

REPORT

ON

THE TRADE AND RESOURCES

OF THE COUNTRIES

ON THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY

OF

BRITISH INDIA.



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PREFACE.

THE following report has been compiled under the directions of Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

An attempt has been made to bring into one view the principal facts which have been recorded by former travellers, or are now derivable from other sources, concerning the trade and resources of the countries beyond the north-western boundary of British India, with the object of furnishing information auxiliary to the future improvement of the existing intercourse between them and our own territories.

Whilst the greater portion of what is set forth must necessarily be a cursory recapitulation borrowed from well known, though not, perhaps, very accessible works; if anywhere an addition has been made to the stock of knowledge, it is due to the investigations of the public officers who have been consulted.

Valuable maps have been furnished by Major Walker, Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey in Kashmir, and Captain P. Lumsden, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. These maps have been lithographed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General of India.

The aid rendered in the compilation of the report by Extra Assistant Commissioner Pundit Munphool, acting as Mír Múnshi to the Punjab Government; and by Mahomed Amin, a native of Yarkand, deserves to be prominently acknowledged.

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

1st July 1862.

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PART I.

The following estimate of the value of the trade between India and the countries beyond the mountain frontier of the Punjab, has been framed after detailed enquiries from the most competent authorities :—

		<i>Imports into British India.</i>	<i>Exports from British India.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£
From Affghanis- tan and the coun- tries beyond, ...	By the Tatra and } Abkhana Passes, }	156,513	120,643	277,156
	By the Ghawailra } or Goleri Pass, }	130,000	164,000	294,000
	By the Bolan Pass,	31,870	18,892	50,762
Jamu & Kashmir,	... ..	199,950	184,900	384,850
Ladak & Yarkand,	... ..	9,170	14,434	23,604
		527,503	502,869	1,030,372

In round numbers the value of the trade amounts to a million sterling. This does not, however, include the Asafetida and Wool taken to Kurrachee by the Khozdar and Peer Muggur route. The Asafetida is valued at £2,200, and the Wool at £315,000* at Kurrachee.

A minute description of Russian articles sold in the Bazaar of Kabul was furnished, in 1838, by Sir Alexander Burnes' Mission, and is annexed to this report,† together with Dr. Lord's remarks on the kind of goods most in demand in the markets of Bukhára and Kúndúz.‡ The Russian exports to Khokand and Eastern Turkistan are of similar quality.

Baron Meyendorff, who visited Bukhára in 1820, estimated the number of camels employed in the trade at 3,000, and the value of commodities sent to Russia at £333,333.¶ The exports were less, the difference being made up in gold. Khanikoff, writing in 1843, reckoned the number of camels at between 5,000 and 6,000; the value of the articles sent from Bukhára at £160,416; and the exports thereto at £150,500.

The latter estimate may be adopted as approximately more correct, as the detail of the increasing exports from Russia for several years is given. It shows that the value of the whole trade does not exceed £310,916.

It may here be not uninteresting to contemplate the countries and the people concerned in this commerce, and the manner in which the

* The returns for 1861-62 shew the value of this trade has risen to £517,102.

† Conolly, vol. II. p. 271-2.

‡ Appendix I.

¶ Appendix II.

physical difficulties still hindering its development have hitherto been overcome.

In relation to Europe these nationalities form the rear-guard of the Mahomedan host, and their position has, as yet, exempted them from the European influence to which the mind of the Turkish and Persian nations has, in some degree, succumbed.

Bilochistán, extending from the sea to the mountains north of Quetta, is about 340 miles in length, and extends from 25° to 30° 40' north latitude. The breadth varies; but from the plains of Kachhee to the borders of the Siestan desert is about 150 miles. Kilát, the capital, is 7,000 feet above the sea; Quetta, 5,900; whilst the province of Lus is but slightly elevated above the plains of Sindh. A succession of mountain ranges, having a general direction from N.N.E. to S.S.W., is broken through by the Bolán pass on the north, and by the Mulla pass near Gandava. The first is the great pass through which the trade of Affganistán passes to Sindh. Of the Mulla pass, Masson observes, that it is not only easy and safe, but may be travelled at all seasons, and is the only camel route through the hills intermediate between Sahárawan and Jhálawán and Kachhi, from the latitude of Shall. It is level throughout, the road either tracing the bed of the stream or leading to its left bank. The agricultural products, artificially irrigated, are wheat, barley, millet, joar, lucerne, vegetables, and melons. Fruits abound, such as peaches, apples, quinces, figs, and plums, and the grapes of Mastung are

Degree of civilization.

Bilochistán.

Kilát and Quetta.

Bolan and Mulla Passes.

Crops.

Fruits.

celebrated. The hill climate is excessively cold in winter, but the population then, for the most part, migrate to the plains. The main

Brahúís. tribal divisions are the Brahúís, and the Biluchis. The Brahúís inhabit the mountain districts, but change their abode in summer, and at

Pastoral and Migratory.

Their tománs, furniture, physical appearance, descent, and language.

all times roam about in search of pasturage for their flocks. They live in tománs, or collections of tents, made of goat's hair, black or striped; and of which, metal cooking pots, stone hand-mills, rough rugs, spinning distaffs, and hookahs, are the scanty furniture. They have short thick bones, with round flat faces. Pottinger supposes them to be descended from Tartar mountaineers. Their language is of the Tamalian family, which gives color to their own assertion that they are the aborigines of the country. The Biluchis are

Biluchis; their appearance; origin; arms and feuds. found in the lower slopes of the mountain ranges and in the plains. They are tall, with long, marked faces, and long hair and beards. The main body are probably the posterity of Saljak Tartars, driven out of Persia, but some may be of Arab origin. Like the Brahúís, all carry arms—sabre, shield, and matchlock; and their blood feuds are numerous and enduring. The

Bábís.

Dehwars.

Bábís are merchants, originally from Affghanistán, and reputed wealthy. The Dehwars may be descendants of the Tájaks. Their language is Persian; they live in villages, and do not emigrate, but are agriculturists, hard-working and poor. The

Costume.

dress of the lower orders comprises a long tunic, trowsers, loose at the feet, black or brown cloak, usually of felt; a waistband and sandals;

scull or dome shaped caps, sometimes ornamented with gold lace, are worn ; and more rarely, large turbans of white muslin. Lúngís, or scarfs, thrown round the shoulders complete the attire. The men of a tomán tend their flocks, cultivate the ground, and are fond of sporting. Occupations. The women spin wool, and weave by hand coarse carpets and sacking for tents.

The agriculture round about towns is of a better description. Suburban tillage. The arts of working in iron and copper, Arts and handicrafts. brick making, tanning, dyeing, &c., are also practised. Troughs, hand-mills, and vases of blue limestone, are made by a particular tribe. But silk and cotton fabrics are imported from Persia, Affghánistán and India.*

The country of Afghánistán, including Herat, lies between Afghánistán. 30° and 36° north latitude, and 60° and 68° of east longitude. Its southern province Kandahár adjoins Biluchistán and the sandy desert of Sístán. The temperature varies. At Climate of Kandahár. Kandahar the thermometer in the shade about noon ranges from 49° in winter to 87° in summer.† In the Climate of Kábul. town of Kábul the climate is temperate during the summer, but for five months of the year the frost is constant and some of the roads are impassable. Balkh and Kúndúz. The conquered provinces of Balkh and Kúndúz lie to the north of the great mountain chain of the Hindú Kush and extend to the Oxus.

* This sketch of Biluchistán is abridged from a paper by Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., in medical charge Kilát Agency, published in No. VI, (new series) Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay.

† Dr. Bellew's report on Kandahár.

The population is divided into Afgháns, the present ruling race, and Tájaks of Persian origin, who are again subdivided into the Parsiváns, or inhabitants of towns, and Aimaks* or nomads. There are also in Kábul 12,000 families of Kizilbáshes† or Persians, who were there settled by Nádír Sháh, and, like their ancestors, are Shiáhs.

Numbers. Ferrier gives the following estimate‡ and classification of the population :—

	<i>Afgháns.</i>	<i>Pársiváns and others.</i>
Province of Kandahár, ...	600,000	800,000
Ditto Kábul, ...	1,600,000	800,000
	2,200,000	1,100,000

The province of Herát is under a distinct Afghàn government, but otherwise resembles the above mentioned principalities. Ferrier's census is as follows :—

	<i>Afgháns.</i>	<i>Pársiváns, &c.</i>
Herát, ...	300,000	600,000

* Subdivisions of the Aimáks :

- I. Jamshedi.
- II. Firozkohí.
- III. Taimaní.
- IV. Taimúrí.

† The principal subdivisions of the Kizilbásh tribe are :

- I. Jawánshair.
- II. Afshár.
- III. Murádkhání.

In these are included several minor " Uls" or designations, such as Bayat, Kacharlú, Sháhmansúr, Kurt, &c.

‡ This is considerably above Lt. Col. Lumsden's estimate.

Between Heràt and Kàbul lies the mountainous country of the Hazàras. The road between is occasionally travelled by Kàfilàs in summer, but owing to its difficulties those by Maimanna and Kandahàr are commonly used. The Hazàras near Heràt are of Tatar descent, and are Súnnis; those towards Kàbul Shiàhs, and adherents of the Kizilbàshes. The kind of trade carried on is thus described in one of Arthur Conolly's reports:—"Neither among Hazàras nor Aimaks is money current, and sheep form the prime standard of barter with the traders, who come among them from Afghanistan and Tartary. These merchants establish a friendly understanding with chiefs of different districts, to whose forts they repair and open shop, giving their hosts two and a half yards of coarse narrow cotton cloth for the value of each sheep received in barter; and being furnished, till their bargains are concluded, with straw for their beasts, and generally bread for themselves and their people. Traders from Heràt, Kandahàr, and Kàbul, bring their checked turbans, coarse cotton cloths, and chintzes, tobacco, felt, and carpet dyes, iron spades, and plough ends, molasses, and a few raisins. Túrkish merchants bring similar articles from their own country, with a little rice, cotton, and salt, occasionally horses, which they prefer to exchange for slaves. The articles which the Hazàras bring to market are men and women, small black oxen, cows and sheep, clarified butter, some woven woollens for clothing, grain sacks and carpet bags, felts for horse-clothing, and patterned carpets, all made from the produce of their flocks, for they export no raw wool. They also furnish lead and sulphur."

Of the Afghàns the *Bàbis* in the south of Kandahàr and Sày-Bàbis, ads alone engage in commercial affairs.

Avocations. The mass of the nation are devoted to arms or plunder. Trading Hindús are found, like the Jews in Europe of old, rich though despised, but the Pársivàns are the great majority of the industrial class.

Products. Silk is produced at Kandahàr and Heràt. Wool in the mountainous districts. Vegetables and fruits abound.

The common manufactures comprise inferior sabres, glass, delf, coarse cloths of goats' hair called *kúrk*, Manufactures; Kúrk; and of camels' hair called *barak-shutrí*, Camels' hair cloth; Sheep-skins. which are made into cloaks and exported to Túrkiistán and Persia. A coarser fabric is used for nomad tents.

Cotton cloths are woven for shirts and trowsers. Sheep-skins with the wool on are skilfully prepared and embroidered at Kàbul, and sent all over Central Asia. Metals, Bukhàra silk goods, cloth, Foreign imports. muslins, woollens and cottons, principally of European manufacture, are amongst the chief imports. General Ferrier states that fowling pieces, watches,

Articles in demand. delf, cutlery, spectacles, rich and heavy silk goods, woollen or cotton for turbans, and sashes for the waist, paper and sugar, might be offered for sale with advantage.

Commercial roads. The great commercial routes through Afghanistan are these :—

1. From Persia, by Teheran and Mashhad to Heràt.
2. From Western Túrkiistán, by Bukhàrà, Merv, Murghàb, to Heràt.
3. From Eastern Turkistán, by Bukhàrà, Karshee, Balkh, and Khulm.

4. From the Punjab, by Peshawur to Kábul.

5. From the sea and Sindh, by the Bolán Pass to Kandahár.

Customs duties are taken on foreign imports at the nominal rate of 2½ per cent. at Herát and Kandahár, but actually the exactions considerably exceed these rates.

To the north west of Kabul, separated by the Bamian or Koh-i-bába mountains, lie the petty Uzbek states of Murgháb, Maimanna, Andkho, Shibarghám, and Siripul. Of these chiefships Burnes observes that, together with Balkh, " they are situated in the plain country, which is well-watered by rills or canals, and have abundance of forage for camels and horses, which are numerous. The soil is dry, but there are many gardens near the towns." Conolly mentions that near Maimanna an old man offered him his horse for sale for a young male slave and a pony. Being asked if he were not ashamed to deal in the *Khalk Ullah* (God's creatures), he replied that he could only do as every body round him did, but that he did not require the actual slave, only the value of one; showing that men are here a standard of barter, as sheep are among the Hazaras.*

Balkh itself, formerly tributary in name to Bukhára, has since 1850 been governed by Mahammad Afzal Khan, son of the Amir of Kabul. It is noted for its trees, fruits, and corn, but the town does not now contain more than 2,000 souls.

The same chief in 1859 conquered the province of Kúndúz, which lies to the east of Balkh, and comprises the districts of Kúndúz, Talikán,

* Asiatic Journal. Vol. X, part I. page 126.

and Hazrat Imam. The population is chiefly composed of descendants of the invading Uzbaks who crossed the Sir at the commencement of the 16th century, and Tajaks, together with some scattered families of Afgháns and Arabs. The valleys of the Hindú Kúsh are inhabited by Hazáras. The Uzbaks are of the Kutaghan tribe, which, on the dissolution of the Afghan power, under the successors of Ahmad Shah, Abdalí, became supreme, and annexed Badakhshán to the country now overrun by the Afghans. Previous to the Uzbek irruption the Tajaks were in possession of the plains, and they still form the main population of Badakhshán.

Numbers.

The three districts of Kúndúz, Talikán, and Hazrat Imám, were estimated by Dr.

Customs duties.

Lord in 1838 to contain about 400,000 souls. The customs and transit duties on the roads between Bukhára and Kábul

were then farmed for 40,000 rupees. Kúndúz produces both rice and silk, but the climate is so bad that there is a saying "If you wish to die go to Kúndúz." The mountainous province of Badakhshán to the east is famed for its beauty and salubrity. In it are the celebrated ruby mines, and lapis lazuli quarries,* and through it a traffic between Yarkand and Bukhára, occupying sixty-five days, still continues to pass.

The ancient city of Mashhad (latitude 36° N. long. 59°-35 E.) on

Mashhad.

the route to Teheran contains some 60,000 residents. It is visited annually by about

50,000 Mahomedan pilgrims. Situated on the confines of the Persian, Tatar and Afghan states, it is a principal entrepôt of commerce. Its carpet and shawl manufactures are noted :—Sugars from Yezd, every kind of European silk and cotton fabrics, glass, delf, and

* See Appendix XXIII A.

porcelain, from Teheran, shawls from Kashmir, black lamb skins from Bukhára, *asafetida*, *barak shutri* and fur cloaks from Kabul, camels from Khiva, and horses from the Turkaman steppes, form the subject of negotiation between the merchants of various and distant nations, who at noon-day, in sight of the blue dome of Gohur Shah's mosque and the gilded minarets of Imam Reza's tomb, throng the plane-shaded promenade of the Khyaban.

Thirty-five miles west is Nishapur, formerly one of the largest cities of Persia, now containing only 8,000 inhabitants, though still the seat of the Government of Khurasan. The district around is celebrated for its fruits, and produces silk, cotton, and grain. The turquoise mines are famous.*

The old town of Merv is situated on the Upper Murghab between Bukhára and Mashhad. The site is still marked by a mosque and some forts. The country around was formerly fertile, being irrigated by means of a dam across the Murghab. At present a bazar of mud huts stands about twelve miles from the ancient city.

Yezd (lat. $32^{\circ}20$ N. long. $56^{\circ}10$ E.), situated about 400 miles to the south-west of Mashhad, has a considerable trade. Persian pilgrims come in great numbers from thence to the tomb of Imam Reza at Mashhad, over a saline desert, much infested by plundering hordes, both Bilochi and Turkaman. The wool of the neighbouring district of Kirman is of the finest quality.

To the north of Afghanistan and Kúndúz are the vast plains through which the Oxus and Jaxartes flow to the sea of Aral, which are

Plains of the Oxus and Jaxartes.

* Vide Appendix No. III.

divided politically into the three great Uzbek states of Khiva, Bukhára and Khokand; and which are traversed by the caravan

routes between India and the Russian settlements. Khiva or Urganj, situated 41°40 north lat., 59°23 east long., at the Delta of the Oxus, is poorly cultivated, and inhabited chiefly by Uzbek and Turkaman hordes, who, clothed in coarse linen or woollen, subsisting on a little corn, millet, and milk, and mounted on the high-bred horses of the

Mounted plunderers. Turkaman steppes, are notorious for the length and rapidity of their plundering expeditions. Abbott reckons the area of this State at 450,000 square miles, and the population at 2,450,000 souls. The Government is thoroughly barbarous. Foreigners, particularly the Persians, are constantly kidnapped and sold as slaves.

Slaves. General Mouraviev (1819) stated the number of Russian slaves in the Khanat to be 30,000. Abbott gives the total number at 700,000. It was to check the depredations of this State that the Russians in 1835 established a fort near Mangaslak on the east coast of the Caspian. The journey from Khiva to

Routes to Orenburg. Orenburg (lat. 51°46 N., long. 55°4 E.), occupies from 25 to 30 days. One route lies between the Aral and Caspian seas, and the other along the east shore of the Aral. The first is that taken by General Peroffski in

Peroffski's expedition. the severe winter of 1840. The time was selected for the expedition as that in which the want of water in the arid steppes would least be felt.

Its failure. But the cold was so intense that the force, consisting of 6,000 men with some 10,000 baggage camels, was forced to return from Ak Bulak, after losing great numbers.

The manufactures of Khiva consist of inferior felts, swords and daggers. The natives barter their flocks and herds with the Russians at Mangas-lak for sugar, cooking utensils, knives, &c. These, with apples, and hides, are sent on to Bukhára.

The Khanat of Bukhára contains some 5,600 square miles, lying between the 37th and 43rd degrees of north latitude, and the 80th and 88th degrees of east longitude. Only five or six hundred square miles are inhabited by a stationary population; the remainder consists of steppe or desert, on which the wandering Uzbaks pitch their felt *kibitki*, and tend their flocks of horses and sheep. The total population is

Population.—Uzbaks; Arabs; Tajaks; and Persians. estimated at two millions. It is composed of Uzbaks of various clans, some of whom live in villages, and others are nomad; of black skinned Arabs, who are chiefly engaged in breeding sheep; of the aboriginal Tajaks, chiefly inhabiting the city of Bukhára; and of the descendants of the Persians, formerly transported from Merv. The Uzbaks greatly preponderate, and the ruling family is of this tribe.

Their dress consists of flowing robes of coarse silk stuff, or camel-hair choghas, and of large shawl turbans. In the towns are found several Jewish families. Like other dissenters from the established Mahomedan religion, they are prohibited from wearing turbans or sashes, or to ride within cities on horses. The Khirgiz and Karakalpacs are found to the north of the Khanat, and have large flocks of camels.

The territory is watered by the river Amu, Jihún, or Oxus,

River Oxus ; its rise and course ; breadth ; depth and velocity.

and its tributaries, the Zar-afshan and Abi-Shahr-i-sabz. Having its sources in the Karakorum and Pamir mountains,

the Amu runs with a generally north west course, through mountains. It then flows for five hundred miles through sandy deserts to the Sea of Aral, having at Khojasalu, where it was measured by Burnes, a width of 823 yards, an average depth of 9 feet, and a mean swiftness of three and a half miles per hour. Although

Boats and navigation.

there are boats at the principal ferries, the river is very imperfectly navigated.

The inland situation of Bukhára renders it liable to the extremes of cold and heat. In winter the Climate. Oxus is frozen for two or three weeks.

Great attention is paid to gardens, in which the silver poplar is interspersed amongst fruit trees, the Gardens and arboriculture. vine, pomegranate, fig, apricot, apple, pear, cherry, and *sinjid*. The mulberry is largely grown for rearing silk worms.

“ About ten days or a fortnight after the mulberry trees put forth their leaves, the eggs of the silk Silk worms ; how reared. worms are removed from the place where they had been preserved during the winter, and being wrapped in a cloth are carried against the naked breast, or still oftener under the arm-pit. Three or five days are quite sufficient for the little insect to be hatched. They are then placed in a vessel, and fed with the leaves gathered from the mulberry ; after ten days, the worms, according to the expression of the Bukhárians, fall into their first sleep or trance, i. e., they take no nourishment three days run-

ning : repeating the same process every ten days until the time it begins to spin the cocoon. When these are finished, the worm inside is destroyed by exposing the cocoon to the heat of the sun. That done, the Bukharians proceed to reel off the silk threads.

“The quality of the silk of Bukhara is much inferior to that of China, and even to the French and Lombard silks, as well in colour as in the softness of the thread.”

Great quantities of vegetables, pumpkins, and melons are grown, as well as tobacco and lucerne. Cotton is extensively grown for export to the Russian market. Wheat, rice, barley, millet, and janghar, are also reared. The saline efflorescence of the soil is corrected by the application of lime taken from old buildings, and by manure. Horses and sheep are bred in great numbers, as well as horned cattle, which are used in ploughing.

The subdivisions of Bukhara are Bukhara, Samarkand, Katakurghan, Karmina, Jizzak, Karshi, Banks of the Oxus, called Lab-i-Ab, and Karakul. Of these, Karakul is noted for its black lamb skins.

The capital, (lat. 39° 40 north ; long. 64° 45 east) in past ages successively destroyed by Chenghiz Khan, restored by Taimur Lang, and spared by Nadir Shah, is about 15 days' journey from Khiva. It has a religious celebrity amongst the Mahomedans, and contains numerous double-storied colleges, with open quadrangles, in which the study of the law, according to the Suni in-

* Khanikoff's Bukhara, from which work much of the information here given is derived.

Slaves. The number of slaves in the Khanat is estimated at 100,000. In Bukhára there are a few Hindu merchants, mostly from Shikarpur.

Costume. The dress of the higher Mahomedans about the Court is frequently of Russian brocade. Whether mounted or on foot, men and women wear boots with small high heels. The women, when abroad, wear veils of black hair-cloth. Grapes, melons, peaches, pears, and plums, are constantly on sale at the stalls. Tea, sugared or salted, with grease or with milk, is universally drank. In the summer, ice, pitted in winter, may be cheaply purchased. Light carts drawn by horses traverse the broad streets, as well as riding horse and fine asses.

Fruits, tea, and ice consumed. The internal roads are narrowed by the bordering cultivation. The bridges are dilapidated, and the communication is often interrupted when rain falls. Trade is carried on by means of fairs.

Carts. Bukhára is centrally placed for the trade between Eastern and Western Asia. Situated almost on the edge of the Russian steppes, it is a convenient entrepôt for merchandize brought from the south. Burnes mentions that "the land route between Russia and Bukhára was first opened in the reign of Peter the Great. In the reign of Alexander, about the year 1820, the Russians endeavoured to cultivate a closer connection, and despatched an ambassador to Bukhára."*

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* It is probable that this route was known to the Romans, as they were acquainted with the geography of Khiva and Bukhára. Hallam also mentions, on the authority of a Florentine writer, that "the route to China was from Azoph to Astrakan, and thence to Kambalu, or Peking. The journey was rather more than 8 months going and returning; and was perfectly secure, not only for caravans, but for a single traveller, with a couple of interpreters and a servant."

The first caravan leaves Bukhára about the vernal equinox.

Caravan to Troitska.

The river Sir is crossed when frozen.

This caravan reaches Troitska (lat. 54° north, long. $61^{\circ}20'$ east) in about 65 days.

The second starts a month later, but does not reach the Sir till May, the merchants joining it in the interim. Its destination is Orenburgh.

To Orenburgh.

May, the merchants joining it in the interim. Its destination is Orenburgh.

The third and largest leaves about the middle of May, and

To Novo Iletsk.

reaches the Russian frontier at Novo Iletsk in forty-five or fifty days. Its

course is by the north-east extremity of the sea of Aral, and over the Mugajar mountains to the sources of the Ilek.

The caravans from Russia set off from the middle of September

Return Caravans.

to the middle of November. That from

Troitska, with iron ware bought in the government of Orenburgh, is the earliest. Merchants who have attended the fair at Nijni-Novgorod, send their goods by the great caravans which leave Orenburgh and Orsk in the first half of November. The want of fuel obliges them to scatter in the Russian steppes, but elsewhere the *saksaul* grows abundantly. The Khirghiz are the principal carriers.

There is a caravan route from Bukhára to Petropavalosk, or

Other caravans.

Kizziljar, (lat. $54^{\circ}30'$ north, long. 69° east) on the Issim, by Tashkand. This

is a journey of 90 days. Russian iron is brought by this route, and is sent to Hissar, Badakhshan, Khulm, and Maimanna. Two caravans arrive yearly from Khokand with Chinese goods; and three from Mashhad.

About 120 miles to the east of Bukhára is the once famous town of Samarkand. Including its numerous gardens, its circuit is very extensive. The population is reckoned by Khanikoff at 25,000. It contains the tomb of Taimúr; and several buildings ornamented with the varnished pottery introduced by Taimúr's Chinese wife. The college which formed the observatory of Ulugh Beg still stands in good repair.

Khokand (lat. 41° north, long. 70° east) is about 300 miles from Bukhára, and is situated near the Sir. The "Khan Hazrat," as the chief who boasts a descent from the Emperor Baber is designated, receives, by permission of the Chinese government, the customs duties realized on the dealings of Mahomedans at Yarkand and Kashghar, and is thus interested in the preservation of the commerce. The rulers of this state have shewn themselves less bigoted and exclusive than those of Bukhára. They have occasionally sent envoys to Constantinople, Peking and India. Colonies of Jews have found refuge under them, and have introduced the art of dyeing. The exiles of Badakhshan also formerly sought the same asylum from the tyranny of Murád Beg, of Kúndúz. The capital is well populated, and adorned with spacious bazars and colleges. Wheeled carts, or "arabahs," are common. The people of the districts consist of Khirghiz, Kazáks, and Kipcháks. The revenue of the state is estimated at about twenty-seven lakhs of rupees.*

The trade between Khokand and China has been long established. It is related by Ferishta, that "when Baber was prince of Ferghan, a rich caravan of Chitta and China, which was crossing

* The following are the sub-divisions of Khokand: Khokand, Marghilan, Andiján, Narmangan, Shehr-i-Khán, Khojand, Nou, Uretappa, Chúst, Kásán, Ispárah, Kelwa, Karakchi, Tashkand, Hazrat Sultán, Gultala, and Peskak.

the mountains of Andijan, was buried in the snow. He ordered all the goods to be collected, and sent messengers to China to proclaim the accident, and bring the owners or their heirs to his court. Upon their arrival, at the end of *two years*, he entertained them hospitably."

Besides the roads to Bukhára, Kabul, and Yarkand, there is a caravan route of 70 days' journey to Semipalatinsk, (lat. 50° 30 north, long. 80° east) on the Irtisch, one of the principal seats of Russian trade; to which there is a shorter road, of 50 or 55 days, from Tashkand, (lat. 43° north, long. 69° east) one of the chief towns of Khokand.* The direct routes to Peshawur over the Pamir steppe are extremely difficult, and can be attempted only in summer. About 300 or 350 miles from Khokand, and about 400 miles from the sea of Aral, is the Russian fort of Ak Masjid, on the Sir. Steamers can approach within thirty miles of Tashkand.

Kopal (lat. 43° north, long. 82° east) is the most southernly post possessed by the Russians, and is only three days' journey from the Chinese town of Kulja, (Ghulja) or Ila, containing 40,000 inhabitants. It is placed amongst the "great horde" of mountain Kirghiz, the descendants of those Kilmák tribes who, in A. D. 1771, to the number of 600,000, migrated from the banks of the Volga.

The trade carried on by the Tatar merchants at Semipalatinsk with the Kirghiz tribes, is thus described by Atkinson :—

" They supply them with silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden

* See Atkinson's "Amoor."

Articles sent from China,
Khokand and Russia.

ware, iron, copper, leather ; for which they receive in exchange,
black and grey fox skins, horses, oxen, and sheep. The horses and

Cattle driven to Siberia.

