH—(38 M U L 63)—

A village in Ayun on the left bank of the Ayun stream.

DARKOT PASS—(42 H L W 43)—Elev. 15,380'.

Yasin to the crest of the Darkot Pass, 32½ miles, 2½ marches.

From Yasin as far as the crest of the Darkot Pass there is only one route, the routes to Wakhan mentioned below diverging on the Yarkhun or west side of the kotal.

It is used as a trade route in the summer between Yasin and Wakhan, yaks, ponies, donkeys, etc., being taken by it. It is impracticable for Indian transport mules.

From Yasin to the camping ground at Rowat it is some 27½ miles or 2 marches, the route being fit for laden animals. From Rowat it is about 5½ miles to the crest of the Darkot Pass, the path at first is fair though steep, but as one ascends it gets worse and worse, and although laden animals of the country do use it, it can scarcely be called a mule track.

From near the crest of the pass on the west or Yarkhun side two routes diverge, one to the north-east to Showar Shur at the head of the Yarkhun valley, thence by the Shawitakh Pass to Sarhad-i-Wakhan; the other to the north-west to the Dasht-i-Baroghil, thence by the Baroghil pass to Sarhad-i-Wakhan. Both these routes are, in their present state, impracticable for Indian transport mules.

(1) The Darkot-Showar Shur-Shawitakh pass route.

From the crest of the Darkot pass to Sarhad-i-Wakhan, 24¾ miles, 2½ marches.

From Yasin to Sarhad-i-Wakhan by the Shawitakh pass, 57½ miles, 5 marches.

It would appear that this, the north-east route from the crest of the Darkot pass, is far easier than that to the north-west by the Dasht-i-Baroghil. It is only 2 miles longer and is now always used by traders between Yasin and Wakhan.

This route was the one taken by the Pamir Boundary Commission in 1896, both coming from and going back to Gilgit.

Leaving the crest of the Darkot pass the route diverges across the snow field north-east-by-east with a gradual descent, the track being usually well-trodden down and easy. At some 9 miles the Yarkhun river is forded to the right bank to the grassy *maidan* of Showar Shur.

From Showar Shur the routes keep down the Yarkhun valley for 4 miles to the Shawitakh *Ailak*, when it turns north-west to the Shawitakh pass by a fairly gentle and easy

DARKOT PASS—*contd.*

slope, the crest of the pass being reached at some $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Showar Shur.

From the Kotal the descent is easy for some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Zartighar, where the route joins the Baroghil Pass route. From Zartighar it is some 6 miles to Sarhad-i-Wakhan, the path being quite easy.

(2) The Darkot-Dasht-i-Baroghil Pass route.

From the crest of the Darkot pass to Sarhad-i-Wakhan, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ marches.

From Yasin to Sarhad-i-Wakhan by the Darkot and Baroghil passes, $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 4 marches.

This route is used but much less than the north-east route, due to the greater steepness and the crevasses in the glaciers.

The route then turns up the left bank of the Yarkhun river where it joins the Mastuj-Baroghil route and crosses the river by a cantilever bridge, fit for unladen animals, 1 mile south of Chilmar Robot. In the winter, if the bridge is broken, a ford may be found, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the bridge.

From just below the crest of the Darkot pass on the west or Yarkhun side the Dasht-i-Baroghil route diverges north-west.

For the first 2 or 3 miles, the route keeps down over the snow field, until the Chatiboi Glacier is reached. Lower down the glacier becomes impassable owing to fissures and crevasses, and the route then leaving the glacier keeps along an extremely rough, rocky path and is very difficult for laden animals. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the crest of the pass, the Dasht-i-Baroghil is reached.

Near the ford on the right bank is the Baroghil Ailak or Chilna Robot. From here the route turns north up the left bank of the stream from the Baroghil pass with a gentle ascent for some 3 miles, when the Baroghil pass is reached. From the crest it is an equally easy descent to Zartighar, some 4 miles, where the Shawitakh pass route joins in, and 6 miles further to Sarhad-i-Wakhan.

DASHMANAN DEH—

A hamlet in Danin on the left bank of the Chitral river.

DASTUN—

A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Torikho river.

DATAN DEH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

DAWASHISH—(38 M U E 70)—

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river opposite the Chitral new fort.

Vide Chitral.

DEH—(42 D. F. H 96)—

A village in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	70
Population	.	.	.	.	.	300

DEH—(37 P Z Z 26)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 15 houses, population 50. 30 acres under cultivation; 10 head of cattle. 55 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Company.

DERO LANGA—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Owir stream.

DERU—

A hamlet of Madak.

Vide Madak.

DESUM—

A grazing ground between Sin and Partsan.

DIR GOL—

A small valley draining into the Arkari river at the village of Ishperu Arkari. There are *gharis* in the valley. Wraz-oghari at the foot of the glacier from which the stream issues, where there is a good deal of grazing and plenty of firewood (juniper), but no cultivation owing to the great elevation

DIR GOL—*contd.*

(11,800'); Muzh-o-ghari, or middle grazing ground, and Agramghari, at both of which spots there is a little cultivation.

There is a track up in the valley practicable for laden animals as far as Wraz-o-ghari. Thence a difficult footpath leads over the Dir Gol pass (*q. v.*) to the Ojhor valley.

DIR GOL PASS—Elev. 16,400'—(37 P Z Y 89)—

A pass over the watershed separating the Ojhor and Arkari valleys. It is quite impracticable for animals, and difficult for men with loads. The actual pass is an extraordinary fissure in the razor-like splintered ridge of porphyritic granite which here forms the watershed. The final ascent on the south side lies up a steep narrow gully for 300 feet, the path, if any can be said to exist, being encumbered with huge fragments which have fallen from the overhanging crags above. The descent on the north side lies to the left of an almost perpendicular gully, over rotten rocks, for 100 feet or more; then down a steep ice-slope, where steps must be cut, for another 60 feet; and so on to a glacier, crossing a gulf in the ice by a snow bridge. In addition to the difficulties of the actual pass, the route has other disadvantages. There is no visible track, and there is a continual scramble over troublesome boulders. An unladen man, however, can cross from Ojhor to Arkari in one day, while the route through Shoghot is at least 10 miles longer. It is, however, far less arduous.

DIZG—(42 D F L 08)—

A village on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambar-dar lives in Brep. 32 houses, population 130 with 20 fighting men. 50 acres under cultivation; 64 head of cattle and 260 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion. A track leads from here to the Khut pass.

DOBARGAR¹

A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river above the Darband-i-Yarkhun.

Number of houses 5

DOBAZH—

Means in Khowar the junction of any two streams.

DOBUISHT GOL—

A small nullah draining the south side of the Joghur valley about 10 miles from its mouth. One mile from the Joghur stream the nullah separates into several branches. An extremely difficult and little used path leads up the western branch over the range into the Broz Gol.

DOK—

Cultivation in the Terich valley, on the left bank of the Terich river.

DOK PASS—Elev. 14,050'.—(43 A A A 71)—

A pass over the watershed separating the Golen Gol and Shishi Kuh valleys, of Chitral. From Madaghasht to Shamkan would be one long march. The route is difficult, but just practicable for ponies.

At about 6 miles above the valley from Madaghasht is a large Gujar encampment among pine trees on right bank of the Shishi Kuh river. Shortly after passing this the route to the pass becomes rather steep. Hill ponies can be ridden up to within 500 feet of the summit. The last 500 feet are very stiff, but hill ponies can be led without much difficulty.

The descent for about 2,000 feet towards Shamkan is steep, but by a path free from large stones over grassy slopes. At 700 feet from the summit is a lake sometimes known as Chatto Dok. At 2,000' is a large Gujar encampment. Shortly after passing this, the road onwards for the greater part of the way to Shamkan (about 6 to 8 miles) is very much encumbered with boulders. Led ponies of the country travel with difficulty and laden donkeys, mules and ponies are occasionally taken carrying light loads.

For laden animals the Lohigal (*q. v.*) route is far preferable, though longer.

DOK SHAL—

A hamlet and grazing ground between Sin and Partsan resorted to by the people of Sin in summer.

DOK SHOWAHRTH—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river.

DOMS—

A Dard caste who correspond to the low-castes of India and Kashmir. They are musicians, blacksmiths, and leather-workers, and are found throughout the Dard countries. They appear to be most numerous in Yasin, Nagar, and Chilas, in which latter place they form a sixth of the population. A number of Doms are always in attendance on *Mehtars*, *Ras*, and other Dard chiefs on order to play at dances, at the national game of *ghal*, or polo, and to welcome visitors of note.

DOMON—(38 M U L 75)—

A village in Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river on the upper plateau on the left bank of Broz Gol.

Vide Broz.

DONDULIK—

A hamlet on the right bank of Ojhor Gol.

DORAH PASS—(37 P Z V 5269)—

See part I, Chapter II, Section I (Table 1st) and Section III.

From Chitral itself the route to the Dorah pass keeps up the right bank of the Chitral river for some 3 miles, to the junction of the Lutkuh and Chitral rivers. The Lutkuh valley here branches off to the west. The route to the Dorah keeps up the Lutkuh valley and as far as Parabek (some 29 miles from Chitral) it is difficult even for laden animals of the country owing to the numerous "paris" that have to be crossed.

West of Parabek there are no difficulties to speak of for laden animals of the country; what difficulties there are might easily be remedied with a little labour as it is only for want of bridging, scarping, widening and smoothing that the road is a bad one.

Some 38 miles from Chitral the Gobor or Afsik Gol branches off to the north at the Kafir settlement of Gobor-o-Bakh on the left bank of the Lutkuh river. Up the Afsik Gol lies the route to the Mach pass (*q. v.*). It strategically turns the Dorah. At Gobor-o-Bakh the Lutkuh river is forded

DORAH PASS—*contd.*

to the right bank. The river-bed is broad and the ford easy even in summer. Just below Shah Salim some 3 miles from Gobor-o-Bakh, the Lutkuh river is again crossed to the left bank by a bridge fit for only lightly-laden animals. It could easily be strengthened, the river being very narrow. At Shah Salim is a small Kafir settlement, the Uni valley branching north to the Uni pass (*q. v.*) which also strategically turns the Dorah.

From Shah Salim the ascent to the Dorah commences. It is not very steep except here and there, and the path, though rough, is practicable for laden animals of the country. At $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shah Salim the mouths of the Artsu (*q. v.*) and Ustich (*q. v.*) nullahs, respectively, are reached; up these nullahs, footpaths lead over the intervening range to Ahmed Dewana at the head of the Bashgal valley in Kafiristan.

The next 2 miles are rough and stony, the kotal being reached some 7 miles from Shah Salim and $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $4\frac{1}{2}$ marches from Chitral.

From here to Lake Dufferin, some 5 miles, the descent is very stony and troublesome. From Lake Dufferin to Zebak in Badakhshan, some 31 miles, 3 marches, the route is practicable for laden animals of the country and could easily be made an excellent road.

About one mile below the Dorah Kotal on the Chitral side a path leads north-east to the Chifchik pass, 16,050', by which the Dorah route is connected with the Uni route. From the Dorah route the track is over undulating stony slopes for 2 miles. Beyond this ponies cannot go. There is then a scramble of half a mile, at first over boulders and then up a steep, slipping shingle slope to the crest. The descent to the Uni Gol is steeper.

The Uni route is struck about 1 mile south of the Uni pass.

DOWA TANGA—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Bumboret stream.

DRASAN—Elev. 6,850'—

A fort on the right bank of the Turikho river.

Vide Part I, Chapter II, Section III.

DRAZ GURU—(38 M U L 22)—

A hamlet near the mouth of the Bumboret valley on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. It contains 6 Kalash and 2 Muhammadan families.

DROSH—Elev. 4,300'—(38 M U S 74)—

The collective name given to a group of villages on the left bank of the Chitral river 25½ miles below Chitral. The principal villages are Chikidam, Kaldam, Kalashandam, Katardam, Langa and Poteniandeh. The population is about 1,250 and the people are called Drosanu. It is the Headquarters of the British Garrison, the troops being accommodated partly in a fort which was completed in 1900, and partly in Lower Drosh, on the left bank of the Chitral river immediately North of the old Chitrali Fort.

There are Government Post and Telegraph Offices in the Fort and in Lower Drosh, a Political Bungalow and a Civil Hospital.

DROSH DISTRICT & SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI. The population of this District is about 7,000.

DRUSHP—(37 P Z X 40)—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh river at the mouth of the Murdan Gol, up which lies a difficult route to Besti. 18 houses, population 105. 20 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 200 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies are obtainable. There is a small fort here which is useless for military purposes. Drush is the second stage on the route from Chitral to the Dorah.

DUB KILI—(38 M V J 45)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river, about 4 miles above Asmar, to which it belongs. It consists of about 40 houses, and is inhabited by Ibrahim Khel Pathans. Opposite it there is a rope bridge across the river.

DUMUK PASS—Elev. 16,670'—

A pass over the Samanshah range between Shishi Kuh and Chitral. The road from Joghur village as far as the foot of the range is practicable for laden animals, but beyond

DUMUK PASS—*contd.*

this the way leads over loose stones and boulders at a very severe gradient, up to 45°, for about 3½ miles till a glacier is reached extending for 2 miles to the pass. At this point another arm of the same glacier runs up to the Roghili pass on the same range, 2 miles north of the Dumuk pass and slightly lower than it. The glacier is full of crevasses, which can be avoided during the summer months from about 15th June to 15th September. After this the pass is practically closed as the crevasses are hidden by fresh snow, and crossing is extremely dangerous. From the pass a difficult path leads to the Dumuk Gol, the Shishi Kuh and Bao Punj village about 6 miles. The pass is quite practicable for 3 months in the year for men on foot and coolies with very light loads, but absolutely impossible for laden animals. It was not a recognized route between the Shishi Kuh and Chitral, and that very few men except Chitralis had ever crossed the pass itself. The villagers of Joghur, Dawashish, and Chomorkon are of course well acquainted with the whole length of the valley up to the foot of the range on the west side, as all their goats and cattle are driven up to graze at the head of the nullah during summer months, but they are not in the habit of crossing the range. Most of the people on the Shishi Kuh do not know the road to the pass on their side, which is very steep and difficult. All the four passes over the Shaman-shah range are unimportant in a military sense.

DURIK—(38 M U R 75)—

(Or Kaze Drosh as it is called by Kafirs).

A pass leading from the Birir valley to the Majan plateau, which is situated on the Kafirstan side of the watershed at the head of the Pitigal valley.

There is no pass called Majam leading across the watershed between the Chitral and Bashgal rivers. The pass is a very difficult one and never used except by Kafir raiding parties.

DURUM SHAH—

Vide Batan Guru hamlet.

DURU—Elev. 11,350'—(42 D F G 59)—

A camping ground on the route to the Kotgaz pass (*q. v.*) in the Rosh Gol, which is a tributary to the Terich river.

DURU—contd.

There are no houses, and no supplies, but grass and firewood are obtainable. Duru lies on the right bank of the Warsing Gol, a swift mountain torrent of no great depth at any time. Close to the camping ground is a fine grove of birch and willow trees, intersected by a copious spring of clear water.

The Kotgaz pass is quite impracticable for troops. Duru lies about 10 miles above the confluence of the Rosh Gol with the Terich river.

EWACH—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot nala in the Khot valley.

FAKIR MASKIN—

A term generally applied to all the people of the lower classes throughout the country.

FARGAM—

A hamlet in Kosht on the right bank of the Torikho river.

FATANDEH—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot stream in Khot valley.

GABAR-O-BAKH—(37 P Z W 24)—

A Kafir hamlet at the junction of the Lutkoh river and the Siruik Gol, up which lies the route to the Mach pass, and Agram-o-Gaz (C. G. K. No. 1—I). 6 houses, population 41. 8 acres under cultivation; 37 head of cattle, 300 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable in small quantities. There is good grazing.

GABARUNG—

A name given by Chitralis to the country on both banks of the Chitral river between Mirkhani and the junction of the Bashgal river. Prior to the annexation of Kafiristan by Afghanistan large numbers of Kam Kafirs used in winter to resort with their flocks to that portion of Gabarung which lies on the right bank of the river. In fact this portion of the

GABARUNG—*contd.*

country practically belonged to them, though they were nominally subject to the Mehtar. Ilex trees are plentiful and there is more feeding for goats here than is to be had in Bashgal during the winter months. The climate in winter is practically perfect.

GACHHATTUR—

A hamlet of Kushm high up the hill on the right bank of the Torikho river.

GAHIRAT—(38 M U L 5502)—

A fortified post and village on the left bank of the Chitral river. The village consists of a few houses surrounded by fields of wheat, barley, etc., while the other cultivation to the north of the post is at the river level, and consists entirely of rice. The road from Drosh to Chitral on the left bank runs along the cliffs, to the south of and immediately below the village, from which it is thus completely commanded. The Gahirat Darband, as it is called completely closes the road to Chitral.

The only means of turning this position is to ascend the Jinjoret Gol, up to the Shantieri An (9,000'). This is the watershed between the Jinjoret and Birir streams. From this point follow the Birir stream which drains into the Chitral just above the Darband. Rough footpaths crossing from Shishi Kuh to the Gahirat Gol, *viâ* the Trokosan pass also turn the position, but they are only practicable for good light infantry.

There are mule roads on both banks of the river between Chitral and Drosh.

GAHIRAT GOL—

There is a path up the Gahirat Gol, across the cliffs near its head to the Shishi valley and down to Kalas. The pass is only open in summer, and even then is very difficult and practicable only to unencumbered hill-men. There is a good position near Taoguty which secures the valley from a force moving up it.

There are huts and cultivation occupied by Gujars at Kuru 3½, Taoguty 4½, and Lowar 5 miles from Gahirat.

GAHRTH—

A scattered village in Mulikho on the hill slopes north of Drasan fort.

The names of the hamlets in Gahrth are as follows :—

Mehtari Dok.

Jhili.

Gahrth Tori and Muli, *i.e.*, upper and lower.

Dodor Marli.

Dok Jhili.

Total number of houses 50

Population 180

From Gahrth a steep path leads across the Terich An or Gahrthigol pass as it is also called—elevation of pass is 12,820'—to Warimn in the Upper Terich valley. It is practicable for lightly-laden ponies.

GAHRTH—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Barm Gol in the Owir district.

GAJHAN DEH—

A hamlet in Danin on the left bank of the Chitral river.

GALATAK—Elev. 4,200' (38 M US 51).

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Drosch. 30 houses, population 120. The inhabitants speak the dialect as is spoken at Ashret and Beori which points to a common origin for the people of all these places. There is ample space for camping; cultivation is extensive 40 acres; forage and fuel plentiful. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the village, at the mouth of the Beori Gol, and on the same bank of the river is a village of Sardur which belongs to Galatak mullas.

GALBAT GOL—

A narrow stony valley draining into the Dabari Gol, about 4 miles above the upper hamlet of Beori. Up it lies a bad footpath leading to the Dokdarra.

From Beori it would be two easy marches for men on foot to Babozai in the Dokdarra, the intermediate halt being

GALBAT GOL—*contd.*

made on the Beori side of the watershed at a grazing-ground called Kalbad, or Galbat. The pass is also known as Kalbad. It is of no importance in a military sense.

GALBAT PASS—

Vide "Galbat Gol."

GAMBAK—

Cultivation of Kalashes on the right bank of the Bumboret stream opposite Kandisar.

GAMBAK—

A hill crossed *en route* from the Birir villages to Bumboret; it appears to be between 8,000 and 9,000 feet.

Ascending from the Birir villages the route goes through a very narrow defile by the Gri-o-pon. "Gri" literally means a cleft or indentation in a ridge, and Gri-o-pon means road leading to the "Gri."

The road drops down to the Bumboret valley by the Birir.

This is the shortest road between Birir and Bumboret, but only foot-men can go.

GAMBAK PASS—(38 M U L 10).

Vide Birir Gol.

GANGALWAT PASS—(38 M O K 05)—Elev. 16,000'.

The Kafirstan range is crossed from the Rumbur valley by this pass which leads to Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley of Kafirstan.

It is said to be the easiest of the Bumboret and Rumbur groups of passes. It is open from April to December, and can be crossed in fine weather at any time of the year by men on foot. Animals can only cross from the end of August to the first fall of snow in the autumn.

It is impracticable for heavily-laden animals of the country.

Kafirs say that horses can be taken over in the summer, though it is not possible to ride the whole distance.

The route to the Gangalwat pass is the same as the route to the (Rumbur) Ustui pass as far as the Uste valley (*vide* Ustui pass).

From the junction of the Ustui valley with the main Rumbur valley there is a path on either side of the stream, and

GANGALWAT PASS—(38 M U K 05)—Elev. 16,000'—*contd.*

at 5 miles the valley narrows again, with a small level space for a camp; fuel scarce. From here the pass is distant about 7 miles, the total distance from Oyon being about 25 miles. The first 3 miles of the ascent are easy, but the final ascent steep. The pass itself is a slight dip in the average height of the range, being about 50 yards wide and almost knife-edged. The descent on the Kafiristan side by the Dregawisht valley appears to be easier than the ascent on the Chitral side. The Bashgal valley is reached at about 10 miles, with the village of Lutdeh at the junction.

From the summit a good view is obtained of the high hills of Kafiristan, and a pass leading from the Presum valley to Minjan.

None of the lower portions of the valleys, nor any villages of Kafiristan are visible.

On the Chitral side a very good view is obtained of Terich Mir, some of the Hindu Kush peaks, high peak of the Tui or Moshabar range, and, it is said, Nanga Parbat.

GARM CHASHMA—

Or *Pechuts* in Chitrali: *Pech* meaning warm and *uts* spring.

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 Shah-Salim (*q. v.*) on the Dorah pass road from Chitral.
- (2) A mile or so above Drushp on the same road (*vide* "Izh").
- (3) In the Yarkhun valley on the left bank, just above the mouth of the Koxsin river. This is not a very hot spring, and one can bathe in it with comfort. A sort of basin of rocks about 10 feet 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 feet below it, half-way between Gakshi and the Darkot Kotal. This spring is so hot that one can scarcely bear one's finger in it.

GARM CHASHMA—contd.

There are two springs at Shah Salim, one bubbles straight from the rock at a temperature of 128° Fahr., the other springs from alluvium at a temperature of 127°. The temperature of the bath, which is some few yards below the second spring, is 107°.

At Izh there are several springs all close together, issuing from the foot of a shingle slope at a temperature of 125° Fahr. They are brought down into a bath in which the thermometer marked 112° Fahr.

The spring in the Yarkhun valley has also been brought down into a tank, over which Afzal-ul-Mulk built a small verandah of carved and painted wood. The temperature of the water in the bath is 109° Fahr.

Another well-known spring exists in the Zewar Gol, which falls into the Turikho river just below Uzhnu. This is much resorted to for its medicinal properties.

Other hot springs are those in the Buni Gol and the one on the left bank of the Yarkhun river nearly opposite Vodikot.

GASHI LASHT—(42 D F N 82).

A hamlet in Kosht on the right bank of the Turikho river.

GASHT—Elev. 8,500'—(42 D F Q 80).

(Includes Onshil) A village on the left bank of the Laspur river. Lambardar lives in Rahman. 45 houses, population 200. 40 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 140 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion.

GAWARBATI—

Name of the language spoken by the people in the Narsat ilaqua and at Arandu.

By Chitralis it is called Narsatiwar.

GAWUCH—(38 M U T 48).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Tar.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	7
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

GAZGRU—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Birir stream below Grik.

GAZHAL—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river opposite Drushp.

Number of houses	2
Population	9

GAZIKISTĀN—Elev. 12,580' (37 P Z L 05).

A camping-ground at the foot of the Sar Ishtragh pass (*q.v.*) at the head of the Arkari valley, about 17 miles north of the village of Robat. It is five stages from Chitral. There is plenty of space to camp, to the north of a great glacier which here descends from a lateral valley, and fills the Arkari valley. There is a small patch of dwarf-willow jungle, which affords firewood of a sort; grass is scarce, and no supplies are obtainable.

GAZIN—Elev. 8,900' (42 D F F 5264).

(Includes Jhopu) A village on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Houses 13, population 100, with 10 fighting men. 100 acres under cultivation; 50 head of cattle and 210 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Lambardar in Brep. Camping ground for 1 company.

GESTINI—(37 P Z W 90).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river, on the Parabek plain. 8 houses, population 72. 9 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 80 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable in small quantities.

GHALOK—(37 P Z W 80).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river, on the Parabek plain. 7 houses, population 52. 9 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 80 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

GHARI—

Means in Chitrali a grazing-ground.

GHORU—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river opposite Chinar.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	11
Population	.	.	.	.	40

GHOWARKI—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol.

GHRARUM—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river below Kankhun Kutch in the Upper Yarkhun district.

Number of houses	1
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GHRISH LANGA—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Lutkuh river below Drushp.

GHULARAK PASS—

A pass leading from the head of the Bogosht Gol in Lutkuh to the head of the Ustui Gol in the Rumbur valley. This pass is fairly easy for coolies, but impracticable for even unladen ponies of the country. The ascent on the Bogosht side is gradual, but there are a great many loose boulders (*langar*). The descent on the Ustui side is very steep and stony.

GHULUP-O-AN—Elev. 15,000'.

The watershed between the Ghulup-o-Gol branch of the Manur-o-Gol and the Chitral-o-Gol. Up this is a very stiff road fit only for foot-men and lightly-laden coolies to Chitral from the Lutkuh valley.

Easterly there are magnificent views of the hills above the Golen Gol, others towards Tui (Moshabar), and a distant very high hill, possibly Nanga Parbat.

Just below the summit towards Manur there are some small lakes which the route skirts.

The nearest camping-ground (westerly) is at Putrik or Bozhini, 10,000', and (in the Chitral direction) Gokshal, 9,400'.

GID.—*Vide* Dammer (for which Gid is the Pathan name).

GID KHWAR—

The name given to the Dammer valley by Pathans.

GOHIK—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river, on the west edge of the Parabek plain. 3 houses, population 18. 8 acres under cultivation; 8 head of cattle. Fuel scarce, fodder and supplies in small quantities. The property of Mehtarjau Dir Alam Khan.

GOKIR—Elev. 8,250' (42 D F N 5137).

A village in the Kosht Sub-District. Lambardar lives in Drungakh. 80 houses, population 600. 300 acres under cultivation; 160 head of cattle, 1,400 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies obtainable, fodder plentiful. Camping ground for one Battalion. The best track from Chitral to Drasan lies through Gokir. The soil here is very good but there is only one harvest.

GOKHSHAL—Elev. 9,400'.

An open space of considerable extent, surrounded by high hills, well covered with deodars and other firs and willows, at a distance of about 16 miles from Chitral over the Ishpeder hill and Birmogh Lasht, or shorter *via* right bank of Chitral Gol *via* Shiak. The former route between the Ishpeder camping-ground and Chitral is fit for ponies of the country.

The route by right bank of Chitral Gol is said to be very much more difficult and not fit for horses.

This open space is usually spoken of by the Chitralis as the head of the Chitral Gol. Three streams meet here, one from the north-east, the Chikar (rising in the watershed of the Awireth Gol and Chitral Gol), the Pitpindik from the north-west (a small stream), and the Khorawan rising westerly in the watershed between the Chitral Gol and the Pitpindik.

Shepherds of Tsingur bring their flocks and herds to this locality in the summer.

GOKHSHAL-O-TEK—

The watershed between the Gokshal stream and the Awi Gol.

GOKHSHAL-O-TEK—contd.

It is said that from this place signalling by heliograph would be possible to Joghur and the Baburabad plateau near Chitral; Gumbaz hill near Broz, hills near Gahrat, and hills rising right and left of Loarai pass.

GOL—

Is Chitrali for *nala*.

GOL—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot stream.

GOLDEH—(38 M U L 75).

A hamlet in Broz on the right bank of the Chitral river.

GOLDUR—

A hamlet in Chitral, on the left bank of the Chitral Gol, on the right bank of the Chitral river.

GOLEN—(38 M U F 86).

A hamlet on the right bank of Golen Gol and 4 miles above its junction with the Chitral river. Lambardar lives in Koghozi. 20 houses, population 60. 80 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 340 goats and sheep. Fuel is obtainable but fodder and supplies are scarce. Camping ground for 1 company. Golen Gol is bridged (Route C. G. K. 2).

