

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

(Printed by order of Council.)

I.—ROUTE FROM JELLALABAD TO YARKAND THROUGH CHITRAL, BADAKHSHAN, and PAMIR STEPPE, given by MAHOMED AMIN of Yarkand, with Remarks by G. S. W. HAYWARD.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in kos.	REMARKS.
	From Jellalabad to—		
1	Kooner	12	A large town. River Kooner. A fort.
2	Asmar	12	A large place. A fort. A stream from the Bajour direction joins the Kooner River near this place. Road is along the left bank of the Kooner River as far as No. 27 "Chatteboi."
3	Shal	8	A fort. About 200 houses.
4	Saughar	4	A fort. About 100 houses.
5	Birkot	4	A fort. About 50 houses.
6	Narsat	8	A large place, containing about 500 houses, and a fort. Fertile country. Rice grown in great abundance.
7	Rafak Zinbardar	3	Steep ascent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. The river "Bashghalok," which runs through the Siya-posh Kafiristan, joins the Kooner River at this place.
	Kalkatak	5	The Chitral territory commences. A fort. About 100 houses.
9	Kila Durus	4	A fort. A large place, having about 1000 houses.

* These routes were printed among the Appendices to the 'Report on the Trade and Resources of the Countries on the North-Western Boundary of British India,' by Mr. R. Davies, which was printed at Lahore in 1862. The Report itself was afterwards reprinted for the House of Commons; but, by an unfortunate exercise of discretion, the Appendices and Maps were not reprinted, and these valuable adjuncts are consequently difficult of access in Europe. Mahomed Amin was the guide of Adolf Schlagintweit on his last unfortunate journey.—[Note by Col. H. YULE.]

ROUTE I.—FROM JELLALABAD TO YARKAND—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
10	Kis	6	A village. About 100 houses.
11	Burúz	8	A village. About 200 houses.
12	Chumur Kun ..	5	A village. About 100 houses.
13	Yughur	3	A village. About 100 houses.
14	Danin	6	A village containing about 100 houses. The city of Chitral, also called " <i>Kashkaro</i> " (Kashkar of the maps),* is about a koss distant from this place on the other bank of the river. From Danin a road goes through Chitral up to the Kotal-i-Darah Pass across the Hindu Kush into Badakshan; this route is given as No. 2 further on.
15	Koghuz	20	A village containing 200 houses. On the way 2 places are passed, called "Rah" and "Kari," where the road is very narrow.
16	Maroi	6	A village. About 100 houses.
17	Barins	6	A village. About 100 houses.
18	Reshun	12	A village. About 200 houses. Road narrow.
19	Buni	12	A village. 200 houses.
	Avi	5	A large village. A road from this place across the river leads to Shagram, Miragam, two large places.
20	Mastuch	15	A fort. 200 houses.
21	Chivinj	4	A fort. 50 houses.
22	Bepar	8	A village containing about 100 houses.
23	Khurúz	6	A village. 50 houses.
24	Pour	9	A village. 50 houses.

* Col. Walker's Map still maintains a distinction between the towns of Chitral and Kashkar, placing the latter (across the river) intermediate between the stations (9 and 10) Kila Durus and Kis. The identification in the text of the two names is not in the original as printed at Lahore, but it appears in that publication under the Kotal-i-Dara route (see further on). And the identification is confirmed by the excellent authority of Pundit Munphool, c.s.i., in the paper following these routes.—[Col. YULE.]

ROUTE I.—FROM JELLALABAD TO YARKAND—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
25	Darband	4	A fort containing a small garrison. No habitation.
26	Kilu-Ziabeg or "Sar-i-Yarkhun"	8	No habitation. Rich valley. Pasture.
27	Āb-i-garm, or "Chattiboi" ..	15	No habitation. A hot spring and a lake at the foot of the Chitral Pass, which is at times closed by avalanches from the pass 2 or 3 years continuously; after which it bursts forth in a torrent which falls into and swells the River Kooner, which rises in the pass and runs about a mile to the west of the lake. It is a small stream here, and is known by the name of the pass. The boundary of Chitral ends here.
28	Pir Khar (in the Badakhshan territory)	15	Beyond the Pass which runs across the range for 11 koss, thus:—From the base near Chatteboi, to the summit, a gentle gradual ascent for about 3 koss. Thence a plateau or elevated level plain about 4 koss wide, flanked by high ridges on either side through which the road lies, in length from south to north about 5 koss. The descent from the northern extremity of the plateau to the base on the other side of the range, equally gentle and sloping with the ascent. A staging place at the bottom 3 koss. The plateau which is known by the name of the "Dasht-i-Birughil" is a rich pasturage where the Badakhshani and Chitral people take large herds of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camels, and yaks, to graze in summer. Laden camels and horses pass through the "Dara" (Pass) with ease; it is also <i>practicable for laden carts</i> . It is closed by snow for 3 months—December, January, and February.
29	Sarhadd Wakhan	5	In a plain open country. The River Oxus, called here "Darya Panj," is crossed on the road. It is here fordable throughout the year. "Sarhadd Wakhan" is a town containing about 1000 houses.
	Bank of Abshor stream	10	No habitation. At the foot of an insulated range of the Pamir Mountains.