Tatar traders told me that he imported 50,000 horned cattle into
Siberia annually, and these are chiefly
Consumed at the gold mines.

the Kirghiz with herds of from 3,000 to 4,000 oxen, 1,500 miles
from their homes and 500 from their destination. When the cattle
are delivered at the mines, the men remain a few days and then
start on their return,—a very long ride. Their journey home is by
the post as far as Semipalatinsk, and then to their hovels in
the steppe on horseback. The sheep are driven across the steppe to
Petropavalosk, on the frontier of Siberia, and thence to Ekaterine-

Tallow manufactory at
Katerineburg.

burg, where they are killed and their fat
melted down into tallow. More than one
million sheep are brought from the Kirghiz steppe yearly, which are
disposed of in this manner. The whole of the tallow was (till within
the last five years) forwarded to Europe ; now the bulk is converted
into sterine at the large works near Ekaterineburg. This establish-
ment supplies all Siberia with candles, besides sending a great
quantity into Russia."

Entertained in the steppe by a chief, Mr. Atkinson observed
Menáge of a Kirghiz Chief.

" the ground inside the dwelling covered
with Bukhára carpets. Tea, dried apricots,
and raisins, formed the refreshments, together with boiled mutton
served up on a wooden tray with boiled rice. The chief wore a

Dress,

Chinese silk khilat of varied colors, a fine

shawl round his waist, a brown conical cap turned up at the sides, and a pair of green leather boots, with overshoes or slippers."

The summer costume of both men and women consists of two, sometimes of three, silk or cotton khilats, long dressing gowns.

Opium smoking is prevalent. The drug is sold by the Tatar merchants for its weight in silver. Before the caravans reach the town of Kulja (Ila) and Khoubachak they are met by Chinese, who purchase their whole stock, paying for it in silver, and these men smuggle the opium into the towns.

In the Appendix (No. IV.) is a list by Mr. Atkinson of the principal articles in demand amongst the Kirghiz.

The country about Kopal is said to shew traces of former civilization, and the new town has now a population of 11,000 souls. About 200 miles south west of it is another Russian town named Vernoje. The Tatar merchants established here carry on a profitable trade with the nomad tribes.

Atkinson has described from personal observation the arrival of a caravan from Yarkand at Kopal of a caravan from Yarkand :—

" They were going to Semipalatinsk, but the bad weather and deep snow stopped them. On their way hither they had passed through Kashgar, Khokand, and Kulja, and traded at each place. Among other products they carried were tea, silks, and dried fruits ; for the first and

last of these they found a market, and their suroukas (dried apricots) and kismis (sultanas) afforded us a great luxury. I learned from two of these merchants that they had been in Kabul and Kashmir in the summer, and from the latter place had obtained shawls and other merchandize. They were with us a fortnight, and then proceeded on their journey; but it is doubtful if they would be in time to reach the fair at Irbit; if not, their goods would be forwarded to Nijni-Novygorod."

The sources of the Oxus and Kashghar rivers are separated by

Bam-i-dunia.

the Pamir mountains,* fitly designated

"Bam-i-Dunia," the "roof of the world."

Ascending to a stupendous elevation, they present at the summit table-land extending several days' journey. Here the Kirghiz in summer pasture their flocks and herds, living in felt tents called "khirgahs," and trading with Budakhshan and Yarkand. Shawl wool is abundantly produced. The cold is said to be much greater even than in Thibet. The height of the mountains above the Sari-kul lake, from which issues one affluent of the Oxus, is given by Lieut. Wood at 19,000 feet. But, according to Mahomed Amin,

Piryakh.

the highest source of that river is near the Piryakh mountain, in the Karakoram

range. The Pamir mountains shoot off from the Karakoram chain, until they are met from the east by the Koh-i-Mazat, or Mustau mountains, in which the affluents of the Narin and Sir have their rise. In the valleys of Kashghar and Yarkand, flanked by these

Eastern Turkistan.

lofty ranges, lie the provinces of Turkish China or Eastern Turkistan. They are

* This chain is designated in some maps "Bolor," but as Cunningham has shewn (p. 49) incorrectly.

twelve in number, and take their names from the principal towns, viz., Kashghar, Yarkand, Khutan, Ush Turfan, Aksu, Bai Sairam ; Bigar and Kurli ; Kuchar ; Turfan ; Karashar ; and Kummul.

The Chinese have garrisons in Kashghar and Yarkand, but otherwise do not interfere directly in the administration, although the Government is represented by "Ambans." The population, with the exception of Chinese and Kilmaks, is Mahomedan, speaking the Turki language. They are mostly of Turk descent, but in the towns there is a mixed throng of people from the surrounding countries.

A large portion of the people of Kashghar, designated "Aktagees," are under the spiritual influence of the Khojas of Andijan. These military priests, who appear to be of the same stock as those of Bukhára, pretend to be descended from the Caliph ~~Ali~~* They ^{Omar} formerly ruled at Kashghar. They are revered by the people as saints, and supposed to be invulnerable in battle. The Chinese, when formerly called upon to mediate in some of their internal disputes, took the opportunity of deposing them. They have made repeated attempts to regain their power, but without success. On one occasion one of the family was put to death on taking refuge in Badakhshan. A deficit in the Chinese revenue in 1833 was officially attributed "to the expense of suppressing a rebellion among the Mahomedan Tatars, adherents of Jehangir Kwajeh," who was ultimately captured and sent in a cart to Peking. Attacks have been periodically renewed, and it was during one of them that Adolphe Schlegelweit recently met his death.

* So at least it is stated by Burnes; but Mohammad Amin alleges that their ancestor was Zynulábdin, grandson of the Caliph Ali.

At Kashghar the revenues are collected on account of the Khan of Khokand by a resident Akskál, (grey beard) or consul, who is also responsible for the conduct of all Andijanis.

Yarkand, the principal town, contains a population probably exceeding 50,000. The ascendancy of the Mahomedan creed is there as visible as at Bukhára, in the number and solidity of the endowed colleges; but the women generally go abroad unveiled. It is also an entrepôt of the China and Bukhára trade. Jade is found in the rivers, and a large number of people are employed in collecting it. Cotton grows in the neighbourhood, and is manufactured and sold to the Kirghiz, who are said to prefer the fabric to English calico, on account of its durability. Cotton is also sent to Russia, to be used in candle wicks. Yarkand has five gates, and a mud wall all round, on the top of which a cart might be driven. It is loopholed, but has no ditch. There are no wells: water is supplied by means of tanks. The frost in winter is severe, but snow and rain are rare. Bullocks are used in ploughing, horses for draught, and camels in trade.

The district of Khutan, to the south-east of Yarkand, is very productive in silk and fruits. The people are more in subjection to the Chinese. Elchi, the capital, is a town of considerable size. A variety of minerals are found in the neighbouring hills, jade, sulphur, copper, lead, emeralds, touchstone, rock salt, &c. Manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollens, are carried on. The women of Khutan are noted for their beauty.

From Yarkand, a caravan route goes by Kuchar (Koutche), where the roads from Semipalatinsk and Kulja (Ila) on the north,

and Maimatchin, (Kiachta) the capital of Mongolia, on the north east, meet. Maimatchin is one of the frontier depôts of Chinese trade, and tea to the amount of six million Russian pounds is thence annually exported.

The route from Jalalabad up the left bank of the Kunar river, over the Karakoram range, and across the Pámir mountain to the town of Yarkand, is given from Mahomed Amin's information in the Appendix IV. B. There are 48 stages.

The districts of Ush Turfan, Aksu, Turfan, and Kummul, are situated at the foot of the Mustagh mountains, and are inhabited by a mixed population of Turks, Khirgiz and Kazáks. Shawl-wool is produced in the hills. Large herds of horses, camels, oxen, and sheep are kept. Bai-Sairam, Bigur-Kurli, and Kuchar are less hilly, but in these provinces the people attend much to grazing. Flax is also grown and exported to China. Irrigation is carried on, as in Affghanistan, by means of *Karezes*. The district of Karashar is almost entirely peopled by Kilmaks. Residents of Khutan, Yarkand, Kashghar, Badakhshan and Khokand, are not permitted to enter the town; but this prohibition does not exclude the inhabitants of the other districts, though even they are not permitted to settle. A large Chinese garrison is maintained at Karashar, and a superior civil authority, called "Gurz Amban." Karashar produces shawl wool and flax; and is noted for the production of black vitriol; also for "sal ammonia." The above are articles of export.

The district of Ila lies to the north of the Koh-i-muzat. It is under the direct government of the Chinese, but the population is chiefly Kilmak. It is used as a penal colony for the Chinese.

The Kilmaks are Budhists, worshipping the great Lama of L'hasa. Ila is a great horse-breeding district.

The capital, called by the Chinese Kulja or Gulja, is said to contain 75,000 inhabitants.* Amongst them are numerous Andi-jani merchants. Yarkand sends cotton cloths and thread turbans, goat-skins and opium; and receives in return, nankins, furs from the Altai mountains, tea, Bulghar leather, rhubarb, horses, sheep, and oxen. But the main trade between Pekin and Yarkand does not pass through Kulja. The Kilmaks are great purchasers of cotton cloths. "Kilmaka buiz, Khatai-ga suiz" is a Turki proverb, meaning "to the Kilmak cotton cloth, to the Chinaman sweet words."

From Yarkand there is a route to Le (lat. 34°-9-30, n. lon. 77°-36-42), and from thence to Kashmir and the British provinces, which will be discussed in detail further on.

There is also an easy communication of seven days journey with the large town of Elchi or Ilitsi (about lat. 37°, long. 80°56 east), the chief town of Khutan. In this province grain, vegetables and fruit abound. The mulberry flourishes, and furnishes sustenance to the silk-worm, which is very generally reared. Horses, yaks, and sheep, are numerous, and the fleeces of the shawl goats are equal to those of Chan-than. The manufactures comprise woollen camlets, cottons, and silks, and the silk fabrics are celebrated. From Russia are received broad-cloths, seal skins, furs, green velvet, gold and silver

* Burnes.

thread for embroidery, Bulghar leather, hardware, spades, hoes, log wood, loaf sugar, and castor oil.

Raw silk, both white and yellow, is first taken to Bukhára, where it is dyed. It is then purchased by Nogai traders, and carried to various parts of Russia.

Trade in silk and horses.

There was formerly an extensive trade between Khutan and Hindustan. "It is said there was formerly a royal road from Najibabad to Sari-
kia, (Sarighout) half way between Yarkand and Khutan, and that it led through Gurdokh and Rodokh." Captain H. Moorcroft's opinion.

Former trade with Hindustan.

Strachey also states that he was well assured of the existence of direct passages from Nari-Khorsum to Khutan, though they were entirely unused. Mr. Vans-Agnew again says, in his report on the Boundary of Ladakh (para. 44), that he was informed that there is another road from Yarkand east of the Shayok river to Rodokh, but that it was prohibited by the Chinese Government. Cunningham, however, (page 147) is of opinion that "the road from India to the Niti pass (on the boundary of British Garhwal) through Garoo and Rodokh to Yarkand, is the same as that from L'hassa to Yarkand by the valley of the Indus. The two routes join at Garoo, and follow the Indus to Kakjung, from whence the traveller may proceed either down the Indus to Lé and across the mountains to the Shayok river, or he may across the Tsaka Le and proceed direct to the Shayok by Chushal or Pangkong." This opinion may be correct ; but it is very desirable that a direct route

H. Strachey's.

Vans-Agnew's.

Cunningham's.

should be opened between Rodokh and Elchi. The route which

A. Schlagentweit's route to Khutan. Adolphe Schlagentweit travelled in 1857 was not previously well known. He avoided Lé for fear of being impeded, and went to Chang-Chanmo, which is almost due north of Chushal, and "crossed the Karakoram chain by the pass north of Aksai chin* which lies three marches south-east of the Karakoram pass by a new and entirely unfrequented route."†

The route between Chang-Chanmo and Elchi, is given in the Appendix, IV. A. Mahomed Amin, his guide, states that Adolphe Schlagentweit from Brúngsa followed the Karakásh river to Sumgal, on the route to Yarkand. He describes the Chang Chanmo pass over the Karakoram mountains as much easier than that usually taken to Yarkand, and accounts for its disuse by the route not leading to Lé, to which all merchandize must first be taken. The pass over the Kuen Luen mountains, which he calls "Piryakh," is, he says, comparatively low, and open for the whole year, the snow being crusted.

The principal rivers of Khutan are the Karakásh, Yarangkash, and the Karia; in the beds of the two first are found the "yasham" stones, or jasper agate.

The chief article of trade in this region and in Ladakh consists of the fleece beneath the under coat of the Shawl Wool. It is cut once a year; the wool picked out is sent to Kashmir, but the hair is made into ropes, coarse sacks, and blankets. After the hair of the goat has been cut short with a knife in

* Name of a large barren plain.

† Schlagenweit.—Volume I, page 33.

the direction of its growth, or from the head towards the tail, a sort of comb is passed in the reverse direction, and brings away the finer wool almost unmixed with the coarse hair. If not shorn as the summer commences, the animals themselves rub off the wool.

Moorcroft (volume II, page 347) mentions that "by ancient custom and engagements, the export of Long monopolized by Kashmir. the wool is exclusively confined to Kashmir, and all attempts to convey it to other countries are punished by confiscation. In like manner it is considered illegal in Rodokh and Chan-than to allow a trade in shawl wool except through Ladakh; and in the latter country considerable impediments are opposed to the traffic in wool from Yarkand, although it is of superior quality and cheapness." But in these days a good deal of shawl wool is brought by different paths on sheep to Rampur, and sent from thence to the Kashmir colonies in the Punjab.

The goats are found domesticated all over the mountainous country of Western Thibet, particularly Pastures of the shawl goats. in the provinces of Ladakh, Rodokh, and Garoo. Chan-than is the name given to the elevated plateaux, where innumerable flocks are pastured, and which the following description will exemplify :—

"The valley of Rúpshú (in Ladakh) varies in breadth, and occasionally expands into a broad plain, Rúpshú. but in general it is not more than five hundred to seven hundred paces in breadth. The hills on either side were covered on the 12th of June Climate, soil and vegetation. with the winter's snow, and we had occasional falls of hail and snow in the plain. The soil of the latter

was at first loose clay, and afterwards consisted chiefly of micaceous sand, scattered over with stones, and thinly patched with stunted furze; several rivulets crossed it, and in their beds and on their banks a small quantity of grass was growing, which affords pastur-

age to the flocks of the shepherds of the more exposed districts. Near our encampment, a champa, or shepherd and his family, had encamped, and several other tents were near. The tents are of ragged black blanket, about four feet high, and open all along the top. Their interior is furnished usually with abundance of dirty sheep and goat skins, some sewed into coats; two or three iron pots, and one or two of brass or copper; some iron spoons, a churn for tea—not for butter—and some wooden milk pails. The rest of the shepherd's equipment is carried about his person, as his tea cup, pipe, tobacco pouch, chakmak, or flint, and tinder, knives, and a small spoon, and several needles.*”

Of the Chinese province of Nari-khorsum, of which Rodokh and Gardokh are the principal places, little is known. The local authorities have always evinced great jealousy of Europeans, and travellers after a day or two are unable to procure supplies. The district *Rodokh*, on the north, is said to be encircled by lakes; *Gugé*, on the south-west, by rocks; and *Paráng*, on the east, by glaciers or snowy mountains.† The Indus on the east, and the Sotlej on the west, have their early course in this province; the Indus passing through Ladakh, and the Sotlej through Bashahr. Of the Chinese town of Shipki, which is

* Moorecroft.—Vol. 2, p. 46-48.

† H. Strachey, *Physical Geography of Western Thibet*, page 12.

Shipki. close to the Bashaihr frontier, we have the following description by Alexander Gerard :—

“ Shipki is a populous town of several separate divisions, occupying the left bank of a rivulet rising in the perpetual snow, noteightmiles distant.

Its disposition.

The extent of cultivation surrounding the village is considerable ;

Crops. the crops luxuriant. They are wheat, barley, phapur, turnips separated by rows of apricot trees. Although 10,600 feet above the sea, part of the grain was cut, (August 8th) and what remained was yellow. The Sutlej flows past at the distance of a mile. The great autumnal feast held in consecration of harvest had just concluded on my arrival.....

Elevation ; harvest ; local festival ; dress of the men and women.

Crowds of people were dancing, singing, and playing on musical instruments, such as cymbals, drums, and double flageolets. The men are stout and well clothed ; they wear necklaces, on which are strung several large pieces of a substance like amber—called poshil—beads of coral, and some that looked like rubies and emeralds. The females are also stout, and are covered from head to foot with ornaments, as large bracelets, and anklets of pewter or silver, and numerous chains hanging from their shoulders, strung with cowrie shells, and beads of pewter, brass, coral, and colored glass.” Gerard was prevented from visiting Behkar, a town a little higher up the Sutlej, “ by a Tartar picket of about 30

Tartar Picket. people. They all had horses, which were running about grazing, and were stout, muscular men, with the Chinese features, all well and comfortably dressed in suklat, or thick woollen cloth ; their outer garment reached below the knees, and had long sleeves ; trousers, and boots with a leather sole ; the part

answering to the stocking was of tartan, and was tied with a garter; they were all bareheaded, the hair plaited into a long tail. Each had a knife six or eight inches in length, with an ornamental brass or silver case, a *gungsa*, or iron pipe for smoking, and a *mepcha*, or steel, for striking fire. The tents appeared comfortable; they were of black yak's hair made into a blanket, double-poled, and round at the ends, from twenty to 30 feet long, ten broad, and six or seven long.**

Chaprang, to the east of Behkar, was formerly the seat of an independent Hindu government, prior to the acquisition of Western Thibet by the great Llama of L'hasa.

The caravan which goes about once a year from L'hasa to Lé passes through Gardokh. The whole distance from Lé to L'hasa is about 1,350 miles, a journey of four months and a half.†

The districts of the province of Ladakh now subject to the government of the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu, are Nubra, Ladakh, Zaskar, Rúpshá and Purik, Suru, Dras, and are calculated to comprise an area of 26,036 square miles. The districts under the British

government are Spiti and Lahul, and extend over 4,184 square miles.‡

The people are of the Thibetan race, and profess the Buddhist faith. The men wear *La-pa-shas*, or cloaks of thick woollen; leggings and boots of felt; quilted, sheep-skin, or fur caps. The Lamas wear cloth of red or yellow. The women are dressed in woollen jackets and striped

* *Tours in the Himalayas*, by Lloyd and Gerard.—Vol. 2, p. 123.

† Cunningham, p. 159.

‡ Cunningham, p. 25.

petticoats, and over them is thrown a sheep-skin with the wool inside. The head-dress consists of a piece of cloth, jewelled, lying flat on the head, with an appendage lined with fur covering the ears. The food of the lower classes is made of soup and barley cakes. Tea is commonly drunk by the higher classes, and a spirituous liquor called "chang," extracted from barley, is in general use. The population has, since the Sikh invasion and conquest in 1834, diminished, and is estimated by Cunningham not to exceed 125,000 souls, whilst the area is calculated at 30,000 square miles. The home manufactures consist of coarse blankets and woollens, and of black mohair tents from the hair of yaks. But Lé is also the entrepôt of a considerable trade between the countries around it. Shawl wool of the finest sort is now imported from Yarkand, as well as Chan-than. Brick tea, in square lumps of 8 lbs. weight, is brought by caravans from L'haessa. Borax received from Puga is refined at Kulu and Chamba, and bought by the silversmiths and braziers from the plains. Sulphur and Black Salt are imported from Chan-than; Charas, Tobacco, Felts, Steel, Russian Leather, Brocades, and Boots, from Yarkand; Opium, and Red Goat skins pass through from the British territory to Yarkand; Shawls and Saffron from Kashmir; Chintzes and Copper tinned vessels from the Punjab.

Immediately to the south of Spiti and Lahul is the district of

Kunawar; its extent;
climate; products; people;
trades.

Kunawar, which forms the largest sub-division of the Bishaihr principality, and consists of a series of rocky and precipitous ravines, descending rapidly to the bed of the river Sutlej. The district is about seventy miles long, by forty and twenty broad at its northern and southern extremities respectively. In middle Kunawar the cultivated spots have an average elevation of 7,000

feet. The climate is genial, being beyond the influence of the periodical rains of India, and the winters are comparatively mild. Upper Kunawar more resembles the alpine region of Thibet. Grain and fruit are produced abundantly ; the poppy also flourishes. The Kunawaris are probably of Indian race, though in manners and religion they partially assimilate to the Thibetans. The people of the north are active traders, proceeding to Lé for charas, and to Gardokh for shawl wool, giving in exchange money, clothes, and spices. The mountain paths are scarcely practicable for laden mules, and merchandize is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats. An annual fair is held in November at the capital, Rampúr, on the Sutlej. The town is of some importance, as the point where the commercial routes from Lé, Gardokh, and Simla meet ; and also as a seat of the pashmina manufacture. In 1840 the value of *pashm* imported was valued by Cunningham at about Rs. 90,000.

The Government agency established at Kotgurb in 1820, was intended to encourage the export of shawl wool to the British territory, whence it was sent to England to be manufactured. In exchange, small quantities of copper, steel, chintzes, and woollens, were bartered. The project did not succeed, and was abandoned. Since that time extensive manufactories have arisen in the Punjab itself, and compete with those of Kashmir for the supply of *pashm*.

The countries and people beyond the mountain boundary of Northern India have now been hastily surveyed. They are, for the most part, still in the nomad state of society, though occasionally large towns are to be found. Though isolated by chains of mountains and deserts from nations more advanced in civilization, much energy is exhibited in overcoming these obstacles to intercourse. The camels of the Povindahs, wending towards Kurrachee

or Benares laden with the carpets of Herat or the fruits of Kandahar ; the kafilas crossing the Hindu Kush with silk from Búkhára ; the thousands of cattle driven towards the Siberian frontier by the Kirghiz ; the tea sent from China overland to Russia ; the " Kirayakashes" following over the Karakoram pass their ponies bearing goods from Yarkand ; the hill men of Bushair descending the precipitous paths of the Sutlej with their sheep carrying shawl wool ;—are all so many instances of the trading spirit. Endeavour will now be made to shew what impediments obstruct, and what measures may assist, these adventurous merchants.

PART II.

The commerce passing through Afghanistan and Biluchistan descends by natural avenues to the valley of the Indus. It has been seen that the two countries nearly resemble each other in their indigenous productions, and in the character of their population. Commercially, they may be regarded as one region, inhabited by cognate tribes. The principal outlets of trade are by the Bolan pass, opposite to Shikarpoor, the Ghuwailra or Goleri pass, opposite to Dera Ismael Khan, and the Tatara and Abkhána passes opposite to Peshawur.

The distance from Shikarpúr to Kandahar by the Bolan pass is about 400 miles.* The pass, commencing at Kudta and ending at Kar-lakes, is about 50 kos long,† and is passable either to an army with artillery or to a caravan throughout the year. It is generally level, and, though considerably covered with loose stones, offers in no portion a serious obstacle. It narrows, after leaving Machk, to the breadth of four horsemen, but in general it averages one hundred

* Appendix XI.

† Major Hough gives the distance at 59 miles.

yards. Caravans are sometimes detained by the snow falling beyond Machk, but, it does not fall heavy in the pass. There are two castes of plunderers that the caravans stand much in dread of, the Doda Murees, amounting to 3,000, and the Damad Kakars, amounting to 5,000.*

Shikarpúr still carries on a trade† with Herat, which is 346 miles beyond Kandahar; ‡ but since Trade between Shikarpúr and Herat; its decline. Major Leech reported on the subject the value has considerably diminished. In particular, the turquoises Turquoises, from Nishapúr are now valued in thousands instead of lakhs. The export of Indigo, then said to be declining from ten lakhs' worth, on account of the Bengal Indigo being sent by way of Yazd, is now little above one lakh's worth.

Kurachee is rapidly rising in commercial importance. Between the years 1855-56 and 1859-60, the im- Kurachee; value of im- ports, exports, and customs duties. ports increased in value from £629,813 to £1,712,751, the exports from £604,440 to £947,938, the customs duties from £8,908 to £52,492.§

Amongst the exports the following are brought down chiefly

* Leech, Major Green, Political Agent at Kilat, states that "it is a mistake to imagine that the Bolan pass offers any difficulties either for traffic or for the march of troops to or from India. The Kakars, who inhabit the mountains bordering the upper portion, are a miserable race of petty thieves, utterly contemptible, and by no means numerous; the lower portion was formerly molested by the Murees, but since the Khan's march through their country, and the subsequent arrangements which have been made, they have ceased to molest it."

† Conolly.

‡ Appendix XII.

§ The returns for 1861-62 shew that the exports increased to £1,361,724, whilst the imports decreased.

Exports from Affghanistan. through the Bilúch and Affghan mountains :—

	<i>Value.</i>
Madder,	£ 12,228
Assafœtida,	2,296
Raw Silk,	17,975
Sheep's Wool,	315,104
Horses,	92,651
Fruit,	14,914

The following are from the territories of the Maharajah of
From Kashmir. Kashmir, or Chanthan :—

Borax or Tincal,	£6,204
Koot Lakri,	17,336*

The direct imports from England to Kurrachee have largely increased, especially of cotton piece goods, of which a considerable portion goes to Affghanistan. No wool or asafœtida come down the Bolan pass. The caravans bringing these articles go by Kilat, Khozdar, and Pir-Muggur. The increase in the export of wool is remarkable. Ten years ago its value was only 17,651 rupees. The sheep are shorn twice a year, and the wool is imperfectly cleaned. It is estimated that there is a saving of 12 days in time, and 2 rupees in cost per camel load, by adopting the land route from Shawl to Kurrachee, instead of going to the Indus at Sukkur. In 1861-62 the value of wool exported from Kurrachee increased by nearly £190,000.

The plant yielding the gum resin known as *Naithea asafœtida*,

* Exported to China for incense, *viâ* Bombay.

Asafœtida. grows wild in the hills about Herat and Furrâh. It is never cultivated, though hundreds of the Kakar tribe from the Boree valley, who collect the gum, remain in the deserts to tend and water the plant.*

Madder. Madder is cultivated in the Ghuzni and Kandahar districts, and takes three years to come to maturity.† Its black berries are also seen growing wild in the Himalayas, near Joshienath. Moorcroft states that the root contains abundant coloring matter, and is used by the Bhotias to dye woollen cloths.‡ Two descriptions are brought from Affghanistan, "Rodung kuhree," grown near Kandahar, and "Rodung phurreah," which is inferior.

Raw Silk. Silk is produced in the western parts of the country, and great quantities are exported from Bukhara for the Indian markets.

Wool. Wool obtained from the fat tailed variety of sheep is used in the manufacture of clothes and carpets, and also exported to India.§ Kilat and the surrounding country produces sheep's wool in great abundance.

Increased export thereof. It is a remark of Burnes', "that our early commercial connection with the countries on the Indus was sought to find vent for British woollens, while the existing trade is almost confined to cottons, and this is the more singular as there is good reason to believe that in return for those cottons we shall shortly receive raw wool from the countries of the Indus." This anticipation has now been completely fulfilled.

* Dr. Bellew's report. Appendix No. VII.

† Lumsden.

‡ Moorcroft.—Vol. II, p. 57.

§ Appendix No. VIII.

The trade in horses is for the most part in the hands of the
 Biluchis. It ceases during the winter.
 Horses. About 2,000 or 3,000 are said to pass
 through Kandahar yearly. The chief breeding districts are
 Sharakhs, Maimunna, and Hazarah.
 Breeding districts. On the spot, the price of an average horse
 ranges from 60 to 120 rupees. The native breed has been improved
 by the mixture of Arab blood.

The abundance and variety of the fruits need no recapitulation.
 They form the principal part of the food
 Fruits. of a large class in Affghanistan through-
 out the year, both in a fresh and preserved state; and in the latter
 condition are exported in large quantities.*

It may be noted that sugar, so generally grown in the
 Eastern Punjab, is not produced in
 Sugar. Affghanistan or Bukhára. Cotton is
 Cotton. scantily grown in some districts. The raw material does not
 appear in Colonel Lumsden's list† of imported or exported articles
 at Kandahar; cotton fabrics are in great demand. The raw
 cotton of Bukhára is bought up by the Russians.

The Indian trade is principally negotiated by Hindu merchants
 from Shikarpur and elsewhere; but the
 Management of Kandahar trade with India; Herat, &c. commerce between Kandahar, Herat, and
 Mashad, is carried on by Persians, who bring down silk, arms,
 turquoises, horses, carpets, &c., and take back wool, skins, and
 woollen fabrics.‡

* Dr. Bellew.

† Appendix No. IX.