GOLEN GOL—

A tributary of the Chitral river, which joins that river on its left bank one mile above Koghozi. The main road from Mastuj to Chitral crosses this river, which in summer is unfordable. It is then crossed by a fairly substantial pole bridge about 20 yards long, and practicable for unladen animals. The Golen valley is about 26 miles in length, and its general direction is south-east. At the head of the valley is the Phargam pass (*q. v.*), which affords direct communication between Chitral and the Laspur valley. From Chitral to Rahman *via* Mastuj it is seven marches, but by the Golen Gol the distance may be covered in five marches. The pass, however, is extremely difficult, and quite impracticable for ponies. It is not therefore of much importance strategically.

GOLEN GOL—*contd.*

The only village of any size in the valley is Golen (*q. v.*), but 2 miles above Golen is a hamlet of one house called Uzghor, at the mouth of a fine valley opening from the south, well-wooded with pine forest, and up which lies an extremely difficult footpath, seldom or never used, leading to Madaghasht in the Shishi Kuh. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Uzghor is the hamlet of Birmogh (1 house) and an equal distance above Birmogh is Shamkan (1 house). Half a mile above Shamkan, but on the opposite bank, is Istur (2 houses). Istur is a very dreary looking spot, but Shamkan boasts of a few fruit trees. About 4 miles above the latter hamlet there is a little cultivation on both banks of the river, called Rahman, the highest in the valley.

Above Shamkan the valley is in general $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, and the path lies over grassy "fans" or through forests of birch, willow and "spreading" poplar with some *deodars* interspersed. It is bounded for the most part on either hand by barren and precipitous cliffs.

The routes leading out of the valley are—

- (i) *via* the Phargam pass (*q. v.*) to Laspur ;
- (ii) up the Lohigal Gol, 6 miles above Shamkan to the head of the Shishi Kuh *via* the Lohigal pass (*q. v.*) ;
- (iii) up the Shamkan stream, and *via* the Dok pass (*q. v.*) to the head of the Shishi Kuh
- (iv) up the Ojhor Gol to Madaghasht, an extremely difficult footpath ; and
- (v) *via* the Shaku pass (*q. v.*) to Reshun on the Mastuj river.

The river is bridged five times in the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course before it enters the Chitral river ; also at Golen and half-a-mile below Shamkan. These bridges are all fairly substantially built, about 10 yards long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and practicable, without difficulty, for unladen animals.

The route up the valley is practicable, in general for laden animals (though difficult in places owing to boulders), to the foot of the Phargam pass. Thence to Rahman, there is only the faintest trace of a track, which is difficult for men on foot, and impracticable for animals.

GOLEN GOL—contd.

At its mouth the Golen Gol is about 5,500' above the sea. The valley here presents the appearance of a narrow winding gorge, bounded by precipitous bare cliffs hundreds of feet high : nothing indeed could be wilder.

GOMBAR—

A hamlet in Kosht on the right bank of the Torikho river.

GOMBIR PASS—

A difficult pass leading from the head of the Gombir branch of the Urtsun Gol to the Majam plateau in the Bashgal valley of Kafirstan. It is not practicable for ponies.

GONDUR GOL OR GUNDUR—

The name of the stream that rises south of the Laorai pass and which, joining the stream from the pass, forms the Ashret Gol.

At the head of the Gondur Gol paths diverge to Chitratat in the Arnawai valley and to Damer. The former crosses a pass about 12,500' in height, which is very steep at first on the south side. The route is not fit for laden animals.

There is a "ghari" (i.e., collection of sheep pens, etc.) in the Gondur Gol, where Ashret people keep their flocks. This is about half-way between the pass and the point where the stream meets the Laorai stream. From it a foot-path leads direct to the Laorai pass. The Dir Gujars also bring their flocks to the Gondur Gol and there has been a good deal of ill-feeling of late between them and the Chitralis regarding the grazing rights.

GORABACHHATRIK—

Cultivation belonging to the Rumbur Kalashes at the head of the Rumbur valley on the right bank of the Rumbur stream.

GORDOGHAN DEH—

A hamlet in Danin on the left bank of the Chitral river.

GOSH—

A hamlet in Gosh Gol above Kalashandam in Drosh.

Number of families	11
Population	42

GOSH CAMP—Elev. 6,800'.

A summer musketry Camp in the hills to the East of, and three miles from Drosh Fort. The 8' mules road leading to the Camp, the huts at the Camp and the rifle range in the Gosh Gol valley North of the Camp were built by the 13th Punjab Regiment in 1926 in under two months.

GOSHEN—

A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Turikho river.

There is an easy road from here *via* Pastkhora to Terich.

GRAM OR BESH GRAM—(37 P Z Z 05).

A hamlet on the right bank of Ojhor Gol.

GRAMBET—Elev. 8,700'.

A hill about 3 or 4 miles south-south-west from the easterly hamlet of Birir.

From its summit a good view is obtained of Terich Mir and parts of the routes leading to the Shawal, Durik, Zinur and Gangalwat passes.

Its surface is shaly. The sides of the hills near this are covered with good grass and fine firs, deodars, etc.

The route to Birir hence lies northerly down the Grambet-o-Gol. Its sides are well wooded. The path is very steep, unfit for ridden horses for about 2,200 feet down to about 6,500. Water from a spring is met with at 7,000' and hence-forward is continuous, not very good.

Hence horses can be ridden to Birir. Cultivation begins at 6,500' and is continuous to Birir (*q.v.*) (5,700'). The crops are wheat, barley and Indian-corn, millet, etc. There are magnificent mulberry and walnut trees *en route*.

Southerly the route to Pishpo (*q.v.*) and so to Shantieri An (*q. v.*) is very steep. Down the western Pishpo ravine to where the main Pishpo valley is met is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. (Thence to the top of the Shantieri Pass is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles stiff walking.)

GRAMBET—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Birir stream below Jaogru.

GRAMURI—(42 D F R 05).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Laspur river just above its confluence with Yarkhun river.

GRI—

In Chitrali means a cleft in a hill or pass ; thus they speak of Raolai-o-Gri, i.e., the Laorai Pass.

GRIH—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Birir's stream opposite Jaogru.

GRIH--(37 P F Z 1746).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 10 houses, population 40. 25 acres under cultivation ; 6 head of cattle, 90 goats and sheep. Fuel and fodder obtainable, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion.

GROMAN—

A hamlet about the centre of the Rumbur valley on the right bank of the Rumbur stream.

Ten families of Kalashes live here. Population 42.

The Chitrali name for Groman is Gri, Groman being the Kalash name.

GROMEL—

A hamlet in Drosh on the right bank of the Drosh Gol opposite Drosh Fort or Upper Drosh.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	15
Population	.	.	.	.	.	65

GUFTI—(37 P Z W 8301).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkoh river, on the Parabek plain. 14 houses, population 58. 18 acres under cultivation ; 30 head of cattle, 140 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

GUJARS—

This well-known class are found here and there amongst the Dard countries, in the highland valleys south of Gilgit,

GUJARS—*contd.*

in Tangir and Darél, and in the Kohistan of Swat and Panj-kora. They are essentially a pastoral people and attach themselves to no particular locality. They all speak the dialect of Panjabi peculiar to their class.

Gujars are also found largely in the Shishi Kuh valley of Chitral where they hold and cultivate the main valley between Kalas and Madaghasht, and have settlements in all the lateral valleys besides. These men are here more or less permanent inhabitants. They hold the land in exchange for a tribute of about 60 maunds of ghi yearly, but pay no other taxes.

GUL PONAN DEH—

A hamlet in Danin, on the left bank of the Chitral river.

GUMBAYAK—

Cultivation at the mouth of the Rumbur valley on the right bank of the Rumbur stream.

GUMBAZ—(38 M U L 74).

A hamlet in Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river.

GUMBAZ GOL—

A narrow valley draining into the Chitral river which takes its name from the hamlet of Gumbaz, a part of Broz village. Its upper portion ends in a cul-de-sac shut in by precipitous cliffs.

GURIN—(38 M U T 47).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Ustrum.

Number of houses	10
Population	35

GURIN GOL—

A tributary of the Shishi Kuh valley of Chitral. The valley is well wooded and very confined. It is formed by the junction of two streams which flowing respectively from the east and south join at Dubajh, where there is a little cultivation, about 3 miles above Gurin. Up the eastern

GURIN GOL—*contd.*

branch lies an extremely difficult footpath leading into the Sumanshahi valley. Up the southern branch, a route practicable with difficulty to animals leads to the Jandel Kuh and thence by the Gawaldai valley to Patrak.

GURIN PASS—Elev. 12,900'. (38 M U T 63).

A pass leading from the Shishi Kuh valley of Chitral to Patrak in the Upper Panjkora river. From Gurin it is a day's march to Hakim Banda in the Gawaldai valley, and thence to Patrak would be two marches for troops. Sher Afzal and his following fled by this pass in April 1895 on the approach of Colonel Kelly's force.

The Jandel Kuh joins the Sumanshahi valley at Jashton or Hakim Banda, and the united streams form the Gawaldai valley which drains to Patrak.

GURUL—

A village on the left bank of the Birir stream opposite Grambet.

GUSHA—Elev. 7,500'. (38 M V E 16).

A narrow strip of stony, steep ground where there is space for a bivouac.

It lies on the left bank of the Arnawai stream, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Zakhanni pass. Firewood, grass and water all plentiful, but space very cramped.

GUZGAL—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Laspur river about 2 miles below Harchin in the Laspur district.

Number of houses 12

HARCHIN—(42 D F W 8263).

A village on the right bank of the Laspur river. 64 houses, population 300. 60 acres under cultivation; 100 head of cattle, 230 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion. A suspension bridge built by Sappers and Miners crosses the Laspur river here.]

HAREN (MULI, i.e., LOWER)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Arkari river.

HART—

The Badakhshi name for Ojhor (*q.v.*).

HASANABAD—(37 P Z Y 72).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 8 houses, population 40. 10 acres under cultivation; 6 head of cattle, 40 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies obtainable. Fodder scarce. Camping ground for one company. Grapes and apples grow very well here.

HAUZ-I-DORAH—(37 P Z V 37).

Vide "Lake Dufferin." The lake at the foot of the Dorah pass on the Afghan side.

HAZAI—

A hamlet on left bank of the Lutkuh river.

Number of families 1

HINCHK.—Elev. 12,200'. (42 D F E 1555).

An *Ailak* in the Bang Gol valley of Yarkhun, 10 miles above the village of Bang. There is no firewood, and grass seems scarce. Space is cramped, and there are no houses or supplies. The spot is used as a halting-place on the Bang Gol route to Torikho, when Garagar is under snow. From Bang to Hinchk takes laden men 6½ hours.

HINDU KUSH—

A range of mountains which has its origin at the south-east corner of the Pamirs in Central Asia, in about longitude 74° 40', whence rise the Panjas branch of the Oxus, the Yarkand Daria, and the Kunar and Hunza rivers. It extends west as far as the spur which divides the Ghorband valley from that of the Helmand, longitude 68° 30', whence it is called the Koh-i-Baba. In these limits it forms the main watershed of the Oxus to its north, and the Kabul and Indus rivers to its south, and its breadth, or rather its ramifications, may be said to extend from latitude 34° 30' to 37° 30', nearly 200 miles. The first great spur which this range throws off is from the vicinity of Terich Mir, first

HINDU KUSH—contd.

going west and then curving north round to west again, and dividing the Oxus from the Kokcha: this may be termed the Badakhshan ridge. Near to the east of the Khawak pass another spur runs north, and then sprays out north-east and north-west dividing the Kokcha drainage from that of the Kunduz river; this may be called the Kokcha ridge. Again, from the Khawak a branch goes north-west towards Kunduz, where it ends: this may be called the Kunduz ridge. And a fourth spur also leaves the same vicinity, and is also ended by the Kunduz river: this may be called the Khawak ridge. These are the main spurs; others there may be, as between the different sources of the Kokcha and the Kunduz, but they do not need mention here. On the south we have first the great spur dividing Hunza from the Ashkuman valley, then that between the latter and Yasin, and another great branch of the same spur which is known as the Moshabar, or the Shandur range, and which, while forming the western boundary of Yasin, connects the Hindu Kush with the Hindu Raj (*q.v.*), and divides the Kunar basin from the rivers draining to the Indus, such as the Gilgit, Swat, etc. We have then no spur of any importance till we come to that formed by the magnificent mountain of Terich Mir (*q.v.*), between which and the minor Shah Jinali spur (*q.v.*) lies a fertile and populous valley (*vide* Turikho and Mulikho). West of the Dorah pass we come to a region of spurs which form the watersheds of the rivers of Kafiristan, of the Alingar and Alishang, and west of these again the great spur which divides Panjshir from Kafiristan.

HINJIL—(37 P Z Y 83).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 11 houses, population 30. 20 acres under cultivation; 5 head of cattle, 50 sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

HINKIP—(42 D E Z 97).

(Includes Lasht and Gararum not marked on map) Village on right bank of Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Shost. 22 houses, population 150. 100 acres under cultivation; 105 head of cattle, 350 sheep and goats. Fuel plentiful.

HINKIP—(42 D E Z 97)—*contd.*

fodder obtainable with notice. Supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion. Permanent country cantilever bridge at Last where a Mehtari bungalow is being built.

HON—

A hamlet in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river. Near it is the Chitral cantonment and the fort. The word Hon means mud flood.

HOT SPRING—

On the left bank of the Lutkoh river, opposite Izh. The Mehtar of Chitral has a private residence at these springs. There is also a separate bath house in which the water stands at a temperature of 110° F. The temperature at the spring is 138° F. These springs are famous throughout Chitral, Swat and Dir. The water smells of sulphuretted hydrogen.

HUN KHOT—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

HUSH—

A village in the Kosht district on the right bank of the Torikho river.

HUZUR BE KAN DEH—

A village on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Muzhdeh.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	15
Population	.	.	.	.	55

ICHIPUN—Elev. 9,303'.

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

ICHIPUN—Elev. 9,303'—*contd.*

The cliffs on the left rise precipitously ; on the right bank a broad "alluvial fan" sweeps down from the mouth of a narrow ravine, and expands as it reached the valley bottom. For some hundreds of yards its base is swept by the river, and an alluvial cliff has thus been formed, in height 150 to 200'. The "fan" thus forms a strong position commanding the road, flanked by the unfordable river, and inaccessible rocks, and its front protected by an unscalable cliff. It, however, faces down the valley towards Mastuj and is, therefore, of no use from a Chitrali point of view.

ICHIPUN—

Cultivation belonging to people of Shost on the left bank of the Yarkhun river above Kankhun Kutch.

IMET—

A hamlet on left bank of the Yarkhun river near Miragram.

Number of families 2

IMIRDIL—Elev. 8,900'. (37 P Z W 42).

A hamlet on both banks of the Lutkoh river. The portion on the right bank is situated at the mouth of Ralao Gol, up which there is a foot-path joining the Zidig route. 10 houses, population 75. 8 acres under cultivation ; 20 head of cattle, 150 sheep and goats. Fodder and supplies available in small quantities.

IMIT—

A village in the Ishkoman valley in the Gilgit Agency.

IMKIP—

Vide Hinkip.

INJGAM—

The Badakhshi name for the Lutkuh valley.

IRJOGH—

Vide Yorjogh.

IRSHAD PASS— Elev. 16,200'.

*Route from Khaibar in Guhjal to Langar in Wakhan, 8 marches,
87 miles.*

East of the Khora Bohrt pass the Hindu Kush is crossed by this pass. It leads from Guhjal, a district in the Gilgit Agency, to Langar in Wakhan.

Barrow describes it as "practically only a footpath, but horses can with great difficulty be led over for about two or three months at the end of summer. This route is rendered very dangerous by constant avalanches, and travellers generally cross at night."

Cockerill, however, states—

"I reached the summit of the pass in May on foot, but it is not open for animals till the end of June. It closes, I was informed, about the end of October."

"The danger from avalanches has, I think, been exaggerated."

The route to the Irshad pass leaves the Killik route at Khudabad and follows the Chapursan valley as far as Beski-Yenj. It then turns north up a narrow valley, crosses the crest, and joins the Khora Bohrt route at Lusak. There are in reality two passes, the more easterly of which is called Kik-i-Uwwin and the other Kirghiz-Uwwin. They are less than a mile apart, and are alternative to one another for about 4 or 5 miles. The elevation given above is that of the Kik-i-Uwwin pass; that of the Kirghiz-Uwwin is 16,050 feet. The former, though higher, opens before the latter, as less snow drifts upon it. A few hundred yards below the *kotal* on the Wakhan side the path crosses the end of a glacier and is difficult for laden animals. This glacier is avoided by the Kirghiz-Uwwin route, which is, therefore, when open, always used in preference to the other.

The Irshad route is the most direct between Hunza and Wakhan. It is nearly 18 miles shorter than that by the Killik and Wakhujrui passes; it crosses only one watershed; and of the whole distance only about 13 miles lies at a greater elevation than 14,000' as against 37 miles by the alternative route. There is therefore less snow to be crossed on the Irshad route; though, owing to the greater steepness of its approaches, the actual pass is undoubtedly more trying than the Killik.

ISHPEDER—Elev. 12,400'.

A hill about 12 or 13 miles north-west from Chitral crossed *en route* from Tsingur to Gokshal or from Shoghot to Chitral by the Awuret Gol which takes its rise near it, or from Chitral to Gokshal *via* the Birmogh Lasht.

There is no water anywhere near the summit. Patches of snow are found in ravines up to late in August 1,000' or so from its summit.

The descent to Gokshal takes about 1½ hour, being stiff for the first 1,000' and easy afterwards.

On this descent there is water from two small streams which meet at 10,700 feet.

From the Shpeder Hill, 12,400', signalling would be possible to Koghazi, Chitral, the head of the Joghur nullah (whence certain stations in the Shishi Kuh would be visible), the hills west of Drosh, hill in immediate vicinity of Laorai Pass, Urguch Zom, etc.

There is a small cramped camping-ground in the valley between the Shpeder hill and the Birmogh Lasht at an elevation of 9,700', and distant about 10 miles from Chitral.

There is a good flow of perennial water and ample fire-wood. There are no habitations.

ISHTRAGH PASS—

Vide Sad Ashteragh which is the correct name. This pass has no connection with the Kotgaz pass as stated in previous reports.

ISPAGH LASHT—(38 M U L 62).

An old fort with some cultivation on the left bank of the Chitral river below Broz.

ISTABUN—

A hamlet of Zani.

Vide Zani.

ISTACH—(42 D F K 97).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lam-bardar lives in Brep. 12 houses, population 50 with 12 fighting men. 30 acres under cultivation; 30 head of cattle, 100 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion.

ISTAN LASHT—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river just above the junction of the Golen river.

ISTAR—(42 D F Q 006) Elev. 7,100'.

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river and the lowest village in the Turikho district.

Number of houses	25
Population	110

An unhealthy place in summer owing to rice cultivation and quantities of mosquitoes. Fruit trees are numerous. From here a path leads across the Kaghlasht to the Mastuj river opposite Awi. There is also a difficult path leading to the head of the Nisir Gol.

IZH—(38 M U D 39).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkoh river, at the mouth of the Bogosht Gol, up which lies the route to the Shui Pass (C. G. K. 1-E) opposite are the famous Hot Springs. 11 houses, population 95. 15 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 300 goats and sheep. Supplies, fuel and fodder obtainable. Numbers of fine walnut trees.

IZHIAK—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Lutkuh river above Parabek.

JABA—

A small lake at the head of the Sumanshabi valley from which the Gawaldai stream takes its rise.

A mile below the lake the valley is broad and open, and the spot is sometimes used as a camp on the Atchiku route (*q.v.*). Firewood is scarce, but grazing plentiful.

From Jaba a route strikes north-east over the hills, leading to the Jal pass. It is a footpath merely.

JAMALANDEH—

A village in Kosht district on the right bank of the Torikho river.

JAMAL KOT—(42 D F P 14).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Mastuj river. 15 houses, population 60 with 10 fighting men and 2 coolies. Lamberdar lives at Charun. 20 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle and 80 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

JAMELAN DUR—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot stream in the Khot valley.

JANDEL KUH—

A small valley which drains to the Gawaldai valley at Jashton (the Gawaldai joins the upper Panjkora river at Patrak).

From the Jandel Kuh, paths lead by the Gurin pass to Drosh in Chitral; by the Jandel Kuh pass to the Purteh valley and so to Drosh; and by another but loftier and more difficult pass to the head of the Dok Darra. The two latter routes are cattle tracks only, quite impracticable for laden animals.

JAO GRU—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Birir stream below Bihal.

JASHTAN AN BUT—

A hamlet in Kosht district, on the right bank of the Turikho river.

JASHTANGOL—

A small stream of good water which drains to the left bank of the Chitral river about 4 miles below Mirkhani. Between it and Mirkhani there is no water except the mud-laden Chitral river.

Up the Jashtan Gol lies a foot path to Ashret, which, though very steep, is a short cut.

JASHTON (OR HAKIM BANDA)—(38 M U T 8432).

A small "Banda" in the Gawaldai valley, which drains to the Panjkora river at Patrok, Jashton is the Chitrali name for the spot. It is situated at the junction of the Jandel Kuh and Sumanshahi valley and is for troops 2 marches

JASHTON (OR HAKIM BANDA)—(38 M U T 8432)—contd.

from Patrak. The Atchiku route from Madaglasht, the Gurin route from Gurin and the Pureth route from Pursat, all leading to Patrak, meet at this point.

JHITO—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh, about 4 miles above Drushp (not marked on map). 30 houses, population 120. 15 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 105 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

JINGERET—(38 M U S 52).

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river and about 3 miles from Drosh—

Number of houses	38
Population	125

Fruit trees plentiful. Room to encamp, a brigade in the fields.

JINGERET KUH—Elev. 6,400'.

A village in the Jingeret Gol on the right bank of the Chitral river and on the left bank of the Jingeret stream about 200 yards above the place whence path leads up side valley to Birir.

Number of houses	12
Population	32

Eight families are refugee Kafirs from Kamdesh in the Bashgal valley. Three families are Kalash Kafirs. One is Chitrali.

There are a few rough towers in which the villagers used to take refuge at night in the days of Kafir raids.

There are two harvests, wheat, cut about July, and Indian corn.

A considerable force could encamp near the village on the cultivation, especially at the mouth of the Shumut-o-Gol.

JINGERET VALLEY—

The valley near the village of Jingeret is about 150 yards broad; cultivation about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up it beyond village. Numerous holly bushes and reeds along the banks of the stream. About 1 mile up, it is from 30 to 50 yards broad; steep rocky

JINGERET VALLEY—*contd.*

cliffs on both sides as far as Tavaret. Here it opens out to about 150 yards. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before reaching Jingeret Kuh it widens out to about 300 yards and is well cultivated on the left bank of the stream and studded with walnut trees. To the junction of Druki and Paun streams it is from 50 to 100 yards broad, boulders, holly bushes, reeds, willows, and later deodars abound. From here to the Sherashing pass the steep sides of the valley meet at the stream, giving no level places at the bottom of the valley. The stream at its mouth is about 6 feet broad and 6 inches deep. The Paun stream is quite insignificant.

The road is a mere goat track, good as far as Druki. No difficulty for men or animals. The stream is crossed repeatedly over pieces of wood, trees, etc. Up the Druki valley the path is very steep, along steep slopes, and over sharp rocks. Two miles up the Druki the track leads over a spur at 40° incline, and near the pass, along very steep slopes.

The following villages are in the valley—Jingeret (*q. v.*) and Jingeret Kuh (*q. v.*)

There are camping grounds at Jingeret, Tavaret and Jingeret Kuh for a brigade in the dry fields and on the gentle slopes of the valley. At the junction of the Druki and Paun streams for half a battalion. Higher up the valley there is no ground suitable, as it is too steep and there is no fire-wood available. The Druki Pass above (*q. v.*) was not accessible (October 20th, 1927).

General remarks applicable to the Bumboret, Rumbur, Jingeret, Birir, and Chimirsan Nullahs:—The country is very wooded; in the valleys fruit trees, willows, etc., on the hills wild holly up to 7,000'; from 7,000' to 10,500' deodars pines, and sometimes birches; from 10,500' to 11,000' the hills are covered with grass only if not too steep. Up to 11,000' the hills are covered with a grass bush from 1 to 2 feet high.

JINALIO PONG (OR KHUGHIK)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river below Parabek.

Number of houses	6
Population	25

Means "at the foot of the polo ground."

JIN LASHT—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river below Brep.

Number of houses	. . . . .	4
Population	. . . . .	12

JITUR—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkuh river.

Number of houses	. . . . .	25
Population	. . . . .	78

It is inhabited by Yudgha who emigrated from Munjan many years ago. Between Rui and Jitur is a *pari* 200 yards in length, where ponies must be unladen.

JOGHOR—

Vide Jughur, which latter is the correct name.

JOM SHIL—(42 D F U 36).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river above Barenis included in Barenis.

JOSHBAI—

A valley which drains to the left bank of the Chitral river between Drosh and the Shishi Kuh. It runs almost directly east and west and near the village of Joshbai forms a broad, open, gently sloping tract, with high pine-clad hills rising steeply on either side.

There are two camping-grounds, one a quarter of a mile above the village at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The ground requires levelling and clearing of loose stones. The water-supply is of good quality, and sufficient for all purposes. The camp would hold several hundred men. Firewood is plentiful, and milk, eggs and goats are obtainable. The road from Drosh is fit for mules.

The upper ground is 800 feet higher; it has been levelled to accommodate one company of infantry. The water-supply is similar to that of the lower camp, and there is good shade. It is three quarters of an hour's walk from the lower camp and the road between them is not fit for laden animals.

JUGHUR—(38 M U L 79).

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river, half a mile below the Government fort.

Number of houses	30
Population	150

Vide Chitral.

The Jughur Gol, at the mouth of which the village stands, is about 18 miles long. At its head are difficult routes leading to the Shishi Kuh and Golen Gol. These are of no importance from a military point of view.

JUGHUR GOL—

Vide Jughur.

JUGUMI—(42 D F U 35).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river above Barenis included in Barenis.

KABSHIRDUR—

A small ravine which drains into the Yarkhun river some 2 miles above Showar Shur. At its head there is said to be a pass leading to Wakhan—a difficult footpath only.

KACH PASS—(42 D E R 43); Elev. 18,500'.

Route from Chitral to Kila Panja in Wakhan.

Chitral to Drasan in the Mulikho valley, 57 miles, 6 marches.

Drasan to Kila Panja in Wakhan, 76½ miles, 6 marches.

Further west of the Ochili pass from the head of the Turikho valley, the Hindu Kush is crossed by this pass. It is, like the Ochili, a very difficult one, and has not been crossed for the last two or three years.

It is impracticable for troops other than those especially trained in Alpine climbing. It is supposed to be open to men on foot in May and June and parts of July when the crevasses are covered with snow. After July the crevasses are quite impassable. Men are said to have crossed with loads of 20 or 30 lbs. Even unladen animals can never use this pass.

This route is quite impracticable for military purposes.

KAGH LASHT—

The Shah Jinali spur of the Hindu Kush, which divides the valley of Yarkhun or Mastuj river from that of Turikho and Mulikho, ends in a long, low, undulating ridge known as the Kagh 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 Kagh Lasht rises about 1,200' or 1,500' above the rivers, and completely commands Drasan, Buni 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 Istar and Drasan to Buni and Awi. The general elevation of the hill varies between 8,000' and 8,500'.

KALANDAR GUL GLACIER—

A great glacier which, descending from the south, reaches almost to the edge of the Yarkhun river on its left bank about 5 miles above Kankhun kuch. To the west of the glacier, the river strikes against a very sheer cliff, along which there is no possible path. In summer the traveller is therefore compelled to ascend the glacier, cross the shoulder of the cliff by the Kotal Kash (*q. v.*) and descend again steeply beyond. This path, too, is extremely difficult and quite impracticable for animals, which must therefore be swum round the cliff. In winter both glacier and cliff are easily avoided by fording the river twice. The fords are open from about September 15th to June 15th.

KALAS—(38 M U M 83).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Madaglasht.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	16
Population	.	.	.	.	60

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

There are plenty of walnut trees and rice is grown besides wheat and barley.

KALASH—

A Kafir clan who were formerly slaves of the Bashgalis, but are now subject to Chitral. The Kalásh formerly occupied the whole Chitral valley below Reshun, but were gradually driven into their present narrow limits. The Fakir Maskin of Chitral are probably descendants of Kaláshis. At the present day there are also some few Muhammadan communities which are still called Kalásh, such as that of Suwri. 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 Muhammadans. 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 Siah Posh tribes. The Kaláshis wear similar tunics to the Bashgalis (*q. v.*), but they are gradually adopting coarse cotton garments. The women do not wear the peculiar Bashgali headdress, but a sort of broad cap covered with cowri 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 Chitral walks into a Kalásh village and claims his food, etc., as a matter of right.