ROUTE 1.—FROM JELLALABAD TO YARKAND—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
			The Abshor stream, which rises in these mountains, joins near this point the Oxus.
			Road in the valley of the Oxus, along the right bank of the river.
30	Langar Sirak-Chopan	6	Road as above. Much snow falls during winter, but the road is never closed. Water, grass, and fuel in abundance.
31	Dasht-i-Mirza Murad (in Pamir Khurd subject to the Babashbeg of Sir-i-kul or Tashkurghan)	6	Road in plain level country. Pamir Steppe. Full of verdure.
32	Karawan halasi ..	5	Pamir Steppe. Full of verdure. 2 roads separate here to Tashkurghan; one to the right by Karanchunkar Pass, the other to the left through Pamir Khurd, which is shorter and easier, and as follows.
33	Chakmâklig ..	10	In Pamir Steppe. Road good. No habitation. Grass, water, and fuel plenty.
34	Aktash	10	As above. Several springs of water. A road to Kashghar branches off at this point due north. It is followed by caravans bound to Kashghar.
35	Foot of "Barzash" Pass or Dara Sir-i-kul	10	As above.
36	Nizatash	10	Beyond the pass. Easy ascent and descent; passable for laden yaboos and camels. No habitation.
37	Jangalak	10	The road lies along a stream (Āb-i-Barzash) in a valley full of vegetation, water, and fuel.
38	Tisuif	10	Large place; containing more than 100 houses.
	Tashkurghan ..	1	The capital of Sir-i-kul, or Tashkurghan, held by Babashbeg, who is nominally subject to the Yarkand Ambân.

ROUTE 1.—FROM JELLALABAD TO YARKAND—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
39 40	Dasht-i-Safarikho Aghil (in Tashkurghan territory)	12	In a plain. No habitation. Water, grass, fuel, in abundance. Road good. A cattle-shed at the foot of Yambulak and Chachiklik Pass.
41	Dahn-i-tangitar, beyond the pass, a halting-place on the bank of a small stream, "Tangitar" (Ditto.)	15	The Pass which commences at Aghil and ends at Dahn-i-tangitar is about 4 koss wide, with vegetation, and has a gentle ascent and descent. The road winds along the stream which rises in the Chachiklik mountain. In the pass. Little or no snow falls in winter. Never closed. No habitation.
42	Pasrabat (in Tashkurghan territory)	5	A village containing about 200 houses of pastoral Kirghiz in a rich fertile valley.
43	Tughan in (Yarkand territory)	15	Road lies along the Charling stream (which is fordable all the year round) as far as Kaiz Aghzi. No. 44. "Tughan" is inhabited by pastoral Kirghiz. An insulated mound or ridge, covered with grass, called the "Chihil gumbaz" (a dome containing 40 tombs), is crossed on the road, 8 koss from Pasrobat.
44	Kaiz Aghzi at the foot of the Tih-i-Saghrih Pass	15	The valley ends here. At the confluence of 2 streams, the "Kiziltagh" and the "Charling," which, flowing in a south-east direction for about 10 koss, fall into the Yarkand River.
45	Yulbashi (a spring of water)	15	Beyond the Tik-i-Saghrik Pass (a low range of hills where little or no snow falls in winter) which extends for about a mile. It is rather a difficult pass, with steep ascent and descent; not practicable for laden animals except the yâk. Yulbashi (habitation of Nomad Kirghizes) lies in the Dasht-i-Shaitangum, a large barren desert containing greenish sand and hard gravelly soil commencing at the foot of the Tik-i-Saghrik range, and running for about 40 miles in the direction of Yarkand (N.E.) to within a short distance of