‡ Dr. Bellew.

The distance from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuzni by Durra-
bund and the Ghuwailra pass is about
Trade by Ghuwailra Pass. 323 miles.* The caravan route between
Distances. Ghuzni and Kabul is reckoned at 88
miles, and between Ghuzni and Kandahar by Kilat-i-Ghilzi at 227
miles.† The route between Kandahar and Kabul is closed for four
months by snow.

The severity of the mountain winter and the insecurity of
the commercial roads have given
Povindah merchants. rise to a peculiar class of Afghan
traders called Povindahs. They possess large numbers of camels.
Some are merchants, whilst others are merely carriers or retail
agents. There are five sub-divisions, who
Sub-division. descend to the plains and return to the hills
in the following order‡ :—

I. The Nasir Povindahs, who come down in successive groups,
designated—

- (a) The Ghawaiwal.
- (b) The Gosfandwal.
- (c) Nasirs with small means.
- (d) Nasirs with large stock.

Of these it is estimated that 5,000 men come to India to trade,
with 18,000 camels.

- II. "Niazi Mithi" 600 men, with 3,000 camels.
- III. "Kharothi" 1,800 men, with 6,000 camels.
- IV. "Dutani" 600 men, with 4,000 camels.

* Appendix XIV.

† Appendix XV.

‡ Appendix XVI.

V. " Mian Khel " (a branch of the Lohanis, the rest of whom have settled as agriculturists) 1,400 men, with 6,000 camels.

In the summer, living in tents, they pasture their flocks and herds on the plateaux of Ghuzni and Kilat-i-Ghilzi, and pay to the ruling chiefs a tribute, which is assessed in proportion to the number of camels, cattle, sheep and goats owned by individuals. About October the Kafilas commence moving towards the plains. Some are also engaged in the salt trade between Ghuzni and the British mines at Bahadur Khel. The Kharotis again ply between Kandahar and Herat; others towards Bukhára and Kabul. Leaving their families in tents, at the foot of the hills, the largest kafilas proceed to Mooltan, whence parties branch off by way of Bhawalpur to Rajputana, through Sirsa and Delhi to Benares and Calcutta, and to Lahore and Amritsar. Some of these traders have houses at Mooltan, and reside there until in the spring the passes are re-opened. Both there and at Kurrachee goods are disposed of through commissioned agents. Others proceed to the eastern markets of Hindustan, thus obtaining higher prices. On returning about April they will sometimes find, at Jhung or Chuniot, investments of cotton piece goods purchased during their absence by agents, and these they take on to Afghanistan. Others again return with their camels laden from Benares and Delhi. Latterly they have availed themselves of the railway from Raneegunge to Calcutta. They do not use the

Summer resort.

Descent to the Derajat.

Various journeys.

To Herat; Bukhára; Mooltan; Delhi; Calcutta; and to Kurachee.

Disposal of goods.

Return investments.

Go by rail but not by steamers.

steamers on the Ganges or Indus, but always go by those between Kurachee and Bombay. Their camels being their own property, and return to their own country being prevented by the snow, they find it cheaper not to make use of other carriage.

The trade through the passes leading to Peshawur has of late years considerably increased. It has excited the jealousy of the Povindahs who follow the passes leading into the Derajat.

Masson thus describes the commercial character of Kabul :—
 “ The city has scarcely any manufactures of home fabric to offer for sale. Indeed the manufactures do not rise to mediocrity, and are suitable only to the consumption of the lower and less wealthy classes. If great wealth does not prevail, people in easy circumstances are very numerous. A spirit of fashion predominates, and with it an appetite for the novelties and superior fabrics of foreign countries. From the middle classes upwards it would be difficult to find an individual clad in the produce of his native looms. Even amongst the lower many are found little satisfied unless they carry on their heads the lunghis (turbans,) or hide their feet in the shoes of Peshawur.”

The exports from India through the Peshawur passes are valued at £120,643, the imports at £156,513. Gold and silver coins and gold dust find their way from Russia and the Uzbek states to India. But it is probable that a good deal of silver bullion goes from India to Kabul.

A list of the exports from and imports to Peshawur, furnished

Detail of imports and exports by Peshawur passes. by the Native Revenue Collector, will be found in the Appendix XVIII. The value of the trade is considered by the eminent merchant Nazir Khairoolla, of Peshawur, to be rather under estimated :—

Exports.	The principal items of export are—	
Cotton, woollen, and silk goods from England and India,	Valued at Peshawur at Rs.	£ 51,000
Coarse country cloths from the Punjab,	„	£ 14,000
Sugar from the Punjab,	„	£ 7,200
Indigo from Mooltan & Hindustan,	„	£ 17,500*

The brocades of Benares, gold thread and lace of Delhi, scarves and leather from the Punjab, groceries and drugs of all sorts and from all quarters, form the bulk of the minor exports.

Imports.	The principal items of import are :—	
Raw silk and silk fabrics from Bukhára,	Valued at Peshawur at	£ 79,602
Gold and silver wire, real and imitation, from Russia,	„	7,850
Horses and Ponies from Turkistan,	„	10,000
Almonds and Raisins from Kabul,	„	25,115
Bullion,	„	42,387

* Appendix XVIII.

Russian furs and leather, Kabul Kunawez or silk, fox and sheep skins, fresh and dried fruits, groceries, and timber, from Kabul, are amongst the remaining items. But a very small quantity of madder or asafetida reaches Peshawur.

English cotton piece goods sent by way of Peshawur have to a great extent displaced those forwarded through Russia, in the Bukhára and neighbouring markets. This result is the more satisfactory because in Burnes' time the Peshawur route was completely closed to trade by the high duties levied by Sultan Mahomed Khan; and even Khanikoff represents the amount of English manufactures coming to Bukhára from Mashhad as larger than that reaching by way of Kabul. Tea sent by Peshawur competes advantageously with that sent by the overland route from China. The sugar from the Punjab is one of the most profitable exports. Most of the other articles are more or less sent to Turkistan. Indigo in some quantities goes to Khokand.

The routes to Kabul and Bukhára from Peshawur are by the Khybur, Tatra and Abkhana passes, which unite at Dakka in the Jalalabad district. The distance is about 116 kos, equal to 193 miles, to Kabul; and in all 492 kos, equal to 829 miles, to Bukhára by the Bamian route;—being forty days journey.† The route by the Koushan pass is three days shorter but more difficult. From Bukhára to Khokand is 15 days journey; thence to Kashgar eighteen; and on to Yarkand five. The Khybur pass is generally

† Vide Appendix XIX A. B. and Appendix XX A. B. C. D.

Khybur Pass avoided. avoided by caravans. The Afridis even
 Afridi robbers. when subsidized will not refrain from
 plunder, and the Amir of Kabul has
 therefore recently discontinued the allowances hitherto paid to
 them. Otherwise the Khybur is by far the easiest route. The
 others are protected by the Momund chief of Lalpoora, who holds

Other routes protected. his lands on this condition. At the
 passes tolls are levied on horsemen and
 foot passengers. The road from Peshawur to Kabul is fit for
 camels throughout, and possesses the great advantage of being
 practicable throughout the year, but kafilas seldom travel in the

And open throughout the months of January and February. Be-
 year. tween Kabul and Khulm the highest

Passes. passes are Hajigak (11,700 feet)* Kalu,
 and Dundan Shikan. In traversing these, provisions must be car-
 ried. This portion of the Hindu Khush is entirely destitute of
 trees. Camels and ponies are used in the summer. But the for-
 mer, according to Khanikoff, have only come into use during the
 last forty years. On this route caravans enjoy a fair degree of se-

Security of routes. curity. Several members of the Amir's
 family are personally engaged in the
 trade, and it will be seen from the table of duties in the Appendix†

Customs duties moderate. that the authorized duties are not exces-
 sive, though the exactions of minor offi-
 cials swell the nominal rates.

The broad-cloths and nankins of Russia still hold their
 Russian goods at Bukhára. ground in the Bukhára market. The
 iron, copper, furs, and other articles which

* Lieutenant Wood.

† Appendix XXI.

come on to Kabul are also in great demand. Bukhára returns

Bukhára goods sent to about £10,000 worth of raw cotton, a Russia.

large quantity of cotton thread, lamb-skins, foxskins, turquoises, lapis lazuli, &c. The following remarks of Khanikoff may be quoted :—“ What our traders should avoid most assiduously is not to be over anxious about the cheapness of their merchandize, to the detriment of the solidity of its texture and colours ; for although the low price of a merchandize may in the beginning attract a greater number of purchasers, its want of durability will not fail in the long run to cool their ardour.

“ Manufacturers who work chiefly for the markets of Central Asia must also study more diligently the prevailing tastes of the Asiatics. Thus, for instance, muslin turbans, with gold borders at both ends, as they are manufactured with us, are more sought after than muslins brought from other quarters. The muslins from Glasgow, for example, which have birds represented on them, cannot be used by Mussulmans in making their *nomaz*, for they represent the figure of a living creature”.

The receipts from the direction of Khokand are shawl wool, Bukhára trade with Khokand. tea, and raw silk ; in exchange for which are sent part of the goods received from India. About £6,000 worth of black lamb skins are sent to Persia by way of Mashhad,

and a few Kashmir shawls and jamiwars, With Persia.

Russian goods, and tea. The returns are opium from Ispahan, turquoises, some English broad cloth from Constantinople, Kunawez of Tabriz, and Kirmáni shawl goods,

Kirmani shawl goods. some of which find their way to Peshawur, and which in Bukhára and Persia

have to a great extent superseded the shawls of Kashmir. The collars of Afghan chogas are invariably lined with Kirmani work.

It is very satisfactory to observe that the trade through the Peshawur passes has largely increased since the annexation of the Punjab. The abolition of the frontier duties, and the security of the roads in the Punjab, have greatly conduced to this result. But the Government of the Amir, in restraining the depredations of the Ghilzyes between the Khybur and Kabul, of the Deh Zingi Hazarabs between Kabul and Khulm, and of the Uzbek Lákas beyond, has also effectually promoted traffic. When the marauding character of the population of Afghanistan is considered, the comparative safety of the routes through the Amir's dominions denotes a wise and strong rule.*

It is stated by Nazir Khairoollah that four-fifths of the English and Indian goods entering Peshawur come by way of Delhi, Amritsar and the Grand Trunk Road, and only one-fifth by Bombay, Kurrachee, Mooltan and the Derajat. It is probable that the Bombay trade goes principally by the Bolan pass and by Pir Muggur, Khozdar, &c. The Peshawur traders occasionally make use of country boats in the downward traffic, and of camels in returning, but the great bulk of their merchandize goes by land to Amritsar.

The trade from Yarkand and the western provinces of China

* Vide Appendix XXIII.

Trade from Yarkand and Western China. passes, for the most part, through the territory of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. This territory lies between north lat. 32° 50' and east long. 74° and 79°. It comprehends the districts of Balti, Ladakh, Jammu, and the valley of Kashmir. Of these Kashmir is commercially the most important.

The valley, situated about 5,000 feet above the sea, is enclosed by lofty mountains, and extends over 4,500 square miles. It is intersected by the river Jhelum, which escapes through the Baramoola pass. The chief town is Shrinagar, which stands on the margin of the principal lake. The following extract will shew that the district has, during the present century, suffered some calamitous visitations :—

“ The population of the valley is calculated at present not to exceed 200,000 persons,* to which number it has in thirty years been reduced from 800,000, by the awful dispensations of earthquake, pestilence, and famine. In 1828 a dreadful earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons, and was in two months followed by cholera, by which 100,000 perished in the course of forty days. In 1833 an unseasonable fall of snow caused the failure of four-fifths of the rice crop. The roads were covered with the corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Pestilence followed. The population of Shrinagar, which was estimated by Elphinstone at from 150,000 to 200,000, is now not more than 40,000” † But since

* F. Von Hugel.—II—358.

† Thornton's Gazetteer.—Vol. I, p. 286.

this was written there must have been a large increase. A recent observer has stated the present population of the city, from native information, at 250,000.* Half that number may not, perhaps, be too high an estimate.

It is here that the "pushm" of the domesticated goat, and the finer "*asali lūs*" of wild animals from the table-lands of Chan-than and Khutan, and from the markets of Yarkand and Gardokh, is manufactured into the celebrated shawls and other fabrics. Moorcroft's elaborate description of the process is given in the Appendix No. V.

Swords and Matchlocks. Kashmir is also noted for the excellence of its swords and matchlocks, wrought of the iron from Bajour; for leather, saddlery, and papier maché work. Physically strong, the people are politically tractable, and their industry is not less than their ingenuity.

Condition of the people. The worst points of their condition may be collected from the following statements by Moorcroft:—"I had at one time no fewer than six thousand eight hundred patients on my list, (at Shrinagar) a large proportion of whom were suffering from the most loathsome diseases, brought on by scant and unwholesome food, dark, damp, and ill ventilated lodgings, excessive dirtiness, and gross immorality.The people are rapidly thinning, though less from emigration than poverty and disease.....Not one-sixteenth of the culturable surface is under cultivation.....The cultivators are in a condition of extreme wretchedness." The government share of the produce is sold at a high rate, below which no individual may offer his own. Their dress consists of a long loose wrapper of woollen cloth, and cotton trousers and turban. Irrigated rice is the staple of cultivation;

* Calcutta Review.—No. LXV, p. 169.

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fruits and vegetables are grown, as well as saffron, in which tribute was paid to the Emperor Akbar on his subjugation of the valley.* Both sugar and salt are principally imported from the Punjab, but an inferior salt is also imported from the banks of the Pong Kong lake, in Rodokh.

At different times colonies of Kashmiris have emigrated, and settled in the British dominions, where they pursue the manufacture of shawls. Colonies in the Punjab. They are to be found in considerable numbers at Amritsar and Nurrpur, as well as at Ludianah, Tiloknath, and Jalalpur. But the shawls made at these places are inferior to those of Kashmir. The value of shawls sold at the annual auction in London is reported to have risen from £103,000 in 1850, to £264,586 in 1860.† A temporary depression has resulted from increased production, repetition of the same patterns, and inferior work.

The interests of the Maharaja and his manufacturers are identified in the endeavour to retain the monopoly of the shawl wool ; consequently none of the Tûrfani wool from Yarkand, which is the finest, is allowed to pass into British territory, which is entirely supplied from Chan-than. Attempted monopoly of shawl wool.

It is probable that, on the whole, the demand for shawl wool has of late years much increased. Native accounts represent that the use of the Tûrfani wool has arisen within the last quarter of a century. It is Increased demand for it.

* Dow's Ferishta.—Vol. II, p, 281.

† Published proceedings of a meeting of shawl merchants held at Amritsar 24th August 1861.

Importance of the supply. evidently of the highest importance that the supply of the raw material of the exquisite manufacture, peculiar to Kashmir and the Punjab, should be effectually facilitated and protected. There is no doubt that it is inexhaustible; and it is impossible not to admire the felicitous conjunction, in the same region, of a natural product so valuable and of workmen so artistic.

The trade between the British territories and the countries within and beyond the dominions of the Maharaja of Kashmir will now be considered, under the following heads:—

Subdivision of the subject into (1) Routes, (2) Exports and Imports, (3) Customs duties.

1. Routes.
2. Exports and Imports.
3. Customs duties.

1. A list of routes will be found in the Appendix XXIV.

Routes. The following account of their comparative advantages is supported by the competent authority of Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey in Kashmir.

Opinion of Captain Montgomerie. "Taking Yarkand (the chief town of Eastern Turkistan) as the point to be aimed at, it is apparent, from examination of the general map, that Kurrachee is the nearest sea-port. The most direct route from Kurrachee to Yarkand, taking the water carriage line as far as it goes, would be *via* Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Skardo.

"A reference to the more detailed information of the route

	Marches.
Jhelum to Shrinagar, ...	15
Skardo,	12
Yarkand,	25
Total,	52
<hr/>	
Jhelum to Shrinagar. ...	15
Lé,	19
Yarkand,	33
Total,	67
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Amritsar to Lé by Nurpur, ...	41
Lé to Yarkand,	33
Total,	74
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Route by Mandi and Lé.

map shews that this is by far the most direct, and that a modification of this route is, undoubtedly, the one best suited for traffic, viz., that from Kurachee, *viâ* Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Lé, to Yarkand.....The roads from Lahore, Amritsar, Jalandur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, and Amballah, as shewn in the route map, all meet at Mandi, which is, in fact, as its name implies, a mart or place of exchange. From Mandi the road to Yarkand is wonderfully direct, considering the gigantic mountains that have to be crossed....

“ The Kashmir route from Amritsar to Lé is actually somewhat

Kashmir route shortest shorter than the route by Mandi and
and easiest. Kulu. It is, moreover, much easier, in

so much as between the plains and Lé the Kashmir route crosses no

Comparison of the above pass higher than 13,450 feet, and the road
routes. is, with trifling exceptions, good through-

out for laden ponies. There are villages close to every halting place, except one on the Kashmir road; whereas the Mandi-Kulu route crosses three passes of from 16,200 to 18,100 feet above the sea, and for ten days the road is hardly ever below 15,000 feet. Finally, on the Mandi-Kulu road, at 10 or 11 of the halting places, there are no villages of any sort, and only at two or three of them is there any chance of meeting camps of wandering Tartars; consequently provisions for two days have to be carried by the traders, both for men and cattle. Little calculation is required to show

that this item alone must add greatly to the cost of carriage on this route, without taking into consideration the difficulties about fire-wood, and at some halting places as to fresh water. Again, the Kashmir route is open for two or three months longer than the Kulu one, according to the season.

“ The question as to the best route between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan, in my opinion, lies between the Kashmir and Kulu roads to Lé, no others bearing any comparison with them, either as to facility or directness. Though the Kulu road has tolerably easy slopes throughout, yet, considering the natural difference between the two, I think it may fairly be inferred that the customs dues and other things being equal on all lines, the traders would select the Kashmir route.

“ From Shrinagar to Lé the distance is about 243 miles. The route is open for laden animals from May to November, and for foot travellers from February. The following passes are crossed :—

Zoj-i-la,	...	...	...	11,300
Naniyikala,	...	...	...	12,570
Futo-la,	...	...	...	13,446**

This road, made by the Sikh General Zorawur Singh in 1834, is comparatively easy, and provisions can be procured at nearly all the halting places.

The general use of the Mandi-Kulu route is entirely to be

* Montgomerie.—Appendix A.

Kulu route preferred because within British territory. traced to the security of travelling, and the exemption from customs duties, enjoyed under British administration. "The route by Chamba enjoyed

Course of trade during the Sikh rule. the largest trade during the Sikh rule; next came that by Bashaihr; and lastly, the Kulu route. Now the order of their prosperity is inverted, Kulu drawing by far the largest portion; Bashaihr being a little less prosperous than it used to be; and the trade through Chamba, between Nurpur and Ladakh, having entirely ceased."*

In British territory the chief obstacle to traffic is the passage of the Chandra (Chenab) river at Koksor, 10,000 feet above the sea. Foot passengers and laden sheep can cross by a bridge of twisted birchen twigs, but mules and oxen must be tied with ropes and swim across the swift and frigid torrent, in which they are frequently lost. A permanent bridge would be swept away in the winter by avalanches, but one that can be taken to pieces is being devised.

The passes between Sultanpur and Lé, though elevated, are easy. They are the—
Passes between Sultanpur and Lé.

Rotang Pass,	...	...	13,300 feet.
Bara Lacha,	...	...	16,221 „
Langa Lacha,	...	...	17,000 „
Thang Lang,	...	...	18,042 „†

The Bara Lacha and Rotang Passes are generally closed at the

* Report of Commr. of Trans-Sutlej States, (Mr. P. S. Melvill) Appendix B.
† Montgomerie.

end of October, and are not open again until the end of May or beginning of June.*

The summer and winter routes from Lé to Yarkand are given
Routes to Yarkand. in the Appendix XXIV.†

The summer route is the shorter, and by the best native accounts
Summer route. is about 490 miles journey. It is passable
for only three or four months of the year.
It crosses six lofty passes, of which the Karakorum is 18,600 feet
Karakorum Pass. high. The Hindu Kush, in the Kuen
Luen range, according to Mahomed Amin,
the guide of the Schlagentweits, is much less distressing and difficult
than the Karakorum pass, and fit for camels. Men and ponies
Shayok river. are sometimes carried away in crossing
the Shayok.

The winter route is used from November to February. It passes
Winter route. through an uninhabited mountainous
country, and travellers are obliged to
carry provisions with them for the whole distance. The journey is
facilitated in winter by the streams being frozen. In this season
travellers wear garments of sheep-skin with sleeves, the fleecy side
inwards, and the exterior covered with *sooklat*, or blanket; trousers
of the same, and long woollen stockings: above them boots with a
leather shoe stuffed for two inches with wool: gloves of thick
flannel, reaching above the elbows: a blanket round the waist,
another over the shoulders, and a shawl wrapped about the head and
face. The camp is often in the snow.‡ Both routes unite at the

* Cunningham, page 154.

† Appendix XXIV. Table of routes, No. 1, and 1 A.

‡ Gerard.—Vol. II, pages 229-30.

Junction and divergence of the two routes. Karakorum pass, but diverge again afterwards. The heights ascended and the difficulties of the journey are extremely trying both to man and beast. Mr. Vans Agnew remarks that the miserable condition of the cattle on arrival at Lé attested the severity of the journey from Yarkand. The carrying trade is in the hands of Yarkandis, known as "Karaya kushes,"²¹ each of whom has a score or two of ponies. They occasionally carry "Kiriana" for sale on their own account. They travel armed, and form themselves into caravans, but are nevertheless occasionally attacked by the robber Kirghiz of Kunjud, in Hounza, on the Badakshan border. The distance by the winter route is reported to be 526 miles.

There are several good routes from the Punjab to Kashmir, which will be found in the Appendix* Routes between the Punjab and Kashmir. XXIV. But the Maharaja lately increased the custom duties on all except on that Increase of customs duties on all but that by Jammu. *via* Jammu and the Bunihal pass; his object being to make Jammu the great mart of his kingdom, but at the beginning of 1862 he reduced the duties on the Bhimbur route to the old rates.

The trade from Peshawur goes by the Muzuffarabad route, No. X, which is open for laden mules all the year round.

Of the route leading to Lé from beyond Rodokh, Cunningham says:—"Nothing whatever is known Route from beyond Rodokh to Lé. except that by it the Mongol tribe of Sokpo invaded Ladakh in 1686 and 1687; and again in the begin-

* Table of Routes.—Nos. VII, VIII, IX, and X.

ning of 1841, immediately after Zorawur Singh's death, about three thousand Changpas are said to have entered Ladakh for the purpose of assisting the young Gyalpo."

A route from Rampur to Lé, which has been much improved since the annexation of the Punjab, joins the Kulu route at Sooltanpur. There are two other routes from Rampur to Lé: the longer,* 355 miles crossing the Sutlej at the Wangtu bridge, traverses the Tari pass, (15,282 feet) and proceeds by Danghkar and the Kulzum pass (14,821 feet) to the Bara Lacha pass; the shorter and more difficult, 310 miles, by the Parang pass, (18,502 feet, the Tshomoruri lake, the Nagpo Gonding, (18,000 feet) and Polokonka (16,500 feet) passes to the pass of Thanglang.

A difficult route from Gardokh to Rampur, across the Chinese district of Chumurti, and along the right bank of the Sutlej, is a good deal used by traders, from its avoiding the Maharaja's territory. Cunningham also mentions a smuggling road, which is followed over the Búdhpu pass to the bed of the Para river. From thence a rugged path leads over a lofty mountain to the upper course of the river, which is crossed a second time, and over another range of mountains to the head of the Charpa river. From the bed of the Charpa different routes are followed over the mountains to the upper and uninhabited course of the Chandra river, from whence the northern road leads over the Bara Lacha pass into Lahoul, and the southern road direct into Kulu.

Mr. Vans Agnew (1847) recommended that a road should be

* Route No. II of table of Routes. Appendix XXIV.

Proposed route from Gardokh to Lahoul.

opened out from Gardokh to Lahoul from the vicinity of Aktse, on the Para river,

vid the Pirsí and Charpa rivers.

The district of Spiti, geographically part of Ladákh, was

Object of the annexation of Spiti.

purposely annexed to the British territory in 1846-47 in order to prevent the

interposition of a foreign State between Rampur and the shawl-wool districts of Chan-than.

The shawl-goat thrives in Spiti, though the wool is not reckon-

Spiti favourable to shawl-goats.

ed equal to that of Chan-than. The Maharaja was, in 1847, excused from

rendering shawl-goats under the stipulation of the treaty, in consequence of the animals dying at Dhurmsala, where they were kept. It is apprehended that sufficient pasturage for any large number could not be found in Spiti.

The mountain paths between Rampur and Spiti are so precipitous

Paths between Rampur and Spiti, and use of sheep for burdens.

that sheep, more sure-footed than larger beasts, are commonly used to carry burthens of from 16 to 20 lbs. "The

sheep are driven from village to village with the wool on, and as the required quantity is cut from their backs, they are laden with the grain which is received in exchange, and which, when the fleece is all disposed of, is carried into Chinese Tartary and sold at a profitable

Barter of sheep-wool and grain.

rate."* "It is the custom for the shepherds of Chumurti to give an order

while the crops are yet green, and on the ground, for any amount of grain they may require, which, when the crop is ripe, is stored

* Journal of a trip into Kunawur, by Captain Hutton.—Journal Asiatic Society, part I, page 192.

up by the cultivator until the summer of the ensuing year, when the shepherd arrives with his flock, gives the wool in exchange and receives his grain, which he puts into small bags, and drives back his flock thus laden.”* “ Many of these sheep were formerly pur-

Kotgurh wool agency, and
cause of its failure.

chased by the British Government by an
agent appointed for that purpose at Kot-

gurh, but the speculation was abandoned. I have been told that a difficulty existed in inducing the Tatars to sell to the British agent, they preferring to trade with the people of the higher tracts. At present the Tatars would gladly supply any amount required. Had the agent, instead of remaining in the lower hills, paid an

Necessary to deal with
the shepherds in the higher
mountains.

annual visit to Tartary, and purchased
his wool directly from the shepherds
themselves, instead of taking it from the

hands of the traders, he would not only have procured a better but a cheaper article. The speculator would not probably be allowed to enter the country under the protection of China, but he might with ease and safety every summer repair to Hungrung or to Spiti, where the Chinese shepherds would not fail to meet him by appointment, and furnish any quantity of wool he might have ordered in the preceding year. He would thus be able to select his own fleece and see it shorn before him. For carriage it would be necessary to purchase a large flock of sheep, which, during the winter season would find an abundant pasture in the lower tracts, or even in the plains, and in the summer or rainy season would be roaming over the grassy tracts of the upper hills. With the flock might be taken flour, grain, salt, iron, ghee, butter, cloth, sugar, and other articles in demand among the people.”†

* Ibid. Page 498.

† Ibid. Pages 500-02.

The several routes from Kunawur into Spiti appear all to unite at the fort and village of Dunkhur, situated at the junction of the Pín river with the Spiti, and thither also come the shepherds of Chúmúrti. A small fair might perhaps be established either here or at the large village of Changgo, in the district of Hangrang of Kunawur, an outlying camp of which, named Changrézin, 12,000 feet high, is on the Chan-than boundary. The traffic, which is mostly by barter, might possibly thus be facilitated;—at the same time it would be necessary to improve the existing routes so as to make them passable for yaks and mules.

Junction of routes at Dunkhur.

Improvement of paths.

The route from Rampur to the Tatar towns of Shipki, Chaprang, and Gáru or Gardokh proceeds by the left bank of the Sutlej as far as Wangtu, where the river, at the narrowest point 92 feet wide, is crossed by a “sungha” or wooden bridge;—and by the right bank from Pooree, opposite to which the river is re-crossed. It is generally unfit for laden mules, and the slender traffic is carried on by means of sheep, and even these sure-footed animals when laden occasionally slip off the precipitous path and are lost. Some miles above Wangtu the Buspa falls into the Sutlej, and some traffic comes down the valley. Gerard states “that Sungla, the chief place, although consisting of no more than forty houses, is of great note; it is situated at the base of the outer range of the Himalaya, and from it lead across the passes to the south, south-east, and south-west, no less than twelve in number, besides one to Chinese Tartary, and two to the interior on the north; the southern passes lead to the upper parts of Gurhwal and different portions of Basháíhr. All articles from the plains are imported to Sungla, and

the exports are principally salt, a little borax, and some wool, which come from Stango, Bekhur, and Chungsa in Chinese Tartary. The traders repair to those places by different roads, according to the season; in favourable weather they proceed up the dell of the Buspa to Chungsa or Nilang, or by Chitkúl and Kámí to Stango; but in the rains they frequently make a circuit viâ Hârang Ghat, Murang, and Nisang to Bekhur.* In the winter traders go on the Sutlej, which is then partly frozen.