The Kalásh speak an entirely different dialect to that spoken by the Kafirs of the Bashgal valley. But their religion is very similar, as also are many of their customs. For example, both tribes expose their dead in boxes on the hill side instead of burying them, and both erect effigies to the departed. The custom of segregating women at the time of child-birth is also common to both.

The Kalásh at present do a great deal of dirty work for the Mehtar. They are lightly assessed as regards revenue, but a certain proportion of them are always on duty in the fort at Chitral, where they perform all manner of odd jobs.

They are exceedingly dirty in their habits.

KALASHANDAM—(38 M U S 84).

A hamlet in Drosh, above Chikidam, on the left bank of the Chitral river.

KALASH-GRAM-O-AN.

A hill midway between Ayun and Rumbur, and Chitral and Rumbur.

KALASH-GRAM-O-AN—*contd.*

The descent to Ayun takes 2 hours, and was estimated at 5 miles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of which are very steep and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fairly easy. Laden coolies take $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach Ayun.

The descent to Orghotch takes 2 hours 25 minutes leisurely walking, and thence to Chitral 1 hour 30 minutes walking. This descent is much easier than that *via* Ayun.

From this hill magnificent views are obtained of the Bumboret valley, the Shawal Pass, the hills east of the Chitral river, etc., etc. A little east of where the Ayun, Chitral, Rumbur roads separate (about the head of the Domun-o-Gol), signalling to Drosh would be possible, and to Danin opposite the old fort of Chitral. The new Fort of Chitral is not visible.

There is no water on the summit. At 8,800', a leisurely walk of 20 minutes from the summit in the direction of Chitral, there is what appears to be an excellent spring known as the Kondaoshti-o-uts, of clear good water near some big rocks and among deodars which is said never to dry up.

This northerly portion of the hill appears to be known as the Urghuch. The water of the above spring dries up just below the place where it issues, but reappears lower down in the ravine in which it rises.

There is also running water in a westerly direction from the summit, somewhat nearer, which seems good.

The sides of the hills are covered with fine deodars and good grass. This is a favourite summer grazing ground for Chitral ponies.

KALASHGUM—

The name given to the valleys of Birir, Bumboret and Rumbur, the majority of the population of which are Kalash Kafirs. There are also Kalash Kafirs residing in the Shishi Kuh, Urtsun, Jingeret and Suwir, but the term Kalashgum is only applied to Birir, Bumboret and Rumbur.—Total population about 3,500.

KALAT—

The Badakhshi name for the hamlet of Owir (*g.v.*) in the Arkari valley of Chitral.

KALBAD GOL—

Vide Galbat Gol.

KALDAM—(38 M U S 95).

A village in Drosch on the left bank of the Chitral river below Azurdam.

KALTASHGRAM—(38 M U L 01).

(Includes Karakal and Daimali) A village on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. 37 houses, population 156, with 32 fighting men. 220 head of cattle, 600 goats and sheep. Fuel and fodder plentiful, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Brigade. Inhabited by Kalash Kafirs.

KAMAL KHANODEH—

Cultivation opposite Ashret on the left bank of the Ashret stream.

KAMTSEI—(38 M V D 97).

A hamlet in the Arandu Gol on the right bank of the stream and half a mile above the junction of the Kamtsei Gol with the Arandu Gol and $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Arandu village.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	8
Population	.	.	.	.	35

The inhabitants are Sheikhs (*i.e.*, recently converted Kafirs).

From Kamtsei difficult paths lead to Lambabat, Dammer, and Chitratat.

KAND—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river near Shost.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	4
Population	.	.	.	.	20

KANDUJAL—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Bogshot Gol in the Lutkoh valley. 10 houses, population 80. 8 acres under cultivation; 30 head of cattle, 100 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies in small quantities.

KANKHUN—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river at the mouth of the Kan Khun Gol in Upper Yarkhun.

Number of families	1 (Wakhi).
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KANKHUN KUCH—Elev. 10,720'. (42 H L U 69).

(Includes Inchipun not marked on map) A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Shost. 2 houses, population 10. 10 acres under cultivation. Fuel plentiful, supplies and fodder scarce. Camping ground for one company. It is one long march from here to Sanin in the Oxus valley *via* the Kankhun pass and two marches to Sarhad-i-Wakhan *via* the Baroghil pass.

KANKHUN PASS—(42 H L N 53). Elev. 16,600'.

Mastuj to Sanin in Wakhan, 71½ miles, 6 or 7 marches.

This route is never practicable for Indian transport throughout, in its present condition, for the following reasons:—

In the summer, the portion up the Yarkhun Valley from Mastuj to Shost, owing to the difficult "paris" by which the flooded bed of the river is avoided, is impracticable for Indian mules, whilst in the winter the portion from Kankhun Kutch to Wakhan is impracticable, the pass being closed.

The pass crosses the Hindu Kush some 15 miles west of the Baroghil, and although some 4,000' higher in altitude than the Baroghil, is an important one.

The pass itself is practicable to men on foot by the end of May and is open for laden animals of the country from the end of June until the end of September, when it is closed by snow. Every year the Wakhis cut wood at Chakar Kach, 3½ miles below Kankhun Kutch and some 11 miles from the summit of the pass. They thence transport it to their homes on ponies, which are often taken right across the pass without being unladen, even to cross the glacier.

Also "traders to Wakhan take mules from the Yarkhun Valley, carrying at least two maunds over the pass even when there is snow on the glacier on the Wakhan side."

The pass therefore cannot be difficult in itself for local animals, though its steepness and high altitude make it severe.

It, however, would present great difficulties to a transport column composed of Indian mules, even if the road from Mastuj to Kankhun Kutch was made practicable in the summer.

In addition to the Kankhun summer route to Mastuj, a force from Wakhan, on reaching Shost or Topkhana Ziabeg,

KANKHUN PASS—(42 H L N 53) Elev. 16,600'—*contd.*

some 21 miles from the summit of the pass, has an alternative route to Chitral *via* the Turikho Valley, by the Shah Jinali Pass, 14,100', which crosses the watershed to the west, between the Yarkhun and Turikho valleys. By means of this pass access can be gained to the fertile Turikho Valley; and the position at Darband in the Yarkhun Valley some 10 miles below Shost can be avoided. The position at Darband can also be turned lower down the Turikho Valley, by means of the Bang Gol and Khut passes. The Shah Jinali route leads down the Turikho Valley to Drasan and from thence to Chitral, the total distance from the Kankhun Pass to Chitral being about 130 miles.

This route was the one formerly taken by travellers and traders from Wakhan *via* the Kankhun Pass, as in order to gain the Mastuj route, the Yarkhun River had to be forded opposite Garm Chashma just below Shost, or Ziabeg, where it was impassable for four months in the summer.

Now, however, a cantilever bridge, passable for animals, across the river four miles above Shost, has obviated the Garm Chashma ford and has stood the floods of several summers. The increase of cultivation and settlers above Shost, which is now taking place, will ensure the maintenance of this bridge, or a better one.

The "paris" on the Yarkhun route between Shost and Mastuj are, in the opinion of the traders to Wakhan, not so objectionable as the many steep places of the Turikho Valley route, while the Mughlang stream at the head of that valley may always be found unbridged, in which case it is a formidable obstacle.

From Mastuj towards the Kankhun Pass for four marches, as far as Shost, some 49 miles, the route is the same as that leading to the Baroghil Pass. It leads over several difficult "paris," laden animals having to be unloaded in places.

At Garm Chashma just below Shost or Topkhana Ziabeg the route crosses from the left to the right bank by a rope bridge, and unless the river is low, animals must be swum across; an alternative route is to continue up the left bank, crossing to the right bank by a cantilever bridge, passable for animals, about 1 mile above Shost. From Shost it is some 13 miles to Kankhun Kutch, the route being practicable for laden animals.

KANKHUN PASS—(42 H L N 53). Elev. 16,600—*contd.*

From Kankhun Kutch to the pass is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in ascending transport animals would have difficulties if loaded; the rocky kotal itself, however, is passed as a rule without its being necessary to unload animals. The descent on the Wakhan side is for the first 2 miles over moraine and glacier until the foot of the glacier is reached; here travellers generally halt for the night before crossing the pass from the Wakhan direction. From here it is some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Sanin; the road is rough and stony and falls very steeply in a northerly direction, a descent of about 4,000'. The total distance from Mastuj to the pass is some 65 miles, and six or seven marches.

The glacier on the Wakhan side has been responsible for the deaths of several travellers and baggage animals.

KAPASHUNG PASS—Elev. 15,000'.

A pass over the watershed between the Shishi Kuh and the Chitral river. The path up the Jughur Gol is good as far the foot of the pass, but a glacier descends almost to this point and the pass is only open from June 15th to September 15th, and is impracticable even then except for men on foot. On the west side of the pass a difficult path leads down to Kalas village on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh river.

KARI—(38 M U F 05).

A village on the left bank of Chitral river, 7 miles above Chitral. Lambardar lives in Koghozi. 40 houses; population 150 with 13 fighting men and 12 coolies. 80, acres of cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 240 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies plentiful. Camping ground for 1 Battalion. In winter there is a Cantilever bridge erected immediately above the village. Between Kari and Chitral is the Biteri Pari.

KARUMBAR—

An *Ailak* or grazing ground with a few sheep-pens on the north side of the Karumbar glacier (*q.v.*) in the Karumbar valley of Dardistan. There are no supplies obtainable, though firewood is plentiful, and some, but very little, grass.

This *Ailak* gives its name to the glacier, river and pass at the head of the valley.

KARUMBAR GLACIER—

A large glacier which, descending from the east, reaches to the very edge of the Karumbar river, 14 miles above limit.

In 1876, when Biddulph visited the valley, 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. As well as I can learn, it is only within late years (that is, within the last 30) that the ice has closed, and blocked up the road."

In 1894, when I visited the glacier, there was a space of fully 100 yards between the granite rock and ice cliff. A flood had come down the previous year from the Chatiboi glacier (*q.v.*) and had swept a passage for itself. Of course the glacier would again advance, and with every flood, the same result would occur.

In 1894, however, it was quite possible to cross the glacier a little higher up. It was just as easy in 1891 when Stewart saw it, and I was assured that the route *across* the glacier was never closed. The point, however, is quite unimportant, since, about 2 miles above the glacier, there exists a gorge which in summer is quite impassable. The river, which is unfordable, crosses from one side of the valley to the other, and the cliffs on either side, which rise precipitously from the very edge of the river, afford no possible path to animals, and would be extremely difficult even for men unencumbered with arms and accoutrements. This in fact is the real difficulty on the route, and not the glacier.—(*Stewart, Cockerill.*)

KARUMBAR PASS—Elev. 14,050'. (42 H L S 03.)

A pass over the watershed separating the upper waters of the Yarkhun and Karumbar rivers. It is closed by snow for about 8 months in the year, *i.e.*, from November to June. The gradient on either side for a distance of about a dozen miles each way, is very gentle, and in the early summer

KARUMBAR PASS—Elev. 14,050'. (42 H L S 03)—*contd.*

and autumn the pass affords a fairly easy route from Gakuch in Puniat to Showar Shur (*q. v.*) in Sar-i-Yarkhun, and thence via the Shawitakh pass (*q. v.*) over the Hindu Kush to Sarhad-i-Wakhan. In summer, the route is closed to animals owing to the swollen state of the Karumbar river between Imit and Suktarabad.

At the summit of the pass, which is a broad and open *Pamir*, there is a large lake called Ak-Kul (*q. v.*) from which the Karumbar river takes its origin.

KARUMBAR RIVER—

The name by which the Ishkuman river (*q. v.*) from its source in the Ak Kul lake to its junction with the Barugah stream at Dalti is generally known. After a course of about 10 miles through a fairly open valley, skirting the base of several small glaciers, it is blocked by a large glacier called Chatiboi (*q. v.*) which issuing from a lateral ravine of great steepness, extends across the valley and impinges against the opposite (left) bank of the river. Behind this barrier of ice, the river annually accumulates, and the lake thus formed is also called Chatiboi. At length, usually about May, the obstacle is carried away and the pent-up waters are released, with greater or less violence according to the size of the lake, and the suddenness or otherwise of the rupture.

After the floods have passed, there remains a gap between the ice-cliff at the end of the glacier and the hill side; this gradually closes again and towards November the lake is usually again in process of formation. Some 6 miles below this glacier is the grazing ground of Suktarabad, from which a route leads northwards to Wakhan, by the Khora Bohrt (*q. v.*) and Gazan (*q. v.*) passes. Five miles below Suktarabad on the left bank of the river is a small grazing-ground called Chillinji from which a route leads into Hunza by the Chillinji pass (*q. v.*) Below Chillinji the valley contracts and in summer owing to the swollen state of the river becomes impassable for animals, and very difficult even for men on foot. About 35 miles from the Ak Kul lake, the Karumbar glacier (*q. v.*) nearly blocks the stream.

Below the Karumbar glacier, the valley is cultivated in favourable localities though still rugged and confined. The

KARUMBAR RIVER—*contd.*

villages are Bohrt (3 houses), Bat Swat (8), Bilhanz (9), Munjawir and Imit (20), all of which are on the left bank. From Munjawir, a route leads up the Munjawir Gol to the Daintar valley and thence to Chalt in the lower valley of the Hunza river. It is an extremely difficult foot-path only. The only cultivation on the right bank is that around the summer village of Shinaki. At 55 miles from its source the Karumbar river is joined by the Barugah stream, and below this point is called the Ishkuman river (*q.v.*).

In general, the Karumbar valley is bare, rocky, and confined devoid of tree-growth, and affording but little pasturage, except in that portion which lies above Suktarabad, where there is good grazing. Below Suktarabad as far as the Karumbar glacier the valley is a gorge. Below this glacier, it opens out somewhat, but maintains its treeless, desolate character. The track up the valley is narrow and stony, but practicable for laden animals when the river is fordable, *i.e.*, from October to May. There are no bridges in the whole course of the river.

At its head, the elevation of the valley is 14,000'; at the confluence of the Barugah-stream, about 7,500'.

KARUMBARSAR—

The name by which the Ak Kul lake (*q.v.*) is sometimes known.

KASHINDEL—(38 M U M 61).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Patigal.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	42

The people are Chhirmuzhes (*i.e.*, foster servants) of Bappi a Riza Adamzada, who was at one time Hakim of Drosch.

KASHKAR—

The Pathan name for the country of Chitral.

Pathans speak of the Mehtar as Badshah of Kashkar and call the people Kashkaris.

KASHURI PASS—Elev. 12,450'. (38 M U Z 4767.)

A pass at the head of Painogh Gol which, joining the Dabari Gol at Beori, forms the Beori Gol that drains into the Chitral river just above Galatak. The pass may be reached from Drosh on the third day by the Taben Pass (*q.v.*) or by the Beori Gol in the same time. The latter route is longer but in general easier, but it is quite impracticable for laden animals. The actual pass was deep in snow at the end of June and is very steep on the Chitral side. Just below the pass is reached a small lake is passed, 200 to 300 yards long, by 150 yards wide.

The route from Drosh lies up the Beori Gol to Beori. Thus far it could easily be made practicable for laden animals. It then turns up the Painogh Gol and becomes extremely rough and difficult. This valley is very steep and confined. The hill slopes are well wooded, but fall most abruptly to the bed of the stream. There are several steep ascents and descents and many rock faces have to be clambered over as best one can. About 5 miles above Beori there is a little cultivation, perhaps an acre and a half, called Painogh. The next 5 miles to Langar is a very stiff trying climb. The camping ground at Langar is cramped and there is no room for tents. The place too swarms with snakes, which are not the harmless rock species. From Langar to the pass in another stiff climb of 3 miles and over bad rocks, and steep snow slopes. Kashuri is about 3 miles and Babozai 5 miles down the Dok *darra*. Shiringal, which is on the right bank of the Panjkora river at the mouth of the Dok *darra*, is probably about 12 miles below Babozai.

The pass opens at the end of May and closes at the beginning of November. Although fit for men on foot, the route is of little value from a military point of view.

KATOR (OR KATORE)—

The ruling family of Chitral who are descendants of Mohtaram Shah Kator I, are known by this name. Mohtaram Shah Kator I was the first Mehtar of Chitral. He deposed the last Rayis King about two hundred years ago.

KAUTI—(38 M U Y 05).

Cultivation and a levy post on the right bank of the Chitral river. The post is only held during the winter months.

KAWASH—(38 M U M 72).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Kalas.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	7
Population	.	.	.	.	30

KAZIAN-O-DEH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

KAZIAN DEH—

A hamlet in Chitral, on the right bank of the Chitral river.

KESU (OR KES)—(38 M U S 89).

A village 5 miles above Drosh on the left bank of the Chitral river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	62
Population	.	.	.	.	180

Is the Jagir of Mehtarjau Ghulam Dastgir, half-brother of the present Mehtar to whom the revenue is paid.

There is across the river at Kesu a difficult foot bridge.

KESU PARI—

Vide "Dalum Khenderi." The Kesu *pari* is now crossed by two roads, one the mule road built along the face of the cliff, and the other a more recently built mule road over the Kotal.

KHACHOMAHARTH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

KHAIRABAD—(38 M U S 76).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitral river above Drosh.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	30
Population	.	.	.	.	90

KHAIRABAD—(38 M U S 76)—*contd.*

In winter there is a difficult ford from the lower end of the Khairabad cultivation to a point just below Aylmer's *pari*.

KHAMBAKHI—(42 D E X 10).

A hamlet on the right bank of the Torikho river above Rich.

Number of houses	5
Population	17

There is a summer and winter bridge here over the Torikho river fit for horses.

KHARAL—

A broad, flat-topped, deodar-clad hill, at the end of the dividing spur between the Bumboret and Birir valleys in Kalashgum. 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 Chitral generally, being within easy reach of both the Laorai and Dorah passes.

KHATINJ—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Utrai Gol.

KHATINZA (OR KHARTEZA) PASS—Elev. 16,600'. (37 P Z K 53.)

A pass over the Hindu Kush between the Arkari valley of Chitral and Badakhshan. It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the Nuksan and is, in fact, merely an alternative path to the Nuksan for 4 or 5 miles. Being higher, steeper, and more difficult than the Nuksan, 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.

This route diverges from the Nuksan (*q. v.*) route about 5 miles from Wanakach, and strikes north-west up the hillside. The track is so faint that it might easily be over-

KHATINZA (OR KHARTEZA) PASS—Elev. 16,600.' (37 P Z K 53)—*contd.*

looked. It keeps straight up a rocky spur, and is exceedingly steep, ascending some 4,000 feet in about 2 miles. The crest is broad and open, and the descent on the Badakhshan side seems fairly easy.

KHAYARI—(38 M U T 36).

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Muzhdel.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	5
Population	.	.	.	.	.	16

KHER CHUM—

A hamlet on right bank of Ojhor Gol.

KHONEZ—

A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Torikho river.

KHORA BOHRT PASS—Elev. 15,00.' (42 H L T 62).

A pass over the Hindu Kush leading from the Karumbar valley to Wakhan. The actual pass is very steep, but practicable for laden animals; it is open from April or May to November, but the Karumbar valley (*q.v.*), by which it is approached, is closed for about four months, from June to September. The route strikes the Oxus valley at Baikarra, opposite the Dasht-i-Mirza Murad.

From Gilgit to Baikarra by this route, it is 12 marches.

KHAR KASHN DEH—

A village in the Chitral Valley on the right bank of the Chitral river.

Vide Chitral.

The engagement of the 3rd of March 1895 between the British Agent's escort and Sher Afzal took place here.

KHOR PAK—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

KHOT VALLEY—

A valley which drains into the Turikho river a little north of Shagram.

Total population 1,643 souls.

The valley is included in the Turikho district.

The valley is some 14 miles in length. In its upper course it is narrow, but the hillsides are fairly open and well clothed with grass. Nearer its mouth the slopes on the rightbank are very open, it is here the hamlets are most numerous.

In Khot there are practically no fruit trees, but willows and poplars grow in profusion.

There is plenty of camping space on the right bank and supplies are obtainable, though firewood is a difficulty.

There is a fairly good bridge across the stream just above its confluence with the Turikho river.

There is a good deal of water in the stream in summer, but the bed is narrow and it could easily be bridged anywhere.

The various hamlets lie at elevations between 9,000' and 10,900'. The road up the valley is practicable for laden-ponies. It leads to the Khot pass, by which the Yarkhun valley is reached.

KHOT PASS—Elev. 14,200'.

Route from Mastuj to Rich, 50½ miles, 5 marches.

South of the Bang Gol Pass the watershed dividing the Yarkhun and Turikho valleys is crossed by this pass, which is a difficult one open from June to the beginning of November.

It is practicable for lightly laden animals of the country though very steep.

It is quite impracticable for Indian transport mules.

The only importance of this pass lies in the fact that, by it, a force from the Turikho Valley could turn the position at Darband in the varkhun valley.

From Dizg (a village on the right bank of the Yarkhun river some 18 miles above Mastuj) the route to the Khot pass turns north-west up a curious dry gully called Golasht. The ascent for 1,500' is exceedingly steep and only practicable for very lightly laden ponies. The next 1,200' is almost equally steep, but the hillsides are of light soil and a path with a better gradient might easily be made. In one place for about 20 yards there is a very steep ascent up a rock staircase where loads must be taken off. At some 5

KHOT PASS—Elev. 14,200'—*contd.*

miles from Dizg the camping ground of Bohrt is reached ; water and firewood obtainable with difficulty from a distance. From Bohrt there is a gentle ascent of 3 miles to Otz. Beyond Otz there is a very steep climb of 800' to the crest of the pass, which is practicable for animals in June, but is not clear of snow until the end of that month. The descent from the crest is very steep for 2,000'. At 2½ miles from the pass the main valley of the Khot River is entered and the path thence to Khot (a distance of 11½ miles from Bohrt) is perfectly easy. From Khot to Rich in the Turikho Valley is a distance of 16 miles, 2 marches, the route being difficult in places, and animals having to be occasionally unladen in order to pass.

Men on foot without loads cross from Dizg to Khot in one day, but for laden men or animals it would be two marches.

KHOWAR—

The Chitrali language, *i.e.*, the language of the Kho, war meaning language.

It is the *lingua franca* of the Hindu Kush region and is understood by most of the leading men in Gilgit, but not by many persons in Hunza-Nagar.

KHURIG—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkoh river, on the Parabek plain. 7 houses, population 41. 10 acres under cultivation ; 18 head of cattle, 100 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable in small quantities.

KHUSHAMADE—

The descendants of Khushamad, younger brother of Moh-taram Shah Kator I, the first Mehtar of Chitral, are known by this name. No one of this clan ever ruled over Chitral or Yasin. Most of them live in the villages of the Reshun Charveli.

KHUSHWAKTE—

The descendants of Shah Khushwakt, younger brother of Mohtaram Shah Kator I, the first Mehtar of Chitral, are known by this name. Khuswakt's descendants became rulers

KHUSHWAKTE—*contd.*

of Yasin and Mastuj. Shah Khushwakt, the first of the clan, was killed in the village of Danin near Chitral while fighting against a force from Badakshan.

KHUZH—Elev. 8,000'. (42 D F K 74.)

(Includes Muli Khuzh and Turi Khuzh) A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Chinar. 17 houses, population 50. 70 acres under cultivation; 36 head of cattle, and 100 goats. Supplies and fuel scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for one battalion.

KHUZH-O-GOL—

A stream rising in the hills forming the boundary between Turikho and Yarkhun and entering the Yarkhun near the hamlet of Turi Kuzh. It is perennial. Up this stream is said to be a road dropping down to Mehlph, but it only for footmen.

KILIK PASS—Elev. 15,600'.

Route from Baltit-i-Hunza to the Taghdumbash Pamir 89½ miles, 9 marches.

This is the most westerly of the passes crossing the Mustagh range. It leads from the district of little Gujhal in the Hunza State to the Taghdumbash Pamir. The actual pass appears to be an easy one. The approach to the summit from both sides is very gradual and perfectly practicable for laden animals of all kinds, with the exception of camels.

The route, however, from Hunza to the Kilik is difficult for laden animals of the country even in the winter. After the 1st of May, as a rule, and sometimes earlier, it is quite impracticable for laden animals, and ponies are only taken unladen, with the greatest difficulty and at immense risk. From Kukturuk, at the foot of the Kilik on the northern side, the route from the Irshad pass joins in, also to the west a route leads by the Wakhujrui pass (16,000'?) to Wakhan. Major R. Owen who crossed the Wakhujrui pass in June 1895, in one march from Kukturuk, considers the Wakhujrui to be an easy pass, passable for artillery, the ascent in parts being fairly steep, but good going.

KIRISHT PASS—

Vide Mintekha pass.

KISHIK—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot stream in the Khot valley.

KIYAR—Elev. 10,500' (37 P W Z 27)—

A village on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 20 houses, population 80. 30 acres under cultivation; 25 head of cattle, 100 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for one company. The hills in the neighbourhood are Alp-like. There are very few trees, chiefly willows.

KOGHOZI—Elev. 5,400' (38 M U F 66)—

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river 15 miles above Chitral and just below the junction of the Chitral river and Golen Gol. 75 houses, population 250 with 30 fighting men and 10 coolies. 250 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 350 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies plentiful. Camping ground for one brigade. Lambardar lives here and there is a Mehtari Bungalow and polo ground, also state granary. Koghozi Gol is difficult to ford in the summer.

KOKSIN—

A tributary of the Yarkhun river on its right bank. It rises in the Shahjinali range, that is the watershed between Turikho and Yarkhun Bala, and after a course of about 10 miles falls into the Yarkhun river, about two miles below Topkhana Ziabeg, and just opposite Garm Chashma, up this river is the route to the Koksini, or Shahjinali pass, which is practicable for horses.

The river flows in a very narrow gorge, and is crossed twice by the path leading to the Rich pass. It is unfordable in summer, but being of no great breadth, might easily be bridged. Wood is available.

KOKSIN PASS—

Vide Shah Jinali pass.

KOL—(38 M U L 76)—

A hamlet above Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river.

KOLAK—

The collective name of hamlets inhabited by refugee Kafirs from Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley at the head of the Rumbur valley on the left bank of the Rumbur stream.

Wheat, Indian-corn and *china* is cultivated. There is only one crop in the year.

32 families of Lutdeh Kafirs live here.

KOLI—

Vide Kolak village.

KOLIGAL—

A small stream of good water which drains to the left bank of the Chitral river, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Mirkhani. At its confluence the valley is a very narrow one, but it opens out in its upper course, very considerably. From its head the Pashtan pass leads to Ashret, and the Lashkanni pass to Damer. Both routes are mere footpaths.

KOLOGRI—

Cultivation of Khairabad people above Khairabad opposite Kesu.

KONDAOSHTI-O-UTS—

Vide Kalash Gram-o-An. The word *Uts* means spring.

KOLGU—

A hamlet in Kosht district on the right bank of the Torikho river.

KORAGH—

Vide Kuragh.

KOSHT SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI. The most fertile district in the country. Fruit trees are plentiful and there are some fine Chenars. The hills however are bare and firewood is not obtainable in any quantity.

KOSHT—

The collective name for a group of villages on the right bank of the Turikho River at its junction with the Mastuj river. Total population about 1,500, the majority of whom are Adamzadas of the Muhammad Bege clan.

KOTAL KASH—(42 H L U 08)—

A neck across a spur which runs down to the left bank of the Yarkhun river, about half-way between Dasht-i-Baroghil and Topkhana Ziabeg.

The summer road down the Yarkhun valley lies over this Kotal, 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 Kotal there is a frightful glacier to be crossed, and on the other an excessively steep descent. Just beyond the Kotal 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.

The glacier is called *Kalandar Gul* (*q.v.*). In winter, and, indeed, for about two-thirds of the year, both it and the steep descent can be avoided by twice fording the river. The fords are easy from about the middle of September to the middle of June.

KOTCH—

A hamlet on the right bank of Lutkuh river below Bogosht valley.

The word *Kotch* means 'Copse' or 'Jungle.'

KOTCH—Elev. 8,300' (42 D F K 96)—

A village on the left bank of the Yarkhun river and just north of Brep with 22 houses. There is a good deal of cultivation and many fruit trees. Population 95.

There is a winter bridge here over the Yarkhun river and a ford in winter.

KOTCH GAH—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Lutkuh river above Shoghot.

KOTDESH—

Cultivation of the Kalashes residing at Bathit near the mouth of the Rumbur valley on the right bank of the Rumbur stream.