ROUTE I.—FROM JELLALABAD TO YARKAND—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
			Yakrik. Following stage there is no habitation, and no water on the road except at Yulbashi. Travellers carry water with them in a water-bag made of yak-skin by the Kirghiz.
46	Yakrik, on a canal cut from the River Yarkand	20	Road through the desert to nearly a koss of Yakrik, a large village which has about 500 houses inhabited by Yarkandis. On the road there is a halting-place where travellers put up under a tree.
47	Khojerik	12	A village, containing about 200 houses of Yarkandis, in the plain. Road along a canal.
48	Yarkand	12	City of that name. Road along the Urpi canal.
	Total estimated distance in koss ..	450	

NOTES.—The road from Jellalabad to Chattiboi, at the foot of the Chitral Pass, lies in the valley of the Kooner River along the left bank of the river. The valley is well cultivated and thickly populated.

The Chitral Pass is perhaps the easiest of all the passes over the Kara-koram and Hindu Kush ranges that lead from Ladakh, Kunjut, Iskardo, Chitral, &c., into Eastern Turkestan and Badakhshan.

There is no habitation between No. 31, Dasht-i-Mirzà Murād, to No. 38, Tisnif. Travellers take provisions on the journey from Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, No. 29.

The Shāitan-i-gum desert is another uninhabited tract. Travellers carry provisions from Tughān (43) or Kaiz-Aghzi (44).

The route is open throughout the year, except for 2 or 3 months (December, January, and February), when the Chitral Pass is closed by the snow.

ROUTE 2.—From CHITRAL into BADAKHSHAN, over the "KOTAL-I-DARRAH" PASS.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
1	From "Danin" (stage 14, on left bank of Kooner River) to Chitral	1½	Across River Kooner. The "Kashkar" of the map, and capital of the Chitral territory. Containing about 1000 houses, and a market called "Dch i-Bazar."
2	Chingur	6	Village of about 200 houses at the junction of Kooner and Shughur rivers. This is the place of Murfat Khan, son of one of the Chitral chiefs.
3	Shughur	10	Road along the left bank of the Shughur River. Three streams join here. 1. "Lutku," rising in the Darah Pass. 2. "Arkari," rising in the Hindu Kush range. 3. "Khuzara," rising at the foot of the Tirichmir peak of the Hindu Kush range, covered with perpetual snow; and the stream, thenceforward called "Shughur," falls into the Kooner River at Chingur as above stated.
4	Mogh	10	Road along the "Lutka" stream. Village in a valley.
5	Andarti	10	Village in a valley.
6	Lutka	12	A large village on both banks of "Lutka" stream.
7	Shah-i-Salim ..	12	Village. A hot spring in a rich pasture ground.
8	Summit of the "Kotal-i-Darrah" Pass	3	This is the easiest of all the passes leading into Badakhshan (except No. 1, the Chitral or Birughil Pass); passable to laden horses, and closed only in the depth of winter by snow. The ascent and descent are gradual, the former extends to about 3 koss, and the latter to about 5 koss.
9	Foot of Pass on the Badakhshan side	5	A halting-place in a wide rich valley, where there is a sulphur mine.

ROUTE 2.—FROM CHITRAL INTO BADAKHSHAN—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in koss.	REMARKS.
10	Gogardasht	5	Road along the Gogardasht stream, which rising in the "Kotal-i-Darah" Pass, joins the Vardoj River (a tributary of the Oxus) at Gaokhana* on the road from Koondooz to Yarkand.
11	Sanglik	10	Village in the Gogardasht valley, which narrows here.
12	Iskital	5	A village containing about 200 houses; in valley.
13	Zebak*	10	Small town with a fort; in a wide valley.
	The road here joins the Badakhshan route to Yarkand.		

NOTE.—This route by the Darah Pass is the most frequented of all the routes leading from Chitral into Badakhshan, and is used by travellers and caravans. The great bulk of the trade between the two countries is carried on by this route. The road in the vicinity of the Darah-kotal is subject to the depredations of the Siah-posh Kafirs whose country here borders on the Chitral territory.

There is also a pass leading from Chitral into Wakhan, called the "Satishtirak Kotal." The road over this pass branches off the main route up the Chitral valley at "Buni," stage No. 19. It joins the road from Koondooz to Yarkand at Satishtirak, in Wakhan,† and is 83 koss from "Buni." It is a very difficult pass, and is not used by caravans or laden animals.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING ROUTES.