On the right bank of the Sutlej, some accession to the trade is obtained from the valley of Spiti. Besides the Tari (15,282 feet) and Manerang (18,612 feet), by which this valley may be approached from the Sutlej, Gerard mentions another pass near Leepe, "by the gorge of the Pijur, which loaded horses and yaks can travel with ease. The crest is very elevated, but the approach is not impeded by precipitous points, yet there has been no communication by this route for the last fifty years. Formerly, at a period of war between Bushair and Spiti, the facility of access favored inroads to plunder,"† and the access to the pass was barred. The exports from Spiti are wool, blankets, borax, lead and salt, which are exchanged for iron and the produce of the plains. Drovers of horses, yaks, sheep, and goats are to be seen, and according to Gerard the wool of the latter is as fine as that of Chanthan.

With the design of facilitating the traffic with the Chinese provinces, the Marquis of Dalhousie in 1850 projected the Hindustan and Thibet road. This is now completed for wheeled carriages from the plains to Simla, and on that section is generally used by traders and passengers. Towards the interior of the hills it is narrower. It

* Gerard. Vol. 2, page 275.

† Gerard. Vol. II, page 266.

avoids Rampur. It is completed to a width of six feet only so far as Surahun, (7,000 feet) the summer residence of the Raja. There remain sixty miles to Chini, the distance completed being 118 miles. From Chini to Shipki is 70 miles. Of the wisdom of the project there can be no doubt. It is certain that the construction of a main road, into which might flow the trade from the markets of Garu and Rodokh, and the valleys of the Spiti, the Sutlej, and the Buspa would, in spite of political restrictions, largely attract the merchants of Khutan and Nari. The work, as originally designed, would have been costly. Strict adherence to an easy gradient would also greatly have increased the distance to be travelled. The new road being unfinished, has not been commonly used, except by the English travelling for pleasure. In 1859 financial causes occasioned the cessation of all expenditure except rupees 2,000 per annum for repairs. The outlay had previously amounted to 2½ lakhs, exclusive of the labor afforded by the Rajah of Basbairh. Sir Robert Montgomery has determined that, at the present time, it is expedient to improve the native routes already in use, and the measures taken with this object will be noticed hereafter.

From an examination of the routes it may be observed, that the best approaches from British territory to Kashmir have of late been barred to all commodities except salt by the policy of the Maharaja; that the best route to Lé, passing through Srinagar, is avoided on account of the high customs duties; that the route to Lé by Kulu, though more tedious and depopulated, is consequently resorted to; that a certain amount of trade goes by the very difficult routes of the Spiti and Sutlej to escape entering the Maharaja's territory at all; and that the route from Lé to Yarkand, in addition to its natural hardships, is infested by plunderers.

It is necessary to treat separately of (a) the trade of the British, Kashmir and Jammu territories, with Ladakh, Chanthan, and Yarkand; and (b) the trade of the British territories with Kashmir and Jammu.

(a) The trade from Kashmir, the Punjab, Kulu, Yarkand, and Chanthan, is concentrated at Lé, and from thence dispersed again. The chief exports * from the west and south are Opium, grown in Kulu, Bashaihr, and Kishtwar, and consumed in Yarkund. The quantity exported amounts to 210 maunds. The drug is probably largely smuggled, and all accounts agree that the export has increased in spite of the imperial prohibition of 1839. Atkinson † states that opium smoking has become prevalent amongst the wealthy Kirghiz. Few caravan traders are without a supply. They are met outside the towns by the Chinese, who purchase the whole stock and smuggle the drug, whilst the merchant enters with the rest of his wares. Goat-skins dyed red at Núrúpúr and used for boots and saddlery at Lé and Yarkand; of late partially supplanted by the Yarkand manufacture. Otter skins from the hills and Kashmir, worn as Postíns by the Yarkandis. Cotton piece goods (English and country) from the Punjab to Yarkand. Russian fabrics and others are also introduced viâ An-

Concentration of trade at Lé.

Chief exports from Kashmir and the Punjab to Lé.

Opium.

Quantity.

Increased exportation and consumption.

Smuggling.

Red goat-skins; otter skins; cotton piece goods; pashmína; and Punjab lún-gis (for turbutíns).

* Appendix A.

† Page 159.

diján and Kashghar. Coarse country cloth is sent from Yarkand to Lé. Pashmína from Kashmir to Yarkand very little in demand.

Kiriana ; sugar candy ; indigo ; tobacco ; woollen fabrics ; iron ; and saffron.

Lúngis from the Punjab compete in Yarkand with those sent from Peshawur viâ Kashghar. Spices and drugs sold at Yarkand to the value of about 11,000 Rupees. Fine sugar candy from Bikanír to Chan-than and L'hassa for presentation to the Lamas. Yarkand is supplied with sugar from the Chinese provinces, and Russian loaf sugar is occasionally seen in the market. Indigo about 100 maunds. Tobacco from Kashmir. Woollen fabrics of small value, chiefly worn by Ladákís. The Iron from Mandi, declining. Saffron from Kashmir to Chan-than, used at L'hassa in religious rites, declining owing to increased exportation to Europe ;—sells at Kashmir for 900 Rupees per maund.

Prime cost of exports. The total prime cost of the exports from the British and Kashmir territories exceeds a lakh and a quarter of rupees.

In the commodities brought from Yarkand * there has of late years been an increase of shawl-wool. Chief imports into Kashmir and the Punjab. This is the produce of the Karakoram, Pámir, and Mazát or Mastau mountains, of which Captain H. Strachey remarks—“ Mr. Wood’s description of Badakhshan and Pamir presents a remarkable likeness to a province of the Indian Himalaya (such as Kunawur), communicating by a valley gorge (as that of Tsotso) with a Thibetan upland (like Rúpshú). On both the summits we have 15,000 feet lakes embedded in 19,000 feet mountains, with the same zoology of domestic Yak and wild, and the Kirghiz

* Appendix XXIV. Table A. No. II.

even is cousin-german of the Champa of Nari." Moorcroft reports* that the fleeces of the shawl-goats of Khutan are at least equal to those of Ladakh. The *Pashm* from Yarkand known as *Turfani* and *Khuchari* is of the finest description, and is entirely consumed in the manufacture of the best shawls in the Maharaja's territories. It has there to a certain extent superseded the Chanthan wool, which is less fine. It is stated that the art of cleaning the raw wool has only been communicated to the Yarkandis since the Dogra conquest of Ladakh, hence the increased export. Charas, (extract of hemp) con-

Charas.

sumed in the Punjab and Hindustan, has also increased. The same may be said of

Cotton cloths.

coarse cotton cloths, which during the last few years have partly displaced

those from the Panjab. They are bought by the people of Ladakh, and it is difficult to account for the preference which they have obtained, except by admitting the superiority of *samsún* and *zúkh* over the Ludiana *garha* and *gazi*. In other articles from Yarkand there has been a marked decline;—the following may be specified :—

Cunningham (1846-47) mentions† that Yarkandi Bullion

Bullion.

was constantly brought into the Ladakh market. The Chinese silver ingot,

called *yambu* or *kurus*, each worth 166 company's rupees, was greatly in demand by the Mahájans of India. Little or none of this bullion is now brought. The price has trebled, and the Chinese garrison is paid in local currency. Gold coins and dust are still imported.

* Volume 1. page 370.

† Page 253.

Tea, formerly brought from L'hassa, is being supplanted by the sea borne teas from Amritsur. Pashminas, Nankins, Silks, and Spices have greatly declined in quantity. Ponies still arrive in about the same number, and are bought by the Maharaja for his Artillery. A few carpets go to the Punjab; felts to Kashmir. Russian sables, broad cloths, and imitation brocades, to Chanthan and L'hassa. Bulghar or Russian leather appears now to come more frequently by Peshawur. Tobacco in small quantities from Yarkand is consumed by the Karayakashes. According to native information, Cunningham, (whose general accuracy is remarkable) has apparently over estimated this article. It is to be regretted that the silk from Khutan has much decreased.

Khutan silk. A few turquoises from Persia *via* Bukhara still go to L'hassa. An inferior stone called "Yu" brought from L'hassa is used to ornament the *Peraks*, or head-dresses, of the women.

A large quantity of salt is imported from the Chanthan Lakes, and sold or bartered exclusively to the Maharaja's agents, for the use of his army and of the population generally. The *natron*, or sub-carbonate of soda, which comes from the "Thogji Chanmo," or salt covered plain in Ladkah, and in the midst of which lies the "White Lake," is not edible." The water is exceedingly brackish and bitter, and the ground glitters with a saline matter which forms a thick crust of some ex-

Staple trade from Chanthan. and sold or bartered exclusively to the Maharaja's agents, for the use of his army and of the population generally. The *natron*, or sub-carbonate of soda, which comes from the "Thogji Chanmo," or salt covered plain in Ladkah, and in the midst of which lies the "White Lake," is not edible." The water is exceedingly brackish and bitter, and the ground glitters with a saline matter which forms a thick crust of some ex-

Maharaja's monopoly of salt imported from the east.

Borax.

* Cunningham.—Page 141.

tent.* Borax goes to Kashmir, but in larger quantities to Rampúr and from thence to Kurachee. Sulphur is sold exclusively to the

Sulphur.

(N. lat. 33° 12, and E. long. 78° 15).* About 262 maunds of

Brick tea.

are also found at Puga in Ladkah, Brick tea are brought from L'hasa and consumed in Ladakh, Kashmir and Jamu, with a few bundles of some aromatic which is burned as incense in temples. To facilitate the slight trade between the Maharaja's dominions and L'hasa, the caravans are allowed to press the native carriers without payment.

There is every reason to believe that the trade of Lé has, within the last fifteen years, considerably diminished. The civil war in China is one principal cause of the decline. It does not appear that the

Trade of Lé declined.

Causes.

Unprotected state of the road between Lé and Yarkand.

Road from Yarkand to Khokand protected.

Maharaja's customs duties are oppressively high, except on the routes which he desires to close to traffic. But the road between Lé and Yarkand is not efficiently protected as formerly, and the Kirghiz robbers from Kúnjad, in the winter frequently attack the armed caravans. The road from Yarkand to Western Turkistan is under the protection of the chief of Khokand; a circumstance which facilitates the introduction of Russian goods. If, like them, the Maharaja were efficiently represented at Yarkand by an " Akskal" (" grey beard" or elder) and collected the customs duties on the trade with his territory, he would probably like them provide for the security of the road. His attempts to negotiate with the authorities have hitherto been weak and ineffectual.

* Appendix VI.

(b.) In the Appendix will be found a detailed estimate of the value of the exports and imports between the Maharaja's and the British territories.*

Trade between the British territories and Kashmir and Jammu. This has been drawn up by Extra Assistant Commissioner Pundit Munphool, after careful enquiries both at Jammu and Amritsur. It will be observed that the exports from British territory to Jammu are rated at £132,030, and those to Kashmir proper at only £52,000. The imports from those provinces are in an inverse ratio, viz., from Jammu, £64,600, from Kashmir, £135,350. The difference is partly due to the fact that the Maharaja himself and his court are the principal consumers, and their residence has hitherto been fixed at Jammu. The chief exports are English piece goods, sent from Amritsar and Lahore, the consumption of which has steadily increased since annexation, and is now valued at some four lakhs of rupees. More than three quarters go to Jammu ; and it is alleged that the climate of Kashmir leads the people to prefer homespun Native Cloths. woollen clothing. The fabrics of Hindustan are distributed in much the same proportion, the value being rather above a lakh and a half. Jewels. from Amritsar, to the value of three quarters of a lakh, are bought up by the court at Jammu. The largest item of export is rock salt, from the mines at Pind Dadun Khan, amounting to five lakhs and a half, of which two are paid by Kashmir. The greater part of this sum is a direct contribution to the British Government, as the owner of the salt mines. Other exports. Sugar, indigo, lac, dyes, drugs, copper and tin utensils,

* Appendix XXXIV, Table A, Nos. III and IV.

iron from Bajour, fruits, &c., are amongst the remaining exports from the Punjab. It is observable that the only items for which

Articles more largely exported to Kashmir. the demand in Kashmir exceeds that in Jammu, are tea, porcelain, snuff from Peshawur, indigo and lac.

Nearly three-fourths of the imports into the British territory consist of Pushmina fabrics, and chiefly of the finest shawls. Of these

Imports into British territory.

Pushmina fabrics; their destination. fabrics only about one lakh's worth is sent to Hindustan, the remainder go to Europe *via* Bombay. The Maharaja has endeavoured to introduce the

Their attempted manufacture at Jammu. manufacture at Jammu, but the out-turn as yet does not amount to half a lakh.

For the remaining items of import, consisting of woollen cloths, *chob-i-koot*, (sent to China as a kind of incense) saffron, quince seed, apples and pears, raw silk, Kashmir paper, drugs, we are indebted almost exclusively to Kashmir. But about three lakhs worth of timber are the growth of the mountains which form so large a portion of the Maharaja's country.

In this place a short notice of the trade of Amritsar may not be inappropriate. Its total value, according to the estimate of Pundit Munphool,

Trade of Amritsar; estimate of its value.

founded on the statement of the best informed merchants of the

Its distribution. city, exceeds one million sterling.* The subjoined figures will indicate its distribution :—

* The value of the trade has been officially estimated so high as three millions and a half sterling. But this appears to be greatly in excess of the ordinary annual average. The estimate given in the text agrees very closely with the registered data on which the collection of the Octroi in 1858 was based. Still, a considerable margin may be allowed, as all dealings in bullion are omitted.

Names of Articles.	Total Annual Value.	Jummo and Kashmir territories.		Afghanistan, &c.	
		Exported to	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from
Pushmina (shawl fabrics)	23,50,000	...	12,30,000	...	...
"Pushm" (shawl wool),	1,34,000	...	...	...	* 91,000
Raw Silk, ...	14,73,950	...	2,800	...	12,36,750
Silk fabrics, ...	4,86,000	62,000	...	10,500	† 1,000
Cotton piece goods, ...	23,16,000	3,15,700	...	4,69,200	...
Cotton and cotton thread (Europe and country),	1,64,500	...	...	17,000	...
Woollen cloths, blankets, &c., ...	64,000	...	24,500	3,000	1,000
Gold thread and lace, Seemgot, &c., ...	3,72,981	20,000	...	...	† 7,700
Jewels, ...	§ 75,000	75,000	...	...	...
Kirmdana (Cochineal),	65,500	2,100	...	3,500	...
Madder, ...	50,000	...	...	...	50,000
Alum, ...	|| 20,000	...	...	...	...
Indigo, ...	64,000	...	...	260	...
Tea, ...	1,03,000	26,750	...	37,500	...
Opium, ...	40,000	...	3,000	...	...
Churus, ...	3,000	...	¶ 1,800	300	...
Saffron, ...	13,200	...	12,500	...	** 700
"Kiriana" Spices, Groceries, &c., Drugs, &c., Haberdashery, &c.,	6,60,660	1,20,500	15,556	2,00,500	26,900
Fans, ...	2,825	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugar candy,	6,00,000	30,000	...	80,000	...
Molasses and coarse sugar	1,74,000	...	...	4,000	...
Salt, ...	1,40,840	50,000	...	...	...
Metals and Utensils, ...	2,50,480	50,530	...	13,180	...
Iron, ...	1,75,337	7,975	...	2,900	...
Grain, ...	3,93,000	11,250	...	...	...
Ghee, ...	2,30,200	...	16,500	...	...
Oil, ...	11,200	350	...	700	...
Tobacco and Snuff, ...	34,830	1,991	...	...	200
Leather, ...	47,457	...	...	4,500	...
Paper, ...	17,900	...	700	550	...
Wood, &c., Chobchikree, Chobkoot, Chob Thooth, and Chobchok,	1,76,405	...	31,000	...	...
Peera, Palung, &c., ...	37,105	...	...	...	...
Ropes, ...	18,484	...	...	...	...
Lime, ...	45,314	...	...	...	...
Corn-mill stones, ...	1,082	...	...	...	...
Reeds, &c., ...	14,300	...	...	...	...
Fruits, ...	90,970	†† 155	2,000	...	89,690
Cattle, ...	3,50,787	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	1,12,68,307	7,75,201	13,40,356	8,47,590	15,04,940

* Khokand and Kirmani wool.

† Bukhára silks.

‡ Seemgot or Russian silver and gold thread.

§ This sum does not include the jewels made at Umritsur and consumed there or in other districts of the Punjab.

|| Produced in Zila Dera Ismael Khan.

¶ Yarkand churus.

** Persian saffron.

†† Kabul, &c., pomegranates.

The shawl trade bears the highest value, and the profits seem

Shawl trade; its comparative profits in Kashmir and the Punjab.

to be equally divided between the Maharaja's and our own territory. It might be thought impossible for the manufacturers of Kashmir, who have to pay not only a heavy stamp duty on their shawls, but also a customs duty on export, to compete with

Superiority of the Kashmir workmanship.

the free industry of the looms in the Punjab, but the fact is, that the fabrics of the valley have as yet retained the preference of European purchasers. It is said that the weavers in Kashmir are more skilful, their wages lower, and the water and air of Kashmir conservative of the brilliancy of the dyes and the softness of the wool; and it is certain that the genuine Kashmir shawls far surpass those made in the Punjab, both in beauty of design and fineness of texture. But, on the other hand, it does not appear that the manufacturers in the

Greater coarseness and cheapness of Punjab shawls.

Punjab have directed their efforts to the fabrication of *chef d'œuvres*. They have, as yet, found it more profitable to produce a number of coarse shawls. It is in evidence that the quantity of shawl-goat's wool imported into

Use of mixed wool.

Amritsar has, for several years past, decreased. In its stead, sheep's

Kirmani wool.

wool from Kirman, in Persia, has been largely introduced into the manufacture of shawls. This wool is

Its use in Persia; in the Punjab.

fine of its kind, and long in the staple. It is much more easily and quickly worked than the more delicate goat-wool. It is largely used in Persia in the fabrication of *jamewars*, which have superseded the use of Kashmir shawls in that country. Being more or less mixed up by the Punjab weavers with the genuine *pushm*, inexperienced persons

Difficulty of detecting the admixture.

have some difficulty in detecting the inferiority of the shawls made from it,

particularly before they are washed, though the greater weight and coarseness may raise suspicion; and it was only in the year 1861

Distaste of English merchants recently signified.

Consequent reduction in the market price of Amritsar shawls.

loss thus caused will probably lead to a greater use of goat's wool in the better kind of shawls.

that the decided distaste of the English merchants was manifested. At the last auctions there was a fall of from 30 to 50 per cent. in the prices realized; and the

The item of English piece goods almost equals the value of the

Value of trade in English piece goods.

Routes of import.

shawl trade. The bulk is brought by way of Calcutta, but the Kurachee route is beginning to gain favor.

The silk trade is third in point of value, being nearly £200,000.

Value of silk trade.

Raw silk where produced.

This is an important branch of manufacture at Amritsar, and still more so at Lahore and Mooltan; the raw silk being imported from Kokand, Bukhára, Balkh,

Khulm, Akhcha, Shibberghaum, Andkho, and Kashmir; from Saidabad, Moorshedabad, Rampoor Baolia, and Radhanagri in Bengal; and from China, *via* Bombay. No silk has been imported from Khutan for the last four or five years. The raw silk is sent from Amritsar to all parts of the Punjab for manufacture. Silk fabrics to the value of three lakhs are manufactured at Amritsar.

Those imported from Europe, Lahore, Bukhára, Bengal, and Benares, are rated at £4,000, £3,500, £8,500, and £2,500 respec-

Other items of trade

tively. It would be tedious to go through the remaining items, but the prominence

of sugar, rice, iron, and tea, will not escape notice.

Comparing the trade of both Affghanistan and Turkistan, and

Comparison of the trade by way of Afghanistan, and of that through the Maharaja's territory, with Amritsar.

in favor of the former ;

Estimate of comparative values.

of Kashmir and Jammu with Amritsar, it will be observed that, notwithstanding their greater distance, there is a balance being valued at £235,253, and that with the Maharaja's territory, at £211,555.

Raw silk is the great staple import by way of Kabul, and pushmina fabrics from Kashmir ; and these items exceed half the value of the trade of both countries.

Kabul wool ; dried fruits ; madder ; drugs and spices ; other articles.

Nearly one lakh's worth of fine wool comes from Bukhára by way of Kabul ; about the same value of dried fruits, half a lakh's worth of madder, a quarter of a lakh of drugs and spices, together with a few bales of Bukhára silk cloths ; gold thread from Russia, and a little saffron from Persia.

Exports from Amritsar *viá* Kabul. In return are sent by way of Kabul 4½ lakhs' worth of cotton piece goods, two lakhs of drugs and spices, three quarters of a lakh of Punjab sugar ; cotton thread ; silks of Punjab manufacture ; tea, hardware, woollen cloths, cochineal, &c.

Except pushmina goods, no import from the Maharaja's territory into Amritsar is valued at more than half a lakh of rupees. But raw silk, woollen cloths, opium, churus, saffron, drugs and spices, ghee, paper and chob-i-koot, are sent in small quantities, and indicate that a much larger trade than now exists might be developed.

More than three lakhs worth of cotton piece goods go to the Maharaja's territory ; one lakh and a quarter of spices ; half a lakh of hardware ; half

Exports from Amritsar to the Maharaja's territory.

a lakh of salt ;* more than that value of Punjab silks ; and a quarter of a lakh of Punjab sugar ; three quarters of a lakh of jewels ; gold thread ; cochineal ; tea ; iron ; grain ; tobacco, &c.

The importance of Amritsar as a centre of commerce is prominently exhibited by the foregoing details. This rising city already monopolizes the import of raw silk. Until lately it monopolized the import of shawls ; but for the last two years, the Maharaja, anxious to attract trade to Jummú, has sent many direct to Bombay. Amritsar is the principal mart in the Punjab for the cotton fabrics of Manchester, the gold thread of Agra and Delhi, the metal utensils of Hindustan, the sugar grown in the surrounding alluvial plains, and the grain and cattle of the neighbourhood. Founded about one hundred years ago, the town is now the terminus of a railway, and the seat of shawl and silk manufactures, and is advancing yearly in wealth and population.

The customs duties on goods crossing the boundary between British and the Maharaja's territory are farmed by His Highness to a contractor. The agents of the contractor are posted at twenty-four places on the frontier, extending from Mú-zufferabád, on the Kishan-Gunga river, to Budrawár, on the boundary of the Chamba State. At these posts account is taken of the value or weight of goods ; and the duty is generally paid at once by small traders, but the wealthier merchants frequently pay at Shrinagar or Jummú. A tariff is fixed by the Maharaja. It will be seen from the statement given in the Appendix No. XXV, that the rates are comparatively favorable at Jummú. At some places beyond, an

The Maharaja's customs duties. Farmed ; posts ; and procedure.

Tariff ; at Jummú, and Shrinagar.

* This is from Amritsar only ; a much larger quantity goes by other routes.

addition is made to the rates ; and at Shrinagar, it will be observed, they fall extremely heavy. It has previously been explained that the Maharaja, in his anxiety to attract trade to Jummú, has recently lowered the duties on goods entering that town, whilst those proceeding to Kashmir are exorbitantly taxed.

Tables† will be found in the Appendices exhibiting the various methods of levying the duties whether by weight or tale or value. It will suffice here to note how they fall on some of the principal articles entering the Kashmir province.

It will be observed that the rates on all kinds of pashmina goods exported are comparatively moderate, rarely rising to ten per cent *ad valorem*. But it must be remembered that a stamp duty is previously taken at Shrinagar. The mode of assessing this duty formerly, and, as is believed, still in force, is this :—when any description of shawl web has been advanced to a width of five or six inches, it is officially inspected and valued, and a tax equal to twenty-five per cent, payable in three months, is assessed. The duty is paid by the capitalist, and of course added by him to the price of the article.

On other exported goods it will be seen that the Maharaja's rates are frequently excessive : but they form but a fraction of the trade compared with the pushmina goods.

The duties on imports from British territory destined for Kashmir are excessively heavy. The following may be quoted :—

Duty on imports destined for Kashmir.

† Appendices XXVI and XXVII.

			Rs.	A.	P.	
Long cloth, &c.,	...	...	30	3	0	per cent.
Broad cloth,	...	...	29	11	0	„
Sugar candy,	...	...	85	0	0	„
Sugar,	...	...	126	14	0	„
Molasses,	...	...	150	0	0	„
Coarse sugar,	...	...	100	0	0	„
Tea,	...	...	78	0	0	„
Pepper,	...	...	56	0	0	„
Turmeric,	...	...	40	10	0	„
Indigo,	...	...	38	9	0	„
Lac,	...	...	56	4	0	„
Tobacco (Punjab),	...	...	99	7	8	„

The duties on goods not passing beyond Jummú are considerably lower, but that they are not light may be judged from that on sugar, which is 32 per cent.

Import duties at Jummú.

After the oriental fashion, an abatement of the duties is made in favor of influential merchants, who thus find their interest in upholding this prohibitory tariff.

Abatements.

When Sir Henry Lawrence was Resident in Lahore in 1846-47, the Jummú minister, Dewan Jowala Suhai entered into an engagement on the part of the Maharaja to the effect that customs duties should be levied "according to ancient custom."

Engagement to levy duties according to ancient custom.

It has not been found practicable to ascertain what this ancient custom was, and probably it was never systematized, but advantage has been taken of the clause to induce the Maharaja to rescind the

prohibition against goods being taken by the Bhimbur and Aknour routes direct to Kashmir ; and it is hoped that the present hot season will see those routes re-opened to traders. † Still the rates will remain as above quoted.

But, in spite of their severity, trade seems to have increased during the last ten years, and the Maharaja has raised the contract for the customs duties for 1861-62, from three to four lakhs of Company's Rupees. The merchants of Amritsar do not complain of the duties being excessive. Yet it cannot be doubted that they obstruct without necessity the prosperity of Kashmir, for the same amount of revenue might easily be raised from the increased consumption which would ensue if the duties were lowered.

A table of the customs duties at Lé will be found in the Appendices XXIV A and B. They are generally in the nature of a light transit duty on British articles. But on sugar, *goor*, and iron, they are excessively high, and prevent these articles passing beyond Lé. The duties on articles brought from Yarkand are, on the contrary, lighter, seldom rising to five per cent. On the whole, (with the exceptions specified above) these rates of duty must be pronounced moderate. These customs duties are included in the contract given for the whole of the Maharaja's territories. The proceeds are understood to exceed 40,000 rupees, which is 22,000 rupees beyond the amount they yielded, according to Cunningham, to the

† These routes were re-opened in May 1862.

Gyalpos. Owing to the difficulties of the route, *any* duty is felt by the traders. They have for many years complained of the exactions of the officials at Lé. Mehta Busti Ram, a Kirar Bania of the Punjab, for many years held the first post. He was engaged in the conquest of Ladakh under Zorawur Singh, and is described by Cunningham as a shrewd intelligent man. But the traders universally complain of his exactions. He has been allowed to trade on his own account, and there can be little doubt that he has made an undue use of his opportunities. He has lately been succeeded by his nephew, whose character and temptations appear to be similar to those of his uncle. It is probable that the exactions of the officials are much in excess of the customs duties, and, under the present government, one will not be abolished without the other.

Besides the customs duties, half the shawl wool imported from Chanthan, amounting to about 345 English maunds, is purchased and sold in Kashmir on account of the Maharaja. In the same way tea imported from China by way of L'hassa, salt from the margin of lakes, and sulphur, are state monopolies.

PART III.

It has frequently been debated whether British India can compete with Russia in trading with the countries of Central Asia. Time has already begun to solve this question. Although the Volga, the

Question concerning competition with Russia.