KOTGAZ PASS—Elev. 17,500' (42 D F A 17)—

Further south-west of the Kach pass, the Hindu Kush is crossed by this pass, which leads from the Terich valley to Sitkarm (Shikarf) in Wakhan. The Terich valley branches off on the west from the Torikho valley and may be said to divide the valley into the upper and lower portions, viz., the Tori or the "upper" Kho and the Muli or "lower" Kho. The pass lies at the head of the Rosh Gol, a very narrow and precipitous valley which drains into the Terich river.

The Kotgaz pass has never in the memory of man been crossed by a Chitrali, so it may be dismissed as absolutely useless for any military purposes.

The name Sad Istragh is sometimes applied to this pass, but to prevent confusion with the Sar Istragh pass in the Arkari valley, the proper Chitrali name for it has been used in describing it.

KRAKAL—(38 M U K 91)—

A village of the Kalashes about the centre of the Bumboret valley on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. It is called Karkar by Bashgalis.

KUH SUB-DISTRICT OF MASTUJ—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

KULUM—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol (not marked on map). Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 10 houses, population 40. 20 acres under cultivation; 8 head of cattle, 60 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

KUNAR RIVER—

The name by which the Chitral river is known from Arandu to its junction with the Kabul river.

KURAGH—Elev. 6,680' (42 D F N 93)—

A village on the left bank of the Mastuj river opposite Kosht. The lambardar lives in Charun. 20 houses, population 80 with 28 fighting men. 30 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 80 goats and sheep. Fodder obtainable, fuel and supplies scarce. Camping ground for 1 Battalion.

KURAGH—*contd.*

The remnants of [Captain Ross' detachment were treacherously put to death here in 1895. The Kuragh defile where the fighting took place is just below the village.

KURANG—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river between Chinar and the Mastuj fort—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	8
Population	¶	.	.	.	.	36

KURU—

A hamlet in Ayun on the right bank of the Ayun stream.

KURU—

A hamlet of Dammer (*q. v.*).

KURU—

A village near the old Drosh fort on the left bank of the Chitral river—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	25
Population	.	.	.	.	.	80

KURUBAKH—Elev. 11,200' (37 P Z K 83)—

At the mouth of the Nuksan stream where it joins the Gazikistan (or upper Arkari) river, there is a small alluvial "fan" which affords space to camp, though firewood is very scarce, and also forage. Just above the "fan" the Nuksan stream descends the hillside as a cascade for 200 feet. At the top of the cascade, where the Nuksan valley begins to open out a little, are some caves in which travellers frequently halt for the night. These caves are called Kurubakh. *Bakh* means 'hole.'

KUSHM—(42 D F P 69)—

A large scattered village on the right bank of the Turikho river.

The elevation of the various hamlets is between 8,000' and 10,000'. The people are good cultivators, but water is scarce. Firewood also is difficult to obtain. Both chikor and ram chikor are very numerous here.

KUSHM—*contd.*

The village is included in the Mulikho district.

Haji Fazl-i-Karim, the most influential Mulla in this part of the world, lives here. He is a bit of a fanatic. The majority of the people of Kushm are Sunnis.

From Kushm paths lead across the hills into the Terich valley. Total population 1,400.

KUSHT—

Vide Kosht.

KATURDAM—(38 M U S 84)—

A hamlet in Drosh on the left bank of the Chitral river below Gosh—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	20
Population	.	.	.	.	.	85

Vide Drosh village.

LAICHULI GOL—

A narrow valley running into the Jughur Gol on the left bank. The lower portion is fringed with deodars, but its upper part is very steep and ends in precipitous cliffs.

LAKE DUFFERIN—Elev. 12,500' (37 P Z V 37)—

A lake in Badakhshan on the north side of the Dorah Kotal, and about 3 miles due west of it. This lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Its main feeder is a stream from the Mandal pass in Kafiristan, and it empties itself by the stream which flows past Goghradasht to Sanglich and Zebak.

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 Zebak, that from Chitral by the Dorah pass, and that from the Kafiristan by the Mandal pass. The lake is a little more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and is 600 yards broad at the lower end, where it is widest. It remains frozen till the end of June. Its out-flow is underground through a narrow rocky ravine, though no doubt in spring when the snows are melting there is a distinct stream. A mile or so below the lake there is a small camping ground where forage but no fuel is obtainable.

LAMBABAT—Elev. 4,600'—

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river above Arandu, inhabited by Sheikhs who originally came from Kamdesh in the Bashgal valley. The village is situated on a spur 1,000 feet above the river. 30 houses, population 95. There is ample space for a Brigade to camp, below the village and to the north.

Up the Lambabat Gol which flows into the Chitral river below the village, a footpath leads to Dammer and a very difficult track over the hills to Kamtsei.

LANGA—

A Chitrali word, which is applied to a curious formation which is found at the heads of many valleys in Chitral. This is a formation of loose boulders, presenting an appearance very similar to *moraine*, and which, in fact, probably is ancient morainal deposits, although in most cases the glaciers that gave birth to them are long since extinct. These boulders rest very loosely one on the other as a rule, and topple over, under the slightest pressure, in a most dangerous way. In size they vary greatly. The smallest are not much larger than a football: the largest are many tons in weight: on the average, they are about as large as a seaman's chest. In many instances, there is absolutely nothing in the way of earth or smaller stones to cement them together, and when such is the case, ponies cannot possibly cross them. Sometimes, again, turf fills their interstices, and then there is no danger in crossing them, though the difficulty still remains.

The term "langa" is also applied to boulder beds deposited by mud streams, or accumulated at the foot of "shingle slopes," but these boulders are, as a rule, far smaller in size and extent than those of the more characteristic "langar" which, as above described, is found at the head of lofty valleys. Perhaps the worst "langar" in Chitral is found in the Uni-Gol, which is simply choked with it.

LANGA—

A hamlet in Drosh on the left bank of the Chitral river—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	28
Population	.	.	.	.	.	75

The hamlet is on the right bank of the Drosh Gol.

LANJAR—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

LANJAR—(38 M U M 71)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Ziarat.

Number of houses . . . 5 (Chhir Muzhes and Khana-
zads, of Akhunzadas of
Khairabad).

Population . . . 16

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

LAO—(38 M U T 69)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Birgah Nissar—

Number of houses . . . 9 all Gujars.

Population . . . 38

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

LASHKARGAH—

The Badakshi name for the camping-ground of Wanakash (*q. v.*).

LASHKHANNI PASS—(38 M U Y 23)—

A pass leading from Dammer to the head of the Koligol valley. It is impracticable for animals, but for men on foot affords a very direct route from Dammer to Ashret.

LASHT—(37 P Z Z 27)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 10 houses, population 40. 25 acres under cultivation; 10 head of cattle, 60 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for one company.

LASHT—(42 D F H 13)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Terich river.

LASHT—(42 D F D 09)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Torikho river between Phurgam and Rich—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	4
Population	.	.	.	.	.	14

LASHT—(38 M U E 84)—

A village on the right bank of Lutkuh river just above Tsingur—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	17
Population	.	.	.	.	.	72

The prosperity of the people here has been much increased lately by the construction of a new water channel the completion of which was owing mainly to the energy of Dewanbegi Wafadar Khan. There is a good deal of rice cultivation.

LASHT—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river, 5 miles above. Shost in upper Yarkhun district.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	12
Population	.	.	.	.	.	55

LASHT—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river above Barenis. Included in Barenis (*q. v.*).

LASHT—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Barm Gol stream.

LASHT DUR—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

LASHT SHISHI—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream near its mouth—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	9
Population	.	.	.	.	.	42

LASHT WAHRCH—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river.

LASPUR SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

LASPUR VALLEY—

A valley in Dardistan, south of Mastuj, which belongs to Chitral. The valley drains to the north. The river, which rises in the Thal pass (*q. v.*) is called Bashkar Gol, as far as Sar Laspur, and thence to its junction with the Yarkhun river just below Mastuj fort it is known as the Laspur river. It has a considerable volume of water, and except in winter is unfordable. There are, however, bridges (1) opposite Balim; (2) between Balim and Rahman; (3) just below Harchin; and (4) a couple of miles below Gasht. The road to Mastuj 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 Dir by the Thal pass (*q. v.*), and a foot-path by which Uzhu and Kalam can be reached in 3 or 4 days. The total length of the valley may be estimated at 40 miles, 22 of which are above the village of Laspur, and represent an uncultivated tract; the breadth of the valley varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to over 2. The villages in the valley are: Sar Laspur or Laspur (60 houses), Balim (25), Brok (37), Rizhun (12), Rahman (25), Harchin (40), Gasht (18), and Gramuli, which, however, is reckoned as part of Mastuj. There are also some seven houses of ironsmiths, etc., and about ten houses of Saiads, Kalendars, etc. The population may be estimated at between 1,500 and 1,800 souls. About Rahman and Harchin there is a very considerable amount of cultivation, and the valley is altogether considered very productive. Below Harchin, 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 Shandurpass (*q. v.*) to the Ghizar valley, and a difficult foot path from Rahman to the Golen Gol by the Phargram pass (*q. v.*), by which either Chitral or the Shishi Kuh valley may be reached. Markhor abound. Sheep, cattle, and yaks are kept in great numbers. The blankets manufactured here

LASPUR VALLEY—contd.

have a great reputation; they are generally white and of fine texture. Traders from Swat and Dir frequently visit the valley in order to purchase blankets.

The commonest tree in the valley is the willow; there are also a certain amount of fruit trees. Good bridges fit for laden animals have now been built by us at Gasht and Harchin.

LATOR—(38 M U T 28)—

A hamlet in Ustrum Gol on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream—

Number of houses	5 (Gujars).
Population	22

LAWARZUN—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river below Parsing.

LAWI—(38 M U S 96)—

A village on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream.

Number of houses	35
Population	110

The village is high up the hillside.

LAWI GRI—

Vide Dalum Khenderi. Gri—a cleft in a hill or pass.

LAWI PARI—

Vide "Dalum Khenderi."

The Lawi Pari may be crossed by four roads:—

- (1) A small and difficult footpath along the face of the cliff low down.
- (2) The present road.
- (3) The footpath over the Darband.
- (4) The path over the top which leads down to Kesu village.

LEMORLI—

A hamlet on the right bank of Barm Gol in the Owir district.

LESHU-WALAN DEH.

A hamlet in the Owir district above Shongush. "Leshu" means cow and "Leshu-walan deh" cowherds' village.

LOHIGAL PASS—(43 A A A 81) Elev. 14,000'—

A pass over the watershed that separates the Golen Gol from the Shishi. It lies at the extreme head of the latter valley, and leads to the Lohigalo Gol, a tributary of the former. From Shamkam in Golen Gol to Madaghasht in Shishi Kuh is two marches, and the route is practicable to laden animals, though difficult in places near the crest. A horseman would dismount 3 or 4 times for about 100 yards at a time, but a little work would obviate this necessity, as the soil is light and easily workable. The pass is open from July to October for ponies and sometimes in part of June and November. There is another more direct route *via* the Dok pass (*q.v.*) from Shamkan to Madaghasht, but for laden animals the Lohigal route is preferable.

LOHOK—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river opposite Drushp—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

LOLEMI—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river below Parsing.

LON—Elev. 8,600' (42 D F N 42)—

(Includes Drungakh). A village in the Kosht Sub-District. Lambardar lives in Drungakh. 60 houses, population 250. 100 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 500 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable. Camping ground for one battalion. The summer route from the Owir valley to Kosht and Drasan lies through Lon. There are few trees except poplars.

LONGOL—

A village on the left bank of the Terich river.

LONGKU—Elev. 8,100' (42 D F J 17)—

A village in the Terich valley on the left bank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	30
Population	.	.	.	.	.	110

There is space to camp and a few supplies are obtainable.

LONKU GOL—

A small valley which drains to the Terich river about 2 miles above its junction with the Turikho river. It is in this valley in which most of the orpiment is found. There are 2 kinds of orpiment obtained, *viz*, yellow and red (called in Chitral Godami and Warki, respectively). In 1902, the Mehtar sold orpiment (arsenic) at the following rates, *viz*, Rs. 13 per maund for Godami and Rs. 10 per maund for Warki. The orpiment belongs exclusively to the Mehtar, and certain families in the Terich district are compelled to do the necessary mining, in return for which they are excused from the payment of revenue. The work is very arduous and unpopular, and the workmen's health is said to suffer considerably. Orpiment is in considerable request in the Punjab and is used for making a dye.

LOWER KUH SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I Chapter VI. Not to be confounded with the Kuh Sub-District of Mastuj.

LOWMARI—

A hamlet in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river.

LOARAI or LAORAI PASS—Elev. 10,250'—

See part I, Chapter II, Table I.

The worst avalanches occur between the 15th March and the 15th April. Heavy rain usually falls for about 10 days early in April. After the first heavy fall of snow the pass is crossed by a track which leaves the military road altogether and leads directly up the main valley. After a

LOARAI OR LAORAI PASS—*contd.*

heavy fall of snow, the custom is to cross after at least one and usually two fine days, and to make the summit by 11 A.M. before the snow starts to melt. The distance (8 miles by the track) from Ziarat to Gujar is covered, in these conditions, in about 5 hours. The opinion of the Post Commander at either Ziarat or Gujar, as to whether the crossing is possible or otherwise, should invariably be asked and accepted.

LUNDAN DUR—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Turikho river above Phurgam belonging to the people of Phurgam.

LUNKUCHIWAR—

The name of the dialect spoken by the people of Lonku in the Terich valley.

LUTKUH DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI. The District is inhabited partly by men who emigrated long since from Munjan and who call themselves Yudgha, and partly by Kho. The Yudgha villages are in the upper part of the District. It is the most westerly district in Chitral.

LUTKUH RIVER—

The river which drains the most western portion of Chitral, that lying between Kafirstan and Terich Mir. It may be said to commence at the Dorah pass, from which the fall is very rapid till the Gobor valley (*q. v.*) is reached. Above Gobor there are no habitations except the little settlement of Daghiri (*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 open out a little, leaving room for villages and cultivation. Rui (*q. v.*), Jhitur (*q. v.*), Burbunu (*q. v.*), Izh (*q. v.*), and Drushp (*q. v.*) follow each other in quick succession, then at longer intervals come Mogh, Ruzhi, Andarthi, and Shoghot, with Awi, opposite. Below Shoghot the gorge of the Lutkuh river becomes even more pronounced, the river lying between stupendous perpendicular

LUTKUH RIVER—*contd.*

cliffs, but even here, there are bays in the mountains where villages nestle, so that below Shoghot there are probably 100 houses. Just below Lasht and about 3 miles above Chitral the Lutkuh river falls into the Chitral; it thus has a course of about 40 miles. Its principal tributaries are on the right bank the Ustujh, Artsu, Zidik, Bogosht, and Awi Gols; and on the left bank the Uni, Deh, Murdan, Arkari, and Ojhor Gols. 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 Arkari.

The Lutkuh is in winter fordable everywhere. In summer it is only fordable at one or two points below Parabek, but above Gobor there are many places where it may be forded. It is bridged in several places, but the bridges are all rickety structures, easily removed, and easily replaced. The road to the Dorah lies up its valley. From Chitral to Shoghot, it lies on the right bank, thence to Andahrti on the left bank, from Andahrti to Drushp on the right bank, and from Drushp to Jhitur on the right bank. Thence to Ughuti either bank may be followed; in summer the left is preferred to avoid the fords which are difficult. Above Ughuti the path crosses and recrosses frequently. It is in general practicable for laden animals, but in many places it is extremely rough, and in a few places extremely difficult. The whole lower valley of the Lutkuh river as far as Buriogh, is part of the Shoghot district. Shali, Sin and Lasht are in the Chitral district. The elevation of the valley varies from 10,800' at Shah Silim to 5,200' at its confluence with the Chitral river. The spelling Lutkuh has been adhered to; the word is derived from "Lot" (o as in French *botte*) = great, and "Kuf" (the *f* being nearly silent) = a rich valley as opposed to Sarhad, a bleak one.

MACH PASS—(37 P Z Q 52) Elev. 17,010'—

Route from Chitral to Zebak in Badakhshan, 75½ miles, 8 marches.

To the north-east of the Uni pass the Hindu Kush is crossed by this pass.

At Gobor-o-Bakh a Kafir settlement (some 38 miles from Chitral up the Lutkuh valley), the Sirlik Gol branches north to the Mach pass.

MACH PASS—*contd.*

The pass is open to men on foot from about June to October ; it is impracticable for unladen animals and could never be made practicable for laden animals. It may be considered as useless as a military route, and the only importance of the Mach pass lies in the fact that it might be used by a small force composed of mountaineers to turn the Dorah pass.

The route is said to be longer than that by either the Dorah or Uni passes. It is seldom or never used except by refugees escaping from Badakhshan or by raiding Kafirs.

Afsik is the Kafir name.

From Gobor-o-Bakh up the Gobor or Afsik Gol, the route is easy and practicable for laden animals of the country for some $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the *Ghari* at Afsik.

At Afsik-o-Ghari the route to the Sadqulachi pass (*q.v.*) branches off on the left bank of the stream. It is a distance of some 5 miles from Afsik-o-Ghari to the Sadqulachi pass, which thus connects the Lutkuh and Arkari valleys.

From Afsik-o-Ghari the route to the Mach pass keeps up the valley for some 3 miles by an easy path when the junction of 3 streams is reached ; the ascent up the right bank of the central stream is very steep and impracticable for laden animals. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles after a gradual ascent over boulders, there is a very steep ascent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile over slipping shingle and boulder slopes to the crest of the pass. At the end of the summer the Chitral or south side of the pass is free of snow, but on the north side the snow is deep, with a glacier full of crevasses. From the crest it is said to be some 5 miles to a camping ground. From this camping ground it is said to be some 6 miles to the junction with the stream from the Nuksan pass.

Thence to Deb Gol $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Deb Gol to Zebak another $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. As this route is said to be longer than the routes by the Dorah and Uni passes the distance from the Mach Pass to the Deb Gol stream has probably been underestimated.

MADAGLASHT—Elev. 9,000' (43 A A G 26)—

A village at the head of Shishi Kuh valley on the right bank of the Shishi stream—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	48
Population	.	.	.	.	.	160

MADAGLASHT—contd.

The people of this village originally came from Badakhshan and they still speak Persian among themselves. Formerly, instead of paying revenue in the ordinary manner, these people were expected to supply the Mehtar with 20 matchlocks per annum. Since 1895, however, the manufacture of matchlocks has been discontinued and they pay in revenue—goats, sheep, and ghi.

There are good sites for summer camps for troops near Madaglasht. There is also good grazing on the hills, and it is consequently a favourite resort of Gujars during the hot months.

The snow and rainfall here is probably heavier than in any other parts of Chitral territory.

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

MADAK—

The collective name of a group of hamlets on the right bank of the Turikho river from Nishku to Zezdi, both included. 228 houses, population 950.

MADASHIL—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol and 1,500 ft. above the bed of that stream (not shown on map). Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 25 houses, population 80. 35 acres under cultivation; 12 head of cattle, 130 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable. Camping ground for one company.

MAHMUTA GOL—

A small nullah on the left bank of the Jughur stream with a steep bed and strong current. A goat track leads over the hills at the head of it into the large Chomorkhon Gol.

MAHR CHOUEK—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the left bank of the Terich river.

MAJAM—

A plateau in the Bashgal valley of Kafirstan, on the watershed between the main valley and the Pitigal valley. It is a favourite summer grazing ground of the Kam Kafirs. Paths lead to it from the Parpit, Durik and Sherashing passes.

MANAIKAN PASS—Elev. 13,000' (38 M U Z 23)—

A pass across the range between Chitral and Dir. From Drosht to Dir by this route it is four marches in place of three by the Laorai route. The track lies up the Beori Gol to Beori, thence up the narrow Dabari Gol to the pass. To Beori the route is fairly easy, and might be readily made practicable for laden animals. The Dabari Gol, however, is narrow, rough and difficult, and quite impracticable for animals. There is space to camp about 7 miles beyond Beori. Thence to the pass the route, except for a very steep and difficult ascent of 400 feet, and several stretches of loose boulders, is easy. The descent on the Dir side is 5,000 feet in about 4 miles, fearfully steep, and quite impracticable for laden animals—The route joins the Laorai route about 1 mile above the village of Mirga.

MANUR—(38 M U D 38)—

A village on the right bank of the Bogosht Gol. 15 houses, population 80. 15 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 140 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

MARANDEH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley, on the right bank of the Khot stream.

MARDAN—

Vide Murdan Gol.

MAROI—Elev. 5753' (42 D F U 01)—

A village on the left bank of the Chitral river above Koghozi. The lambardar lives here. 35 houses, population 90 with 30 fighting men and 10 coolies. 120 acres under cultivation; 50 head of cattle and 45 goats and sheep. Fuel and fodder obtainable but supplies scarce. Camping ground for 1 battalion. Bridge to right bank at present in repair.

MARTING—(42 D F E 30)—

(Includes Khuzg). A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Brep. 20 houses, population 75 with 11 fighting men. 50 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle and 180 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion.

MASHGHAN (ASURGAL OR CHAKALWAT) GOL—

A rapid stream which enters the Ghizar river, a mile or two above Teru. 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.

MASKOR—

Cultivation of the Ayun people above Gahirat on the right bank of the Chitral river and near the mouth of the Birir Gol.

MASTUJ—Elev. 7,800' (42 D F R 07)—

A village on the left bank of the Mastuj river, near the confluence of the Laspur river. Lambardar lives in Chinar. 70 houses, population 200. 100 acres under cultivation; 140 head of cattle and 180 goats and sheep. Fuel is very scarce, fodder and supplies are obtainable. Camping ground for one Brigade. There is a Post and Telegraph Office here and also a Mehtari bungalow and polo ground. A good suspension bridge spans the main river. The place is very cold in the winter owing to the cold winds which blow down the Yarkhun and Laspur valleys. The majority of the people are Manlais.

MASTUJ DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

MAYAR—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river belonging to people of Shagram.

MEHLPH OR MHELPH—9,800'—

A valley in Turikho which drains into the main river just above Rain.

In the Mehlp valley there are a number of hamlets which united form the village of Mehlp—

Number of houses	. . . . .	127
Population	. . . . .	750

The people of Mehlp keep a number of half-bred yaks. The valley is about 10 miles long. The track up it is very steep and ponies can be led up with difficulty.

MERAN—

A hamlet in the Chitral *nala* on its right bank about 5 miles from the Assistant Political Agent's house. The Mehtar has a shooting box here and the land is cultivated by his private servants—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	3
Population	.	.	.	.	.	14

See Meran-o-Pon.

MERAN-O-PON—(i.e., the Meran road.)—

There are 3 tracks leading to Meran hamlet which is situated on the right bank of the Meran Gol about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its junction with the Chitral Gol and 5 miles from the Assistant Political Agent's house. The easiest route is that over the spur on the left bank of the Chitral Gol. The ascent is steep, but Chitralis usually ride all the way. The track descends to the stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the junction of the Meran Gol. The most direct route is up the bed of the Chitral Gol, but this is difficult when the stream is in flood or when there is much ice. The third route ascends the hill behind the Assistant Political Agent's house to a height of about 1,500 and then keeps along the slopes on the right bank of the Chitral Gol through a deodar forest until Meran hamlet is reached. From Meran tracks lead to Gokhshal *via* Bron Shal or *via* the bed of the Chitral Gol.

At the mouth of the Meran Gol on its left bank the Mehtar has a shooting box surrounded by a garden.

MIKINJAL—

Cultivation of Bashgali refugees at the head of the Bumboret valley on the right bank of the Bumboret stream.

MINTAKA OR KIRISHT PASS—Elev. 15,430'.

Route from Baltit in Hunza to Karachukar in Sarikol, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 10 marches.

To the south-east of the Kilik, the Mustagh range is crossed by this pass. It leads from Gujhal, a district in the Gilgit Agency, to Sarikol.

The actual pass is steep and somewhat difficult, but practicable for laden animals of the country.

MINTAKA OR KIRISHT PASS—contd.

Captain Pemberton, R. E., who crossed this pass from the Sarikol side in September 1892, says ; "There was little snow, but terrible rocks and boulders to get over without any sign of a track—the Mintaka may be stated generally to be impracticable for the passage of baggage animals, but no doubt a fairly serviceable bridle path could be made by sappers, assisted by two or three hundred coolies, in the space of a few weeks."

The Mintaka route is preferred to that of the Kilik in spring and autumn; as there is less snow to be crossed and it is shorter. In summer the Kilik, which has no steep gradients, is more frequently used. By using *yaks*, to clear the path, horses have been brought over the Mintakka at least as early as March 15th.

The Mintaka route leaves the Kilik route at Markushi (some 70 miles north of Hunza and 11 miles below the summit of the Kilik).

MIRAGRAM—Elev. 7,350' (42 D F Q 15)—

A village on the left bank of the Mastuj river very picturesquely situated on a plateau high above the river. 30 houses, population 100 with 22 fighting men and 6 coolies—all Maulais. 140 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle and 140 goats and sheep. Supplies are scarce but fuel and fodder are obtainable with notice. Lambardar lives here. Camping ground for 1 company. There is no route up the Miragram Gol.

MIRAGRAM—Elev. 8,500' (42 D F E 61)—

(Includes Padan, Imet, Urkhun and Lasht Dan). A village on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Brep. Ibadullah Khan a member of council lives here. 40 houses, population 210 with 34 fighting men. 50 acres under cultivation; 70 head of cattle, 350 goats and sheep. Fuel plentiful, fodder and supplies obtainable with notice. Camping ground for one battalion. There is a Mehtari bungalow and polo ground here.

MIRGHASH—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Terich river in the Terich valley.

MIRKHANI—Elev. 3,900' (38 M U V 38)—

A small hamlet at the junction of the Ashret Gol with the Chitral river. The inhabitants are Sheikhs. There is a post here held by Chitrali levies.

MOCHIAN-O-KISHMAN—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river above Shoghot.

MOGH—(37 P Z X 70)—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh river. 16 houses, population 90. 25 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 140 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

MOMI—Elev. 6,600' (37 P Z Y 32)—

A village on the right bank of the Arkari river.

MOMUN—(37 P Z Y 42)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Arkari river opposite Momi—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	7
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

MOMUTHI—Elev. 5,800'—

A narrow strip of ground along the left bank of the Arnawai river, where there is room for a small camp or bivouac. Not more than a company could use it. The place is used to keep sheep and goats at night, and is very dirty, but there is no better camp available. Ramram (*q. v.*), however, is only 2 miles lower down.

Momuthi is 8½ miles above Arnawai.

MONUR-O-GOL—

The name of combined Chamarbot-o-Gol and Ghulpo Gol (10,000 feet) downwards to Monur.

It joins the Bogosht Gol just below the villages of Tunik and Munir, about 8,000'.

Its sides are lined with cultivation, coarse grain higher up and wheat, barley, etc., lower down.

Below the village of Monur and between it and Tunik it is bridged, fit for footmen, horses ford.

MONUR-O-GOL—contd.

The village of Monur is above its right bank.

It contains 16 houses and the land in the vicinity is highly cultivated.

MORDER OR MARDAR—

A village on the right bank of the Turikho river above Kosht village and in the Kosht sub-District—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	45
Population	.	.	.	.	.	170

MOSHABAR RANGE—

Vide Part I, Chapter II.

MOSHEN—

• Cultivation on the right bank of the Lutkuh river above Parabek.

MOZHEN—Elev. 10,000' (37 P Z Z 97)—

A village in the Owir valley. Lambardar lives in Nichag. 30 houses, population 100. 50 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 180 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company. From here tracts lead—

- (1) To Pasti and Partsan and (2) to Kiyar in the Ojhor Gol crossing a pass about 13,000 ft. and thence to Shoghot.

MUGH LANG—Elev. 10,550' (42 D E X 34)—

The patch of jungle at the confluence of three streams which unite to form the Turikho river. Here the Katch route diverges from that to the Ochhili and Shahjinali passes. The path to the latter passes fords the stream from the Katch glacier, which is difficult for ponies in summer. There is wood at Mugh Lang of a size suitable for bridging. The camping ground is bad and encumbered with stones. In summer men on foot avoid the crossing mentioned above by following a difficult foot-path along the left bank of the Turikho river from Bulasht. The ford is the only real difficulty for travellers between Chitral and Wakhan, by the Shahjinali and Kankhun passes, but as wood is plentiful,

MUGA LANG—contd.

and the stream narrow, troops would not be checked for long. As it is only a strong glacier torrent and never a wide river a wide bridge could be easily constructed at the worst time of year.

A bridge could perhaps be made at the upper end of the Katch above the place where the Shahjinali water joins the river. The place is narrow and is called Much Lang-o-Sir. There used to be a permanent bridge there some years ago, and Badakhshis used to come that way and plunder Rich.