As these routes are taken from verbal information supplied to the Punjab Government by a Yarkand merchant, I believe they are to be relied on, in so far as the general description of the roads and countries is given; but the distances are not reliable, nor can the accompanying rough map be considered so speaking geographically. If, as is stated, the pass at the head of the Chitral valley is so easy that laden carts can traverse it, this route must then be considered as not only the most direct road from Peshawar to Yarkand (and Badakhshan), but also as the easiest for trading purposes.

Pundit Munphool, however, states "that the trade through Chitral is confined to certain adventurous Afghans alone; and that natives of Yarkand seldom traverse this route."

The road being subject also to incursions of the Kafiristan tribes, is perhaps on that account avoided by the Yarkand merchants, who prefer the longer route via Kashgar, Khokand, Bokhara, and through Afghanistan, or through Ladakh and Kashmir.

* Gaokhana and Zebak appear in the Journal and Map of Captain John Wood.—[Col. YULE.]

† The Ishtirak of Captain Wood's Oxus journey.—[Col. YULE.]

In conversation with a Moonshee—by name Mahomed Hussain (and who accompanied Pandit Munphool to Badakhshan)—I learn that the Chitral valley is well cultivated, great quantities of rice and Indian corn are grown, and it is thickly inhabited: the Khan of Chitral also professes favourable views towards the Indian Government. He, however, carries on an extensive slave-trade with Badakhshan. The Siahposh Kafirs of Kafirstan, kidnapped or forcibly seized from the adjacent country of Kafirstan by him, also persons of the Kalash, Dangiri, and Bashghali tribes, idolaters living in the Chitral territory, as well as from the Sheeah sects, who are convicted of any crime, and the children of culprits from these classes, are sold by the Chitral ruler to the Badakhshis, Wakhis (of Wakhàn), and Shighnis (of Shighuàn), by whom they are taken to Bokhara and Eastern Turkestan. The price of slaves in Chitral varies from 25 tillas (about 15*l.*) to 12 tillas (about 7*l.*)

2.—*On Gilgit and Chitral.* By MUNPHOOL MEER MOONSHEE, C.S.I., of the Punjab Secretariat.

[Communicated by the India Office.]

GILGIT is a small mountainous country, traversed by a river of that name, and lying to the south of the Karakoram or Trans-Thibetan range, on the right bank of the Indus. It is about 100 miles long from north to south, with a mean breadth of 26 miles. Its area is therefore about 2500 square miles.*

The Gilgit River is one of the principal mountain-feeders of the Indus. Its upper course is formed of two principal branches, the Yasin and Parasot rivers. The former rises in north latitude 37° and east longitude 73°, at a point where the Karakoram merges into the Hindu-kush. The source of the Parasot is in 36° 10' north latitude and 72° 40' east longitude, on the eastern face of the range which gives rise to the Chitral or Kunar River. After a separate course of 75 miles each, the two streams join above Roshan in latitude 36° 20' and longitude 73° 30', and take an easterly course for 25 miles to Gaokuch, where they are joined by the Chatarkun River from the north. Thence to the town of Gilgit its course is E.S.E. for 50 miles, below which it receives the joint tribute of the Hunza-Nagri rivers. It continues the same course for about 30 miles further to its junction with the Indus, below the defile of Makpon-i-Shang-Rong. The general direction of the stream is to the E.S.E., and its whole length not less than 180 miles.

The valleys in Gilgit are:—Gilgit in the south and south-west, Chaprot in the north, Bakrot in the east, and Sai and Gor in the south-east, &c. And the forts or walled habitations:—in the north, Barr, Badlus, Chaprot, Chalat, and Nummul, along the right bank of the Hunza River; in the north-west, Bargu, Shakeyot, and Sherot, in the Gilgit valley, the largest in the country, in the direction of Payal and Yasin; in the south, Gilgit, Danyur, Nanpur, Shakwar, and Manor; in the south-east, Nanrot, Chakarkot, Jagote, Domat, Sai, and Gor; in the east, Sanagarh, Bakrot, Hamusal, Ziaj, &c.

The people of Gilgit are Shia Mussulmans, and the whole country is now supposed to contain not more than 1000 houses.

Its produce in grain and fruits, viz., rice, barley, apples, pomegranates, apricots, walnuts, peaches, figs, and grapes, barely suffices for home consumption.

Gilgit is 22 marches distant from Kashmir, the road between the two places lying in a north-westerly direction, through Hasura and Bunji, old dependencies of Kashmir; 8 from Yasin; 4 from Gaokuch, chief place in

* Cunningham's 'Ladakh,' p. 38.