Caspian, the Aral, and the Oxus afford great facilities of water

Trade with Russia still carried on by means of caravans. communication, it seems certain, from Mr. Atkinson's accounts, that the trade with Bukhára is still carried on by means of caravans to Orenburg and other frontier towns. The journey

Distance from Bukahra to Orenburg and Peshawur compared. occupies from forty-five to sixty days, and twenty-eight days* more to Nijni Noogorod. It has been shewn that from Peshawur to Bukhára takes only forty-five days,† and from Peshawur

Distance from Kurachee to Yarkand. Kurachee is, taking boat at Attok, 1,107 miles; or proceeding by land as far as Mooltan, 1,188 miles. Again, from Kurachee to Yarkand is only 74 marches. So far as distance is concerned, Captain Montgomerie's

Advantages on the side of the British trade. remark would appear to be just, that "a glance at the map is sufficient to shew that British goods from India have a very fair chance of under-selling Russian goods in Eastern and Central Affghanistan, and also in Eastern Turkistan or Little Bukhára, and in the more easterly towns of Western Turkistan, or Bukhára Proper." It has been

Increase of British trade of late years. shewn that already an increasing amount of British and Indian goods is annually exported to Affghanistan and Bukhára. A preference has been

British cotton stuffs preferred to Russian, but not broad cloths. obtained for English cotton stuffs; but except the broad-cloth known as "Banat-i-Rum," (Turkish cloth) which is sent by way of Constantinople to the port of Rasht, on the Caspian, and thence to Mashhad, none from England reaches Bukhára. It is possible that the quality of the cloth sent to India is inferior, as it is otherwise difficult to account for its exclusion. Indeed, Russian

* Lord.

† Major James.

broad-cloth is still brought to Lé. Still, it may be concluded that, whether in point of distance or of price, our trade has the advantage over that of Russia. The route from Bukhára to Orenburg is certainly not less difficult than that from Bukhára to Peshawur. It is described as crossing successively the Batak-kúm, the Kizil-kúm, and the Kara-kúm deserts, each from 90 to 170 miles broad, and wherein pasture and drinking water are only found at long intervals. It also crosses the Mugujar mountains. On the other hand, the route to Peshawur is generally through a well watered and cultivated country. The laborious passage of the Hindoo Kúsh is the main difficulty.

A second controversy has existed concerning the relative advantages of the route to Yarkand, through Affghanistan and Bukhára, and of those through Kashmir and Ladakh. It has been proved that, under present circumstances, the former is far more frequented, and that the trade by the latter is now insignificant. Still the routes by Lé are the more direct to Yarkand and Khutan. Formerly, notwithstanding the extraordinary difficulties, they were much more extensively used. They form the avenues by which an overland trade from Western China would naturally come to Northern India; and it is stated by Mr. Atkinson that "it is a well known fact that the caravans that travel from Kulja (Ila) into some of the interior provinces of China, encounter greater dangers than will be met with between Yarkand, Kashgar, and the Indus."

With regard to the communications within our own territory, the Indus little used for the conveyance of goods. The observation of Burnes still holds good:—"The trade is by the Indus

not on it." Although steamers have been running between Kurachee and Mithunkote for the last twenty years, by far the

Transport chiefly by means of camels. greater amount of goods still goes on camels. This is partly on account of the

camels being owned by the merchants, and in a less degree on account of the delays and uncertainties of the navigation. Sir

Steamers about to run on the Upper Indus. Robert Montgomery has recently obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government

to run steamers between Mithunkote and Kalabagh, or Mukhud; from thence country boats will continue the line of water carriage to Attock and Pubbeh, within 14 miles of Peshawur.

For the conveyance of military stores these will be useful, but

Will be used for conveyance of Government stores, not for the Affghan trade.

the Povindah traders will still probably carry their goods on camels, and the connection of the Peshawur merchants

with Amritsar is too strong to be quickly broken. The employment of steamers on the lower Indus has not proved pecuniarily profitable to Government. But there are now two independent steam navigation companies on that section of the river, one of which (Mr. Bourne's) intends running vessels to Ferozepoor. The difficulties

Project of a tramway.

of navigation have suggested the expediency of constructing a tramway between

Length and cost; utility. Kotree and Mooltan. The distance is about three hundred and fifty miles, and the expense of such a project would be considerable; but were it consummated, the tramway would immensely enhance the utility of the railroads from Kurrachee to Kotree, and from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, the former of which is completed, and the latter in course of

Road from Lahore to Peshawur.

construction. The distance from Lahore to Peshawur is 280 miles. The outlay

on the road has already exceeded a million sterling, and in 1863 it will be completely metalled. The importance of this road is in-

Difficulties of navigating the Jhelum.

Increase of Amritsar trade predicted when road to Peshawur shall be completed.

increased by the very great impediments which prevent the successful navigation by steamers of the shallow and obstructed channel of the Jhelum river. When finished this road will greatly facilitate the trade between Amritsar and Peshawur, and its steady increase may be predicted. A further impulse will be imparted by the construction of a Railway between Amritsar and Delhi, which is about to be commenced.

So far then as the Afghan trade is concerned, every possible

Every effort being made to complete communications of Peshawur with the sea board.

Trade not hampered by customs duties.

effort is being made to improve the communications both by land and water from Peshawur to Calcutta and Kurachee. It has previously been shewn that it is not impeded to any great extent by fiscal exactions.

Major James has expressed an opinion in favour of the es-

Establishment of a fair at Peshawur advocated by Major James.

Difference of the trade by Peshawur and that carried on by the Povindahs.

establishment of an annual fair at Peshawur. The Povindahs from Ghuzni, prevented by the snow from returning to Kandahar or Kabul, and having their own camels, may prefer to carry their goods to distant markets; but Major James has pointed out the different circumstances of the trade by Peshawur.

“ The Peshawur trade differs in its characteristics from that of the Derajat. It is carried on in the usual manner by resident firms of Am-

Extract from Major James' Report.

ritsar, Lahore, Peshawur, Kabul, and Bukhára, and by the well known trading tribe of Parachas of Affghanishtan, Turkistan and Peshawur.

“ It is evident that such a trade is capable of any amount of expansion, and that a fair conveniently established would tend to facilitate the exchange. To these men time is important, as every march by which their route is decreased lessens their expenses, and if the space to be traversed can be sufficiently reduced it would be possible to make two trips instead of one. Instead of being dependent, as in the Derajat, on the migratory Lohanees (for by no other means can merchandize be taken through those passes) we possess in the Peshawur route all the elements of an increasing traffic.—We are nearer the markets we wish to supply ; large trading communities are met with all along the route, containing the capitalists and traders whose dealings we wish to facilitate ; and the circumstances of the traffic render a decrease of distance all important,—the very object with which we contemplate the establishment of a fair.

“ I agree with the chief traders with whom I have conversed in thinking that Peshawur itself is the most suitable locality. Established agencies afford facilities for mercantile transactions, which a place of less note would not afford ; the fair would attract the traders of Bajour, Swat, Hazara, Kashmir and the tribes of the Upper Indus, and the Kabul river would bring some kinds of merchandize from Jalalabad and Dacca, on the rafts now used for that purpose, to within six miles of the fair.”

Such a fair has been established for some years at Kurrachee.

Fair at Kurrachee.

Its effects.

There is reason to believe that it has quickened the development of traffic, though it has not secured the concourse of traders at one time. The accommodation provided has not been generally made use of. Traders prefer dealing through brokers and by means of samples, to any public exhibition of their goods, and they have suited their own convenience as to the time of their arrival. They appear to be of the same class as the Povindahs.

Fairs have long been established in Russia. That at Nijni

Fairs in Russia.

Noogorod is known throughout Asia.*

The commercial transactions of that at Irbit amounted in one year to more than £2,000,000 sterling.

Now it is to be observed that the very people who send mer-

Possibility of establishing
fairs in India.

chandize to these fairs are those who also purchase the commodities exported from India. If they attend fairs in Russia, it may be assumed that they will attend fairs in India, which may be approached in a shorter time and by less difficult routes. Familiar with the institution, they probably require only to be made acquainted with its existence, the locality in which it is established, and the kind of merchandize for sale. Information of this nature may easily be disseminated with the aid of the chiefs of Kabul and Kokand. And such a fair might not be without beneficial effects on the character of the tribes on the frontier.

But one precaution must be observed.—Unless the fair be well supplied with the merchandize in demand, great disappointment

* See Appendix XXVIII.

and dissatisfaction will ensue, and it may hereafter be difficult to procure the attendance of traders from Central Asia.

It is also possible that with the assistance of the Amir Dost Mahomed the Commissioner of Peshawur may be able to provide for the safety of the route through the Khyber pass, which would be of the greatest advantage.

There do not seem to be the same facilities for establishing a fair at Mooltan. The traders would not be enabled by the speedy sale of their goods to return to Kandahar before the passes would be closed. Hence they would probably prefer as at present to take their merchandize to the best markets without reference to distance.

Between Amritsar and Kashmir the routes are sufficiently practicable for laden animals. A bridge over the Chenab has been projected by the Maharaja, in aid of his favorite scheme of making the trade pass through Jammu by the Bunnihal route.

With the object of improving the road to Lé so far as it lies within British territory, Sir Robert Montgomery has appointed an Executive Engineer, with a staff of assistants, who will at the same time direct the works on the Hindustan and Thibet road. A bridge will be immediately thrown over the Chandrabhaga river at Koksar, which is at present a main impediment to travellers. Another bridge will be erected over the Sutlej at Whangtu, and the road to either Shealkur or to Shipki* will be made

* The main traffic goes at present to Shealkur, and from thence, apparently, by the Bodhpa Pass to Tashigong, which is situated about half way between Rodokh and Garoo. But there is also a route from Shipki by Bekhur and Chaprang to Garoo. The former is probably the best commercial line.

practicable for laden mules as early as practicable. A memorandum detailing the steps which have been taken towards opening out these difficult routes will be found in the Appendix F. It is hoped that the direct conveyance of the shawl-wool to our markets will thus be greatly facilitated.

It has previously been shewn that the insecurity of the road between Lé and Yarkand is a principal cause of the decline of the trade between those places. Nominally the Maharaja is represented at Yarkand by an "Akskal," but in practice this man is regardless of orders received from Jammu, and the Maharaja's influence with the chief authorities at Yarkand is not sufficient to procure his dismissal and the substitution of another. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether it would not be advisable to endeavour, through the British Minister at Pekin, to direct the attention of the local authorities to the injury caused to trade by the absence of proper protective arrangements. So far as can be ascertained, the authority of the Chinese "Ambans" over the "Wang" of Yarkand is unimpaired, and it is probable that due regard would be paid to the imperial mandate. The same opportunity might be taken to procure the re-opening of the route between Rodokh and Khutan, which is stated to be closed at present by orders of the Chinese Government, but which if re-opened would admit of trade being carried on between the British and Chinese territories without passing through the Maharaja's dominions.

Cause of decline to trade between Lé and Yarkand.

Inefficiency of the Maharajas "Akskal."

Suggestion concerning protection of the road.

Until a fair degree of safety for travellers is secured, it is not to be expected that other measures for increasing traffic will have

much effect.† But when this preliminary object shall have been accomplished, it may then be worth consideration if some steps may not be taken towards the abolition of customs duties on the Lé route, which, as has been explained, is at present the line of trade between the British provinces and Eastern Turkistan. The value of the duties is now small, and might, perhaps, be surrendered by the Maharaja in exchange for territory yielding the same amount, which the great end in view, of securing a new market for the products of India and England, might justify the Government in transferring. Freed from these duties, and from the exactions for which they form the pretence, and under the protection of the British Government, with the physical difficulties of the road partially removed, and the attacks of freebooters prevented, it is probable that the trade would considerably expand.

An object even more to be desired, but far less easy of attainment, is a revision of the customs duties on the frontier between the Kashmir and Jammu territory and the Punjab.

It has been shewn that the Kashmir import duties are so excessive as to be almost prohibitory. This is probably a principal cause of the comparatively small value of British articles sent to Kashmir. Jammu takes four times the quantity of English piece goods sent to Kashmir; double as much sugar; nearly double as much salt; and more than double as much drugs and spices;—whilst the exports from Kashmir are four times as valuable as those from Jammu, which, indeed, except timber, produces little worth exporting. Making full allowance for the colder climate of Kashmir, and for the residence of the court at Jammu, it may be

† Recent successes in Giljit have furnished the Maharaja with the means of influencing Guzunfur, the ruler of the petty canton of Kúnjud, and the instigator of the Kirghiz robbers.

inferred that the consumption of British goods is much contracted by the Maharaja's tariff. Although it may be assumed that the population of the Jammu provinces is much the more numerous, still the natives of Kashmir are so favored in their soil and climate, and so industrious and skilful in their occupations, that, under more fortunatê circumstances, they might form the wealthier community, and the readier purchasers of foreign commodities. Shrinagar, too, occupies an advantageous position for trading with Afghanistan and Eastern Turkistan, but this is neutralized by the high customs duties.

The Kashmir duty on English long-cloth and broad-cloth is 30 per cent ; that on Punjab sugars of different qualities ranges from 85 to 150 per cent. The duties on spices are in the same ratio. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the trade with Afghanistan and Bukhâra, notwithstanding the immense distance to be travelled, should be more flourishing, or that the easier road through Kashmir to Lé should be abandoned for the circuitous and difficult route by Kûlû.

There is no reason to doubt that the revenue of the Maharaja would increase if he would consent to moderate his demands, but it will be difficult to persuade His Highness of the correctness of this view.

In the mean-time, these duties operate prejudicially to the industry of the Punjab. Jammu and Kashmir form natural markets for the sugar grown in the British territory, and the heavy duties imposed must directly discourage cultivation. It is, also, remarkable that the manufactures of Great Britain should be subject to excessive taxation by one of its own feudatories, more especially as in other parts of India such duties have been commuted.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government Punjab.

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OFFICIAL REPORTS.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Copy of a letter from Major T. G. Montgomerie, Engineers, in charge of the Kashmir Series—G. T. Survey, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 173, dated 20th July 1861.

Agreeably to the request of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, I have herewith the pleasure to send a memorandum on Central Asia. To illustrate the subject generally I enclose a map of all the countries from the Black Sea to Nankin; and from north latitude 29° to 55° . This map gives a rough out-line of the boundaries of the respective countries, the position of the chief places, the courses of the large rivers, and the general direction of the most frequented routes. The map, thus projected, on one sheet, and freed from all unnecessary detail, will I hope assist to put the geographical part of the question clearly before the Lieutenant Governor. For the portion which has come more immediately under my own observation, I enclose a separate route map, on a much larger scale, shewing the routes in use at the present time, with the halting places, passes, &c.

Central Asia perhaps occupies rather an exaggerated space in the eyes of the public, and the very great wealth and general importance of the country has to a certain extent been taken for granted. The energy for which its inhabitants are remarkable has no doubt tended to this, assisted at the same time by taking the "omne ignotum pro magnifico." In drawing up my memorandum I thought it necessary to try and define Central Asia, and the conclusion arrived at is that the area accessible from India, and with which profitable commerce can be carried on, is not very great; and, although boasting of a good many large cities and towns, its population cannot be put down as being very numerous. A glance at the general map is I think sufficient to show that British goods from

India will have a very fair chance of underselling Russian goods in Eastern and Central Afghanistan, and also in Eastern Turkistan or Little Bokhara, and in the more Easterly towns of Western Turkistan or Bokhara Proper. But from the proximity of the Caspian Sea, which is connected by the navigable river Volga with the greater part of Russia, and almost with the Black Sea, it would appear that British goods are not likely to be able to compete on favorable terms with those of Russia in the Western part of Afghanistan and in Bokhara, or Western Turkistan generally. This is known to be the case, as Russian goods of

every kind brought down by the Volga river are to be had at moderate prices in Bokhara, and they are moreover I understand sometimes actually sold in the Peshawur* bazars.

* Some of these goods were English, brought by Russian merchants.

I suppose that detailed information as to the trade with Afghanistan and the countries beyond has been got from our own frontier officers and others; I have consequently confined the remarks in my memorandum chiefly to Eastern Turkistan or Little Bokhara, as I have a more especial acquaintance with its position and the routes leading to and from it.

Though the Russians have secured a factory in Kashgar, one of the towns of Eastern Turkistan, within 20 marches of our frontier, I still think that British goods would have a fair chance of competing there with those of Russia, if the existing restrictions were not so great. The general map shows that, from Yarkund, (in Eastern Turkistan) the nearest point to which there is water carriage is on the side of India (to Jhelum), little more than one-third of the distance from Yarkund to a similar point on the Russian side (on the Caspian). Eastern Turkistan or little Bokhara includes in its area at least 15 large and well known cities, besides numerous villages and a considerable nomadic population, who own large herds of horses and yaks, and flocks of goats and sheep, the latter producing a great amount of the very best shawl

wool. Besides the wool, the country produces large quantities of silk, cotton, hemp, horses and ponies, which they export, as also a great many other articles for their own consumption.

From time immemorial there has always been a trade between Hindoostan and Little Bokhara, and although it has undoubtedly decreased of late years it still possesses great vitality, as is in my opinion proved by the fact of its continued existence notwithstanding the great restrictions under which it is worked, and the very difficult routes by which it is carried on. Indeed I think that the wonder is not that the trade should have diminished, but that it should still survive.

The trade between Hindoostan and Eastern Turkistan having in my opinion undoubted vitality, I think it would be worth while to endeavour to develop it as much as possible by giving it all legitimate encouragement, and by freeing it from all restrictions as far as our own and our protected territories are concerned.

I do not however think that the trade can ever be of such magnitude or importance as to call for any thing further than that, and the exercise of British influence as far as it will go beyond the boundary.

Taking Yarkund (the chief town of Eastern Turkistan) as the point to be aimed at, it is apparent from examination of the general map, that Kurrachee is the nearest sea-port. The most direct route from Kurrachee to Yarkund, taking the water carriage line as far as it goes, would be via Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Skardo.

A reference to the more detailed information of the route map shews that this is by far the most direct,* and that a modification of

* LAND CARRIAGE.				
Jhelum to				Marches.
Srinagar ...	...	...	...	15
Skardo, ...	...	...	...	12
Yarkund,	...	...	...	25
				<hr/>
			Total Marches,	<u>52</u>

this route is undoubtedly the one best suited for traffic; viz., that from Kurrachee, via Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir and Leh (Ladak), to Yarkund.

The greater part of the trade between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan passes through Māndi and Kullu. The roads from Lahore, Amritsur, Jullundhur, Hoshiarpour, Loodianah, and Umballah, as shewn in the route map, all meet at Māndi, which is in fact, as its name implies, simply a mart or place of exchange. From Māndi the road to Yarkund is wonderfully direct considering the gigantic mountains that have to be crossed.

Leh, the capital of Ladak, is another centre where the trade of the hills would most probably * concentrate, and even now it is not much more than a place of exchange like Māndi. The traders from Central Asia bring their goods to Leh, and exchange them for those of Hindoostan, and only a small number descend into the Punjab.

You ask whether the best way to open communication with Ladak would not be to finish the Hindoostan and Thibet road. I have some personal acquaintance with that road, having been employed on it for a short time. I am doubtful whether it is likely to aid much in a trade between Hindoostan and Eastern Turkistan; possibly the traffic on it has increased of late, but the extent of it was not very great in former years. It no doubt is useful for the traffic in Himalayan products pro-

Jhelum to			
Srinagar, ...	...	...	15
Leh (Ladak),	..	...	19
Yarkund,	...	...	33
			<hr/>
Total Marches,			67
			<hr/>
Umritsur to			
Leh by Nurpur and Kullu, ...	...	...	41
Leh to Yarkund, ...	...	...	33
			<hr/>
Total Marches,			74
			<hr/>

* At present a place in Chinese territory is very much used as a place of exchange.

curable in the upper basin of the Sutlej and from the Chinese districts round about, whose wool, &c., may be sent round that way to avoid the custom duties of Ladak, but before recommending any increased expenditure it would be as well to get a report as to the present traffic in that direction, its extent, and the exact routes preferred by the traders. This route has at present every advantage, the Kashmir and Ladak roads being hindered by prohibitive duties.

Umritsur is the great centre of the Punjab trade, and at present the traffic between the Punjab and Yarkund is chiefly carried on through Māndi, Kullu, and Ladak, or through Māndi, Rampoor and Western Tibet, avoiding by the latter circuitous route Ladak and the Maharaja's territory altogether.

The reason why these routes are chosen seems to be solely due to the fact that by taking the first, the custom duties in Kashmir are avoided; and by taking the second, both the Kashmir and Ladak duties are avoided.

The Kashmir route from Umritsur to Leh is actually somewhat shorter than the route by Māndi and Kullu. It is moreover much easier, in so much as between the plains and Leh, the Kashmir route crosses no pass higher than 13,450 feet, and the road is with trifling exceptions good throughout for laden ponies. * There are villages close to every halting place except one on the Kashmir road, whereas the Māndi-Kullu route crosses three passes of from 16,200 feet to 18,100 feet above the sea, and for 10 days the road is hardly ever below 15,000

From Umritsur,					Marches,	
To Kashmir,	...	...	...	...	21	
To Leh,	...	...	...	...	19	
Total marches,	...	...	...	...	40.	515 miles.
Umritsur,					19	
To Kullu,	...	...	...	...	22	
Thence to Leh,	...	...	...	...	41.	525 miles.

feet. Finally, on the Māndi-Kullu road at 10 or 11 of the halting places there are no villages of any sort, and only at two or three of them is there any chance of meeting camps of wandering Tartars, consequently provisions for ten days have to be carried by the traders both for men and cattle. Little calculation is requisite to show that this item alone must add greatly to the cost of carriage on this route, without taking into consideration the difficulties about firewood, and at some halting places as to fresh water. Again, the Kashmir route is open for two or three months longer than the Kullu one, according to the season.

The question as to the best route between the Punjāb and Eastern Turkistan in my opinion lies between the Kashmir and Kullu roads to Leh, no others bearing any comparison with them either as to facility or directness. Though the Kullu road has tolerably easy slopes throughout, yet considering the natural difference between the two, I think it may be fairly inferred that the custom dues and other things being equal on all lines, the traders would select the Kashmir route.

The routes by which merchants carry on traffic are not I am aware chosen solely because they are the most direct, but also on account of certain conveniences which are not so apparent at first sight; considerable deviations are often made on such an account, such as to take en-route a town with which there is a trade connection, where baggage animals, &c. can be got easily, &c. Nurpur is an instance, a large portion of the Umritsur trade going round that way en-route to Māndi instead of going in a more direct route. A trade connection between two cities would be sufficient to account for the selection of a somewhat longer and more difficult road, and might be urged as the reason why the trade between Umritsur and Yarkund goes via Nurpur, Māndi, &c. if it were not well known that the trade connection between Umritsur and Kashmir is very much stronger if not older than that between Umritsur and Nurpur. Moreover more Yarkundies find their way to Kashmir than to Nurpur, and a good many Kashmiries always live in

Yarkund. I consequently think that, all other things being equal, the trade connection would favor the Kashmir route. Finally, I think it is only necessary to add the fact that camels can be taken for 15 marches on the Kashmir road from Umritsur, and at the outside only ten* marches on the Kullu road, that is the Kashmir route is the cheapest. Summing up, I find that the Kashmir route between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan is cheaper, easier, less exposed, crossing very much less elevated ground, and more convenient both as to trade connection and halting places than any other route. Kashmir itself at present does not consume very many British goods, but with ordinary custom dues the consumption might be considerable. The present trade between the Punjab on the one side and Eastern Turkistan and Tibet on the other is still considerable, and I am of opinion that, if the transit dues in Ladak and Kashmir are reduced to a reasonable amount, and if all the intermediate restrictions are removed, it will be sufficient to make the traffic expand to many times its present amount.

Every endeavour should of course be made to improve the roads where a small outlay is likely to be effectual, and if possible camels should be taken as far as Kullu if they do not go there already. The Kashmir road offers great facilities for allowing camels to pass, and a very small expenditure would be sufficient to make the present roads passable for camels. The double humped camel has been brought to Leh several times, and it is capable of carrying burdens over the highest passes.† Ladak itself offers but few obstacles to the passage of camels, and I am not without hope that when more enlightened ideas prevail the camels of India may carry loads to Kashmir‡ or Leh, and the dou-

* I have not as yet received satisfactory information as to this point. The Deputy Commissioners of Kangra and Kullu may be able to give it.

† The double humped camel stands the snow well.

‡ The Maharajah has a herd of camels in Kashmir originally about 11; they have thrived capitally and are now in large numbers.

ble humped camels thence to Khutan, Yarkund, and all Central Asian countries. In order to make the most of the trade between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan, it is first necessary to equalize the custom dues by reducing them to at least a moderate amount on all the roads.

The Kashmir routes from the Sea at Kurachee, viâ Jhelum, and that viâ Umritsur, being the best, should if possible be freed from all restrictions; should there be any difficulty about that the Government might find it easier to free the Mândi-Kulu road; and as the worst part of this latter road is actually in British territory, there would be no difficulty in improving the road if the increase of trade warranted it.

Memorandum on Central Asia and its trade with Hindoostan, by Captain T. G. Montgomerie, Bengal Engineers, F. B. G. S. &c., 1st Assistant G. T. Survey, in charge of the Kashmir Series.

Central Asia is, I believe, generally understood to be made up by the following countries, viz., Caubul or Affghanistan, Western Tartary, including Budakshaz, Kokan, Bokhara, Khivâ, &c., and Chinese Tartary or Little Bokhara, including Kashgar, Yarkund, Khâtân (or Kotân,) as well as Aksoo, Ili, &c. These countries comprise an area of about 250 square degrees, (=950,000 square miles), including a large proportion of nearly desolate country and some actual desert. Possibly Ladak, Little Tibet and Great Tibet might be added to the list, but it is doubtful whether the words Central Asia are used for anything more than a general term to express the little known countries north and east of Hindoostan that lie between it and Russia.

In order to give at a glance the relative positions of the various places which I suppose to be comprised in Central Asia, I have projected the accompanying map, as all the maps I have hitherto met with are either too small and defective or so large that the territory under discussion is generally given in three separate maps.

By thus combining in one sheet all the countries under discussion, the general direction and length of the routes between Hindoostan and Central Asia can at once be made out, and comparisons can be made *inter se*, and also with those between Russia, China, &c. and Central Asia.

The trade between Hindoostan and Central Asia is at present carried on by means of Kafilas, and in some few cases by independent parties of traders. The following are, I believe, the great routes used for the same:—1st.—From Sukkur, viâ the Bolan pass, into Affghanistan; 2nd.—The route viâ Dehra Ismail Khan, and the Derbund pass, into Affghanistan; 3rd.—From Peshawur, viâ the Khyber pass, to Affghanistan (or Caubul); 4th.—From Umritsur, viâ Kashmir and Ladak, to Yarkund and Eastern Turkistan generally; 5th.—From Umritsur, Julundhur or Loodianah, viâ Nurpur, Mândi, and Kullu, thence by Ladak to Yarkund and Eastern Turkistan generally; 6th.—Various other routes from the plains across the Himalayas to Ladak; 7th.—Routes between Hindustan and Eastern Turkistan avoiding Ladak and the Jamoo Maharajah's territories altogether; 8th.—Routes between Hindustan and Lassa. As to the traffic on the 4th, 5th, and 6th routes, I have made numerous inquiries at different times, and from various individuals. They all agreed in stating that the amount coming through Ladak had diminished very much of late years, that with Yarkund being considerably less, and that with Lassa being nearly extinguished; the chief articles that are exported from Hindustan to Eastern Turkistan are Opium, coarse Umritsur Shawls, various kinds of Brocades or Kimkab, red leather, cottons, chintzes, sugar and spices. The chief imports from Chinese territory and Turkistan consist of pushm or shawl wool, tea, charas (extract of hemp), silk (made up and raw), silver, gold, borax, sulphur, ponies, &c. The exports through Ladak used to amount to the value of about 3 lacs; it is doubtful whether it now reaches to 1½ lacs; the goods exported are in excess of the imports, the difference being made up by the importation of silver and gold. Though the

traffic through Ladak has diminished, a large portion of it has only been diverted to other and more difficult roads, with of course an increased cost for carriage, but to what extent I have not the means of ascertaining, though it is well known that the Chinese send a good many things down the Sutlej, avoiding the Jamoo Maharajah's territories altogether. From the general map it seems apparent that Hindustan would trade with Western Turkistan generally under more unfavorable circumstances than Russia, for Khiva, Bokhara, Herat, Samarkund, Kohân, and Balkh can communicate more easily with the Caspian Sea than with Peshawur, and indeed are generally closer to the Caspian than they are to Peshawur. The Russians have a capital communication with the Caspian by means of the Volga, and the navigation of the Caspian is entirely in their hands. There is indeed little doubt but that they can land goods at any point of the Caspian at a very small cost for carriage. The same applies to the more westerly part of Affghanistan, and at present it is only in the centre and eastern part of Affghanistan that British goods are likely to be able to compete favorably with Russian. In the eastern part of Affghanistan and in Eastern Turkistan British goods ought to have the best demand, though in the latter the Russians seem to have already established their trade so firmly that it will always be a formidable rival, notwithstanding the great distances the Russian goods have to travel by land before reaching Eastern Turkistan. The Russians have already secured a factory, &c., in Kashgar, and indeed hold the Northern portion of Western Turkistau as their own territory. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the routes to Caubul and Western Turkistan as they are already generally very well known, and all detailed information can be got from our own frontier officers and others specially acquainted with those routes and their advantages. The routes between Hindustan and Eastern Turkistan or Little Bokhara are less generally known, and as I have a personal acquaintance with a portion of most of them, and I have had the opportunity of making numerous inquiries, I am enabled to give the following account of them. The routes from Hin-

dustan to Eastern Turkistan consist of those from the Punjab and from the North-West Provinces. There are several routes from the Punjab to Eastern Turkistan, but three only are ever likely to be available for traffic, the first is viâ Kashmir, and Leh; the second viâ Mândi, Kullu, and Leh; and the third viâ Simlah, Garo, and Rudok. The Kashmir route is either direct, viâ Skardo or by Ladak; the Mândi road starting from Nurpur, Umritsur, or Loodiamah goes by Kullu, and the Simla route either viâ Sultanpur, Kullu and the Baralacha pass, or by the Parung La (pass), or avoids Ladak altogether, traversing the Chinese territories, but all, except perhaps the latter, cross the Karakorum pass.