MUGHLANDEH—

A hamlet of Chitral village on the right bank of the Chitral river.

MELDEH—(38 M U L 64)—

A hamlet in Ayun on the right bank of the Chitral river.

MULEN KUZHU—Elev. 5,400' (38 M U F 36)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river below Koghozi. Lambardar lives in Koghozi. 30 houses; population 100 with 15 fighting men and 4 coolies. 80 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattles, 190 sheep and goats. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for 1 company. Fruit is plentiful, the grapes being perhaps the best in the country.

MULEN MORE—(38 M U F 78)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river above Koghozi. Lambardar lives in Maroi. 60 houses, population 200 with 25 fighting men and 20 coolies. 80 acres under cultivation; 100 head of cattle and 90 goats and sheep. Fodder obtainable but fuel and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

MULEN MORE—LASHT—Elev. 5,600'—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river. Lambardar lives in Maroi. 8 houses, population 30 with 2 fighting men and 5 coolies. 15 acres under cultivation; 12 head of cattle, 120 goats and sheep. Fodder is obtainable but fuel and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company. There is a small state granary here.

MULIKHO DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

The people are the most orderly and industrious in the country and perhaps less given to intrigue than their neighbours in the Torikho district. Cultivation is almost continuous. The soil is mostly clay and gravel, the hill sides bare and of gentle slope, the villages ascending high up the mountain sides. Fruit trees are plentiful in the lower villages and the grapes are most excellent. Water for irrigation purposes is scarce as is also firewood. The inhabitants make a good many woollen chogas and sell those which they do not want themselves, in the Chitral bazaar.

From Mulikho there are five tracks, steep but practicable for laden animals, crossing to the Terich valley. These are—

- (1) From Madak to Lon Ku.
- (2) From Kushm to Parsing.
- (3) From Sarth to Zundrangram.
- (4) From Gharth to Warimn.
- (5) From Zani to Shuch.

A very fair road also leads from Muzhgol through Drasan along the right bank of the river to the confluence of the Terich river.

The Turikho river is bridged between Madak and Wahrkup, just above Drasan, and nearly opposite Muzhgol. The latter is a foot-bridge, the former are practicable for laden animals.

MULI NOGHOR DOK—

A hamlet in Owir district above Shongush.

MUNUR—

A village on the left of the Owirik Gol.

Vide Bogosht Gol.

MURDAN—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh, near Drushp and at the mouth of the Murdan Gol. 14 houses, population 132. 25 acres under cultivation; 30 head of cattle, 200 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

MURDAN GOL—(37 P Z X)—

A small valley which drains into the Lutkoh river at Drushp.

MURICH—(42 D F C 86)—

(Also called Rich).

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	30
Population	.	.	.	.	.	135

Majority of the people are Sayids and are miserably poor.

MUSHENDRAN—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot nullah in the Khot valley.

MUSTAJABANDEH—

A village in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river.

MUTHI PALU—Elev. 4,600' (38 M V D 56)—

An open space on the left bank of the Arnawai river, 4½ miles above Arnawai, where there is space to camp two companies and wood and clear water are obtainable.

MUZED—A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Turikho river.
Vide Kushm.**MUZHDEH—(38 M U S 80)—**

A village, below Wrazdeh, on the right bank of the Beori nala—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	12
Population	.	.	.	.	.	50

Vide Beori village.**MUZHDEH—(38 M U T 37)—**

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Khayari—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	12
Population	.	.	.	.	.	42

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

MUZHIGRAM OR MIZHIGRAM—(37 P Z Y 06)—

A village on the right bank of the Arkari river.

Shahzada Lais, the influential Maulai Pir, lives here, with six families of Badakhshis.

Shahzada Lais has Murids in Badakhshan, Shighnan, Wakhan, Chitral, Yasin and Hunza and he is undoubtedly the most influential of the Maulai Pirs residing in the Gilgit and Chitral Agencies. His father came from Zebak and settled in Arkari in the time of Aman-ul-Mulk. Shazada Lais probably corresponds with the Russians, as it is to his advantage to keep in with them, but it is difficult to prove that he does so. The present Amir invited him to return to Zebak in the winter of 1901, but Shahzada Lais declined to go. He would probably agree to return if given a similar invitation by the Russians. He wants watching, but can if he likes, do good work for Government. In time of trouble his Murids will do much as he tells them to and he is worth cultivating. He is decidedly a free liver and is devoted to both wine and women.

MUZHODAR—(42 D F J 07)—

A hamlet on the left bank of Terich river in the Terich valley.

MUZHGOL—

A village on the right bank of the Turikho river—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	42
Population	.	.	.	.	.	178

Near Muzhgol the Turikho river is crossed by a foot-bridge leading to the Kagh Lasht and thence to the village of Charn on the left bank of the Mastuj river.

MUZH NOGHOR—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol.

NAGHR—Elev. 3,900' (38 M U Y 49)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river above the mouth of the Urtsun stream. A light suspension bridge spans the Chitral river here but it is unfit to carry Government

NAGHR—*contd.*

mules. The Mehtari fort here was completed in 1928. There are tracks leading from here to Suir, Urtsun and to Kauti and Darashot. The one to Suir could very easily be made fit for Government mules. The others are mere foot paths. 20 houses, population 80. Fuel obtainable, fodder scarce, supplies nil.

NARSAT—(38 M V D 13)—

Called Nari by Pathans. A village on the left bank of the Chitral river about 7 miles below Arandu. Aman-ul-Mulk built a fort here, but the village is now included in Afghan territory. There is a good cantilever bridge (visible from high up the spur on the left bank of the Arandu Gol) here across the Chitral river fit for laden animals. From Narsat there is an easy route to Baraul which is practicable for ponies and is said to be never closed.

NARSATIWAR (OR GAWARBATI)—

The dialect spoken by the people of the Narsati villages, of which Arandu is the only village now included in Chitral territory. The following are some of the Narsati villages—Chunduk Narsat or Nari, Palas Gor, Birkot, Pashangar, Bargam or Bailam, Sukai, Maimana.

NAWA SIN—(37 P Z R 35)—

A grazing ground in the Nawa Sin or Agram Gol of Arkari frequented by the people of Robat in summer. From it a path leads by the Sadqulachi pass (*q.v.*) to the Sirlik Gol and Gobor in Lutkuh. There is plenty of space for camping and firewood and grass are obtainable, but no supplies except milk.

Nawa Sin is about 9 miles from Owir in the Arkari valley. The route from Owir to the head of the Agram Gol is practicable for ponies.

NEKHSHERDOM—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Yarkhun river belonging to people of Dobargar.

NIA SHEHR—

A hamlet on the right bank of Murdan Gol.

NICHAG (JHILAN)—

A village in the Owir valley. The lambardar lives here as well as the Hakim of Owir. 40 houses, population 120. 80 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 180 sheep and goats. Fuel scarce, fodder and supplies obtainable with notice. Camping ground for one battalion. There is a polo ground here.

NISH KU—

A hamlet of Madak village on the right bank of the Turikho river; water is scarce and there is only one harvest.

Vide Madak.

NISR—(42 D F Q 66)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Mastuj river. Lambardar lives in Chinar. 7 houses, population 30. 15 acres under cultivation; 14 head of cattle and 100 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Nisar but on the opposite bank, is the Nisar Gol, a stream which has cut deeply through the Parwak fan and so form a natural position of some strength. It was on the right bank of this stream that the Chitralis took up a position to bar the march of Kelly's force in 1895 and were defeated.

NISR—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Turikho river opposite Parich—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	15
Population	.	.	.	.	.	48

Wheat and barley are cultivated. There is a summer and winter bridge here over the Turikho river. The river is fordable here in winter.

NISR GOL—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Mastuj river at the top of the Nisar Gol stream.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	5
Population	.	.	.	.	.	18

NISR GOL—

On the right bank of this stream the Chitralis took up a position to bar the march of Colonel Kelly's force marching to Chitral and were defeated on the 13th April 1895.

A good description of the position and sketch is given in Younghusband's "Relief of Chitral," pages 160-165.

A good description of the engagement is in "The Chitral Campaign" (H. C. Thomson), page 136, etc.

NIZHI—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Lutkuh river opposite Mogh.

NODRA—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river above Istar belonging to people of Istar.

Elevation about 8,000', fruit trees plentiful.

NOGHOR—

A hamlet in the Owir district, above Shongush on the left bank of the Owir Gol.

The word *Noghor* means fort, but there is no fort here now.

NOGHOR—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol.

NOGHOR DUR—

A hamlet of Madak village.

NOGHOR MURI—

A hamlet in Kosht district on the right bank of the Turikho river.

Vide Kosht.

NOGRAM OR NAOGRAM—Elev. 6,700' (42 D F N 96)—

A village below Drasan on the right bank of the Turikho river in which are comprised the following hamlets:—

1. Chezun.
2. Khotekan.
3. Sama Gol.

NOGRAM OR NAOGRAM—*contd.*

4. Sbunu.

5. Tok.

Total number of houses 70

Population 300

Vines and fruit trees are plentiful. Cultivation extends up the hill sides to a height of about 10,000 feet.

NOHIGAL—

Cultivation of the Lutdeh Kafir refugees on the right bank of the Bumboret stream.

NOL—(42 D F U 37)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Mastuj river. Just opposite the mouth of the Owir Gol.

Number of houses 3

Population 9

For purposes of administration the hamlet is included in the village of Reshun, from which it is 4 miles distant.

It is not visible from the road. It is just above the Nol Risht (*q.v.*).

NOL RISHT—

The difficult bit of road above Barenis on the left bank of the Chitral river opposite mouth of Owir Gol. It was here Lieutenant Fowler was wounded in 1895. Just above the cliff is the hamlet of Nol.

The word *risht* means precipice or perpendicular cliff.

NUKSAN PASS—Elev. 16,050' (37 P Z K 32)—

A pass over the Hindu Kush leading from the Arkari valley of Chitral to Zebak in Badakhshan. It is an extremely difficult route, and is really only practicable for men on foot, though unladen ponies are occasionally taken by it. The final ascent on the Chitral side is very steep, for about 700 or 800 feet, up a very sheer ridge of rock, and the last 4½ miles on the same side average a gradient steeper than one in five. The pass is open to men on foot for six months and for horses from July to October. In spite of its difficulties, it is sometimes preferred to the Dorah, as being more direct and on account of its immunity from Kafir raids.

NUKSAN PASS—*contd.*

From Chitral it is 70 miles to Zebak by this route, the stages being—

Stage.	Miles.
1. Shoghot	16 Fort and village in Luktuah.
2. Shali	11½ Hamlet in Arkari valley.
3. Rubat	7½ Two or three hamlets.
4. Wanakach	11¾ Camping ground.
5. Khana-i-Maabad	12 Camping ground.
6. Deh Gul	8½ Small village.
7. Zebak	9½ Large village.
Total	76¾

On leaving Wanakach up the valley. At about 3 miles cross the main stream, here called Gazikistan, to the right bank. The fort is always easy. Path now turns west up a lateral valley; it is very steep for 200 feet, but the gradient then becomes more gradual. At 5 miles reach the Junction of the Khatinza route. At 5½ miles a glacier fills the valley and the path lies up the trough between it and the hillside for about 2 miles. To this point it is possible in summer to bring laden animals. In the next 300 or 400 yards the path climbs at a terribly steep gradient up the rugged slate ridge which here forms the watershed, 16,050'. The descent on the Badakhshan side is gradual, at first, and lies over hard snow in August.

The Nuksan route is easier than that by the Agram pass, but 8 miles longer. It cannot be said to be of any military value, except as a path strategically turning the Dorah. The following is the description of the route on the north side of the pass.

Starting from Zebak the road goes for 3½ miles up the Deh Gol valley in or along the edge of the river bed, which is full of boulders, then crosses to left bank by fording. Over stony fans for 4 miles. At 9½ miles Deh Gul, reford to right bank. At 11½ miles pass the mouth of valley leading to the Mach Kotal (*q.v.*). At 13½ miles pass the mouth of the Agram pass. At 15½ miles the elevation is about 11,000'. At 18 miles reach the camping ground of Khana-i-Maabad; a mile above

NUKSAN PASS—concl'd.

this the Khatinza route strikes off, and the road now becomes very steep and difficult. At 19½ miles reach a glacier, along the southern edge of which the road goes for about a mile. At 22 miles reach the crest.

OCHHILI PASS—(42 D E T 24)—

A pass over the Hindu Kush leading from Rich in the Turikho valley to Vost in Wakhan. Leaving Murrich the way goes for 10 miles up the Turikho valley to a spot called Mughlang at the confluence of 3 streams which together form the Turikho river. It then turns east up the right bank of the stream and follows that direction for about 5 miles, where the stream is forded to a camping ground called Shahjinali (*q.v.*). Hence the road keeps up the left bank of the main stream for about 7 miles to Shah Ghari (*q.v.*), where travellers usually encamp before crossing the pass. There is plenty of low scrub jungle for firewood and a little grass. Three miles beyond Shah Ghari the foot of a glacier is reached, and the path then keeps to the glacier (which in one place is much broken by crevasses, difficult and perhaps dangerous for men on foot and quite impracticable for horses) as far as the pass. The last 300' or so lies up a snow-swept gully and is steep and the ascent, owing to the great elevation, very trying. From Shah Ghari to the pass is nearly 11 miles, and men without loads take 7 hours to reach it. Of the descent on the Wakhan side nothing certain is known. It is said to lie over glacier for about 4 miles, and unladen men take 3 or 4 hours to reach the first grazing ground where they halt the night. Thence to Vost is fairly easy.

Ropes must be used on the glacier on the Chitral side to obviate the danger from crevasses. It will be seen that the march across the pass takes fully 10 hours, and it may be doubted whether coolies could ever cross it. Men with loads of 30 lbs. have been known to cross, but from Rich to Wakhan the Shahjinali and Kankhun route is generally preferred to the Ochili, which, however, is, of course, much shorter.

ODIR—

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river near Rain—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	32
Population	.	.	.	.	.	85

OGH WAHRTH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

OJHOR SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

ONDORTHI—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Barn Gol.

ORGHOTCH—(38 M U L 57)—

A village 5 miles below Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river. It contains 2 hamlets named Sangalaldeb and Guchikiandeh—

Number of houses	40
Population	140

In dry years water for irrigation purposes is scarce. The soil is stony and the people very poor.

OTHUL—

A hamlet of Zani. *Vide* Zani.

OWIR—(called Kalat by Badakhshis). (37 P Z S 07)—

A village on left bank of Arkari river—

Number of houses	5
Population	* 30

A small village on the right bank of the Arkari river, in the fork between it and the Nawasin. The village contains only three houses and is a wretched-looking place, devoid of trees. The position of Owir is important, as up the Nawasin is the route to the Agram pass, and up the Arkari that to the Nuksan, Khatinza, and Sad-i-Ishtagh pass. There are bridges here, across both rivers, but they are only fit for foot passengers.

Just below Owir, a spur on the left bank of the Arkari river offers a good defensive position against an advance by either the Arkari or the Nawasin valley.

OWIRIK—(38 M U D 38)—

(Erroneously marked Aoik on Map). A village on the left bank of the Aulan Gol in the Bogosht Valley. 35 houses, population 150. 20 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 140 goats and sheep. Fuel and fodder plentiful, supplies obtainable.

OWIR SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI. The villages in this District are all situated on various branches of the Owir Gol immediately under Terich Mir, at elevations ranging from 7,000 feet to 11,000 feet, and while the lower ones are blessed with every variety of fruit trees, the higher ones are cheerless places with no trees at all except willows and poplars. At the back of the Owir basin is Terich Mir (25,246 ft.), the streams from which irrigate the various villages. These streams divide the Owir basin into four district valleys but, uniting at its lower end drain as one stream into the Chitral river at Parpish.

OWIR GOL—

The river draining the Owir basin is formed by 4 branches which have their source in the great mountain Terich Mir. The united stream plunges through a narrow rocky ravine into the Chitral river at Parpish. For some 2 miles from the mouth the valley is narrow, the ravine cut by the river being very deep with, near the mouth, perpendicular cliffs. There is a difficult track up the right bank from Parpish.

OYON SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

OZGHOR—(43 A A A 05)—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Golen stream belonging to the people of Golen.

OZHUR GOL—

Vide Ojhor Gol.

PACHHILI—(38 M U E 89)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river just above Rondur, and below Shoghot—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	3
Population	.	.	.	.	.	12

PACHHANSHUK—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Barm stream in the Owir district.

PAIENI RISHT—

This is the name of the *pari* about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile after leaving Shoghot *en route* to the Dorah. *Risht* and *pari* are synonymous.

PAINOGH GOL—

A small valley which unites with the Dabari Gol to form the Beori Gol. It rises near the Kashuri pass (12,450'), and falling very rapidly, joins the Dabari Gol at the upper hamlet of Beori (5,850'). It thus falls 6,600' in 8 miles, which is steeper than 1 in $6\frac{1}{2}$. The valley is very well-wooded with pine-forests, but is very confined, and the hill slopes steep and broken. The only cultivation in the valley is Painogh, 2 miles above Beori.

PAKTURJ—

A village in the Owir valley (not marked on map). Lambardar lives in Nichag. 40 houses, population 150. 40 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 120 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

PALAODARI—(43 A A G 04)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Balpanj—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	4
Population	.	.	.	.	.	17

The inhabitants are Gujars.

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

PALARGAH—

Cultivation of the Kalashes of Balanguru in the Rumbur valley on the left bank of the Rumbur stream.

PALOGHO-GOL—

A valley draining down on the right bank of the Joghur Nullah. For about 2 miles from its mouth the slopes are covered with deodars. Above this are open downs, the summer grazing ground of the village of Dawashish. At its

PALOGHO-GOL—contd.

head is a rocky range from 12,000' to 16,000' high, from the northern slopes of which three nullahs run down to the villages of Koghozi, Nerdit, and Danin in the Chitral valley. These afford possible but difficult communication between these villages and the Joghur nullah.

PALOLA—

The dialect spoken by the people of Ashreth, Beori and Galatak.

It is called Dangarikwar by Chitralis.

PANDORI LASHT—

A plateau or broad spur, situated on the left bank of the Chitral river, east of Chitral; it slopes from east to west gradually, and drains northerly into the Pandori Gol, and southerly to Jughur Nullah. At an elevation of 9,750' there is room enough for the camp of a division, and the surface is well drained and gravelly. The best approach to this camp is by way of Danin village, and thence up the Pandori Gol. A foot track exists which might easily be improved. The ascent would take about 4½ hours.

Good water (8 to 10 gallons per minute) is obtainable from the Pandori stream, easily reached in half an hour and also from the Beghu Uts, a spring situated 250 yards to the south of camp, and easily reached in 5 minutes. This spring yielded 2½ gallons per minute in June, but only ½ gallon per minute in October. The water of the Jughur stream is very distant, and not of good quality.

Forage is scanty; wood abundant.

PARABEK—Elev. 7,800' (38 M U C 99)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkoh river about 6 miles from Drushp. 7 houses, population 41. 10 acres under cultivation; 18 head of cattle, 100 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies scarce.

PARICH—

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	25
Population	.	.	.	.	.	75

PARPISH—Elev. 6,250' (42 D F U 37)—

A hamlet in the Owir valley. 7 houses, population 30. 20 acres under cultivation; 10 head of cattle and 40 goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company. Lambardar lives in Nichag.

PARSING—(42 D F H 75)—

A village in the Terich valley on the right vank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	15
Population	.	.	.	.	.	65

Fruit trees are plentiful.

PARTSAN—Elev. 8800' (37 P Z Z 10)—

A village in the Ojhor valley, a few miles from the left bank of the Lutkuh river. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 30 houses, population 100. 40 acres under cultivation; 35 head of cattle, 140 goats and sheep. Fuel and fodder obtainable, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion. From here paths diverge to Shali and to Pasti and Owir, also to the Ojhor Gol.

PARWAK—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Mastuj river opposite Sonoghar. Most of the land is cultivated by the people of Sonoghar. A new irrigation channel has been constructed from the Nisir Gol with the aid of the Sappers and Miners.

PARWAR—(42 D F R 39)—

A village on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Chinar. 55 houses, population 220. 60 acres under cultivation; 100 head of cattle, 220 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

PASTI—Elev. 11,000' (37 P Z Z 64)—

A village on the hill between Owir and Partsan.

Through Pasti lies the summer pack route from Chitral to Drasan. The pass between Pasti and Owir is about 13,000. It is closed for horses for about 4 months, but never to men on foot.

PASTI—*contd.*

Populars and willows grow here but no other trees. Even in summer the place is very cold at night, as it is much exposed to the wind.

PAST KHORA—Elev. 7,500' (42 D F P 69)—

A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Turikho river. From here there is a track to the Terich valley *via* Goshen.

PATAMICH—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

PATIGAL—(38 M U M 72)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Kawash—

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	7
Population	.	.	.	.	.	25

PATKUN PASS—Elev. 8,800' (38 M U X 97)—

A pass at the head of the Patkun Gol leading over to the Istor Gul, a tributary of the Bash Gul in Afghanistan. The route from Urtsun leads up the Patkun valley and is quite easy for 4½ miles, passable for laden animals. The ascent to the pass then begins, and is gradual at first. The final ascent is about 1,500 feet, in 1½ miles, but the soil is easy and a graded track fit for laden mules could be made without great difficulty. The pass is open throughout the year except immediately after heavy falls of snow.

PATOI—(38 M U Y 48)—

A hamlet of 4 houses on the right bank of the Chitral river, below Naghr. It used to be the property of Mehtarjau Iskandar Khan but is now part of the Mehtar's personal Estates.

PAUR—Elev. 8,600' (42 D F E 94)—

A village on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Brep. 14 houses, population 60 with 13 fighting men. 30 acres under cultivation; 30 head of

PAUR—*contd.*

cattle and 110 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

PESHTAN PASS—

A pass leading from the head of the Koligal valley to Ashret. It is impracticable for laden animals but to men on foot affords a very direct route between Dammer and Ashret.

PHARGAM PASS—Elev. 16,990' (42 D F V 95)—

A pass between Rahman in the Laspur valley and the Golen Gol. It is excessively steep and much encumbered with langar or loose boulders. The path is seldom used and quite impracticable for animals. From Rahman to Chitral by this route is 5 marches as against 7 by the Mastuj route, but it cannot be recommended as a short cut. The pass is only open from July to September and is most trying and difficult.

From Shiak, a *ghari* in the Golen Gol, 10½ miles above Sharnkhan, the path keeps up the valley. At 2 miles, and again at 3 miles, there are spots suitable for a camp, both firewood and grass being obtainable. The next 2 miles are stony, but practicable for laden animals. At 5 miles near where the main stream issues from a glacier, the path turns north-east and ascends a lateral stream over rocks and boulders. There is an ascent of 1,200' in the first half mile and a further ascent of 1,300' in the next 1¾ miles. The whole of the ascent is a scramble over loose, toppling boulders quite impracticable for ponies and difficult for men on foot. The pass is 7¼ miles from Shiak. The descent commences at once. At the end of August there was still a heavy cornice of snow on the Rahman side, but none on the Golen Gol side. Rahman is about 10 or 12 miles distant from the pass, and the descent on that side is equally steep and difficult. From Shiak a man without a load takes 12 hours to reach Rahman. The route is of little value for military purposes.

PHASHK—(42 D F L 49)—

(Includes Yakum and Shich). A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Brep. 16 houses, population 48 with 14 fighting men. 50 acres under cultivation; 35 head of cattle and 110 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

PHASH TURAGH—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol.

PHURGAM—(42 D E X 10)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Turikho river above Rich.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	35

PHUR KHOT—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

PIKUN MOSHUL (OR GANGALWAT-O-AN-O-GUCHA)—
Elev. 11,600'.

A camping ground near a very large rock near the easterly foot of the Gangalwat Pass and on the left bank of the Gangalwat stream.

There is no fuel except from a few small bushes; fuel can be got about a mile lower down stream. The distance to Rumbur is 12 miles.

A brigade might encamp here. *Gangalwat-o-an-o-gucha* means foot of the Gangalwat pass.

PISHPO—

A valley rising in the Shantiari An, 11,194', a few miles west of Drosh. Its water drains into the Birir, a few miles west of Gahirat. In its higher parts there is no water for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Shantiari. At this point is a good sized spring said to be perennial. A little further on are two more springs; the 3 combined make up a good flow of water.

There are fine large firs and deodars on the hills on the east and west sides of the valley.

The valley is narrow. There is excellent grazing for cattle on the hills east and west which are on a fairly easy slope.

PITRAGAM—

(Includes Dardai) not marked on map. A village on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 24 houses, population 80. 30 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 100 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

PITRAGAM—

A hamlet on right bank of Ojhor Gol stream.

POHRTH—

A village on the left bank of the Terich river, in the Terich valley.

PONGHDI—(38 M U S 71)—

A village on the right bank of the Beori *nala*.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	23
Population	.	.	.	.	.	78

Vide Beori village.

PORTU—

A village on the right bank of the Utrai Gol.

POSHOR DURU—

A village in the Kosht district on the right bank of the Turikho river.

POTANIAN DAM—(38 M U S 84)—

A hamlet in Drosh below Kuturdam on the left bank of the Chitral river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	20
Population	.	.	.	.	.	90

Vide Drosh village.

PRAKALAK—

Cultivation belonging to the Ayun people at the foot of the Rumbur valley on the left bank of the Rumbur stream.

PRET—Elev. 6,050' (42 D F U 03)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river, below Barenis. The lambardar lives in Maroi. 40 houses, population 100 with 20 fighting men and 4 coolies. 80 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle and 60 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder is obtainable. Camping ground for one company. Just above Pret on the way to Parpish the track crosses the face of a steep cliff known as the Sha Char (black cliff) and for about 300 yds. the track is very narrow and much exposed to falling stones.

PRONI—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

PSHUAR—

The Kafir name for the village of Shui in the Bashgal valley and the Shui pass (*q. v.*).

PUCHAN—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

PURDUMAN DEH—

A hamlet in Danin, on the left bank of the Chitral river. It bears a suggestive name, which means the leopards' village.

PURIGAL—(38 M U T 26)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Sha-i-Nur.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	15
Population	.	.	.	.	.	65

Vide Shishi Kuh.

PURIT GOL (OR PURETH)—

A valley which, rising near the Purit pass, joins the Shishi Kuh at Pursat, about 5 miles from Drosh. Its total length is about 10 miles.

The only cultivation in the valley is at Chenar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Birmorzhal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Rahadat, 1 mile, above Pursat. Of these Chenar and Rahadat are very small patches, hardly an acre in extent. At Birmorzhal there are about three or four acres of millet. These three places are all held by Gujars.

The valley is very narrow, and the hill slopes very rugged but well-wooded. At its head are the Pureth and Jandel Kuh passes.

PURIT PASS (OR PURETH)—Elev. 14,508'(38 M U Z 5773)—

A pass crossing the range which separates the Panjkora and Shishi Kuh valleys. From Drosh by this route it is three marches to Shiringal on the Panjkora river. For men on foot the route is a good one, but it is quite impracticable for laden animals, although cattle can be taken by it.

PURIT PASS (OR PURETH)—*contd.*

The actual pass is a slight gap in a serated ridge of rock, there being actually two passes about half a mile apart, of which the more easterly is preferable. From the pass a fine view of the Chitral and Panjkora valleys is obtainable.

The pass opens for men on foot at the end of May, and is quite free from snow by the middle of July. It closes at the end of October.

On the Panjkora side the path is very steep for 1,500', but not difficult, as it leads over grass slopes. About 1 mile down it strikes the Dok stream, and thence follows grass slopes bordering the stream, descending as far as can be seen gently and easily (about 1 in 10) to Duki. Five miles from the pass the first cultivation, Babozai, is reached.

PURPUNI—(37 P Z S 02)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Arkari river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	35

PURTU—(37 P Z X 41)—

A village on the left bank of Murdan Gol. 16 houses, population 70. 10 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 80 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies in small quantities.

PUTK—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river near Shost or Topkhana-i-Ziabeg.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	8
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

PUTRIK (OR BOZHINI)—Elev. 10,000'—

An open space where the Chamarbort-o-Gol meets the Gulp-o-Gol, a few miles south of Monur, a village of Lutkuh.

There is a considerable open space with excellent water from the above combined streams, henceforth known as the Monur-o-Gol. Willows are plentiful and a few silver birch.

There is a little cultivation of Monur on the left bank, barley, and wheat. There is one harvest only. There are no fruit trees.

RABAT—

A village of Kosht and on the right bank of the Turikho river.