As to the merits of these routes, it is apparent from a glance at the map that the most direct to Yarkund, taking the sea at Kurrachee as the starting point, is the route viâ Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Skardo; and although the portion from Kashmir viâ Skardo to Yarkund is only passable at certain seasons, yet it is, as may be seen from the route map,* very much the shortest road during the period that the weather is favorable, but it is not generally well adapted for traffic.

The next route to the east of this is a variation of the above, viz., the one from Kurachee viâ Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Leh to Yarkund, and this is, in my opinion, not only the shortest but the best and cheapest route for traffic from the sea to Eastern Turkistan (*i. e.* to Yarkund, &c.). Water communication exists between the sea and Jhelum, and from thence to Leh (Ladak) the route through the mountains is better than any other that traverses the Himalayas; the road between the plains and Leh crosses the Himalayan range by a very remarkable depression of only 11,300 feet, and none of the passes on it exceed 13,300 feet in height, and they are moreover open for at least 7 or 8 months in the year, and could be crossed at any season in fine weather. There is moreover between the plains and Leh but one, or at the most two, halt-

* And the appendix to this memorandum.

ing places without a village in the vicinity, in itself a very great advantage.

The next passes are those via Kishtiwari and Nurpur by the Butkol, Sachi and Amasi passes, but they are very difficult and are consequently seldom used for traffic, and are not in my opinion adapted for it. The next are the various roads starting from Mandi and reaching Leh by the Bara-Lacha pass; the greater part of the traffic between the Punjab, Leh and Chinese Turkistan, is carried on by the road; and after the road via Kashmir and Leh, it is decidedly the best route from the Punjab to Eastern Turkistan, Yarkund, &c., though the passes between the Chenab (or Chandrah Bagha) and the Indus are very high on this route, yet the slopes are so easy that there is but little difficulty in crossing. The route is open for about 5 or 6 months, being nearly 2 months less than the Kashmir route. There are moreover nine or ten marches over very elevated bleak mountain land without any villages. To the east of the Baralacha, there is no route well adapted for traffic with Eastern Turkistan, though at present, in order to avoid the duties in Ladak, some of the easterly passes are used to convey goods.

Traffic is at present carried on between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan, and also with Lassa, but between Eastern Turkistan in latitude 36° and longitude 80° , and Lassa in latitude 29° longitude 92° . I know no other place of any great importance at the back or north of the Himalayas that would be likely to afford the base for a large traffic. Kafilas come from Yarkund and Khatan to Leh (Ladak) every year, and one Kafila or more comes every year from Lassa to Leh, and if there were any large or important towns between, it is most probable that we should have heard of them. There is of course some traffic all along the Himalayas in pashm, borax, &c., which are exchanged for British goods and the products of Hindustan. Lassa can be most conveniently reached from Bengal by Darjeeling, Assam, &c.

If goods sent by the various routes from the Punjab to Yarkund were freed from all excessive imposts, and some slight improvement was made to the naturally good road, there would be every chance of commanding the greater part of the traffic of Eastern Turkistan and also of a portion of Western Turkistan, more especially that of Kokan and its cities.

I have confined my remarks chiefly to Eastern Turkistan or Little Bokhara, which has hitherto been taken little account of, but from its position I think the trade between it and Hindustan would suit Eastern Turkistan best, more especially as they consume many of the products of Hindustan, which are not produced in Russia at any rate, such as opium, sugar, spices, &c. In the first place, the capital Yarkund is (as the crow flies) 990 miles from Jhelum, whereas the nearest point of the Caspian is 1030 miles; any similar point in China is perhaps 3,000 miles, and is separated from Yarkund by the 30 marches across the great desert of Gobi, and consequently there is but little doubt that the routes to Yarkund favor the trade with Hindustan. As to the length of the three best routes from the sea at Kurrachee to Yarkund, I have made the following estimates:—

The 1st route from Kurachee, viâ Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Leh, is about 1,550 miles. The 2nd route from Kurachee, viâ Mooltan, Umritsur, Kashmir, and Leh is about 1,600 miles. The 3rd from Kurachee, viâ Moolton, Umritsur, Mândi-Kullu, and Leh, is about 1,610 miles.

As to Umritsur, which is the great centre of the Punjab, the distance to Leh by the Kashmir route is 40 marches (515 miles) and by the Mândi road is 41 marches, (525 miles), over a very much more difficult country.

1st.	MILES.
To Mooltan by river,	750
Thence to Jhelum by river,	350

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Jhelum to Kashmir,	192
Kashmir to Leh,	<u>256</u>
1st Total,	<u>1,548</u>
2ND.	
To Mooltan,	750
Thence to Lahore,	300
Lahore to Umritsur,	35
Umritsur to Sialkote,	64
Sialkote to Kashmir,	195
Kashmir to Leh,	<u>256</u>
2nd Total,	<u>1,600</u>
3RD.	
As above to Umritsur,	1,085
Umritsur to Nurpur,	90
Nurpur to Māndi,	112
Māndi to Sultanpur,	36
Sultanpur to Leh,	<u>287</u>
3rd Total,	<u>1,610</u>

Goods for Umritsur may be brought by the Sutlej to Hareekie Ghat.

Route from Umritsur to Sealkote.

No. of marches.	NAME OF HALTING PLACE.	Estimated distance in miles.	REMARKS.
1	Umritsur to Balapind,	10	
2	Ravee (camp on the),	13	Cross the Ravee by boat.
3	Mulhoke,	9	
4	Kullalwala,	9	
5	Budipore,	12	
6	Sealkote,	11	
	TOTAL,	64	

Route from Umritsur via Núrpur and Sultanpur, Kúllú, to Leh.

No. of marches.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	Estimated distance in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	REMARKS.
Total.	Umritsur to Kuthoo			
1	1 Nungul, ...	14		
2	2 Buttala, ...	12		
3	3 Bideepoor, ...	11		
4	4 Goordaspore, ...	10		
5	5 Adinanuggur, ...	9		
6	6 Puthankote, ...	16		
7	7			
8	8 Nurpur, ...	18	90	2,050 feet
9	1 Kotla, ...	14		
10	2 Tiloknath, ...	3		
11	3 Shahpore, ...	9		
12	4 Kangra, ...	13		
13	5 Biwarna, ...	17		
14	6 Baijnath, ...	13		
15	7 Haurbagh, ..	16		
16	8 Sauri (or Hulu ?) ...	15	...	
17	9 Mandi, ...	12	112	3,006
	Umritsur to Nurpur, ...	90		
	Nurpur to Mandi ...	112		
18	1 Komand, ...	10		
19	2 Bajaura, ...	15		
20	3 Sultanpur, ...	11	36	4,092
21	1 Naggar, ...	14		
22	2 Jagut Sak, ...	9		
23	3 Phokchan, ...	14		13,300
24	4 Koksar, ...	19		
25	5 Sisu, ...	13		
				Rotang pass. Cross the Rotang river by a rope-bridge, difficulty about crossing ponies.

Route from Umritsur via Nurpur.—(Continued).

No. of marches.		NAME OF HALTING PLACE.	Estimated distance in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	REMARKS.
Total					
26	6	Gandlu, ...	11		
27	7	Kardung, ...	12		Left bank of Bhuga.
28	8	Kolung, ...	13		
29	9	Darchu, ...	11		
30	10	Mangba, ...	18	16,221	Baralacha Pass.
31	11	Kilang, ...	16		Cross the Baralacha Pass.
32	12	Charpa, ...	10		
33	13	Sumdo, ...	14	17,000	At foot of pass.
34	14	Sumgal, ...	18		Cross Langalacha pass to river.
35	15	Morechu, ...	10		Pond of fresh water.
36	16	Rukchin, ...	8		Generally a Tartar or Boti camp.
37	17	Debring, ...	15		The nearer the Tagalungla the better.
38	18	Gya, ...	17	18,042	Cross the Tagalungla pass.
39	19	Ugshi, ...	15		Atta-bagh, or Bagh beyond Atta.
40	20	Marchalang, ...	9		Golab-bagh.
41	21	Chachot, ...	11		Cross the Indus by bridge.
42	22	Leh, ...	10	287	11,278
		GRAND TOTAL,...	...	525	

T. J. MONTGOMERIE, *Captain, Engineers,*
1st Assistant G. T. Survey.

N. B.—Leh to Yarkund is 33 marches by the longer route.

NOTE.—The route marked in the Route Maps is the shorter route. That by Shayuk not marked in the map is the longer route.

APPENDIX B.

From P. S. Melvill, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Government Punjab, No. 118, dated 31st July 1861.

I HAVE the honor to reply to your letter No. 468, dated 19th June 1860.

The trade between this division and the semi-Chinese States passes almost entirely via Kooloo and Ludakh to Yarkund. The trade between Jullundhur and Cashmere is almost nominal. It is less than it used to be;* but such as it is, it flows into one of the channels further westward in the Punjab, and of its statistics in common with those belonging to other districts nearer Lahore you will receive an account from the district officers stationed on the confines of Jummoo. I shall therefore restrict myself to the trade via Ludakh to Yarkund.

3. The answer to your first question is given in detail by Captain Mercer, in an interesting report dated the 12th instant, which he has addressed to you direct. He has omitted the sulphur and antimony produced in Ladakh from his table of imports, and has considerably over estimated the quantity of churus received from Yarkund. He puts it at 1800 puka maunds, but Mr. Bailey, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, in a letter, No. 114, dated 31st May 1853, estimated it at 600 maunds, and I am assured 300 maunds is a fair average and 400 maunds the maximum.

4. Your second and third questions are regarding the state of the trade now, compared to what it was, and the routes. There are

* Authority Deputy Commissioner of Jullandhur, who enquired from well informed traders.

three routes for reaching Ludakh and Yarkund from this division and its immediate neighbourhood ; viz, Noorpoore and Chumba, viâ Kooloo, viâ Bussahir.

5. Of these routes that by Chumba enjoyed the largest trade during the Sikh rule ; next came that by Bussahir, and lastly the Kooloo route. Now the order of their prosperity is exactly inverted, Kooloo drawing by far the largest portion and making up for the deficiencies elsewhere ; Bussahir being a little less prosperous than it used to be ; and trade through Chumba between Noorpoore and Ludakh having entirely ceased. But the aggregate traffic on the three routes is not less than it was during the time of the Sikhs. In 1857 it was rudely checked, but it has again returned to its level.

6. The state and detail of the route via Kooloo are given in Captain Mercer's report. Of that viâ Bussahir I have but little means of forming an opinion ; and as to Chumba it hardly seems worth while to ascertain the state of a dead tree, encircled as it is by the Cashmeer dominions. No trade will seek a course through petty native principalities when it can find an outlet through British possessions. The main reason however why the trade has left the Chumba route is that Maharaja Goolab Sing imposed transit duties at Zuskur and Padul, both on the route between Ludakh and Chumba.

7. With regard to the route by Kooloo, there are two physical difficulties which may be remedied by us, viz, the road through Lahoul and the passage of the Chundra Bhaga at Koksar.

8. I have no doubt the road through Lahoul is as good as any where further onwards towards Yarkund, but attention should be paid to its improvement, and I think it would be well to put down Rs. 500 in the budget for next year. A reward of a much less sum than this will probably suffice to induce the people to do all

that is necessary. It is not desirable to introduce the practice of regular payment in this locality, the people, as in the hills generally, being bound to keep their roads in repair.

9. Captain Mercer makes a proposition for a superior kind of rope bridge. I have not seen the plan of it, but possibly it may be found too intricate. I am inclined to think that the best kind of bridge would be one known so commonly in the hills as the "Sunga," consisting of two or three layers of stumps, each layer projecting beyond that below it, and trees of the required length resting on the ends of the uppermost layer. The people of the country are adept at making them. The width of the Chundra Bhaga at Koksar is easily manageable in this fashion; and as winter sets in with its avalanches the bridge might be taken to pieces and the timber stored till next year. The Wuzeer Goshaon seemed to approve highly of this suggestion, and volunteered an offer to make the bridge. The cost at the outside would not be more than 500 Rs. The stimulus of two or three hundred rupees held out as a reward would probably amply satisfy the Lahouless for constructing it. The Negee Tara Chand would I doubt not make all the necessary arrangements. I suggest that 500 Rs. be put down in our Local Fund Budget for next year for this purpose. A tax of 4 annas per mule, donkey, or pony, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per laden goat or sheep would repay the greater part of the outlay each year. Foot passengers should pass over free, as suggested by Captain Mercer, because they appear heretofore to have had the gratuitous use of the frail rope bridge,

10. The answers of your 5th and 6th questions are sufficiently given by Captain Mercer,

11. In British territory there are none of the obstructions contemplated in your 7th question. But in all probability Government will soon be induced to impose an export duty on opium from Koolloo, and an import duty on churus coming from Yarkund.

12. In Ladakh however, the obstructions are greivous. Bustee Ram, the Kardar of the Jummo Chief, seems to be the demon incarnate of oppression. He takes from traders any goods that may seem advantageous to himself or his master at prices fixed by himself, and sometimes forces back on the victim worthless goods which he has procured elsewhere. From what I have heard of the man no trade can flourish in Ladakh so long as he holds power there.

13. The transit dues in Ladakh are another impediment. Captain Mercer has forwarded a statement of them.

14. Another evil, though forming indeed part of the bane of Bustee Ram, is the monopoly of the shawl wool appropriated by the Maharaja of Jummo. All the wool from Yarkund, all that produced in Ladakh, goes to Cashmere, as far as the orders of the Maharaja can make it do so ; and I believe that no shawl wool from those regions enters our possessions.

15. The political obstructions are stated to be two, the robber tribes between Ladakh and Yarkund, and the feuds of the Yarkundees with neighbouring tribes, of which that called "Indjan" is the most prominent. The latter difficulty is, I hear, now removed, peace having ensued. As to the robber tribes, it must indeed be a strong native Government that will put them down.

16. Whether a route might be found from Yarkund skirting the Ladakh frontier, and reaching our boundary in Lahoul, or Spiti, via the Pongkong Lake and Rodakh, I am not aware ; but Mr. Vans Agnew in his report* on the boundary between Maharaja Goolab Singh's territory and China, dated 13th May 1847, alludes to the feasibility of such a route in his 48th, 58th and succeeding

* Entitled "few remarks on Maharaja Goolab Singh's boundary with China," forwarded with letter No. 1635, dated 21st August 1850, from Secretary to Board of Administration,

paragraphs. At present the Yarkundees and neighbouring tribes clothe themselves with Russian goods. Our Manchester stuffs are debarred access by the miserable arrangements on the route through Ladakh. Were that route avoided, and a line followed entirely subject to the Chinese Government, there would at all events be a chance of a freer flow of trade. I am not sanguine that any material improvement will ever be made in the Ladakh route till the Maharaja is pinched by the contraction of the trade.

19. I do not think it would be of any use to appoint a native agent at Ladakh, as proposed by Captain Mercer.

20. The total value of the trade with Ladakh and Yarkund viâ Kooloo may be approximately estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rs., viz.

Imports $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Exports $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh.

I have made this estimate from Captain Mercer's statements, excluding the Yarkund and Tibetan wool, of which none reaches our provinces viâ Ladakh.

APPENDIX C.

From Captain T. W. Mercer, Assistant Commissioner Koolleo, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, dated 12th July 1861.

Para. 1.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 468, dated 19th June, and am glad that it affords me the opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government, some information I obtained during a recent tour into Lahoul, regarding the restrictions put on foreign trade, by the servants of the Maharajah of Cashmere, in the province of Ladakh, also some other obstructions to which traders are exposed both within British dominion, and beyond it on the main road to Yarkund.

My information was obtained from travelling merchants, whose names I am unable to give, from Tara Chund the Government Kardar or Head man in Lahoul, from one Sunguroo a native of Lahoul, who resides chiefly at Sultanpore the chief town in Kulloo, and who himself trades extensively on this commercial line, and from other merchants at Sultanpore who have various interests in

Mogul Mahomed Tookta, resident of Yarkund. Goolbuksh, resident of Rooksha, Ladakh. Lall Geer, of Sultanpore. Mungul of do. Huruh of do.

the trade, whose names are given in the margin. The principal facts were fully confirmed by the Moravian Missionaries in Lahoul, the Reverend H. Jacschke and W. Heyde, who seem to enjoy much of the confidence of the people in those parts, and whose intelligence and high professional character entitle them to credit.

I have endeavoured as much as possible to preserve the order of the questions contained in your letter, treating each heading with as much brevity as the importance of the subject permits.

Question 1.—What trade formerly existed between the towns of our territory and those of the Maharajah, including Leh and Yarkund. Specify the exports and imports?

Para. 2.—The annexed tabular statement No. 1, shows the chief articles of import into British India from Leh and Yarkund, the quantity believed to find its way into British towns, and the assumed value of the same at average rates, calculated on a fair mean between the original cost price of the article in the foreign market, and its selling price in British markets.

Columns 7 and 8 show respectively the average cost price of each article in the towns of import, and the price at which they find a market in British towns.

Para. 3.—Tabular statement No. 2, affords the same information regarding the exports from the Punjab and other parts of British dominion. In this form column 6 shows the *actual* value in Punjab or British markets.

Question 2.—Has there been any falling off, and since when?

Para. 4.—The decline in trade seems to date simultaneously with the internal commotions in British India in 1857, but are not solely attributable to this cause. It is possible that the disappointments and losses which traders suffered during the first year of the mutiny, when the roads were closed and the usual demand was for a time suspended, would effect the imports of the next year, but there is no reason why trade should not have revived with the restoration of peace and prosperity in India, if other causes had not been at work to prevent it.

The causes which have always operated to restrict the flow of trade from Central Asia, and which have more particularly tended to diminish it within the last two or three years, may be classed under the following heads:—

1st.—The natural obstructions offered by the state of the commercial road from the Punjab to Yarkund, via Kullo, Lahoul and Ladakh.

2nd.—The insecurity of the road through the Karakoram range of mountains, which for several stages are infested with tribes of professional robbers.

3rd.—The disturbances and feuds which have been rife in the province of Yarkund, and other contiguous chiefdoms subject to the Imperial Government of China.

4th.—The obstacles opposed to the free passage of trade through Ladakh and the territories under the rule of the Maharajah of Cashmere.

I propose to treat of each of these heads in their proper order under questions 4 and 7.

Question 3.—By what route were English and Punjabee goods generally forwarded, say, from Umritsur ?

Para. 5.—The route selected by merchants exporting goods direct for Leh and Yarkund, is usually that via Kulleo and Lahoul, it being a great object with them to avoid the repeated transit duties and oppressive demands they are subjected to in passing through Cashmere. The Koolloo route is free from all imposts of this kind until it enters Ladakh, and life and property are both perfectly secure until the boundary of British dominion at Lingtee is passed. Annexed is a detailed route from Umritsur to Yarkund, showing the names and distance (approximate) of each stage, with brief remarks on the state of the road.

Question 4.—State the difficulties of the several routes, the number of stages, approximate distance in miles to Srinuggur, Leh and Yarkund.

Para. 6.—My remarks will be confined to the Koolloo route.

The road throughout the hills from Kangra to the Rohtung pass which separates the small district of Lahoul from Koolloo is in very good order, and bridged throughout. The worst parts are in the native territory of Munde, where the advantage of level roads is not much appre-

ciated, but this whole distance is quite practicable for laden mules or oxen.

Para. 7.—After crossing the Rohtung pass, which is an easy day's journey, and arriving at the foot of it on the northern side, we meet with by far the most serious obstruction which presents itself along the whole length of the road from Umritsur to Leh, in the passage of the Chundra (Chenab) at Koksar.

The difficulties of this passage offer the most serious impediment to trade.

The river is crossed by foot travellers over a frail suspension bridge, constructed of brushwood ingeniously laced together, but is quite impracticable for beasts of burden, except sheep and goats.

The only way of crossing horses and oxen is by tying a rope to them and swinning them across the river, a passage which owing to the extreme rapidity of the torrent, and the intense coldness of the water, is attended with the greatest risk to the lives of the animals. The day before I arrived at this spot a travelling merchant lost two of his horses, and I am told this is a contingency which almost every owner of cattle prepares himself for when starting with his merchandize. I am able to state from personal observation that the danger of this passage is not exaggerated, and there can be no doubt that of all the natural obstructions this road offers within British territory this is the greatest, and is more dreaded than crossing all the formidable passes which intervene.

I am told that Mr. Forsyth, when Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, visited Koksar some years ago, with the object of determining on the practicability of building a permanent bridge over the Chundra at this place, but that he returned with the impression that it was to be accomplished only at an expense far exceeding what the Government were prepared to sanction, and which the increase of trade it might be supposed to produce would in no way recompense.

The difficulty is not in the construction of a bridge, but in its preservation when built, from the effects of the avalanches which slide from the mountains that over-hang it, with a force and weight that nothing can resist, and which would certainly bear down the whole structure, whether made of iron or masonry. When the snow begins to break up in the spring, these ponderous masses are carried right down into the river, from a height of more than 6,000 feet, at an angle of about 45°, the slope and distance of the face lending an additional impetus to their progress.

Were the river over-hung by precipitous rocks, there would be no such danger. I observed, however, an open and level space on either side of the river not far from the present position, which appeared to me a favorable site for a bridge. But even allowing that a permanent bridge is impracticable, I see no reason why a superior kind of rope or chain bridge should not be constructed at a comparatively small expense, capable of being removed when the winter sets in, and set up again when the road and pass re-opens in the spring.

In 1812 Colonel Sturgeon, of the Staff Corps with Lord Wellington's army in Spain, was employed to restore the communication over a broken arch of Trojan's bridge over the Tagus at Alcantara.

This was done and the bridge rendered practicable for heavy Artillery by throwing over a superior kind of rope suspension bridge, a description of which will be found at pages 313 to 320 of Sir Howard Douglas's essay on the principles and construction of military bridges and passage of rivers, and a sketch and plan of the same in figures 5 and 6, plate 8 at the end of the work, which for facility of reference, I have copied and attach for your information.

The impediment overcome by this bridge was 100 feet, (though the kind of bridge was afterwards used over a river 143 feet wide) which is about the breadth of the river Chundra at Koksar, and the nature of the

ground on either side of the river affords the same facility for its construction. The list of materials used in the construction of Colonel Sturgeon's rope bridge, which is also furnished herewith, will enable you to judge of the expense. Wood and rope could be provided at a very small expense on the spot. The implements and other materials must be brought from the plains.

There are parts of the river near Koksar where the water is not disturbed by boulders, and where notwithstanding the rapid current an ordinary pontoon might be thrown across, but either of these would require the superintendence of a practised Engineer, and I can only recommend for the consideration of Government that the matter should receive the attention it deserves, in order that this serious impediment to commerce may be removed.

It might be considered hereafter expedient to establish a toll here with a charge of 8 annas on every laden mule or bullock, and one anna on laden sheep and goats per head. Foot passengers and village cattle to pass free.

Para. 8.—The road through Lahoul requires a little additional width here and there; it might be completely repaired and rendered very good at a cost of Rs. 500. The people of the country would be glad to undertake it for such a reward.

Para. 9.—The next difficulty is the Bara Lacha pass, but this is one requiring an exercise of patience only, and which cannot be remedied. Trade is not impeded by it.

Para. 10.—Beyond this my information as to the state of the road is not altogether reliable, but it seems to be generally allowed that the road through Ladakh is quite passable *for laden animals*, though it might be much improved at a small expense if the native officials subordinate to the Cashmere Government were disposed to do it.

Para. 11.—Beyond Ladakh the Karakoram range of mountains

present the first real obstacles. Here the road is confined to a simple track which the perseverance of travellers has trodden out, and for 4 or 5 stages neither life nor property are secure from the violent hands of the wild lawless tribes which inhabit these hills, and make plunder their sole occupation.

In order to pass the range in some degree of safety, merchants usually collect on either side into caravans with numerous armed attendants, and even then have often succumbed to the desperate attacks of these ferocious robbers. Merchants are sometimes kidnapped and taken to Toorkistan and Budukhshan, where they are sold as slaves.

I am not able to state what immediate power these tribes are supposed to be subject to, but whoever it is little has been done to disperse them or bring them under control.

It is rumoured that they have got head so much of late that the Maharajah of Cashmere is now equipping a force to send against them, and some other tribes who have opposed his authority and stopped the trade in wool and pushum, and that the Maharajah's troops already occupy Gilgit and are pushing their way beyond. This information is also casually mentioned in a private letter received by Sungurco from his correspondent at Leh.

Beyond the Karakoram range, the road is across a level plain to Yarkund.

The above remarks reply to question 4 of your letter, and dispose of the first two heads adverted to in para. 2 of this letter.

Question 5.—Mention the description of carriage in use on each route ?

Para. 12.—The description of carriage chiefly used on the Koolloo route for merchandize of great bulk and weight are mules, ponies and small

oxen, but between Kangra and Ladakh sheep and goats are much used for light burdens, especially in the rice trade between Koolloo and Ladakh. I have daily met flocks of these little hardy animals, skipping over the rough and rocky roads and up and down their precipitous sides with 12 to 16 seers on their backs, and they travel 10, 12 or even 15 miles a day without any apparent labor or fatigue.

These are used by the poorer classes because they cost less in keeping, but the larger beasts of burden are preferred by those who can afford to keep them, because they require less watching at night from the attacks of wild animals.

Coolies are used by those who transport articles of value but little bulk, such as opium, coral beads, otter skins, and even churus. They are generally engaged as servants, and paid in kind, or by a share in the profits of the trade. The people of Koolloo are rarely to be found carrying burdens of their own accord or for the sake of the wages. In Lahoul the women chiefly carry loads, though not exceeding 25 seers.

Questions 6.—State cost of sending a mule load of English broad-cloth to Leh &c. via Koolloo?

Para. 13.—The following memo. shows the cost of a train of 5 mules (laden) from Umritsur to Yarkund, being 753 miles. Hire of 5 mules, including pay of drivers and feed of mules &c. Rs. 335, or 7 annas 1 pie per mile for five mules. 335 divided by 5 equal to 67, cost of one mule for same distance, or 1-5 per mile for one mule.

From Umritsur to Ladakh, 430 miles, 26 Rs. for one mule, or 11½ pies per mile.

From Umritsur to Sultanpore, 190 miles, 7 Rs. for one mule, or 7½ pies per mile.

From Sultanpore to Ladakh, 247 miles, 19 Rs. for one mule, or 1 anna 2 pies per mile.

From Ladakh to Yarkund, 323 miles, 41 Rs. for one mule, or 2 annas per mile.

N. B.—Somewhat higher rates are paid for the transport of opium beyond Ladakh.

*Rate paid for carriage of one maund of merchandize,
when paid for by weight.*

From Umritsur to Sultanpore, Rs. 2-8 per maund.

Sultanpore to Ladakh, Rs. 6-5-4 per maund.

Ladakh to Yarkund, Rs. 13-1-8 per maund. If opium Rs. 18 per maund.

If charged by weight it is the same, whether conveyed by coolies, mules or ponies or oxen.

N. B.—The rates for mules seem very high, but this information is obtained through the Tuhseeldar of Kulloo from all the chief merchants of Sultanpore, and all coincide.

When mules or ponies are hired, the trader usually enters into a contract for the whole trip, by the weight per maund.

A large number of ponies and mules are usually found grazing on either side of the river Chundra at Koksar, and I was told they were the property of merchants who leave them there to avoid the risk of crossing them, and take them up on their return trip. They require no looking after, and find the richest pasturage on both sides. The ponies of Lahoul and Ladakh are cheap and hardy.

Question 7.—Detail the fiscal or political obstructions to which traders are exposed.

Para. 14.—This brings me to the last question in your letter and

the last two heads of my report, which form by far the most important part of the subject, inasmuch as the present depression in trade is I believe mainly attributable to these causes.

Para. 15.—My information regarding the nature and extent of the internal feuds in the province of Yarkund and those contiguous to it, is very imperfect, and not very reliable.

All I can learn is that they have been fighting amongst themselves for the last two years. That one Wullee Khan is said to be the firebrand amongst them who sets them at variance, and that he at the head of a tribe called the Indijans has once looted Yarkund itself, and another town of some opulence called Kashghur.

He is said to have a rabble of 4,000 or 5,000 unscrupulous soldiers with him, who rob and massacre at will. For months he besieged Yarkund and cut off all trade.

The authorities in Yarkund waited for orders from the imperial Government to fight, and these were so long delayed that Wullee Khan had time to strengthen himself, and suddenly got possession of the city. He is said to be the same chief who directed the murder of the late Mr. Adolphe Schlagentweit, for some supposed want of respect to his person. The people of Yarkund have prayed to the imperial Government for troops to defend themselves against the other factions, but the Government have as much as they can do, holding the central provinces of China in support of the Manteleon dynasty, to take any notice of such distant parts of the empire as Yarkund &c. It is generally believed that these civil wars have done much to diminish the trade in silver ingots, precious stones, coral &c., which are required by the Government to sustain the Treasury.

This information was only picked up in general conversation, and must be taken *quantum val*, but I can quite believe that the present state of discord in China would be felt at Yarkund, and that it is quite as likely to stop trade as the mutiny in India.

Para. 16.—Next as regards the restrictions put on the free passage of merchants by the authorities in Ladakh.

Throughout my journey I heard but one story of the oppressions of the Maharajah's Government in Ladakh, the avaricious and grasping character of the ruler himself, and the utter corruptness of all his people in authority.

It is said that he spares no pains, and sticks at no trifles, to keep the monopoly of the shawl trade in Cashmere, whereby of course he derives a large revenue. Traders in wool are forced to sell their raw materials to the Maharajah's agents in Leh at irremunerative prices. Prohibitions are put on the transit of this article into British India, and heavy duties imposed on those who are permitted to pass. All the superior wools are made to go into Cashmere.

Bustee Ram, the Kardar at Leh in Ladakh, is never mentioned by merchants with any degree of toleration. They rejoiced for a short time in his suspension from office, on account of his oppression and corrupt practices, but he has been recently restored again to his former place at Leh, and has returned to his evil ways with more effrontery than ever. Every merchant has to pay a tribute to the Maharajah, and another to Bustee Ram to keep that one within limits.

The horse merchants are spoken of as special victims. The best horse of a batch is the perquisite of the Maharajah. The next to that Bustee Ram offers to himself, and a few more are taken at little more than cost prices to speculate with amongst his friends in Cashmere, and thus horses which would fetch a high price in the Punjab are frittered away on the route. Under such abuses what trade can flourish! I quote for your information extract of a private letter I received from the Reverend Mr. Jaeschke, Moravran missionary, which has reference to this favored deputy of the ruler of Cashmere.

" But of Bustee Ram we have not yet been told anything good
 " concerning his dealings with the inhabitants. Three years ago when
 " during the greater part of the summer not one merchant arrived
 " from Yarkund to Leh, this was said to be owing to Bustee Ram
 " having squeezed them so much that the Yarkundees had resolved to
 " punish him by not allowing him any opportunity of getting money
 " from them. Last year he was said to have incurred the Maharajah's
 " displeasure, and in consequence of that removed from his high place,
 " but just now when I was with Mr. Heyde at Patseo, we heard that
 " he had succeeded by means of bribes of a considerable amount to
 " recover his former position, and had already imposed a new duty on
 " borax. That during the latter years of his being Thanahdar at Leh
 " lots of people have left their houses and fields to seek a new home
 " in Lahoul and the neighbouring valleys, we can show by many
 " examples, and they say unanimously that this was merely in order to
 " escape his oppressions.

" How much of all this he is doing with or without the knowledge
 " and consent of his master we cannot tell, but I should think so much
 " may be certain, that such a rule as his is not apt to encourage
 " either agriculture or trade.

It is needless for me to say more. I believe that the oppressions
 committed by this one man Bustee Ram are sufficient alone to account
 for the decline in trade, and I would venture to hope that his restoration
 to office in Ladakh may be animadverted upon in correspondence with
 the Maharajah.

Para. 17.—The appointment of some vakeel as a representative of
 the British Government at Leh in Ladakh would be received by all
 merchants and others as an augur of great prosperity to them.

There is no doubt that the consciousness that the state of trade,
 and the abuses of his authority, were regularly reported to the Punjab

Government, would in a great measure keep a check upon Bustee Ram, and the interests of traders from British territory might be protected. A tariff of all transit or other duties might be called for, and Bustee Ram might then be called to account for any exactions, by his master, on the representation of the British Government.

For the present, one of the most respectable merchants' belonging to Umritsur and resident at Leh, of whom there are several, might be accredited as the Government agent and news-writer, and should be encouraged to correspond with Mr. Cope's Exchange at Umritsur, through whom the Government would obtain valuable information regarding trade. Any person in such a position would be glad to undertake the office without salary for the increased influence and dignity it would give him.

Para. 18.—I have written to Tara Chund, Kardar of Lahoul, for a return of all duties imposed on merchandize in transit through Ladakh, and on receiving it will forward it to you without delay.

Para. 19.—Should His Honor the Lieutenant Governor approve of the appointment of an agent as proposed above, I will make enquiries as to the person who by his influence, respectability and character, is best qualified for the appointment (without salary) and submit his name to you through the Commissioner for approval and proper credentials.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

List of Articles forming the chief import trade from Yarkund and Ludakh into British territory, via Lahoul, Kooloo and Kangra, during the year 1856 and preceding years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No	NAME OF ARTICLE.	From whence imported.	To what chief market.	Supposed quantity.	Supposed average value in Punjab.	Value at place of importation.	Value in British market.	REMARKS.
1	Churus (a drug),...	Yarkund, ...	Umritsur and all large towns,	1,800 mds.,	1,05,000	10 to 20 Rs. per maund,	40 to 80 Rs. per maund,	This deleterious drug might be well taxed. Rs. 5 per md. taken at Sultanpore would yield a good revenue.
2	Coral beads, ...	Ditto,	All parts, ...	One maund,	10,000	2 Rs. per tola,	2-8 per tola,	From China. Report says the mines have failed; very little is now imported.
3	Chouries, (yak tails),	Lessa, Ladakh and Thibet,	Hill states, Simla and Umritsur,	About 200	150	8 ans. to 1 Rs. each,	2-8 to 4 Rs. each.	Very few brought now, decline owing to less demand since British rule. Under native rule large number given to chiefs &c., as Nuzurs.
4	Gilr Putr, ...	Yarkund, ...	Umritsur and other towns,	5 or 6 mds.	600 to 800	80 Rs. per maund,	150 to 160 Rs. per md.	
5	Gold nuggets and washings,	Kurdog and Lessa,	Hill states and Punjab, N. W. P., and Bengal.	10,000 to 15,000 worth,	...	...	...	Sells in Hindostan at a profit of 25 to 30 Rs. per cent.

6	Horses, ...	Yarkund and Bokhara, ...	Punjab, N. W. Provinces, ...	400 or 500	6,000 to 7,000	60 Rs. each	150 Rs. each,	About a fourth part of what are brought from Yarkund reach British territory, the rest are sold to or seized by the Cashmere authorities, taken as Nuzars, bribes &c., some are lost or die on the road. Some bought in Hill states.
7	Mundale, ...	Yarkund, also made in Kulloo and hill states, ...	Umritsur and other towns, ...	About 500 pieces, each $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards average size, ...	1,000	2 Rs. each,	2-4 to 2-8 Rs. each,	
8	Precious stones } Turquoise, Onyx, } Lapis lazuli &c., }	Lassa and Yarkund, ...	Umritsur and Hill states, ...	About 6,000 worth, ...	...	Unknown,	Unknown,	Large quantities go into Lassa, Nepal and Bengal by that route.
9	Pushm, or fine goats hair, ...	Yarkund,	Umritsur, Loodiana, Noorpore, &c., ...	About 200 maunds, ...	20,000	50 Rs. per maund.	100 Rs. per maund,	There is an immense importation of this article from Yarkund, but the Kuler of Cashmere makes every effort to keep a monopoly of the manufacture of pushm woolen articles in his own province, and traders are not permitted to pass Ladakh except under heavy and oppressive taxes and other exactions.

IMPORT STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. NAME OF ARTICLE.	From whence imported.	To what chief market.	Supported quantity.	Supposed average value in Punjab,	Value at place of importation.	Value in British market.	REMARKS.	
10	Russian Leather,...	Balkh and Bokhara,	Hill states, &c., 50 or 60 skins,	800 to 1,000	12 Rs. each,	20 Rs. each,	Were formerly bought for Nuzurs; very few now imported.	
12	Coarse silks, China, Bokhara &c.,	Yarkund, ...	Chiefly Hill states,	400 to 500	2 Rs. per yard	2-3 to 3 Rs. per yard.		
13	Silver Ingots, ...	Yarkund, ...	All parts of India,	75,000	150 to 160 Rs. per ingot,	Unknown,	Since Chinese rebellion have been sent into China. Mines belong to Chinese Government now it is said.	
14	Tea, China, ...	Yarkund, ...	Umritsur, ...	Very little,	...	...	This is chiefly imported into Lassa and Nepal, Cashmere Government also seizes it in Ladakh, but little ever comes into Koolloo now.
15	Wool, ...	Thibet, ...	Umritsur, ...	1,400 mds....	8 Rs. per md.	30 Rs. per maund,	Sold last year at 40 Rs. per maund at Umritsur. See remarks under Pushm, which also apply to this article.	
16	Woollen Carpets,...	Ditto,	Ditto,	A few,	...	...
17	Borax, ...	Ladakh, ...	Umritsur, ...	4,000 or 5,000 maunds,	1 rupee per maund,	6 Rs. per md.	There will be a fine trade in this article when roads and Railway are open, as also of wool.	

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

List of Articles forming the chief export trade from British territory (Punjab) into Yarkund, and other territories north of the Himalayas via Kulloo.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	From whence exported.	To what chief market.	Supposed quantity.	Supposed value in Punjab, of the whole exports.	Value at place of exportation.	Value in foreign market.	REMARKS.
1	English piece goods (cotton chintz &c.)	Umritsur, Jullunder &c.,...	Yarkund, ...	Unknown,	About 25,000 worth,	Various,	...	Profit to trader in Yarkund estimated at about 25 per cent after paying all expenses.
2	Glass (panes of),...	Do.	Do.	About 200,	...	...	...	Sells for double cost price, often more.
3	Iron (Mundee), ...	Mundee, ...	Do,	200 mds.	...	...	...	So high a duty is now imposed on iron in Ladakh that the exportation has ceased.
4	Indigo, ...	Umritsur or Jullunder, ...	Do.	60 mds.	12,000	20 Rs. p. md.	40 Rs. p. md.	Formerly about 200 maunds used to go to Yarkund, but the demand there is not so great. It is an illicit article of trade there as on the sea coast of China, but is very largely smuggled in goat-skins &c.
5	Opium, ...	Kooloo and Hill States, ...	Do.	100 mds.	24,000	240 Rs. p. md.	350 to 400 Rs. p. md.	A transit duty of 6-8 per maund is put on this article in Cashmere dominions (Leh.)

EXPORT STATEMENT.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	NAME OF ARTICLE,	From whence exported.	To what chief market.	Supposed quantity.	Supposed value in Punjab of the whole exports.	Value at place of exportation.	Value in foreign market.	REMARKS.
6	Rice, ...	Kooloo, ...	Ladakh, ...	400 mds.	800	2 Rs. p. md. in Kooloo,	4 Rs. p. md. in Ladakh.	Is conveyed on the backs of sheep and goats.
7	Skins, Otter, ...	Bengal, N. W. P. and Assam, ...	Yarkund, ...	2,000 skins,	3,000	30 Rs. p. score,	80 Rs. p. score,	
8	Skins, goat, ...	Punjab, ...	Yarkund, ...	300 mule loads, at 100 skins per load.	15,000	10 Rs. per score,	20 to 25 Rs. per score,	
9	Spices of sorts, ...	Umritsur, ...	Yarkund, ...	1,000 worth,	...	...	...	Sell for double cost price.
10	Sugar, ...	Kangra and Jullunder, ...	Ladakh only,	40 or 50 mds.	800	20 Rs. p. md.	40 Rs. p. md.	No great demand.
11	Tin, (unwrought),	Umritsur, ...	Yarkund, ...	40 or 50 mds.	3600	90 Rs. p. md.	150 Rs. per maund.	

List of Stages on the Commercial road from Umritsur to Yarkund via Koolloo, Lahoul and Ludakh.

	NAMES OF STAGES.	Distance. Miles.	REMARKS.
	From Umritsur to ...		
1	Kuthoo Nungul, ...	11	} In Umritsur and Goordaspore Districts. Excellent road.
2	Buttala, ...	11	
3	Goordaspore, ...	14	
4	Deenanuggur, ...	9	
5	Puthankote, ...	13	
6	Noorpoor, ...	12	Enter the hills. Road good.
7	Kotla, ...	13	
8	Shahpoor, ...	8	
9	Kangra, ...	9	
10	Nugrota, ...	10	
11	Barwana, ...	10	
12	Puprola, ...	9	
13	Hurrebagh, ...	12	
14	Footakal, ...	9	Mundee territory.
15	Jujroo Kuproo, ...	11	Bad road, steep descent.
16	Kumadh, ...	7	
17	Bajoura, ...	12	Cross Bajoura pass.
18	Sultanpore, ...	10	Chief town in Koolloo, good road.
19	Dwara, ...	8	Good road.
20	Kulat, ...	8	ditto.
21	Burwa, ...	9	ditto.
22	Murree, ...	8	Top of Rhotang pass, 15,000 feet. Bad road.
23	Koksar, ...	9	Descend into Lahoul. Very bad road, and cross rope bridge impassable for cattle, over river Chundra (Chenab).
24	Susoo, ...	9	Road good.
25	Gondlah, ...	8	ditto.
26	Kardung, ...	11	Road narrow, but safe.
27	Koolung, ...	11	ditto.
28	Darcha, ...	8	Bare hill, and no habitations. Road good.
29	Putseo, ...	11	Good road.
30	Zung Tringbur, ...	11	} Cross Barra Lacha pass, gen- erally covered with snow, tho' not deep.
31	Chundur Tulao, ...	10	
32	Lingtee, ...	11	Boundary of British dominion, and enter Ladakh.
33	Toorp, ...	11	Cross two rivers, both bridged. Fair road.
34	Long Sacha, ...	12	A hard and difficult march to top of pass. Altitude 18,000 feet.

List of stages.—(Continued).

	NAMES OF STAGES.	Distance. Miles.	REMARKS.
35	Pung, ...	12	Fair road.
36	Rukshu, ...	12	A large plain, and a thriving town.
37	Tugling, ...	12	Another pass, not difficult. No habitation.
38	Gya, ...	12	A large village.
39	Pheroo, ...	10	Road good. A village. An open plain and well cultivated.
40	Henne, ...	12	A great place for Buddhist priests, large village, good road.
41	Chachot, ...	12	Good road. Village and gardens.
42	Leh, ...	10	Cross river Sund, bridged, the chief town in Ladakh, much trade. Bustee Ram Kardar resides here. 500 Cashmere troops garrisoned here. 430 miles from Umritsur.
43	Suboh, ...	6	Road indifferent, but passable. Village.
44	Deega, ...	15	ditto ditto. Village.
45	Aghim, ...	5	ditto ditto. Village.
46	Logpa Somar, ...	12	Road good. No habitations.
47	Lassa Kyantee, ...	13	Boundary of Ladakh. No habitations, desolate place.
48	Chungtan Joolga, ...	14	In Yarkund, leave the hills, but not inhabited.
49	Doen Uluk, ...	13	All plain, but very desolate.
50	Mandah Lik, ...	17	ditto.
51	Yatwee, ...	9	ditto.
52	Katlig, ...	7	ditto.
53	Moorghee, ...	7	ditto.
54	Boorsee, ...	13	ditto.
55	Dowlut Beg ooh Dee, ...	16	ditto. Robbers.
56	Oons Brungsa, ...	11	In Karakoram range, infested with robbers, very dangerous to life and property.
57	Mulikshah, ...	7	ditto ditto.
58	Kotak Jilgah, ...	20	An open plain. No habitation.
59	Soogut, ...	6	ditto ditto.
60	Sayudoolla Khoja, ...	12	ditto ditto.
61	Bostan, ...	13	ditto ditto.
62	Sureejot Kullyan, ...	14	ditto ditto.
63	Khutaetoom, ...	14	ditto ditto.
64	Sogul lih, ...	14	ditto ditto.
65	Urpa lih, ...	12	ditto ditto.

List of stages.—(Concluded).

	NAMES OF STAGES.	Distance. Miles.	REMARKS.
66	Kullyan, ...	7	A large town and police post.
67	Asan Boogreh, ...	11	A village.
68	Beshurah, ...	12	A large town.
69	Karga lig, ...	5	A large town.
70	Posgrun, ...	14	A large town, famous for its
71	Yarkund, ...	6	churus.
	Total miles, ...	753	

APPENDIX D.

*From the Commissioner and Superintendent Rawul Pindee Division,
to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 95, dated 31st July 1861.*

In reply to your No. 468, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honor to submit in original, reports by the district officers of the Rawul Pindee, Jhelum, Goojrat, on the trade between Punjab and Cashmere, and countries beyond it.

2. Reply of Deputy Commissioner, Rawul Pindee, only reached me the day before yesterday, hence the delay in replying.

3. From the annexed reports it is painfully evident that, owing to the narrow minded and suicidal policy of the Cashmere ruler, an enormous decrease in the trade between the Punjab and Cashmere has taken place. The duty levied amounts almost to prohibition, and to make matters worse the Maharajah endeavors to force trade through a certain channel. Such a policy could not fail to affect the trade disadvantageously and cause a loss equally to the merchant and the ruler; and in a civilised country, the evil would soon work its own cure, as the customs receipts fell off from year to year, measures would be taken to revive the trade; obnoxious restrictions would be removed, and prohibitory rates reduced; but in a native state like Cashmere, there is no one probably, who dare tell the Maharajah the whole truth.

The management of the Customs department may be in the hands of a clique, who find their gain in forcing the traders to take the Jum-moo route; and even if more favorable rates were adopted and the former routes thrown open, the trade would not revive rapidly and flourish unless some guarantee were given that a liberal policy would be followed in future.

4. It is not always sufficient to prove to a native government that a certain policy must entail loss ; in illustration of which, I may mention that the Scinde Camel Train as first started, ran through Bhawalpore territory to Mooltan ; the Nawab insisted on a ridiculously high transit duty, and rather than abate a jot of it, allowed the Camel Chokees to be removed to the left bank of the Indus, when the train by making a very short detour avoided duty altogether. The authorities, I believe, consented to pay a reasonable transit rate, but no compromise could be effected.

5. The authorities quoted by Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindiee were some of them questioned by me also, and I am quite satisfied that a great decrease in trade has occurred. Only one person who was asked, a Pind Dadun Khan merchant, denied that trade had decreased.

From Captain J. W. Bristow, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, to Captain F. R. Pollock, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawul Pindiee Division, No. 244, dated 10th July 1861.

With reference to your docket No. 150, dated 26th ultimo, forwarding a printed letter No. 468, dated 19th idem, on the subject of commerce between the British territories and Sirinugger, Leh and Yarkund, I have the honor to reply *seriatum* to the 7 questions contained in the printed letter.

1. Imports from Yarkund are Churus, Wool, and Puttoo. From Sirinugger Woollen fabrics. Saffron, Cummin-seed, Riee and Tea, also Ghee and Goot, (Orris-root). Exports are Salt, common Cotton fabrics, (country) Cotton, Thread, Indigo, Silks, Europe piece goods, Chintzes, Muslins, &c., Henna, dried Ginger, Alum. These articles go to Sirinugger. No traders direct to Leh and Yarkund.

2. I cannot find this out satisfactorily.

3. From Jhelum by Bhimbur and the Peer Punjal.

4. By Bhimbur and the Peer Punjal. Many mountain torrents to cross. Steep mountain tracts. 15 stages by Bhimbur. Distance to Sirinugger from Jhelum 140 miles. I cannot give even approximate distance to Leh or Yarkund.

5. Oxen, Ponies and mules.

6. Hire of a mule from Jhelum to Yarkand, 75 rupees. To Sirinugger, rate of hire charged by the maund, 3 rupees per maund. An ordinary mule will carry two maunds, so the cost of carrying the load of English broad-cloth to Sirinugger would be 6 rupees.

7. I cannot ascertain whether any political obstacles to trade exist, but those of a fiscal nature arise from the heavy foreign duty imposed by the Maharajah of Cashmere; for instance, 30 rupees per maund on Indigo and Europe piece goods, and on Ginger 3 rupees and 12 annas per maund. On cloth of Hindoostanee manufacture 22 rupees per maund. On Salt 4 rupees per maund. At Yarkund no duty is levied, but something of the nature of nuzzerana is paid to the ruler.

II. The information about Yarkund I have got through the Tuhseeldar of Chukowal, who got it from a Khutree of the village of Kuriala, 8 miles south of Chukowal, who visited his brother, after the latter had been 25 years trading at Yarkund, and stayed there 7 months. I regret not having seen this man myself, but time does not admit of this now as Kuriala is 12 miles from this, and this answer is over due. I think the information given is be relied on.

III. The information about trade with Cashmere, I have got from Bhuggut Nikka of Jhelum, who was employed as Collector of Customs dues by the Sikh Government. You may recollect my mentioning this man, in connection with information in respect to the amount of duty

realized by the Sikhs, in the trade with the countries north of the Himalaya ranges, which was, some time ago, called for by the Financial Commissioner.

1V. I have replied in answer to question No. 2 that I cannot answer it satisfactorily. In the written report from Bhuggut Nikka, it is stated that the trade has diminished, and he gives as the reason for this, that the Maharajah employs agents himself for the purpose of trade, but this need not necessarily cause a diminution in trade. It would merely change the direction in which the *profits* arising out of it run; from the native British subject to the Maharajah's agents; and what further has rendered me unable to answer this question satisfactorily is this: I happened to be at Pind Dadun Khan on the day I received the reference, and I sent for the principal trader of the place, Looreenda Shah by name. This man deals extensively with Cashmere, and has agents at Sirinugger; one of these agents was then present at Pind Dadun Khan, and he assured me that trade has not diminished between the Punjab and Cashmere.

*Rawalpindes Report on the state of trade between the Punjab and
Cashmere.*

Question 1st.—What trade formerly existed between the towns of our territories and those of the Maharajah (including Leh and Yarkund). Specify the exports and imports?

Answer 1st.—The following is a list of the exports and imports of goods, comprising the principal portion of the trade which exists between our territories and those of the Maharajah:—

EXPORTS FROM THE PUNJAB.

1. Cotton piece goods, (country manufacture).
2. Gold thread for embroidery.

3. Silk fabrics.
4. Goolbudun.
5. Cotton piece goods, (English).
6. Broad Cloths, (English).
7. Turmeric.
8. Cardamums.
9. Pepper, black.
10. Cinnamon.
11. Cloves.
12. Dates, dried.
13. Nutmegs.
14. Senna.
15. Sheer khisht,
16. Turanjbeen, } Manna.
17. Borax.
18. Zinc.
19. Brass.
20. Sal Ammoniac.
21. Mujeet, (Rubia Mujeet.)
22. Maeen, (a berry used for dyeing.)
23. Cochineal, (Kirmiz).
24. Crockery (China).
25. Tea.
26. Morubba, (~~a composition used for fixing dyes~~).
27. Indigo. *selection of indigo sulphuric acid*
28. Sugar. *acid*
29. Sugar Candy.
30. Jagree.
31. Salt.
32. Ginger, (dried).
33. Mace.
34. Toorbud, (Convolvulus turpithum).

35. Alun.
36. Sujje, (Matron—impure Carbonate of soda).
37. Tin.
38. Sheet Copper.
39. Kansce, (pewter).
40. Cotton thread.
41. Cotton.
42. Goat skins, dyed, and moroccos.
43. Tobacco.
44. Shoes.
45. Opium.

LIST OF IMPORTS.

1. Pushmenas, including shawls.
2. Wool.
3. Saffron.
4. Zeera, (Cummin seed).
5. Binnfsha, (violet flower).
6. Goochee-Khoomb, (Mushroom).
7. Bedana (Quince seed).
8. Puttoos.
9. Loecs.
10. Ghee.
11. Gold Tillas, (a coin).
12. Chob Checnee.
13. Feroza (Turquoise).
14. Ponics.
15. Fruits (fresh).
16. Paper.
17. Pen Cases, &c., Papier Maché.
18. Books.
19. Tea (in cakes).
20. Khesbaneq (Apricots dried).

Question 2nd.—Has there been any falling off, and since when ?

Answer 2nd.—The trade has been rapidly diminishing for the last four years.

The reduction is due to the heavy duties to which all exports and imports are subject in the Maharaja's territories. Of the trade which formerly existed, only one-tenth is said to be carried on now.

Question 3rd.—By what route were English and Punjabec goods generally forwarded ?

Answer 3rd.—Before annexation the usual route by which goods from these parts were conveyed to Cashmere was through Mozufferabad, in the Hazara district. The route through Murree is now generally adopted.

Question 4th.—State the difficulties of the several routes ; the number of stages ; the approximate distance in miles to Sirinugger, Leh and Yarkund.

Answer 4th.—The road from Rawul Pindee to Sirinugger presents no obstacles, and is open all the year round. The road from Sirinugger to Leh is also generally good, but the route for fifteen marches runs through mountainous country, with difficult passes ; villages are not met with for three or four marches, and water is scarce, so that travellers are obliged to carry cooked provisions sufficient to last for three or four days. The most favorable season for travelling is from June to September.

From October snow begins to fall on the higher ranges of mountains and continues till February, but the road is never wholly impassable. The route from Rawul Pindee to Sirinugger is subjoined :—

1. From Rawul Pindee to Barakow.
2. „ Barakow to Tréte.
3. „ Tréte to Murree.

4. „ Murree to Dewul.
5. „ Dewul to Banks of Jhelum.
6. „ Banks of Jhelum to Dunna.
7. „ Dunna to Mihra.
8. „ Mihra to Chukur.
9. „ Chukur to Hutteean.
10. „ Hutteean to Chukothee.
11. „ Chukothee to Esma.
12. „ Esma to Ooree.
13. „ Ooree to Boonear.
14. „ Boonear to Barramoolla.
15. „ Barramoolla to Puttun.
16. „ Puttuu to Sirinugger.

The estimated distance to Sirinugger is 225 miles ; thence to Yarkund, 30 stages, about 300 miles ; and from Yarkund to Leh, 14 stages, about 130 miles.

The above details have been obtained from Bukshee Hurree Sing, who has visited Ladak ; Kumala, Cashmeeree, who has been to Yarkund and Leh ; and Bhaee Ootum Sing, and Hurree Sing who have been frequently visited Sirinugger.

Question 5th.—Mention the means of carriage in use on each route ?

Answer 5th.—Coolies, Mules, Asses, and Bullocks, are employed between this and Cashmere. Towards Yarkund and Leh, Asses and Goats of a large size are used for transporting goods.

Question 6th.—State the cost of sending a Mule load of English Broad Cloth from Amritsur to Leh and Yarkund, via Sirinugger and via Kooloo, or any other route ?

Answer 6th.—The estimated cost from Rawul Pindee to Sirinugger would be Rs. 104, that is Rs. 8 on account hire, and Rs. 96 duty.

The cost to Leh would amount to Rs. 132 only, as no duty is charged beyond the Maharajah's territories.

Question 7th.—Detail the fiscal or political obstructions to which traders are exported?