RAGH—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river above Rich.

RAKAN—Elev. 9,300' (42 D F W 76)—

A village on the left bank of the Laspur river. Lambar-dar lives here. 55 houses, population 250. 50 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle and 140 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one battalion. From here there is a difficult route *via* the Phargam pass to the Golen Gol, by which Chitral may be reached in 3 marches.

RAIN (OR RAYIN)—Elev. 7,800' (42 D F J 24)—

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river. Behind it lies the Mehlph valley.

Number of houses 70

Population 300

Up the Mehlph stream are difficult routes leading to Khuzh in Yarkhun and to Mastuj.

There is only one crop. The polo ground is the best in the country.

RAIGAZ—

A hamlet below Nishku included in Madak.

Vide Madak.

RAKANG PASS—Elev. 12,300' (42 H L V 90)—

This is the name given to the watershed between the Yarkhun river, and the stream from the Darkot glacier. The ascent on the east is gentle but the path to the west drops steeply for 1,100' to the Darkot river, near the Chatiboi glacier. Near the top of the watershed is an *ailak* called Chilmar Robot.

RAMA NICH—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Turikho river, below Ushuu.

Number of houses 12

Population 40

RAMRAM—Elev. 5,200' (38 M V D 66)—

A hamlet in the Arandu nala on both banks of the stream.

Number of houses 10

Population 45

Walnut trees are plentiful and there are some 15 acres of cultivation.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Ramram the Zakhanni and Shinghara routes from Panakot and Bandai Barawal, respectively, to Arandu unite.

RERI—(42 D F U 18)—

A village in the Owir valley. Lambardar lives in Nichag. 30 houses, population 140 with 28 fighting men. 30 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle and 140 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

RESHUN—Elev. 6,480' (42 D F U 58)—

(With hamlets of Nol and Zait). A village on the right bank of the Chitral river, 100 houses, population 340, with 127 fighting men and 20 coolies. 250 acres under cultivation; 100 head of cattle, 250 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies plentiful. Camping ground for one Brigade. There is a Mehtari Bungalow here.

RICH (OR RECH) Elev. 9,257'—

A sub-district at the head of the Turikho valley. Population about 1,200.

RIZA (OR REZA)—

The descendants of Muhammad Riza, uncle of Mohtaram Shah Kator I, the first Mehtar of Chitral, are known by this name. Muhammad Reza was the principal Wazir of the Rayis King of Chitral about 200 years ago and was assassinated by his nephew Mohtaram Shah Kator I. Members of this clan are found all over Chitral and Mastuj. It is the most influential of the Adamzada clans.

RIZHUN—

A village of 10 houses situated on a tributary of the Laspur river which joins that river at Balim (*q. v.*).

ROBAT—Elev. 9,020' (37 P Z S 33)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Arkari river about 18 miles from Chitral.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	12
Population	.	.	.	.	.	38

Fruit trees are plentiful. About a mile north of it is the Darband-i-Arkari where rude stone walls close the defile. The position though is a poor one.

ROGH—(38 M U F 26)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Chitral river below Koghozi. Lambardar lives in Koghozi. 20 houses; population 80 with 2 fighting men and 12 coolies. 80 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 105 sheep. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for 1 Battalion.

ROGHILI PASS—Elev. 16,500' (43 A A G 19)—

The most northern pass over the ranges at the head of the Jughur valley. The route up to within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the pass is the same as that over the Doomuk Pass and from there leads over the north bank of the glacier. From the east of the pass a path runs north-east for about 2 miles to a pond, and then turns east down the *nullah* to Madaghlash village at the head of the Shishi Kuh, about 5 miles distant. This path is very difficult and only practicable for men on foot without loads. Another difficult track leads north-west from the pass to the Golen Gol in Ojhor.

The Roghili Pass is open from June till the middle of September.

ROGH JINALI—Elev. 10,700' (43 A A A 69)—

(Jinali polo ground.) A good camping-ground with grassy open space, on right bank of Golen Gol, 6 miles above Shamkan, with a large number of trees, willow, birch, aspen, etc. The Golen Gol is here easily fordable (September). The route to the Lohigol Pass branches off southerly from this place.

A short way down the valley below Rogh Jinali is a barricade across the whole valley. Horses and cattle are let loose in the warm months in the valley above this. The grazing on the hill sides is excellent.

ROGH JINALI—*contd.*

Rogh Jinali is said to be a very windy place.

There is ibex shooting on the hills near this.—*Rogh* is the Chitrali for Deodar.

ROI KHUT (RAI KOT)—(42 D F H 96)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Terich river in the Terich valley.

ROMEN—(43 A A A 59)—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Golen stream belonging to the people of Golen.

RONU—

The most honoured caste among the Dards. They rank next to the ruling family in every country in which they are found. The Wazirs are generally chosen from among them. They exist in small numbers in Nagar, Gilgit, Junial and Yashin, that is to say, from 2 to 6 per cent. of the population in these districts belong to the Ronu caste. In Chitral, however, there are said to be about 300 families. In Nagar and Yasin they call themselves Hara and Haraio, and in Chitral they call themselves Zundre (*q. v.*). Some exist in Wakhan, Shighnan, and Sar-i-Kul, where they are called Khaibar-Khatar. They claim descent from an Arab family who once ruled in Mastuj, but this is a mere tradition. In appearance they are generally taller than the other inhabitants of the country, with rather high cheek-bones and oval faces. They are able to give their daughters in marriage to the ruling families and to Saiads, and rulers of Dard states give their illegitimate daughters to Ronus.

ROROGH—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river below Parich in the Rich District.

ROSH GOL—

A narrow and precipitous valley in Chitral which drains into the Terich river at the hamlet of Lasht. It has a length of about 20 miles, for 9 miles of which it is filled by the Kot-gaz glacier. There are no villages in the valley but at Kot-gaz, Dura and Ghari there is good grazing obtainable; at

ROSH GOL—*contd.*

Ghari (10,750') a little ground is cultivated on both banks of the stream, and there are a few houses, occupied in summer only. The Rosh Gol at its mouth is 8,560 feet above the sea, and at Duru 11,350 feet. Up this valley lies the route to Wakhan by the Kotgaz pass (*q. v.*).

RUI—Elev. 7,900' (38 M D D 09)—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh river. 17 houses, population 90. 17 acres under cultivation; 40 head of cattle, 105 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies available. A good position here for defending the Dorah pass route.

RUJHI—(37 P Z Y 2,713)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Lutkoh river 4 miles above Shoghot. 5 houses, population 42. 7 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 120 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies scarce.

RUKOUT—(42 D E Z 9,965)—

(Includes Khani). A hamlet on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives in Shost. 8 houses, population 40. 30 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle and 60 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

RUMBUR VALLEY (KUNISHT BASHGALI)—

Is the name given to the Northern Arm of the Ayun Valley above the junction of the Rumbur and Bumbore streams. Urmbur is the collective name of the hamlets Gromun (on the right bank) and Bathet, Kalashgram and Balanguru (on the left bank). Rumbur village is inhabited by Kalash Kafirs. Kanusht is the collective name of the hamlets Kolak and Chhitgah, inhabited by Kafir refugees from Lutdeh in the Bashgal Valley. The total population of the valley is about 480 and the crops produce little above the needs of that population. Fruit, grapes and apples, abound. 120 head of cattle and 800 goats and sheep. The valley from its junction with the Bumboret Valley to the Achholgah Stream is a narrow rocky ravine about 50 yards broad. From $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the Achholgah stream, where the first cultiva-

RUMBUR VALLEY (KUNISHT BASHGALI)—*contd.*

tion is met, it broadens out to about 300 yards. Round the hamlets are many walnut trees.

The track up the valley is quite unfit for laden animals, and could only be made fit with a very great deal of labour.

RUWA—(42 D E X 21)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Turikho river $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Murich.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	5
Population	.	.	.	.	.	20

There was formerly a bridge here (winter and summer) over the Turikho river. This has now been set up at Khambakhi.

SAD ISHTRAGH PASS—Elev. 17,450' (37 P Z K 99)—

Chitral to Kazi Deh in Wakhan, 92½ miles, 7 marches.

This is the most northerly of the four passes crossing the Hindu Kush range from the head of the Arkari valley and leads from the Arkari valley over the Hindu Kush range to the village of Ishtragh in Wakhan.

The pass itself is a difficult one owing to its altitude and the steepness of its gradients. It is open to men on foot from about June to November, and to unladen or very lightly laden ponies from 15th July to 15th October, in fine weather. It is absolutely impracticable for Indian mule transport.

For ordinary military purposes the pass may be considered as useless, as only troops composed of men accustomed to work at high altitudes could use it.

This pass is said to be unknown to the Afghans and is much used for the surreptitious export of ponies from Wakhan to Chitral, the trade of ponies from Afghan territory being now interdicted by the Amir (1900).

The route up the Arkari valley is impracticable throughout for Indian transport mules. Lightly laden animals of the country, however, do use it.

From Gazikistan, the camping-ground at the foot of the pass, some 50 miles and 5 marches from Chitral, the river has to be forded to the right bank and for 1,200' the ascent is very steep up the hillside. The route then keeps up a narrow valley and is easy for a mile or more to the glacier.

SAD ISHTRAGH PASS—*contd.*

To gain the glacier the ascent is steep, but once on the glacier the path is easy. At about 4 miles from Gazikistan, the route turns to the right up the left bank of a glacier, then striking across to the right bank. The glacier has to be crossed with great care, as it is full of crevasses. The final ascent is very steep, ascending some 350' up a sliding shale slope, on the right bank of the glacier. The descent on the Wakhan side seems easier, but little is known about it, except that it lies at first over a snow field, which soon develops into a glacier, at the foot of which is a grazing ground or *ailaq* in Wakhan, where firewood and fodder are said to be obtainable, a distance of some 9 or 10 miles from Gazikistan. Kazi Deh is about 21 miles further on. Travellers from this *ailaq* on the Wakhan side, leaving at daybreak in August (5 A.M.), arrive with lightly laden ponies at Gazikistan at about 2 P.M. From the *ailaq* it is said to be some 12 miles to the village of Ash-tragh.

SADQULACHI PASS—Elev. 16,170' (37 P Z R 11)—

Route from Owir in the Arkari valley to Gobor-o-Bakh in the Lutkuh valley, 29 miles, 3 marches.

Further west of the Agram pass, at the head of the Nawasin or Agram valley, the watershed dividing the Arkari and Lutkuh valleys is crossed by this pass, which is of importance from the fact that by it a route connects the Arkari valley with the Lutkuh valley.

The route over the pass is only a footpath, as owing to the almost sheer drop of 200' on the Lutkuh side of the Sad-qulachi pass animals are unable to use it.

The pass itself is difficult owing to its steepness even for laden men of the country.

It is open from June to October to men on foot, but is seldom used.

From Owir, some 23 miles up the Arkari valley, at the junction of the Agram or Nawasin valley, the route turns west up the Agram valley. At some 6 miles Agram-o-gaz is reached. Up to this point the route is the same as the Agram pass route.

From Agram-o-gaz the route crosses to the right bank of the Agram or Nawasin river, reaching Nawasin, a *banda* of some 3 or 4 houses, at some 9 miles from Owir.

SADQULACHI PASS—*contd.*

Thence to the pass is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an ascent of about 5,100 feet. The pass is quite impracticable even for unladen ponies. The last mile of ascent lies over very difficult moraine and is, in addition, steep. The descent runs first along a narrow ledge for some 50 feet. It is this ledge which gives the pass its name. "Sad" means "seven" and "Qulachi" means "the outstretched arms" and also the length of the arms outstretched (about 5 or 6 feet). The name therefore signifies that one must proceed sideways along the ledge for this distance, with the arms extended against the cliff face. The next 200 feet of descent is excessively steep over difficult rocks. A glacier, thickly covered with moraine, is then reached, and for half a mile there is a scramble over this, till the bed of the stream is reached. From this point the path becomes far easier, and following the grassy bank of the stream, descends gently till the Gabor Gol (valley) is reached. A mile below the confluence is the *ghari* of Afsik, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the pass. Hence to Gabar-o-Bakh in the Lutkuh valley is some 9 or 10 miles.

SAHN—

A village in Ayun on the right bank of the Chitral river. *Vide* Ayun.

In the middle of the village is a polo ground which is very popular with the Chitralis, as the women can watch the game from the roof of the houses on either side. Fruit trees are plentiful.

There is a small rest-house fit for occupation by British Officers.

SAHRTH—(42 D F H 30)—

A large village in the Mulikho district, in which are included the following hamlets:—

1. Awa-rogh.
2. Donu.
3. Istari, also called Sahrth.
4. Noghar dur.
5. Bahriandeh.

Total number of houses	.	.	.	.	137
Total population	.	.	.	.	950

SAHRTH—*contd.*

The hamlets are picturesquely situated high up the hillside. Fruit is plentiful in the lower hamlets.

SAHKUTZ—

A hamlet of three houses in the Turikho valley of Chitral, situated between two mountain torrents on the left bank of the river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Murich.

SALANDUR—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river above Rich.

SANDRAGH—(42 D F N 95)—

A hamlet of Kosht, on the right bank of the Turikho river.

SANGALE—

The descendants of Sangin Ali, the second Mehtar of Chitral are known by this name. They are to be found in the Lutkuh and Chitral (*i.e.*, Chitral proper) districts.

Sangin Ali, the Mehtar of this name, ruled about 180 years ago.

SANGUR—

Vide Tsingur.

SANIK—(38 M U D 28)—

Two hamlets on right bank of the Lutkuh river above Drushp.

Vide Tori Sanik and Muli Sanik.

The hamlets are on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol where it joins the Monur Gol. The direct route from Boghosht to Parabek passes through Tori Sanik.

(TORI) SANIK—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol.
(*Vide* Bogosht Gol).

(MULI) SANIK—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol.
Vide Bogosht Gol.

SANOGHAR—(Elev. 7,650'—(42 D F Q 46)—

A village on the left bank of the Mastuj river. 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 Chitral. From it there is a glorious view of Terich Mir. 100 houses, population 300 with 90 fighting men and 6 coolies. 400 acres under cultivation; 100 head of cattle, 300 goats and sheep. Fuel and supplies obtainable, fodder plentiful. Lambardar lives at Miragram. There is a Mehtari bungalow and a polo ground here. Camping ground for one Brigade. Suspension bridge fit for laden mules across the main stream. All the inhabitants are Maulais.

SARDUR—Elev. 4,100'.—(38 M U S 62).

A hamlet on both banks and at the mouth of the Beor stream above Galatak.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

SARGHOZ—(42 D F Q 86)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Mastuj river. Lambardar lives in Chinar. 10 houses, population 60. 20 acres under cultivation; 24 head of cattle, 70 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

SARKHIN PASS—

Vide Shawitakh.

SARTH PASS—Elev. 13,100'—(42 D F H 31).

A pass over the long spur from the Terich Mir, called Terich-an and which separates the Turikho river from Terich. It leads from Sarth to Gazu, a hamlet of Zundrangram in Terich. The ascent and descent are both very steep, but practicable for laden animals with light loads.

The pass lies a little east of the Garti Gol pass.

SARUM—

Cultivation above Sin, on the left bank of the Lutkuh river, belonging to the people of Sin.

SARUZJAL (OR SARIK JAO)—

Cultivation of Kalashes on the right bank of the Bumboret stream opposite Anish (called by Bashgalis An jin).

SAU—(38 M V J 89)—

A village in the Narsat Ilaqa on the left bank of the river half-way between Narsat and Asmar. It contains a hundred houses. From Sau there is a horse road to Bar Barawal.

SAYIDANAN-DEH—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Owir stream below Jhilan.

SERIGAL—

Cultivation of the Dammer people in the Serigal *nala* below Dammer Nissar.

The Serigol or Serigal is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Dammer Nissar.

SHAGRAM—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Murdan Gol.

SHAGRAM—(42 D F J 58)—Elev. 8,520'.

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river and on both banks of the Shagram Gol.

This is the principal village in the Turikho district and contains about 90 houses. The valley here is open and fertile and fruit trees abound.

Just above Shagram at the hamlet of Burzund the Khot river joins the Turikho river. Below the junction the Turikho river is crossed by a rope bridge, which is not generally in very good repair.

A track said to be easy for horsemen leads up the Shagram Gol to the village of Mehlfh.

SHAGRUM—(42 D F G 80)—

A village on the left bank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	30
Population	.	.	.	.	.	90

SHAH—

A hamlet on left bank of the Ojhor Gol.

SHAH BRONZ—

A village in the Owir valley (not marked on map). Lam-bardar lives in Nichag. 25 houses, population 80. 30 acres under cultivation 30 head of cattle, 100 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

SHAH BUZANDEH OR DASHMANANDEH—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot stream in the Khot valley.

SHAH DOK—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Owir stream in the Owir valley.

SHAH GHARI—Elev. 12,500'—(42 D E Y 67).

A grazing-ground in the Shah Jinali branch of the Turikho valley, 22 miles north of Murich. Travellers usually bivouac here before crossing the Ochili pass (*q. v.*) to Wakhan. Scrub jungle provides plentiful firewood, but grass is rather scarce. There are no huts, but a few rude shelters. There are no supplies.

SHAH JINALI—Elev. 11,000'.—(42 D E X 94)—

A camping ground in the Turikho valley about 15 miles north of Murich. There is forage, and much birch and willow jungle, which affords firewood in plenty. Travellers usually bivouac here before crossing the Shah Jinali pass to Shost in Yarkhun. From Shah Jinali to the pass is between 9 and 10 miles. Shah Jinali is the spur from the Hindu Kush which forms the watershed between the Turikho valley and that of the Mastuj river. There is a route across it, leading from the Turikho valley to Baroghil. It is practicable for horses, and is generally used in summer when the Yarkhun valley route is most difficult.

About 7 miles above Shah Jinali is the camping-ground of Shah Ghari (*q. v.*).

SHAH JINALI—Elev. 13,000'—(42 D F Y 24).

A camping ground in the Golen Gol on the left bank about 4 miles from the summit of the Phargram Pass. A stream, the Rindu Gol, from the Bashkar Hills here joins the Golen

SHAH JINALI—*contd.*

Gol. There is ibex shooting in the neighbourhood. Grass is plentiful and firewood, in fair quantity. The water is excellent.

The word Jinali means polo ground.

SHAH JINALI PASS—Elev. 14,100'.

A pass over the Shah Jinali spur leading from Shost in Yarkhun to Rich in Turikho.

Of this pass Captain Younghusband wrote in 1893:—
 “At about 5 miles from Ziabeg there is a steep ascent, and for a few miles beyond steep places are met with occasionally, but they all of them lead over light crumbling soil in which a road could without difficulty be worked, and higher up the pass itself is quite open and easy. On the descent to Shah Jinali there are no obstacles. It would be difficult but possible to take laden animals up the steep places alluded to, and as they might easily be improved the pass may be said to be an easy one. I crossed on October 29th and heavy snow was falling. The pass is usually open till the middle or end of November. The height of the pass is 14,200 feet.”
 This account I would supplement as follows:—From Shost, the path follows the Yarkhun river till opposite Garm Chashma, a hot spring, where it ascends, passes through the field of Yoshkisht, a summer hamlet belonging to Shost, and crossing a low spur descends to the bed of the Koksun river. The stream is unfordable for about one month in summer, but can be easily bridged. A steep ascent, practicable to laden animals, must be faced in order to reach the narrow strip of open downs which borders the river cliff. At about 3½ miles from Shost, the Koksun river is again forded just below the confluence of the small tributary called Ishperdok-o-Gol up which lies the route to the pass. This stream enters the Koksun river through a narrow gorge, down which it plunges in the form of a cascade. To enter it, it is therefore necessary to ascend very steeply for 500 feet, dropping 350 feet, still more steeply, on the far side. These ascents and descents are quite easy for led animals, but laden animals would have to be relieved of their loads. The steepness of the gradient is the only difficulty: the soil resembles gravel, and the gradient might be improved without much difficulty. For the next mile or so the path lies along the bed of the ravine, is very stony and in places, very steep; it is with

SHAH JINALI PASS—*contd.*

difficulty practicable for laden animals, but might readily be improved by fatigue parties without the aid of sappers, but could never be better than a mule track. At 5 miles the path emerges upon more open slopes, and becomes quite easy. Snow drifts very heavily on the pass, which is not free from snow till the end of June, after which ponies can be taken across laden. Men on foot cross in May, or, in fine weather, even earlier. On the 15th May, the date of my visit from the Yarkhun side, ponies could reach a point some 4 miles from the pass, with an elevation of about 13,400'.

On June 16th, I visited the pass from the Turikho side. At that time, ponies could reach a point 3 miles from the pass, beyond which soft snow prevented them from proceeding. The snow was then rapidly melting. It is two long marches (30 miles) from Shost to Rich.—(*Cockerill, Young-husband*).

SHAH-I-NUR—(38 M U T 48)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream above Purigal.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

SHAH SALIM—Elev. 10,800'—(37 P Z W 15).

A hamlet at the junction of the Uni Gol with the Dorah route. The highest village in the Lutkoh valley. Inhabited by Sheikhs. 8 houses, population 41. 8 acres under cultivation; 30 head of cattle, 200 goats and sheep. No fuel or supplies obtainable. Fodder in small quantities. There are two hot springs here, one which bubbles straight from the rock at a temperature of 138°F; the other issues from alluvium at a temperature of 127° F.

SHAITRAGH—

A hamlet on the right bank of Chitral river above Shugram opposite Reshan in the Kosht sub-district.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	4
Population	.	.	.	.	.	15

SHA KUH PASS—

A pass over the watershed separating the Golen Gol from the Mastuj river. It leads from Resh n to a point in the Golen Gol, 9½ miles above Shamkan. It appears very steep and difficult, but is said to be practicable for unladen animals.

SHALDEN—

A hamlet in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river.

SHALDEN—

A hamlet of Kosht on the right bank of the Turikho river.

SHALI—(38 M U E 86)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river between Tsingur and Shoghot and nearly opposite Sin.

Number of houses 20

Population 75

SHALI—(37 P Z Y 08)—Elev. 7,800'.

A hamlet on the right bank of Arkari river.

Number of houses 12

Population 40

About a mile below Shali on the opposite bank is a hot spring.

Shali is a miserable place, devoid of trees.

SHALOK—

A hamlet on the right bank of Shishi Kuh stream below Khutik.

Number of houses 3

Population 9

The inhabitants are Gujars.

SHALUKAI—(38 M U X 82)—

Cultivation of Kauti people below Kauti on the right bank of the Chitral river.

It is close to the river and at the mouth of the Shalukai Gol, from the head of which a track for footmen leads into the Kauti Gol.

SHALUKAI—*contd.*

From the top of the Shalukai *nala* there is a fine view, perhaps the best obtainable from Chitral territory, of the Bashgal valley.

It is immediately below the Dara Kun pass, which leads to Istorgatz in the Bashgal valley.

This pass is much used by *Kalirs* from Istorgatz when visiting Dammer. The route is an easy one and practicable for laden animals of the country. About Shalukai and Dara-shot the country was evidently extensively cultivated at some time. The marks of terraced fields are clearly visible.

SHAM KHAN—Elev. 8,500'—(43 A A A 36)—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Golen stream belonging to the people of Golen.

Hence a path difficult, but practicable for unladen ponies, leads to Madagblasht in the Shishi Kuh by the Dok pass (*q. v.*) At Shamkhan firewood and grass are obtainable, but no other supplies. Space for camping is ample. There are only a few fruit trees at Shamkhan. Just below the cultivation there is a frail bridge practicable for unladen ponies.

SHAMODUR—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the left bank of the Khot stream.

SHANDUR PASS—(42 D F X 04)—Elev., 12,230'.

Route from Mastuj to Ghizar in the Gilgit Agency, 44 miles.

By this pass, the main route from Chitral and Mastuj leads over the Moshabar or Shandur Range to Ghizar in the Gilgit Agency.

In its present state the route from Mastuj to Ghizar, over the Shandur Pass, is practicable during the early autumn for laden Indian mules as the ascent and descent of the Shandur is by no means steep or difficult for laden animals.

The road from Chitral to Gilgit is practicable for laden mules throughout the year except immediately after a heavy snow fall in winter or in spring when the snow is melting.

The route from Mastuj to Ghizar is open to men on foot throughout the year, although the crossing of the Shandur in early spring is difficult owing to the soft snow.

SHANDUR PASS—*contd.*

In April 1895, the relief column from Gilgit under Colonel Kelly was unable to take laden ponies and mules over the Shandur owing to the deep snow.

The pass itself is a very easy one, being open to men on foot throughout the year.

In April unladen ponies can be taken over with difficulty, but in May the pass is sufficiently clear of snow to allow laden animals of the country to cross. The first heavy snowfall in the autumn again closes it to pack animals, but the gradients are so gentle that with the aid of yaks to make a track laden mules could get through even in winter; April is perhaps the most difficult month.

From Mastuj the route to the Shandur Pass keeps up the valley of the Laspur River, which joins the Mastuj or Yarkhun River just south of Mastuj itself.

The kotal of the Shandur Pass is reached at some 23 miles from Mastuj, the route is an easy one, the Laspur River being crossed at Gasht and Harchin by bridges which are fit for laden animals. The ascent of the pass is easy, the road good and the gradients easy except for the last few hundred yards.

After gaining the kotal, one crosses an almost level plateau about 1 mile broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, at the end of which is the Shandur Lake. In summer the Shandur Plateau is a splendid pasture ground. On the plateau a landing ground could easily be prepared.

The descent from the plateau along the left bank of the Shandur stream is very gradual. The Ghizar River is struck at Langar, 7 miles from the kotal. From Langar the descent for another 7 miles to Barset is imperceptible.

From Barset a route leads over the Chumarkhan Pass, 13,500', to Mastuj a distance of some 23 miles, practicable to men on foot during the summer and early autumn, and not very difficult for laden animals of the country.

From Barset it is some 8 miles to Ghizar, the road being rather difficult and steep in places.

From Ghizar to Gupis, it is 45 miles, 4 marches, and from Gupis to Gilgit 68 miles, 6 marches, the road being fit throughout for mule transport.

SHANDUR RANGE—

Vide Part I, Chapter II, Table I, Section I.

SHAN RUM—

A hamlet on right bank of Ojhor Gol.

A hill, the watershed between the Jingeret stream and the Birir, a few miles west of Drosh. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' easy going ascending from Jingeret Kuh up the Shumut-o-Gol. Horses can be ridden a great part of the way. The summit is grassy. There are many fine specimens of firs. There is no water nearer to the summit than about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northerly in the Pishpo Gol (*q. v.*). Horses of the men of Jingeret are let loose here to graze in summer, the grazing being very good.

There are magnificent views from here to Terich Mir westerly, the Druki Pass, the Laorai Pass, Dammer, and some high peaks up the Gahirat Go'.

SHARASTUN—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Khot stream in the Khot Valley.

SHARIGRAM—

A hamlet in the Khot Valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

SHAWAL PASS—(38 M U R 07)—

Vide part I, Chapter II, Section I (Table I).

Route from Chitral to Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley of Kafiristan, 50 miles, 5 marches.

South-west of the Ustoi pass the Kafiristan range is crossed by this pass, which leads from the head of the Bumboret valley to the village of Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley of Kafiristan. It is open to men on foot from April to December and for animals from August to the first fall of snow in the autumn; only very lightly laden animals, however, could use this pass. It is one of the least difficult of the Rumbur and Bumboret groups of passes.

For the route from Ayun as far as the junction of the Ustoi valley *vide* the Ustoi pass. Leaving the junction of the Ustoi Valley with the main Bumboret valley, the route keeps up the main Bumboret valley for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles over moraine, when the junction of the Parpit and Shawal valleys is reached. The route to the pass then turns north up the Shawal valley and is steep. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this point the camping-ground

SHAWAL PASS—*contd.*

of Utarshish is reached, where there are a few level stretches fit for small camps. No wood, water ample. From Utarshish the pass is about 6 miles distant. The ascent is steep. From the summit of the pass the village of Lutdeh in the Bashgal valley is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

SHAWITAKH—Elev. 12,000'—(42 H L Q 51).

An *Ailaq* or grazing-ground with a few huts and sheep-pens; some 7 miles below Showar Shur in the upper Yarkhun valley. Here the Showar Shur route from Yasin to Sarhad-i-Wakhan leaves the Yarkhun valley and strikes north-west across the hills to the Shawitakh pass (*q. v.*). At Shawitakh firewood is scarce, but excellent grazing is obtainable. There are no supplies.

SHAWITAKH PASS—Elev. 12,560'—(42 H L Q 53).

This pass crosses the Hindu Kush some 3 miles to the east of the Baroghil. The Shawitakh was the pass crossed by the Pamir Boundary Commission in 1895.

The pass itself is an easy one and is never closed except after a heavy snowfall or when the snow is soft.

As before stated, when compared with its more convenient neighbour, the Baroghil, as a route from Mastuj to Wakhan by the Yarkhun Valley, the Shawitakh may be considered of minor importance.

The Shawitakh, however, is of importance from the fact that, during summer when the route from Mastuj to the foot of the pass is closed like the Baroghil route by the Yarkhun River being unfordable, it affords a good route from Yasin in the Gilgit Agency *via* the Darkot Pass into Wakhan.

This latter route is not practicable for laden animals of the country. Again, a route leads east from the Shawitakh, *Ailaq* or grazing ground *via* Showar Shur over the Karumbar Pass, 14,050', a pass crossing the watershed which separates the upper waters of the Yarkhun and Karumbar rivers, to Suktarabad or Sokhta Robat, an *Ailaq* on the Karumbar River at the debouchure of the Khora Bohrt and Gazan passes from Wakhan. From Sokhta Robat, routes diverge to Gakuch in Panial and to Gilgit. This route therefore connects Chitral with the Gilgit Agency.

SHAWITAKH PASS—*contd.*

THE MASTUJ-SHAWITAKH ROUTE.

Route from Mastuj to Sarhad-i-Wakhan, 92 miles, 9 marches.

The route, up the Yarkhun Valley from Mastuj to the Shawitakh Pass, is identical with the Baroghil route, as far as the Baroghil *Ailaq*. From here the route ascends along the right bank of the Yarkhun River for some 6 miles by an easy path, fit for laden animals, until the Shawitakh *Ailaq* is reached at the foot of the pass; consequently the route to the Shawitakh from Mastuj is open and closed at the same season of the year as the Mastuj-Baroghil route.

From the Shawitakh *Ailaq* the route turns north-west ascending 400' by a gentle slope winding through low hills for a mile or so, then crossing a scarcely perceptible pass, 12,360', suddenly enters an amphitheatre in which lies the small lake called Sarkhin Zoe, surrounded by low hills.

The route then skirts the westerly edge of the lake, and again rising gently for about a mile, reaches the crest of the pass 12,560', at a total distance from Mastuj of about 83 miles and eight marches.

The descent into Wakhan is gentle and the path strikes the Baroghil Pass route about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the *Ailaq* of Zarti-ghar or Zarkar. From this point to Sarhad-i-Wakhan is a distance of 6 miles.

The route appears like the Baroghil winter route, to be fit for laden Indian transport mules.

THE SHAWITAKH-YASIN ROUTE *via* THE DARKOT PASS—ELEV. 15,000'.

Route from Sarhad-i-Wakhan to Yasin, 57½ miles, 5 marches.

This route was the one taken by the Pamir Boundary Commission in 1895, both coming from and going back to Gilgit.

The opening and closing of the route from Wakhan over the Shawitakh Pass and from thence into Yasin in the Gilgit Agency by the Darkot Pass, depends on the Darkot Pass which crosses the watershed between the Yasin and Yarkhun valleys. This pass is usually open at the end of June and closes about the 15th of October owing to the snowfall. The route over the Darkot Pass itself is impracticable for laden Indian transport mules although it is used by traders and others between Yasin and Wakhan with laden yaks, ponies, etc.

SHAWITAKH PASS—*contd.*

From the Shawitakh *Ailq* some 2 miles from the Shawitakh Pass, the route turns east to Showar Shur, a distance of about 5 miles. From Sarhad-i-Wakhan as far as Showar Shur the route is quite easy for laden animals.

From Showar Shur the route keeps in a south-westerly direction to the Darkot Pass an ascent of about 7 miles; just before reaching the crest of the pass it joins the Dasht-i-Baroghil path or the route to the Baroghil Pass from the Darkot Pass.

The ascent to the Darkot Pass is easier than the descent on the Yasin side, which is very steep and quite impracticable for laden Indian mules.

The route from the pass descends very steeply for some $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the camping ground Rowat, and from Rowat it is another 4 miles to the village of Darkot in Yasin. From Darkot to Yasin is a distance of some 23 miles.

THE SHAWITAKH-KARUMBAR ROUTE.

Route from Shawitakh Ailq to Sokhta Robot, 38 miles, 4 marches.

The route from the Shawitakh *Ailq* over the Karumbar Pass, 14,050' is open during the early summer and autumn, affording a fairly easy route from Wakhan to Gakuch in Panial. In summer, the route is closed to animals owing to the swollen state of the Karumbar River, and it would be extremely difficult at that season even for men unencumbered with arms and accoutrements. Leaving the Shawitakh *Ailq* the route keeps up the right bank of the Yarkhun River for 6 miles to the Showar Shur *Ailq*. From here it is a gradual ascent of some 9 miles to the Karumbar Yarkhun watershed; skirting 2 small lakes the route runs along the northern edge of the large lake called Ak Kul or Zhoe Sar; some 2 miles further, the end of the lake is reached, the route descending gradually along the bank of the stream, being perfectly easy in summer over grass. Some 10 miles from the summit the Karumbar glacier blocks the whole valley. It is practicable but very difficult for animals. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower down, the *Ailq* of Sokhta Robot or Suktarabad is reached, some 32 miles from Showar Shur. From Sokhta Robot, routes diverge to Gakuch in Panial and to Gilgit.

SHE KUTS—

Cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river above Rich.

SHERI—(38 M U L 73)—

A hamlet below Broz⁹ on the left bank of the Chitral river. Some of the land belongs to the Mehtar and some to the people of Broz.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	35

SHERA SHING PASS—(38 M U R 74)—

Leads from the Jingeret Gol in the Drosh district to the Bashgal valley of Kafirstan. It is very difficult and is open for only 3 months in summer to men on foot. It has no value from a military point of view.

SHERBINI RISHT—

This is the name of the second *pari* between Shoghot and Andahrti, *i.e.*, the *pari* nearest to Andahrti.

SHIAK—Elev. 11,700'—(42 D F V 12).

A *ghari* or grazing-ground in the Golden Gol valley of Chitral, 10½ miles above Shamkhan. There are a few sheep-pans but no houses.

Firewood and grass are plentiful, and there is a space to camp. No supplies. About 7½ miles north-east of Shiak is the Phargram pass (*q. v.*) leading to Rabman.

SHIDI—

Cultivation of Birir Kalashes about 3 miles below Cahirat on the right bank of the Chitral river.

SHIFCHIK PASS—Elev. 16,050'—(37 P Z V 88).

A pass across the watershed, separating the Uni Gol from the stream from the Dorah pass. Leaving the Dorah route, about one mile east of the Dorah pass, the track strikes north-east over stony undulating slopes for 2 miles. Beyond this ponies cannot go. There is then a scramble of half a mile, at first over boulders, and then up a steep, slipping

SHIFCHIK PASS—contd.

"shingle slope" to the crest. The descent into the Uni Gol is still steeper. The Uni route is struck about 1 mile south of the Uni pass.

SHINGHARE GOL—

A tributary of the Arnawai river into which it falls about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Ram Ram, and 8 miles above Arnawai. It drains an extremely narrow and steep valley up which lies a difficult footpath, quite impracticable for animals, leading by the Shinghara pass to Bandai Barawal.

SHINGHARA PASS—Elev. 12,100'—(38 M V E 13).

At head of Shinghara *nala*, about 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bandai. Over it runs the road to Arnawai on the Chitral river. The approaches on either side are very steep, the ground falling at upwards of 30° . The south-east face except in the beds of ravines is clear of snow at the end of May. Snow falls again in October. The north-west side is clear by the end of June. The mountains round the pass are thickly wooded to the height of 10,000', above which elevation the trees become scanty, ceasing altogether at 11,000 feet. The peaks are barren, rocky and precipitous. The top of the pass is bare and open, the ridge narrow, formed by spurs running down from the mountains at either hand. The spur from the south-east slopes gently down from a peak at a distance of about a mile, the north-east one more abruptly. The approaches from both sides of the pass are completely commanded from the spurs and ridge, and practically cannot be turned.

From Bandai Barawal, the road goes up the Shinghara *nala*, and, as far as Gujar Banda, is practicable for laden animals. Above that, it is quite impracticable. From Gujar Banda to Arnawai is two marches. There are no villages on the way till Ram Ram (*q. v.*) is reached. From the pass to Arnawai is about 20 miles, and to Bandai about 16. The Jabo and Zakhanni passes can be reached from the Shingara pass over the mountains to the south-west and north-east, from June till October.

SHINJURAN—

A hamlet of Kosht on the right bank of the Turikho river.

SHIRATI—(38 M U T 49)—

A hamlet in Tar-o-gol on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream.

Number of houses	8 (Gujars)
Population	28

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

SHIRJULI—(42 D F J 47)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Turikho river below Shagram.

Number of houses	4
Population	15

There are the ruins of a fort here.

SHISHI—Elev. 4,050'—(38 M U S 95).

A village of 37 houses on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh, about 2 miles above its junction with the Chitral river. There is space for a large camp here and supplies are obtainable. The cultivation is principally rice. Fruit trees are plentiful. Just below the village, the Shishi Kuh is crossed by a substantial bridge fit for laden animals.

The correct name of this village is Lasht Shishi.

SHISHI KUH SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide part I, Chapter VI.

SHISHI KUH VALLEY—

The population of the valley is about 1,500. The main valley from Kalas to Shishi is inhabited by Chitralis, while between Kalas and Madaglasht, there are several Gujar "belas." The lateral valleys are in part occupied by Gujars. Madaglasht is a Badakhshi settlement.

There are two routes from Madaglasht to the Golen Gol, (i) *viâ* the Lohigal pass open to horses for four months, and (ii) *viâ* Dok pass, open for five months, but very difficult (on account of loose boulders) for horses. There is also a foot-path from Madaglasht to Uzghor in Golen Gol, but

SHISHI KUH VALLEY—*contd.*

this is extremely difficult and seldom if ever used. Four routes lead over the southern watershed to Bashkar and Dir :—

- (i) *viá* the Atchiku pass, very difficult for laden animals, which would have to be frequently unladen.
- (ii) *viá* the Gurin pass to the Jandel Kuh, practicable with difficulty to laden animals.
- (iii) *viá* the Jandel Kuh pass, which leads from Pursat to the Jandel Kuh by the Pureth valley. This is only a footh-path, but fit for cattle.
- (iv) *viá* the Pureth pass and Dok Darra to Luki in Dir territory for cattle only. The route up the valley has recently been improved and it is now practicable for laden mules to Madaglasht.

SHOCHAL—(Upper and lower).

A hamlet below Nishku included in Madak.

Vide Madak.

SHOGHOT—37 P Z Y—51.

(Includes Awi on the right bank of the Lutkoh river). A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh river and at the mouth of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives here. 14 houses, population 60. 50 acres under cultivation; 15 head of cattle, 90 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable. Camping ground for one Battalion. There are many fine trees here chiefly Walnut and Chenar. Vines and apricots are also plentiful. It is a very windy place, situated as it is, between four funnels at right angles to each other.

SHOGHOT SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

SHONGUSH—

A hamlet in the Owir valley (not marked on map). Lambardar lives in Nichag. 13 houses, population 40. 30 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle and 40 sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion. There is a polo ground here.

SHOSHAK—

A camping ground at elevation of about 14,000' about a mile east of the Dorah Kotal somewhat in a hollow and to

SHOSHAK—*contd.*

some extent sheltered from the very cold winds blowing over the pass. There is ample water from springs. There is no firewood nor are there any habitations or supplies procurable in the neighbourhood. From this place it is possible to reach Shah Salim by proceeding northerly over some easy spur up to about 15,000'. Thence there is a very steep abrupt ascent sometimes crossing snowfields up to an altitude of about 16,500 feet to the Shoshak Kotal, with an abrupt drop down some slopes which drain in to the Uni valley.

About 2 miles north-easterly from this Kotal is the Uni Kotal, which is considerably lower.

The route followed on 2nd August 1896 by a party of officers of the Chitral garrison was in some places over the waist in snow, at others it lay for miles over enormous boulders over which it would be impossible to take any animal.

At about 3 miles from the top of the kotal pass near the Uni Huz or lake, a small lake a few hundred yards long of very pure looking cold water.

Shortly after this the track joins that leading down from the Uni kotal. It is very difficult owing to large boulders. A man can only go with difficulty. At about 6 miles from the Uni kotal or Shoshak the road improves, and for about the last two miles to Shah Salim horses can be ridden. About a mile from Shah Salim are a few cowherds' habitations. The descent from the Shoshak kotal to camp Shah Salim took 4 hours.

The valley at its mouth is 4,100' in elevation, and it rises to 9,000' at Madaglasht, and over 14,000' at the Lobigal pass. Near its head numerous peaks rise to over 18,000'.

The route up the valley might very easily be made practicable for laden animals. It is quite fit for led ponies in its present state, and the hill-slopes are chiefly shale, and very easily workable.

The route has recently been improved and is now practicable for laden animals.

SHOST—Elev. 9,800'—(42 D Z 66)—

(or Top-khana-i-Zaibeg includes Chhitisar) A village on the right bank of the Yarkhun river. Lambardar lives here, also Shah Abdurl, a member of council. 20 houses. population 110, with 42 fighting men. 80 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 220 sheep and goats. Fuel and

SHOST—*contd.*

fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Leprosy is prevalent here. Camping ground for one company. This place is not as cold as might be expected from its high elevation, as the valley gets much sun and the snowfall is not great. About a mile below Shost is the Kosin Gol, up which is the route leading to the Turikho *via* the Shah Janali pass.

SHOT—

A hamlet in Jughur on the left bank of the Chitral river.

SHOT—

A village on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol (not marked on map). Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 30 houses, population 100. 30 acres under cultivation; 25 head of cattle, 140 sheep and goats. Fuel obtainable, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

SHOT KHAR—(42 D F J 48)—

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river between Shagram and the Khot stream.

Number of houses	. . . . .	35
Population	. . . . .	120

SHOWAR SHUR PASS—

Vide Shawitakh pass.

SHUCH—(42 D F H 01)—

A village in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	. . . . .	32
Population	. . . . .	115

SHUGRAM—(42 D F N 60)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitral river in the Kosht Sub-District. Lambardar lives in Drungakh. 15 houses, population 70. 50 acres under cultivation; 15 head of cattle, 100 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

SHUGRI—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Owirik Gol in the Bogosht valley.

SHUI PASS—(38 M U C 61)—

See part I, Chapter II, Section I (Table I).

Route from Chitral to Shui in Kafirstan, 48 miles, 5 marches.

Called Pshuar by Kafirs.

This pass leads from Izh in the Bogosht Gol of the Lutkuh valley to north Shui or Ahmed Dewana at the head of the Bashgal valley.

It is one of the easiest passes leading from Chitral into Kafirstan.

It is open during summer and autumn to men on foot and from August to the first fall of snow in the autumn to laden animals of the country.

It is impracticable for Indian transport mules in its present state.

Leaving Izh on the right bank of the Lutkuh river, and some 25 miles from Chitral, the route keeps up the right bank of the Bogosht valley. At 2 miles cross the Owirik and Monur streams. Then fording to the left bank, the path keeps about 30' above the stream. At 4 miles the route descends to the bed of the stream, through a jungle of birch and hazel, leaving Bogosht on the right bank; this village is strongly fortified and is situated on a cliff 50 feet above the stream. Past Bogosht the path leaves the stream and ascends to the level ground at Shigim, where there is room for a considerable encampment, and supplies are fairly plentiful. Opposite Shigim, the Kobistak valley branches off on the right bank, leading to Oyon, *via* the Rumbur valley.

At 5½ miles the valley called Chingek leading from the right bank to Kalasbgum branches off. At 6 miles there is a bridge, the nallah here passing between two large rocks about 10' apart. The path at times runs through the jungle, which is very dense and extends from Monur nearly to the foot of the pass. At 8 miles, after a very gradual ascent a stretch of turf 350 yards long and 100 yards wide is reached, traversed by a stream of excellent water, forming an excellent camping ground, altitude about 10,000,' no supplies, firewood plentiful. On the right bank the Yokbler valley leads to Rumbur.

SHUI PASS—*contd.*

Above and to the south of the camping ground is the junction of two valleys, the eastern valley being the Romenkosh, which higher up divides again into the Rukaruk, leading to South Shui in Kafiristan; it is said to be closed by a glacier and impassable for animals. There is, however, a route leading from the Romenkosh Gol to Rumbur *via* the Ghularak pass (*q. v.*). The western valley leads to the North Shui pass. Keeping up this valley on the left bank for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the valley ends in a wall of hills shaped like a horseshoe. Up to this point the route is easy for laden animals. The ascent to the pass is steep and is a rise of about 1,500', but the ground is soft and could be easily zigzagged for laden animals. The pass is reached at a total distance of 13 miles. The crest is a sharp rocky edge.

The descent on the Kafiristan side is steep for the first 500 yards and then becomes easier, the valley broadening out with a gentle slope for about 5 miles. The trees round Shui can be seen from the pass, distant about 10 miles, also the junction of the Bashgal and Lutuk rivers.

To bar the advance of an enemy from the Kafiristan side the crest of the pass must be held. 100 or 200 well-armed Chitralis could hold in check a very large force as the ground over which an enemy could advance is quite open and very steep and there are no positions which could be occupied by his guns. The flanks are protected by precipitous hills. Positions might be taken up at Bogosht and Tunik, but could not for long resist an advance down the valley, as the attackers hold the command for their guns. On this account the crest is chosen.

SHUMUT-O-GOL—

A ravine rising in the spur which is the watershed between the Birir (which falls into the Chitral river near Gahirat) and the Jingeret stream, and falling into the latter near Jingeret Kuh.

In its lower parts there is much cultivation (wheat and barley) of the Kalash Kafirs of Jingeret Kuh.

On its hill side is a forest well covered with pines, firs and deodars: some of these are very fine, a circumference of 12 feet not being uncommon.

SHUMUT-O-GOL—*contd.*

On its sides at an altitude of about 8,000' a quantity of fine specimens of a tuber known as phaiphooni, a sort of wild artichoke or potato, are found.

Up the valley lies the route from Birir to Jingeret Kuh crossing the Shantiari An.

SHUT—

Vide Madak.

SIGHIN—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol.

SIMLICH—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river.

Included in Zundrangam.

SIN—(38 M U E 86)—Elev. 5,500'.

A village on the left bank of the Lutkuh river opposite Shali.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	24
Population	.	.	.	.	.	100

There is a bridge here practicable for laden animals.

The best of the cultivation is on the right bank of the river. From Sin there is a route to Owir *viâ* Partsan and Pasti or *viâ* Partsan and the Kiyar pass. The ascent from Sin is very steep, but laden animals of the country use it.

SIN—

Is Chitrali for river.

SINGUR—

Vide Tsingur.

SIN KULUM—(38 M U L 75)—

A hamlet in Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river.

Vide Broz.

SIRUIK GOL—(37 P Z W)—

A valley joining the Lutkuh at Gabar-o-Bakh. It leads to the Mach Pass and Agram-o-Gaz (C. G. K. 7-I). About 5 miles north of where this valley joins the Lutkuh is a grassy plain elevation 11,000 feet big enough to encamp two brigades. Firewood is fairly plentiful from willow trees.

SIRUIK-O-GAZ—Elev. 11,000'.

A grassy plain in the Afsik Valley about 5 miles north of where the Afsik stream falls into the Lutkuh. It is used as a camping ground *en route* from the Lutkuh valley to the Mach Pass leading to Zebak, or to Owir, or Shali in the Arkari Valley. It is big enough for the camp of 1 brigade or more. In the summer a few herdsmen from the neighbourhood of Parebak reside here with their cattle. This used to be a resort of some of the Mehtarjaus and headmen of Droshp, etc., for polo and sport. There is a good natural polo ground. It is said there are ibex on the high hills which bound the valley. Firewood is fairly abundant from willow trees. The valley is said to be bitterly cold in the winter and to have many feet of snow on it for months. The water here appears excellent. There is spring water as well as the water of the river Afsik.

The Chitrali name for the valley is Siruik-o-Gol; Afsik is the Kafir name.

SIWARTH—(37 P Z Y 71)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 17 houses, population 60. 30 acres under cultivation; 15 head of cattle, 65 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable. supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

SOMAND SHAHI (CALLED SAMAD SHAHI BY PATHANS)—

(43 A A N 16)—

A valley rising in a small lake near the Atchiku pass, is joined at a spot called Hakim Banda, by the Jandel Kuh and so forms the Gwaldai stream which drains to the Panjkora river at Patrak.

The valley in its upper course, *i.e.*, above Hakim Banda, is open and descends very gradually. It is devoid of forest trees, but is well clothed with grass. Below Hakim Banda

SOMAND SHAHI—*contd.*

the valley grows more confined, falls more rapidly, and the hills are densely covered with pine forests.

From the valley routes lead—

- (i) by the Atchiku pass to Madaglasht ;
- (ii) by the Andower or Kamrot pass to Thal ;
- (iii) by the Gurin pass to Shishi ;
- (iv) by the Jandel Kuh pass and Pureth valley to Pursat ;
and
- (v) by a higher and more difficult pass to the Dok Darra
and thence to Shiringal.

None of these routes in their present state are practicable to laden animals.

The Gurin is the best in the Shishi Kuh direction.

The Samanshahi valley is a great mart in summer for butter and ghi ; Gujars make a practice of meeting there when they have any of these commodities for sale. Men are seen in the Atchiku valley coming from the Samanshahi direction with salt on their backs, which would seem to indicate that something in the nature of a bazar is established there.

Some of the Gujars who reside in the Shishi-Kuh go to Somand Shahi in summer for the grazing. Mehtar Aman-ul-Malk used to collect revenue from all the Gujars at Somand Shahi, but since 1895 Chitrali officials have not been permitted to go there.

SOMBLAI—

Cultivation at the head of the Zinor-o-Gol on its right bank in the Bumboret valley belonging to the Bashgali refugees of Brumbutul.

SOMIYAN DUR—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Owir stream.

SORAGH—

A hamlet of Kushm on the right bank of the Turikho river.
Vide Kushm.

SORAGH—

A village of Kosht on the right bank of the Turikho river.
Vide Kosht.

SOR LASPUR—Elev. 8,680'—(42 D F W 82)—

A village on the right bank of the Laspur river and 4 miles from the top of the Shandur pass. Lambardar lives in Rahman. 75 houses, population 250. 40 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 260 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable with notice, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one Battalion.

SORRICH—(42 D F C 98)—

(i.e., upper Rich.)

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river above Rich.

Number of houses 60

Population 200

SOT KULACHI PASS—

Vide Sad Kulachi pass.

SPALASHT—Elev. 4,050'.

Vide Ispaghasht.

SRAPET GOL—

A narrow valley which rises in the spurs forming the watershed between the Bumboret and Birir streams and falls into the Birir at the hamlet of Noshbu.

There is water in parts said to be perennial which appears to be mostly carried off in cultivation channels.

In its higher steep parts there is much game (Markhor, etc.).

The hills on its right and left are generally covered with holly bushes.

Up it runs a road from Birir to Bumboret generally fit for horsemen.

SUKTARABAD (OR SOKHTA ROBAT)—Elev. 11,300'—
(42 H L Z 69)—

A camping ground in the Karumbar valley (*q. v.*) on the right bank of the river, 17 miles below its source in the Ak Kul lake. The three routes from Wakhan to Gilgit by (i) the Shawaitakh and Karumbar passes, (ii) the Gazan pass, and (iii) the Khora Bohr pass meet at Suktarabad. Grass and firewood are obtainable, sufficient for the needs of a small party. Water, when the Chashboi glacier (*q. v.*) blocks the stream, is only obtainable from a distance.

SUNITZ—(37 P Z Y 73)—

A hamlet on the right bank of Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 8 houses, population 25. 10 acres under cultivation; 5 head of cattle and 100 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

SUR WAHRTH—(42 D F J 36)—Elev. 7,180'.

A hamlet on both banks of Terich river at its junction with the Turikho.

Number of houses	7
Population	21

SUSUM—(37 P Z Z 15)—

A village on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 24 houses, population 80. 40 acres under cultivation; 25 head of cattle, 140 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable. Camping ground for one Battalion.

SUWIR (OR SUIR)—(38 M U S 41)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river above Naghr.

Number of houses	30
Population	130

This village was formerly very subject to Kafir raids to which the towers still standing bear witness. Before 1895 the people invariably sought refuge in these towers after sunset.

The majority of the people were originally Kalash Kafirs and have been converted to Islam comparatively recently. The village is picturesquely situated on both banks of the Suwir Gol. There is some Mehtari cultivation on the right bank of the Suwir Gol for which a new water course was constructed in 1896.

TAR—(38 M U T 49)—

A village on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Birgah Nissar.

Number of houses	20
Population	60

There is a foot bridge opposite the village.

Vide Shishi Kuh valley.

TARBIN GOL—

The nala behind the new fort at Drosh. The fort is on the left bank of the nala.

TARBIN PASS—Elev. 10,300'.—(38 M U Z 19)—

A pass over the watershed between the Drosh and Beori Gols. It is a mere foot-path, very steep and very difficult, but practicable for cattle of the country. It gives a short cut from the Drosh to the Kashuri pass, but adds much to the climbing.

TERICH SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

Total population about 1,800.

There are orpiment mines in the valley.

(*Vide* Lonkuh).

The poorer class in the sub-district do not pay any revenue, but they are forced to work in the orpiment mines.

The road up the valley is fairly easy for laden animals and could be improved without difficulty. Besides this there is the route up the Rosh Gol to Wakhan *via* the Kotgaz pass (*q. v.*), and there are 5 paths crossing the Tericho and Mulikho. These last-named routes are all practicable for lightly laden animals, but are very steep. They are:—

- (1) From Lonkuh to Madak.
- (2) From Passing to Kushm.
- (3) From Zundrangam to Sahrth.
- (4) From Warimn to Gahrth.
- (5) From Shuch to Zani.

Among fruit trees, which surround every hamlet, the apple, and walnut are the most common; poplars too are plentiful and grow to a great size.

TERICH MIR—Elev. 25,428'.—(37 P Z T 05)—

A great mountain projecting southwards from the Hindu Kush immediately to the north of Chitral. The dorsal of the Hindu Kush has here a mean elevation of some 16,000.' This great mountain, therefore, towers some 9,000 feet above it. Looking down the valley from Mastuj, this magnificent mountain fills the whole view. Looking up the valley from Chitral, it occupies the whole landscape in the same way, and it is said to be equally conspicuous from Zebak in Badakh-

TERICH MIR—*contd.*

shan. In Kafirstan it is called Maisurmón. Many 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, lined with blocks of white marble.

TEWISH—

A hamlet near the mouth of the Bumboret valley on the left bank of the Bumboret stream. Only one family of Kalashes lives here.

Vide Bumbofret valley.

THAL (OR SHUI PASS)—Elev. 14,300'.—(43 A A G 97)—

A pass leading from the head of the Laspur valley to Thal on the Panjkora river. The pass is a deep depression in the watershed, filled up with a glacier from the peak to the east. The road up the valley, called in its upper part the Bashkar Gol, is bad near the top. It ascends quite gradually up the stream to within a mile of the top; there is then a short, rather steeper ascent of 300' to the edge of an easy glacier over which the path ascends for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and then begins to descend. Half a mile below the crest is a small lake from which a stream runs southwards, turning south-east about 2 miles further on. A little below the bend is a place called Basbat, which is the usual halting place.

About 11 miles below the top of the pass is a place called Azgologh, where a foot-path from the Shishi Kuh valley of Chitral joins. Thence to Thal about 19 miles.

THAM UNIAK—

A hamlet in Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river.

THASHKAR—(37 P Z Y 8436)—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Ojhor Gol. Lambardar lives in Shoghot. 14 houses, population 40. 20 acres under cultivation; 6 head of cattle, 70 goats and sheep. Fuel and fodder obtainable, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company.

THING SHEN—

A hamlet in Chitral above Bazar, on the right bank of the Chitral Gol.

THOK JAL—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor gol.

THARIAN DEH—

A village in Ayun below Attani on the right bank of the Chitral river.

Vide Ayun.

THOR KHOT—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

THOSUN—

A hamlet of Kushm, above the hill on the right bank of the Torikho river.

Vide Kushm.

THUI—

A village in Yasin containing 120 houses.

THUI PASS—Elev. 14,680'.—(42 H M A 67)—

Route from Mastuj to Yasin, 79 miles, 8 marches.

North of the Chumarkhan, the Moshabar or Shandur Range is crossed at the head of the Gazen Valley by this pass which is a difficult one and quite impracticable for Indian mules.

The route by this pass is open to men on foot from April to the end of November. Laden ponies of the country can be taken over from the end of June to November, and as a rule there is no necessity to relieve them of their loads anywhere. By Chitralis it is reckoned 5 days' march from Yasin to Mastuj by the Thui Pass. It is most frequented during the summer, as by it one avoids the numerous river crossings of the Mastuj-Shandur Ghizar route.

The Gazen Valley, up which the route to the Thui pass leads, joins the main Yarkhun Valley, on the left bank of the Yarkhun River, some 33 miles and 3 marches above Mastuj and some 12 miles and 1 march below Shost of Topkhana Ziabeg.

Here the Thui route from Yasin connects with by the Kankhun Pass from September to November by the Baroghil Pass.

THUI PASS—*contd.*

The route from Mastuj to Yasin by the Thui Pass is the same as the routes to the Kankhon and Baroghil passes as far as the debouchure of the Gazin Valley.

Turning east up the Gazin Valley, at some 7 miles, the camping ground of Shah Jinali* is reached. From here it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the kotal of the Thui Pass, being a total distance of 44 miles from Mastuj. From Shah Jinali for the first 3 miles the route, over moraine or gently shelving beds of shingle, is easy. The rest is very steep up a sliding shingle slope which when under snow is very difficult and slippery. The kotal is a deep gap about 200 yards wide. From the kotal to the first camping ground it is 6 miles. The first mile of the descent is steep, then over the Thui glacier to the camp in the bed of the Thui River,—the route is frightful. From the camp in the bed of the Thui River it is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 9 marches to Yasin, the route being bad at first, but improving as cultivation and villages are reached.

THUNIK—(38 M U D 1879)—

A hamlet on the left bank of Manur Gol in Boghost Gol, Lutkoh valley. 6 houses, population 48. 9 acres under cultivation; 80 head of cattle, 200 goats and sheep. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

THUNK—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Khot stream in the Khot valley.

TINGAL—Elev. 5,400'.—(38 M U T 59)—

A village on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream above Tar.

Number of houses	. . . . .	15
Population	. . . . .	55

Vide Shishi Kuh stream.

Rice is the principal crop. Supplies obtainable in small quantities: no room for a large camp except in fields.

TOPKHANA-I-KESU—Elev. 4,500'.

A *darband*, or fortified passage on the left bank of the Chitral river, about a mile below Kesu. The road to Drosh here

* Not to be confounded with the Shah Janali Pass leading over the watershed between the Yarkhun and Torikho valleys.

TOPKHANA-I-KESU—*contd.*

crosses a projecting rocky spur, which has been strengthened by a stone tower and some rude walls. It is here that the Chitralis 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 Moghal force was brought to bay. Finding further progress impossible, the Moghals retired.

This position can be turned by a footpath which leads over the hills from Istrum in the Shishi valley to Kesu, and is practicable for good light infantry but not for laden animals.

It is also turned by a path up the Jingeret Gol which debouches at Gahirat.

This route is practicable for led ponies.

TOPKHANA-I-ZIABEG (ALSO CALLED SHOST)—(42 D E 65)—Elev. 9,800'.

A ruined *burj* in the Yarkhun 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. See Shost.

TURIKHO DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

(*i.e.*, Upper Kho).

Total population about 4,500

The chief crops are wheat and barley and at Wehrkop and Istar rice is grown. The district is famous in Chitral for its homespun and chogas manufactured from the wool of unborn lambs called *karberi*. The people are healthy and fair in appearance, and are perhaps less amenable to authority than the people of any other part of the country. Aman-ul-Mulk, Sher Afzal, and Nizam-ul-Mulk were all fostered in Torikho. The present Mehtar's second son, Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, was brought up in the valley.

The majority of the inhabitants are Maulais.

In *Khowar* an inhabitant of Torikho is called Torikhoich. Several passes lead out of Torikho, namely the Kotgaz, Kach and Ochhili, which lead to Wakhan—the Shah Jinali, Bangol and Khot, which lead to Yarkhun. The road up the Torikho valley is practicable for laden animals, but in several places

TURIKHO DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT—*contd.*

is somewhat difficult, and loads must be taken off for a few yards. It is, however, easy compared with other routes in these parts.

About A. D. 1846 about three thousand troops of Nur-i-Shah, king of Badakhshan invaded Turikho suddenly without anybody coming to know of their approach, and plundered the Turikho valley as far down as Noghor Gol, where the Khan of Rich lives. Most of the people were made captives. This army had come through Yarkhun *via* Shah Jinali and Bang passes.

Raushan Ali Khan, and a Chitrali army under Aman-ul-Mulk, coming to know, pursued the Tajiks, who, after spending one night in looting, made good their escape. The Chitralis fought the Tajiks at a place called Risht on the Yarkhun side of the Shah Jinali pass, but they could not prevent the Tajiks from taking away their captives.

TURIKHO RIVER.

Vide Part I, Chapter II, Table II—

A river of Chitral which, rising in great glaciers of the Hindu Kush, joins the Mastuj river near the village of Kosht after a course of over 50 miles. It rises in three branches which flowing from the west, north and east unite at Mughlang, 10 miles above Rich. The stream from the west is the least considerable of the three. That from the north has the greatest volume, but that from the east, which takes its rise in the Ochhili glacier, has the greatest length.

Its principal tributary is the Terich, which joins it on the right bank about 23 miles above its mouth. The only other tributary of importance is the Khot, 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 Drasan (*q. v.*). In the upper part of its course the mountains are precipitous and often come right down to the river's edge. In Mulikho the slopes are gentle and the hills covered with good soil.

TORI NOGHORDOK—

A hamlet in the Owir district above Shongush.

TRANGAL—

A hamlet on the left bank of the Shishi Kuh stream opposite Kawash.

Number of houses	. . . . .	5 (Gujar families)
Population	. . . . .	15

TSINGUR—Elev. 5,100.—(38 M U E 74)—

A village on the right bank of Chitral river about 2½ miles above Chitral fort and at the mouth of the Tsingur Gol.

Number of houses	. . . . .	30
Population	. . . . .	140

TUREN KUZHU—(38 M U F 46)—

A village on the right bank of the Chitral river below Koghozi. Lambardar lives in Koghozi. 50 houses; population 100 with 10 fighting men and 6 coolies. 80 acres under cultivation; 50 head of cattle, 110 sheep and goats. Fuel and supplies scarce, fodder obtainable. Camping ground for 1 company. Cantilever bridge across river in the winter.

TUREN MORE—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitral river above Koghozi. The Lambardar lives in Maroi. 40 houses, population 80 with 30 fighting men and 10 coolies. Area cultivated 100 acres; 40 head of cattle and 90 goats and sheep. Fodder obtainable, fuel and supplies scarce. There is a cantilever bridge across the river here.

UCHILI PASS—†

Vide Ochhili pass.

UCHU—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river above Shoghot.

Number of houses	. . . . .	3
Population	. . . . .	10

UCHU GOL—(38 M U D)—

A small valley which joins the Lutkoh on the right bank near Mogh.

UCHUSHT—(38 M U E 60)—

A village in Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river and on the left bank of the Uchusht Gol. *Vide* Chitral.

UGHAL PASS—Elev. 15,400'

A difficult pass open for about 3 months in the year over the Samanshahi Range about 1 mile north-east of the Gobarshun Pass. There is a track leading over the pass affording communication with Kalas in the Shishi Kuh, practicable only for men on foot and not of any military importance.

UGHUTHI—Elev. 7,800'—(37 P Z W 70)—

A village on the left bank of the Lutkoh river, on the Parabek plain. It is a Mehtari grazing ground and there is a Serai here for traders' animals using the Dorah route. 13 houses, population 120. 10 acres under cultivation. 20 head of cattle, 110 sheep and goats. Supplies scarce, fuel and fodder obtainable.

JHOR GOL—

Vide Ojhor Gol.

UJNU—

See Uzhnu.

UNANJ—

Cultivation on the right bank of the Yarkhun river opposite Dobargar above Darband-i-Yarkhun, belonging to the people of shost.

UNI GOL—(37 P Z V)—

A valley which drains into the Lutkoh river at Shah-Salim.

UNI PASS—(37 P Z V 7,790)—

See Part I, Chapter II, Section I (Table I)—

A pass over the Hindu Kush a few miles east of the Dorah. The route diverges from the Dorah route at Shahi Salim, and turns up the Uni Gol. The first two miles are fairly

UNI PASS—*contd.*

easy, but the next four are a scramble over huge boulders, which, without any warning, are apt to slip, and bring others toppling over. The ascent is therefore very toilsome, and somewhat dangerous. The descent on the Badakhshan side lies at first over hard snow, and beyond, over boulders. The Dorah route is rejoined at Dasht-i-Gaugird. There is no track, and the route is only used by Kafirs for raiding purposes, or by solitary travellers to avoid the Kafir-infested Dorah. The route is quite impracticable for animals and difficult for men on foot.

URGHUCH—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Ojhor Gol.

URGHUCH—

Vide Orghotch or Orghuich.

URGHUCH ZOM (OR ORGHOTCH)—Elev. 10,000.'

A mountain lying to the south-west of the village of Orghotch, and draining eastwards to Chitral and Orghotch, and south-east to Ayun. Two ridges, striking east and south-east, enclose the head of the Orghotch Gol, and along the higher portions of these ridges there is a considerable amount of either gently sloping or level ground, where a battalion of infantry could encamp. The easterly spur affords perhaps the best site for a sanitarium: water could be brought in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on *pakhal* mules from good springs at the head of the Orghotch Gol and signalling communication could be established with either Chitral or Drosh. The approaches to the camp are difficult; tracks lead to Chitral and to Ayun and the latter might with some difficulty be made practicable for mules.

URTSUN—(38 M U Y 1897)—

A village situated on a rocky spur at the junction of Gambir and the Brambalu Gols. The inhabitants are Kalash Kafirs, refugees from the Bashgal Valley. 75 houses, population 225. Fuel plentiful, supplies Nil, fodder scarce. There is a good mule path over the Urtsun pass to Drosh. A difficult path leads to Naghr down the valley of the combined Gambir, Brambalu and Paitasun streams, known as the Urtsun stream.

URTSUN—*contd.*

This is not fit for laden animals and is not passable at all in spring and early summer when the stream is swollen by the melting snows.

USTICH GOL—(37 P Z V)—

A valley near the Dorah pass joining the main valley on the right bank. There is a route from Ustich Gol to Badakshan which rejoins the Dorah route near Lake Dufferin. This is not a regular route, but could be used to turn the Dorah pass.

USTRUM—(ASTRUM)—(38 M U T 37)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Tar.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

USTUI PASSES—(38 M U K 20)—

(1) A pass leading from the Ustui Gol in the Bumboret valley to the Bashgal valley of Kafiristan. The Ustui Gol joins the Bumboret stream on its left bank about 5 miles above the village of Brumbatul (inhabited by refugee Kafirs from Lutdeh). The pass is very steep on both sides and impracticable for even unladen animals. It is of no importance from a military point of view, but is a good deal used in summer by Kafirs going to and fro between Lutdeh and Bumboret.

(2) The second pass of this name leads from the Usti Gol in the Rumbur valley to the Bashgal valley, but it is so difficult that even Kafirs hesitate to travel by it. From Rumbur Ustui several tracks lead to the Bogosht Gol in Lutkuh.

USTUJN PASS—(38 M U K 19)—

A pass leading from the head of the Ustujn Gol to Ahmed Dewana in the Bashgal valley of Kafiristan. The pass itself is some 3 miles south-west of the Dorah and has not been explored.

The Ustujn Gol branches off to the south-west from the right bank of the Dorah stream some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Shah-i-Salim.

USTUJN PASS—*contd.*

The Ustujn and the route up the Ustujn Gol is probably similar to the Artsu (*q. v.*), being merely a goat track over the watershed open in summer to men on foot. It is, however, of some importance, as it strategically turns the Dorah route.

UTRAI—(37 P Z X 40)—

A village near Drushp on the right bank of the Murdan Gol. 20 houses, population 106. 35 acres under cultivation; 80 heads of cattle, 120 sheep and goats. Fuel, fodder and supplies obtainable.

UTS—(42 D F H 8367)—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the left bank of the Terich river.

The word Uts means 'spring' in Chitrali.

UTSLIAK—(38 M U S 63)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Chitral river opposite Drosh.

Number of houses	. . . . .	14
Population	. . . . .	45

UZHNU—Elev. 8,900.—(42 D F C 61)—

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river.

Number of houses	. . . . .	40
Population	. . . . .	170

Just opposite the village on the right bank of the Turikho river is the confluence of the Uzhnu Gol up which there is a very difficult road for foot men leading to Wakhan. At Uzhnu supplies are obtainable in small quantities and there is plenty of room to camp. Fruit trees, apple, walnut, and apricot, and poplars grow in profusion.

In the vicinity of Uzhnu there is only one harvest.

UZGHOR—(43 A A A 05)—

A hamlet of one house in the Golen Gol valley of Chitral; it is situated at the mouth of a tributary valley, 2 miles above the village of Golen. Up the Uzghor Gol, which is well wooded with pines, there is an extremely difficult footpath which leads to the Shishi Kuh valley, near Madaghasht.

VEDINKOT—Elev. 10,700'—(42 D L V 79)—

(Includes Garm Chashma on left bank not marked on map.)
A hamlet on the right bank of the Yarkhun river, just opposite the Chatiboi glaciers and one march from Sarhad-i-Wakhan *via* Baroghil pass. Lambardar lives in Shost. 6 houses, population 40. 20 acres under cultivation; 20 head of cattle, 160 goats and sheep. Fuel plentiful, fodder and supplies scarce. There is a permanent cantilever bridge. Camping ground for one Battalion. A Wakhi settlement.

VERGOT—Elev. 10,700.'

A camping-ground on the Khora Bohrth route from the Karumbar valley to Wakhan. It lies on the right bank of the Karumbar river, 6½ miles below Suktarabad. There is space to camp.

Firewood is plentiful, but no forage.

VEZHNU—

Vide Wezhnu.

VOST PASS—Elev. 17,350'.

This is identical with the Ochhili pass (*q. v.*).

WADOS—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Bumboret stream opposite Lasht Bohrth.

WAHRKUP (OR WEHRKHUP)—(42 D F J 11)—Elev. 8,150'

A village on the left bank of the Turikho river, about 2 miles above Istar and opposite Madak.

Number of houses	. . . . .	120
Population	. . . . .	400

Fruit trees are plentiful and rice is grown. Mosquitoes are troublesome in July and August. There is a good bridge across the Turikho river, practicable for laden animals. *See* Plate 13.

There is a road hence, said to be with difficulty fit for horsemen, to Nisar Gol near Mastuj. There is a hill road to Mehlp said to be fit for horsemen.

WANAKACH (OR LASHKARGAH)—(37 P Z K 82)—Elev. 10,600.'

A jungle in the Arkari valley of Chitral, some 12 miles north of Robot. Both forage and firewood are here plentiful, and travellers usually encamp here, or 3 miles further on at Kurobakh, before crossing the Nuksan or Khatinza passes into Badakhshan. It is the fourth stage from Chitral. For troops, Wanakach is preferable to the Kurobakh (*q. v.*) as a camping ground. Lashkargah is the Badakhshi name of this jungle, which consists of fine birch trees and willows. There is also an excellent, clear spring of water. About 3 miles above Wanakach, the Nuksan and Sad Ishtagh routes diverge.

WARDAP—

Cultivation of Khairabad people on the right bank of the Chitral river opposite Drosb.

WARIZHN—

A village on the right bank of the Turikho river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	30
Population	.	.	.	.	.	150

WARIMN—(42 D F H 02)—

A village in the Terich valley near Shagrum on the left bank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	30
Population	.	.	.	.	.	120

WARKUP—

vide Wahrkup or Wehrkhup.

WARSAM—(42 D F F 35)—

(includes Donich) A village at the mouth of the Warsam Gol—a considerable stream from the south—and on the left bank of the Yarkhun river. 14 houses, population 100, with 11 fighting men. 30 acres under cultivation; 46 head of cattle, 190 sheep and goats. Fuel and fodder obtainable with notice, supplies scarce. Camping ground for one company. In the winter a cantilever bridge is thrown across the river.

WARSHGUM—

The name given to Yasin by Chitralis.

WARSHIK—

The inhabitants of Yasin are called *Warshik* by Chitralis.

WARSHIKWAR—

The language of Yasin is called *Warshikwar* by Chitralis. By the people themselves it is called *Burushaski* and is practically the same language as that spoken in Hunza Nagyr.

WARTH—(38 M U D 19)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Lutkuh river below Parabek.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	7
Population	.	.	.	.	.	30

It is occupied by Yudgha.

WASHICH—Elev. 8,700.'—(42 D F J 38)—

A village on the right bank of the Turikho river opposite Shagram.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	70
Population	.	.	.	.	.	300

There are two separate hamlets extending for about 3 miles along the river, and called Turigram and Muligram (upper and lower hamlets) respectively. Fruit trees abound. Washich is the lowest village of Turikho on the right bank of the river. In summer it can only be reached by swimming, as the rope bridge is not usually in good order. In winter the river is fordable.

A large cluster of hamlets on right bank of the Turikho river, about 22 miles above Fort Drasan, stretching for about 3 to 4 miles with altitudes of about 8,300' to 9,000'. It is connected by a rope or twig bridge with Burzund, and also, in winter, by a pole bridge fit for foot-men only.

The hamlets are on the lower slopes of the Razhdan hill. Wheat and barley are grown.

There are many fruit and other trees.

WAZAM—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the right bank of the Khot stream.

WEMIZHD—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river above Nishku.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	10
Population	.	.	.	.	.	45

WEZHNU—

A hamlet in the Terich valley on the right bank of the Terich river below Parsing.

WRAZDEH—

A village on the right bank of the Beori nala near its head.

Number of houses	.	.	.	.	.	40
Population	.	.	.	.	.	120

Vide Beori village.

YAKHDIZ—(42 D F J 99)—

A hamlet in the Khot valley on the left bank of the Khot stream.

YARKHUN RIVER—

Vide Part I, Chapter II, Section I.

The name given to the Chitral river from its source to Mastuj. The river rises in a great glacier north-east of the Darkot pass. It is joined at Showar Shur by a small tributary, which, rising in a glacier south-west of the Ak-kul lake, drains south-west through an open, marshy, Pamir-like valley, called Aligah, which affords splendid grazing in the summer months. This stream is fed entirely by small glaciers and its volume is always insignificant. Below the confluence of the two streams, the Yarkhun river, even in summer, is always fordable. Early in September there is only about 18 inches of water.

Seven miles below Showar Shur is the *ailaq* of Shawitakh, where a route to Sarhad by the Shawitakh pass (*q. v.*) branches off. At 12 miles, the Baroghil route to Sarhad is intersected, where the stream from the Baroghil pass joins the Yarkhun

YARKHUN RIVER—*contd.*

river. Some 2 or 3 miles below this point, the river used to be bridged (*vide* "Baroghil pass"). Above this, the route down the valley is easy at all seasons, but below it, the Yarkhun valley becomes a narrow defile between stupendous rocky mountains. The river is a rapid one and in summer except at one or two points 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. This defile extends as far as Kankhun Kutch (*q. v.*), which is about 30 miles from the source of the river, and the length of the defile is thus some 16 miles. From September 15th to June 15th these fords are open, but in summer are quite impracticable. About 13 miles below Kankhun Kutch, the village of Shost (*q. v.*) is reached, near which is the ruined tower ("Topkhana") called Ziabeg (*q. v.*). Darband (*q. v.*) is 10 miles below this again. Between Kankhun Kutch and Ziabeg the path down the valley is exceptionally easy. Between Ziabeg and Darband the river has once again to be forded; the path becomes stony and more difficult, and the valley again narrows to a gorge. At Jhoppu, 12 miles from Ziabeg, the valley opens again, and the route thence to Mastuj (32½ miles) is quite easy except for two difficult *paris* which can be avoided for two-thirds of the year by twice fording the river at each place.

YARKHUN SUB-DISTRICT—

Vide Part I, Chapter VI.

YASHKIST—(42 D E Z 54)—

A summer hamlet of Shost in Yarkhun.

YOSIN—

Vide "Rukut."

YAR PASS—

Vide Kankhun pass.

YORJOGH—(38 M U D 26)—

A village on the left bank of the Bogosht Gol in the Lutkoh valley (erroneously marked Naghar on Map). 20 houses, population 95. 25 acres under cultivation; 60 head of cattle, 100 goats and sheep. Fuel obtainable, fodder plentiful, supplies scarce.

YUDGHA—

The people of the Lutkuh valley above Parabek call themselves *Yud-ghah*. The dialect which they speak is also given the same name. The *yudgha* originally came from Munjan.

YUGUM OR YUKUM—(42 D F L 49)—

Cultivation on left bank of the Yarkhan river below Phashk belonging to the people of Brep.

Much of the cultivation here and some houses were carried away by a flood comparatively recently.

ZAGISTAN—

The upper part of the Lutkuh valley, that is to say, between the Dorah Kotal and Birzin. Gohor (*q. v.*) is the only place of any importance in Zagistan.

ZAKHANNI PASS—Elev. 11,300.—(38 M V E 57)—

A pass at the head of the Arnawai valley, by which Panakot and Dir may be reached from Arnawai. The actual pass is steep for 1,000' on either side, but the track lies over turf slopes, in which a good mule track might easily be constructed. On the Dir side, the route is fairly easy throughout, but on the Arnawai side the valley is so narrow, so obstructed with boulders and so tangled with underwood that a mule road could not be constructed, except with weeks of labour. The pass is quite free from snow in August, and probably also in June and July. From Arnawai to Dir it is three marches by this route. The first stage would be Ram Ram (*q. v.*) in the Arnawai valley; and the second Chitratat at the head of that valley. From Chitratat to Dir is about 15½ miles. If proceeding from Dir, the first stage would be Zakhanni village, 11½ miles, and the second Ram Ram (9½ miles), from which Arnawai is distant about 6½ miles. This divides the distance better, but although from Ram Ram to Chitratat is less than 6 miles, the ascent is 4,700', and the track is very rough. The road from Panakot could be made practicable for laden animals as far as Zakhanni huts and possibly 2 miles above; beyond that point the ravine is too steep. The top of the pass is clear of snow by the end of May, the north-west side not till the end of June. The pass is subject to Kafir raids. The ridge of the pass is narrow and the spurs forming it rise steeply to either hand. The moun-

ZAKHANNI PASS—contd.

tains round are thickly-wooded up to nearly 10,000': above that height the trees diminish in size and numbers and cease altogether at 11,000'; the summit being bare, precipitous and rocky. The Laorai pass can be reached over the hills to north-east, when clear of snow.

ZANG LASHT—

A hamlet and new cultivation on the left bank of the Turikho river below Uzhnu. A new watercourse from the Khot stream has been completed and the land is now being distributed by the Mehtar. There is probably sufficient land here for 100 families.

ZANI—

A collective name of a group of hamlets near Drasan on the right bank of the Turikho river in the Mulikho district.

Number of houses	. . . . .	35
Population	. . . . .	130

ZHUTI LASHT—(JUTI)—(38 M U L 66)—

A hamlet above Broz on the left bank of the Chitral river.

ZIABEG—

Vide Topkhana-i-Ziabeg and Shost.

ZIARAT—(38 M U M 61)—

A hamlet on the right bank of the Shishi Kuh stream below Kashindel.

Number of houses	. . . . .	8
Population	. . . . .	25

Vide Shishi-Kuh valley.

ZIARAT—Elev. 7,300'—(38 M U Y 62)—

A hamlet at the foot of the Laorai pass, 9 miles above Mirkhani, the only inhabitants of which, with the exception of the Levy garrison of the post, are two families of Dirwals who are employed as dâk runners. The graves, from which the place derives its name, are on the left bank of the stream. There is a Mehtari Rest house on the right bank. Fire-wood plentiful but no supplies.

ZIDIG PASS—(38 M U B 98)—

See Part I, Chapter II, Section I (Table I).

The only suitable portion, which, if occupied by a small force, would bar the advance of an enemy from the Kafiristan side, is on the actual crest of the pass, the rocky ridge affording good cover for the firing line and a clear view of open ground over which the enemy must advance. A portion of the force would be placed on a rocky spur to right front. One or two companies with 50 to 100 cragsmen would be sufficient to stop any force. The ground over which the enemy has to advance is very steep and without any cover. The flanking hills are precipitous and there are no positions which an enemy could occupy with his artillery; in fact the pass could be held with picked cragsmen, armed with modern weapons, if regulars were not available. The only turning movement which the enemy could make, would be by a path leading from a village called Mangar in Kafiristan (on the Mandal Route), which joins the valley near foot of pass about 2 miles. This path-way was closed, owing to heavy snow, so it could not be reconnoitred, but from enquiry from Kafirs and others, it appears to be very bad and difficult, and is seldom used even by Kafirs. This could be watched by a party of cragsmen. Any other position in the Zidig Valley would be commanded by an advancing force and could not be held for any length of time. Ahmad Diwana, a village in Kafiristan (on the Mandal Route), is said to be six miles distant from crest, but is not visible. Fodder and firewood plentiful at Samanak. No other supplies; good water-supply for men and animals. The Zidig stream is fordable in most places. It takes 6 hours to reach the crest of the pass from the Fort.

ZINOR—

A valley rising and draining into the Bumboret, which it falls into near the commencement of the Bumboret. Cultivation at an altitude of about 7,300'.

The road up the Zinor leads on to the Gangalwat Pass road and also direct to Lutdeh.

ZINOR PASS—(38 M U K 31)—

Route from Chitral to the pass, 27 miles, 3 marches.

The pass leads from the Bumboret valley into the Bashgal valley of Kafiristan. It is open to men on foot from April

ZINOR PASS—*contd.*

to December. It is said by the Kafirs to be a very difficult pass, and may be considered useless for military purposes.

From the village of Ayun 10 miles below Chitral on the right bank of the Chitral river, the route keeps up the Ayun valley. At 3 miles the junction of the Rumbur and Bumboret valleys is reached, and keeping up the Bumboret valley to the southwest for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Kalash Kafir village of Bumboret is met with. There is a summer route, when the Ayun stream is in flood, over the hills on the right bank of the Ayun stream. Neither of these routes are practicable for fully laden animals of the country.

At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bumboret a gorge between limestone rocks about 300 yards wide is passed through. Two miles further the Zinor valley runs in on the left bank of the stream with the large refugee Bashgal Kafir village of Burmatul at the junction.

The pass is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Zinor valley, and the path is said to be very difficult going.

ZIWAR GOL—

A valley draining to the right bank of the Turikho river just below Uzhnu. In the valley are hot springs much resorted to for their medicinal properties.

ZOM—

Is Chitrali for mountain. Thus Terich Mir-o-Zom = Tirioh Mir mountain.

ZUNDRANGAM—(42 D F H 33)—

A large village on the right bank of the Terich river.

Number of houses	. . . . .	75
Population	. . . . .	300

It extends for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Terich river, from below Oztzili as far as Similich. It comprises the hamlets of Similich (7 houses), Sharkup (1), Khorzom (1), Mazhodur (10), Domush-tar (5), Zurgam (2), Dok (5), Gazu (7), Kulawazh (2), Sarza (3), Shingcha (4), Toran (1), Dakchatur (5), Nowan (3), Chandur (2), Khurchum (3), Lashwasht (5), Lasht (3), and Dakshuarch (2). It thus contains in all 71 houses. These hamlets all seem fairly well-to-dó, and there are plenty of fruit trees around

ZUNDRANGAM—contd.

them. Poplars, too, are plentiful and grow to a considerable size. There are foot-bridges across the Terich river opposite Khorzom and Lasht.

From Zundrangam a road, fit for lightly laden animals, leads to Drasan in Mulikho, through Gazu and Sart. There is also the road, fit for laden animals, though difficult in one or two places which leads down the right bank of the Terich river to Lanku, and the Warkup bridge over the Turikho river. A foot path leads to Shagrum in the upper Terich valley, and another, extremely difficult to Wakhan by the Kotgaz Pass. As far as Kotgaz, this route is fit for unladen ponies and cattle.

ZUNDRE—

This tribe has no connection with the present ruling families of Chitral or Yasin. They are to be found in the Yasin and Mastuj districts in Upper Chitral and in the villages of Ayun, Lower Bumboret, and Drosh. It is not known whose descendants they are, but it is said that previous to the Rayis dynasty this tribe ruled both Chitral and Yasin.