Answer 7th.—1. The heavy duties to which exports from our territories are subject, have rendered the trade to Cashmere unprofitable. During Maharajah Goolab Sing's reign, the customs duties were farmed for Rs. 1,35,000; the duties have now been augmented to Rs. 375,000. The effect has been to depress, if not to annihilate, the trade which formerly existed.

2.—No articles can be imported to any town in our territories by a direct route. They must be taken to the customs house which the Maharajah has established at Jummoo, where the prescribed duties are levied. By this measure the cost of transit is greatly increased, and traders being exposed to the greatest inconvenience by detention &c., are unwilling to import goods into our territories.

The answers to the above questions have been obtained from the Tehseeldar of Rawul Pindee, Sirdar Nund Sing; Baba Jeevun Doss, Bukshee Hurree Sing, Kumala Cashmeeree, Bhace Oottum Sing, Wastec Ram, Bhace Tuhla Sing, and other traders between this and Cashmere.

Replies of Deputy Commissioner Goojrat, to the enquiries contained in a Circular No. 468, of the 19th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Punjab Government, on the subject of decrease of trade between the British territory and the countries within and beyond the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere.

Question 1st.—What trade formerly existed between the towns of our territory and those of the Maharajah, (including Leh and Yarkund)? Specify the exports and imports.

Answer 1st.—The export trade from Cashmere and the countries beyond, was formerly estimated at about 14 lacs per annum, and consisted chiefly of Shawl and Pushmecnah to the value of 10 lacs. Pushm wool, Putto, Blankets, Saffron, Fruits, fresh and dried, Spices, Thibet-tea, Lacquered-work and skins. The import trade into Cashmere from British territory, estimated formerly at 7 lacs, and consisted of salt, value two lacs per annum; Linen and piece goods, value 2 lacs; Sugar, Goor Tea, Huldee, Lac and Indigo. This information was supplied by the Panches and most respectable traders of Goojrat, by the Chowdries of Cashmeerees in the town of Jelalpoor, and by other well informed traders of the district. I am of opinion that they have under estimated both the export and import trade as formerly existing.

In April last when, by desire of the Commissioner, I made enquiries regarding the trade with Cashmere, through Doss Mull Tehseeldar, I ascertained that the export trade from Cashmere was valued at 23 lacs per annum; and the import at 16 lacs per annum. I should think that the trade as existing four or five years ago might safely be estimated at 19 or 20 lacs exports from and 14 lacs imports into Cashmere.

It must be borne in mind that my informants, many of them connected with the Cashmere trade, have no desire that the full extent of that trade should be known, for in their minds the more extensive the trade, the greater will be assumed by Government the profits of the traders, and the larger the assessments for Income Tax.

Question 2nd.—Has there been any falling off? and since when.

Answer 2nd.—There has been a falling off, to the extent of $\frac{2}{3}$ rds; that is, the trade is reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ of what it was formerly; this decrease has taken place within the last two years. My informants are those named in my reply to question No. 1. Undoubtedly there has been a considerable falling off, but not to the extent stated by my informants. I should suppose that trade may have diminished about one-half.

Question 3rd.—By what route were English and Punjabee goods formerly forwarded, say from Umritsur ?

Answer 3rd.—The Goojrat and Bhimbur route were always the most popular, and the greater portion of English and Punjabee goods were forwarded from Umritsur and other places in the Punjab by this route, until the Maharajah interdicted traders from adopting any other than the Jummoo route. The same informants.

I credit this statement. In talking with Cashmeerees and others who frequent that territory, I find all prefer the Bhimber route.

Question 4th.—State the difficulties of the several routes, the number of stages, the approximate distance in miles to Sirinugger, Leh and Yarkund ?

Answer 4th.—There appear to be 5 routes from the Punjab into Cashmere, at least as known to people in this part of the country. I detail these routes commencing in order with the most accessible. 1st, the Muzufabad route. This is said to be the easiest as most practicable for beasts of burden, and the ascents less severe there than any other route. From Goojrat to Sirinugger via Muzufabad, is said to be 20 munnils or stage, or about 300 miles, from Sirinugger to Leh 15 munnils, and from Leh to Yarkund 12 munnils.

2nd. The next is the Bhimbur route, the distance from Goojrat 10 stages or 150 miles to Sirinugger. This is considered an easy route, and is as I observed above, the most popular.

3rd. The "Poonch" route, distance 13 stages, or about 200 miles from Goojrat. This also is considered an easy route.

4th. The "Jummoo" route, distance 12 stages or about 170 miles from Goojrat to Sirinugger. This is considered a difficult route, the road bad, and very severe ascents.

5th. The Bodlah route, about 13 stages or 190 miles from Goojrat to Sirinugger. This is considered the most difficult, practicable only for foot travellers.

The above are the only routes known in this part of the country. My informants are those mentioned above. They appeared to have formed tolerably correct estimates of distances as far as Sirinugger, but know little about the route from thence to Leh and Yarkund.

In the table of routes and stages through the Punjab territories, lately supplied by the Punjab Government, much information is given regarding the difficulties of the several routes, distances, &c., also in the printed memoranda on the progress of the Trigonometrical Survey in Cashmere, by Captain Montgomerie, useful information is afforded, both as to the route to and within the countries beyond Cashmere, and also as regards trade. I should imagine that, if applied to, the officers of this Survey now employed in the countries beyond Cashmere, might furnish valuable statistical information in regard to the trade in those countries.

Question 5th.—Mention the means of carriage used on each route?

Answer 5th.—No. 1, Mozufabad route, ponies, mules, donkeys, bullocks and coolies.

No. 2, Bhimber route, ponies, mules and coolies.

No. 3, "Poonch" route, ponies, mules and coolies.

No. 4, Jummoo route, ponies with difficulty, and coolies.

No. 5, Bodlah route, ponies part of the distance, and coolies.

Informants the same as above.

Question 6th.—State the cost of sending a mule load of English Broad-cloth, from Umritsur to Leh, Yarkund, via Sirinugger.

Answer 6th.—The hire of a mule from Umritsur to Sirinugger, is about rupees 12, from Umritsur to Leh rupees 24, and from Umritsur to Yarkund rupees 27.

Question 7th.—Detail the fiscal or political obstructions to which traders are exposed ?

Answer 7th.—The chief obstructions which have led to the decrease of trade with Cashmere, and the countries beyond are as follows :—

1st. That for the past two years, the Maharajah has been endeavouring to close all other routes, and to confine all exports and imports trade to the Jummoo route, which is one of the most difficult and unpopular of all the routes ; much merchandize taken by other routes is confiscated or very heavily taxed.

2nd. The very heavy duties levied along the Maharajah's customs line, has had a tendency to decrease trade.

3rd. The Maharajah's attempts to secure the monopoly of trade for his own agents has had a depreciating effect upon general trade. The Maharajah's agents are in Umritsur, Lahore, Noorpoor, and in all the large trading towns in the Punjab. The trade carried on by these agents is highly taxed, while heavy duties are levied on the goods of other foreign traders.

4th. The reduction of the statute of limitation in our Civil Courts to 3 years for simple debts and accounts has led to a decrease of trade with distant countries. Traders and their agents visiting Leh, Ladak and Yarkund, are frequently absent for years, and a feeling of insecurity has crept in from the notion that a trader may send a consignment of goods to a distant country ;—years may elapse, before he receives an account of that consignment from his agent, owing to distance and difficulty of communication, and yet although the delay has arisen from causes beyond his control, he is liable to be barred from redress in our Courts in case of difference or dispute, owing to the revised statute of limitation.

The above are the obstructions pointed out by the informants I have alluded to. I think myself these obstructions do really exist in a great measure.

From frequent communications with traders passing through this district, I gather that the Maharajah is undoubtedly endeavouring to make Jummoo the one route for the transit of all trade to and from his dominions, and that he is both capricious and exacting in the levy of trade duties. To these measures, may I think in great part be attributed the decrease of trade that has undoubtedly taken place during the past two years. There is too, I think, some justice in the objection raised in regard to the statute of limitation. Certainly the operation of this revised statute has created a feeling of insecurity in the minds of large traders, and has led to their withdrawing in some measure from trading with foreign and distant countries. I think also, there are other causes to which the decrease in trade may be attributed. Commerce, at least as regards trade with countries in Central Asia, has scarcely yet recovered from the shock caused by the mutinies in 1857. Our fiscal arrangements in regard to the introduction of the enhanced Octroi duties of 1859, and the Income Tax of 1860 have created doubt in the minds of commercial classes as to the intentions of Government, and have perhaps, in some measure led to the depression of trade. I feel assured that at present, through doubt, as to what may be the Government measures of taxation, it is the desire and object of trading classes generally throughout the Punjab, to ensure the lowest estimate being formed, as to the extent of their trade and dealings, and in this view they are intentionally keeping trade more slack than it otherwise would be.

APPENDIX E.

MEMO :

Hill roads beyond Simla in the valley of the Sutlej, and through Kooloo.

The road called the Hindustan and Tibet road contemplated communication from the plains of Hindustan at Kalka, via Simla, to Chini on the right bank of the Sutlej. The project of extension beyond this point seems not to have been taken up in the original proposition. It was proposed that the road should be on a large scale, and with easy gradients, for wheeled carriage traffic. It is completed for wheeled carriages to Simla, and has been laid out and constructed (but not of the full width) beyond Simla, on the approved gradients, to the Sutlej at Serahun. From Simla to Nagkhunda it follows the previous road. From that point instead of descending to the Sutlej and keeping along the river, passing through the town of Rampoor, the capital of Busahir, it passes along the south side of the hills rising over the Sutlej and makes the descent to the river near the town of Serahun, thus avoiding Rampoor. Beyond Serahun no arrangements had been made for continuation of the road. It was intended to cross the Sutlej at Wangtoo and thence proceed by the right bank of the river to Chini.

The old road, beyond Chini, continues to follow generally the course of the river for some distance. It then divides. One branch re-crosses the Sutlej and takes a generally easterly direction to Shipkee on the Chinese frontier. The other retains a generally northward course to Shalkur on the Spiti river, and thence proceeds via Dunkar to Lé. The principal traffic is on this northward road, to and from Ládák. The other road is less practicable, and the traffic comparatively small; goods carried for the most part on sheep and goats.

The traffic on both lines directs itself towards Rampoor, where the products of the hills and of the plains are interchanged.

It is proposed to open out and improve the road from Nagkhunda through Rampoor to Serahun, where it is rejoined by the line of the Hindustan and Tibet road, and thence onward to improve the existing roads to facilitate the traffic which takes the direction of Rampoor.

Two lines of road, as above noticed, present themselves. One northward, passing to Ládák,—one eastward to the Chinese frontier. The former carries, at present, the more important traffic. The traffic with Ládák also takes another line of communication between Le and the plains of Hindustan, viz., through Kooloo. From Sultanpoor in Kooloo there is communication with the plains, (1.) via Kangra, and (2.) via Rampoor and Simla. To meet and promote this traffic it is proposed to improve the road from Sultanpoor to the Sutlej at Rampoor, and beyond Sultanpoor, to construct a bridge over the Chandra river at Koksar.

To facilitate and encourage the trade with the Chinese provinces on the east it is proposed to improve the road between Rampoor and Shipkee. It has been observed that this road being common with the other for some distance, crosses the Sutlej at Wangtoo. It thus has to re-cross the river, to proceed to Shipkee. If the main traffic with Ládák can be conducted by the Kooloo route, then in the Sutlej valley only the road to Shipkee would have to be considered. In this case it would appear expedient to carry the road from Rampoor by the left bank of the Sutlej all the way, and so avoid twice crossing the river. From Serahun to the confluence of the Buspa there is no frequented road on the left bank of the Sutlej. At that point (mouth of the Buspa) the road from the plains by the Burenda pass comes down on the Sutlej, and from the Buspa (which is crossed here by a sanga (wooden bridge) the road is continued to Shipkee by the left bank of the Sutlej generally, passing through the town of Pooáree nearly opposite

to Chini. To complete the road from Rampoor to Shipkee by the left bank of the Sutlej and so avoid bridging that river twice, a new road would probably have to be made between Seráhun and the mouth of the Buspa. It is not precisely known what kind of road at present exists, and what degree of facility it presents for improvement. The officer appointed to the executive charge of the roads under consideration, has been directed to report upon this point, after starting work on the section of the road from Nágkhunda to Rampoor. If there are peculiar difficulties, it may be expedient to accept the alternative route on the other side of the Sutlej ; in favor of which there is the additional argument that it is common, for a considerable distance, with the road to Ládák. If the Ládák traffic can be entirely turned into the other channel, through Kooloo, this argument will lose its force, and for communication with the Chinese provinces only, through Shipkee, the preference of the route by the right or by the left bank of the river, would turn upon the comparative facilities they present for speedily opening out a good mule road.

The objects, then, in view, are the improvements, with reference to existing means of carriage, of the lines of communication from Simla, (1) by the valley of the Sutlej to the Chinese frontier at Shipkee, (2) through Kooloo to the Ládák frontier, (3) (if found important, in addition to the Kooloo route) viâ Chini towards the Ládák frontier. The 1st and the 3rd are in part common.

An Executive Engineer, of experience in hill road making, has been appointed to the charge of carrying out these measures ; with two Assistant Engineers ; one, who has for some time been employed as Superintendent of Hill roads in the same part of the country, for the works in the Sutlej valley lines ; the second for the Kooloo line, and in the first instance for the special duty of erecting the bridge over the Chandra, at or near Koksar.

The work on the roads is to be limited to the improvement of existing lines, easy or uniform gradients not being aimed at, but the removal or avoidance of obstacles and difficulties,—the reducing of inconvenient or dangerous ascents,—and, generally, the provision of a fair practicable road, for existing means of carriage, poneys, yaks, or mules. The principles on which this work is to be carried out, are laid down in the instructions to the Executive Engineer, of which a copy is annexed.

Application has been made to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the services of Sappers and Pioneers to aid in the execution of the work during this season.

The provision made in the budget of 1862-63 for the works connected with these roads, is :—

Widening road, Simla to Nagkhunda, ...	Rs.	5,000
Improvement of road Nagkhunda to Sultanpoor in Kooloo,	„	10,000
Conditional on supplementary allotment being available.		
Ditto Kotegurh through Rampoor, to Serahun,	„	10,000
Continuation, Serahun to Chini,	„	25,000
Road from Sultanpoor to Rohtang pass, above Koksor,	„	10,000
Ditto from Koksor to Ládák frontier,	„	15,000
Bridge over the Sutlej at Wangtoo,	„	5,000
Ditto ditto ditto Chandra at Koksor,	„	3,380

R. MACLAGAN, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Secretary to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D.

APPENDIX I.

Description of articles, mostly Russian, found in the Bazar of Cabool, and brought to it by way of Bokhara.

DUCATS, or Venétians, are a gold coin too well known to require description. They are known in this country by the names of "Boodkee" and "Boojaglee," the former distinction being applied to them on account of their having the stamp of an image. They are taken most extensively to India by the Lohanee and other merchants in exchange for the British and Indian goods, which they bring. Two lacs of rupees worth are imported annually into Cabool, and are thence re-exported to Hindoostan to nearly the same amount. The value of a ducat is 6 Rs. in Cabool, but it is liable to change, rising to 7 Rs. when gold is scarce, and falling to 5 when the contrary is the case. The standard weight of each piece is $52\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy; though some venetians often weigh a grain more or less than it. They are exported secretly, on account of the ruler imposing a duty of 1 per cent. on the import, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on export. Boodkees are sometimes strung as necklaces, and worn by the women for ornament, but the Affghans have an aversion for coins with images stamped on them, declaring it idolatrous to keep such things. TILLAS are the gold coins current in Bokhara, Toorkistan, or Tartary, and Cabool, containing good gold, though the gold of the Boodkee is of superior quality, and valued at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, or about 15 shillings each. "SOOERS" are roubles, the silver currency of the Russian empire, of which 3 are equal to a tilla in Bokhara. The coin is circular, and weighs 6 miscals or a little less than one ounce. "YAMOOS" are silver ingots, in the form of small boats, from China (Khita). They come chiefly from Yarkund, either by way of Bokhara or Koondooz, and are used as bullion, being melted up for that purpose immediately on importation here. They have generally a Chinese stamp in the middle, and are received as pure silver;—one of these ingots, when fused, scarcely

gives a hundred grains of alloy. They are not all uniform in weight, some exceeding a great deal, and others falling short of the standard, which is 328 miscals or $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. troy, equivalent to 195 rupees in Cabool.

GOLD DUST is found in the Oxus, and other rivers, and comes also from Russia. It is brought chiefly from Koondooz, Khooloom, Kolab, and Furdab, and is extracted from rivers, in the form of sand, and of bits from 2 to 6 grains in size. From 10 to 15,000 miscals, or from 80 to 130,000 rupees worth of it, is annually exported to India. The price is 8 rupees per miscal, a weight of 72 grains troy.

PISTOLS AND MUSKETS that come from Russia, are pretty good, but high priced. They are generally small, neat, and of a good fashion, but are not much used. Those of a superior kind are purchased only by the chiefs, and other great men; the common soldiers, who cannot afford to buy them, use the rough and clumsy arms manufactured in Cabool.

GUN LOCKS come in large quantities from Russia, there being a great demand for this article in Cabool; but preference is given to English locks in all instances. Russian locks are usually large, and of rough workmanship. Locks which have the East India Company's stamp are much prized, and readily bought.

No good **PADLOCKS** being made in this country, they are extensively imported from Russia. These have generally some ingenious device to deceive and puzzle strangers, with whom it is a matter of great difficulty and perplexity to succeed in unlocking them. There is usually a little peg made somewhere in the lock, this on being pressed with the key immediately opens the shutter of the key hole, as if by a spring, and then it may be unlocked in the usual way. They are rather strong than good looking, but even the best of them cannot be compared to our English locks; and it is certain, no Russian maker of locks, knives, razors, &c., however ingenious, can rival a "Bramah" or a "Savigne" of Britain.

The **KNIVES** that come from Russia are clumsy and blunt, but better than the native ones, and have no more than two blades. English knives are much admired on account of their sharpness, but are not imported to any quantity. If brought of a great variety, they promise a good market, and likely to defeat the Russian instruments. "Juwa-burdas" knives, or those which are watered, are much liked by the natives, they are made here, and are not so shining, but have a curious artificial painting like net work on the surface, which is much admired. The **RAZORS** are pretty good, resembling those of English manufacture, and well polished, but not so superior in quality, though they are much better than the rough and good for nothing instruments of Cabool. In fact no good specimens of cutlery are to be met with in this country.

IRON AND BRASS WIRES are imported from Russia, being useful for making strings of guitars, sentoors,* and other musical instruments, for winding round hooka snakes, and for making ear rings, &c., worn by the poor. They are also employed in making a network of armour for the body.

Almost all the **COPPER** to be found in the bazar of Cabool is imported from Russia. It comes in the form of thin quadrangular plates about a yard in length and two feet in breadth, or of a smaller size. It is manufactured into cooking utensils, waterpots, &c. &c., and is sold at 10 Rs. per seer; about 100 loads, or 20,000 rupees worth, of it used to come annually, but for two or three years past its importation has been discontinued, in consequence of which it is now rather dear. Only eight or ten loads were imported this year, including two loads of "kopes," the copper currency of Russia, known in this country by the name of "Bughrukcha." They are converted to the same uses as copper.

Various kinds of **Russian BOXES** are to be found in Cabool, that have a showy appearance. They are made of a sort of light wood, and

* Sentoor is a kind of Pianoforte on a small scale, very common in Affghanistan.

covered externally with the colored tin, fastened with iron clasps : there are generally a great variety of colors displayed outside in pretty good taste. They have each a lock and key, and a hook on the top for lifting them up. Inside there is all open space, though sometimes a small partition is made. They are used for keeping paper, ornaments, or precious articles, but generally for holding money. The size varies. They are imported to the value of about 900 and 1,000 rupees annually. The Affghans, having learned the use of snuff, keep either small horns, and nut shells finely polished, or little boxes for that purpose. The latter come to a small extent from Russia, and are made of light wood or paper, and sometimes set on pieces of mirror. They are, however, all dear, and promise to sell well if imported from Bombay or Calcutta.

Russian NEEDLES come to the great extent of Rs. 6,000 a year, none being produced in this country. They are of various sizes, and sold at the rate of 3 rupees per thousand, but those of English manufacture might under-sell them if introduced.

More than 4,000 Rs. worth of GLASS, SPECTACLES, AND MIRRORS are imported every year into Cabool. The glass ware of Russia consists of plates, bottles, vials, cups, and inkstands of good fashion ; plate glass is generally in the form of thin small panes, used for making mirrors, and but seldom for setting in windows. Each pane, about a foot in length, is sold for one rupee. Small and thin looking glasses set in wood are also imported, and bought by the common people. The price of a six inch mirror is one rupee. The richer classes use Delhi mirrors that have very thick glass, which is much liked but dear. A Dehli mirror one foot long cannot be had at less than 8 rupees. A few pairs of spectacles also come from Russia, but they are not good. The natives have a liking for spectacles, which sell well here. These things are on the whole very dear and difficult to be procured, only a limited quantity being imported on account of their liability to break on the way. If brought in boats by the Indus from Bombay, glass things, admired as they generally are, will ensure a rapid sale.

POREBLAIN of Russian manufacture comes yearly into Cabool to the extent of 4,000 Rs., consisting of teapots, cups, saucers, plates, bowls, dishes, &c., elegantly flowered and gilt. These are used for ordinary purposes, such as drinking water, tea, sherbet, (lemonade,) &c., and for dining. It is very dear, and is therefore used only by the rich, the poorer classes who cannot afford other purchase a very inferior description of it made in Cabool. If brought from Bombay by a river route it might undersell Russian ware.

FLINTS come both from Russia and India, but the latter are predominant. They are also made in this country of late. A considerable demand exists for this article.

GLASS BEADS of various kinds imported from Russia are much used for women's ornaments; they are strung upon a thread, and worn as bracelets and necklaces; **CORAL** comes from the same country to about rupees 3,000 a year, and is used for the same purposes. It is either in the form of square globular beads, or of sticks, and is sent on to India.

SHIRMAHEE, a kind of fish bone, (probably of the whale), is imported from Russia to the amount of Rs. 1,000 a year. It has a smooth surface and a white greyish colour; that of a shining white color is much prized. It is used for making handles of knives and daggers, also sword hilts. A good bone is not to be had at less than Rs. 20. The natives have a curious notion regarding "Shirmahee": they say a true bone of the kind is of such a nature that it should freeze milk when dipped in it.

Russian PAPER is found of 2 kinds, 1st, blue, polished and unpolished; and 2nd, white, smooth and rough. These are about the size of foolscap but not so good. At present its import is more than 5,000 Rupees annually, and is sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per quire. Paper that comes from **Kokan** and **Cashmeer** is much used. No good paper is to be met with in Cabool: in fact, this article of commerce, bad as it is, is also dear,

English, Portuguese, China, and Goozrattee papers, if good, and imported from Bombay, will certainly be preferred to Russian paper, and are sure to promise a good market. Some foolscap and letter papers (gilt bordered) that were brought here lately by a man from Bombay were universally admired for their superior degree of whiteness.

A kind of TEA coming from Russia, called "Banka Cha," is of a very superior quality, and reckoned by some as better than that coming from Canton. It is not unlike our green tea, though approaching a little to black; it has a strong and pleasing flavour. It is very dear and not common; the price is exorbitant, being so much as Rs. 100 per seer. A pretty good description of tea comes from Yarkund and the north-western parts of China bordering on Tartary, via Kokan and Bokhara, or Koondooz and Khooloom. It is of three or four kinds, not much differing from each other, known by the names Kuzzil Kaghuz (red paper); Sheercha, &c., and has scarcely any flavor, for it is not brought with that care always necessary to preserve it from being spoiled. It is extensively used, and annually imported to the amount of about 10,000 rupees. Its price is from 32 to 40 rupees per seer. Canton tea is also imported in small quantities from India, via Umritsur and Bombay, and is rather cheap, being sold at from 24 to 32 rupees per seer.

SALB MISREE, a medicine, comes a little from Russia. It is considered a good nutritive for the human constitution, and is for this purpose powdered and taken with milk. It is in the forms of flat oval pieces, of about 80 grains each, and is not now easily procurable in Cabool. It is sold at 2 or 3 rupees per ounce.

KIMSAN is a kind of prepared leather from Russia, is imported to about 1,000 Rs. and is used for making shoes, sandals, bags, &c. It is dyed yellow, blue, crimson, &c., and finely polished. It is also prepared in Balkh and Khooloom.

KIEMIZ or COCHINEAL comes from Russia to the amount of about Rs. 10,000 a year, and is like that of India, where it is also sometimes sent from Cabool. It is a very valuable dye, and imparts a bright and crim-

son color to silks. It is disposed for sale at from 50 to 90 rupees per Mun-i-Tabriz, or 10 lbs. English.

BLUE STONE, or rather what is more appropriately called sulphate of copper, is also imported to the amount of about 1,000 Rs. every year. It is used for medicines and as a dye.

A small quantity of IRON TRAYS are imported, and used for household purposes. They are nicely painted and flowered; small ones are sold at 2 or 4 rupees each, while larger ones bring 8 or 10 rupees each.

Russian KALABUTOON or WIRE is imported of several kinds, but chiefly of two sorts, first true, and second false. They are both distinguished into yellow and white. The true gold wire has a superior degree of lustre, but the false is sometimes such as cannot be distinguished except by able judges. White and yellow wires of true gold are sold at the same rate, viz., from half to three-fourths of a rupee per miscal, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 rupees per ounce. False wire is very cheap, and much consumed. It is used for ornamenting almost all kinds of apparel, caps, shoes, &c. &c., for making tapes, lines, &c., and for winding round hooka pipes. Gold wire is most extensively employed in embroidery, the Affghans being very fond of ornaments of a showy nature. A great many persons are daily at work with it in the Cabool bazar adorning gold flowers, wreaths, &c., on garments. This work is as dear as the gold wire itself. A finely embroidered "Choga" or pelisse, costs from 20 to 100 rupees, and even more if the gold be closely fixed. It is generally called Kalabutoon, and it is preferred to that of India, which wears away very soon, while this does not. It is cheaper, more durable and good looking, and is therefore much prized; it cannot, I believe, be equalled by Indian skill. It is annually imported into Cabool to the extent of 34,000 Rs. and is of pure Russian manufacture. It may be said to be one of the staples of Russia unequalled by any other country, and goes along with "Simgote" to India, and there competes with its produce. Tickets are always affixed to bundles of this wire, setting forth, in Russian, the names of the patentees, and of the place where it is manufactured.

SIMGORE is a kind of thin flat lace, and differs from Kalabutoon (which is a wire) in form and texture only, but not in the substance. It is also of two kinds, false and true, but the former sort is imported in by far the greatest quantity, and much employed in use by the poorer classes of Affghans, for those who can afford it invariably use the gold wire abovementioned. It is useful for the same purposes as Kalabutoon. The import exceeds 20,000 Rs. a year.

The **BROAD CLOTH** of Russia is rather dear, and does not now come so much as before, on account of the Lohanees and other merchants who bring in abundance of the same description of cloth, but of English manufacture from India, and which has of late undersold the Russian. This latter still comes to the amount of Rs. 4,000 a year, and is sold at from 10 to 20 rupees per guz, a measure of one yard and four inches English. It is of fine close texture, but the rude Affghans are not good judges of thin or coarse articles. They want cheap goods, Blue, sky blue, and green colors are liked.

Russian **CHINTZ** is imported annually to the extent of Rs. 20,000, and is liked on account of its having less starch (conjee) and being much more durable than English chintz, which is of a very thin texture, and lasts not even a year, while the former remains uninjured for two or three years. The greatest variety of it is to be seen in the bazar of Cabool, but English patterns are more beautiful and alluring. Russian chintz is dearer than English, and is therefore not much consumed; Chintzes concentrate here from all quarters, and are made to compete with each other; they are brought from Mooltan and the Punjab, Upper Hindustan, Russia and England, but the greatest quantity comes from the former and latter countries. The import of chintzes from all parts amounts to about Rs. 280,000 annually, which is a very large consumption. Russian chintz is liked for its durability and costliness, English for its external beauty and inimitable dazzling patterns, and that of Punjab for its permanence and cheapness. It is used chiefly by the middle and poorer

classes, and consumed to about a lac of rupees worth every year. Before the appearance of English chintzes in Cabool, the Russian and Punjab manufacturers had the chintz market solely in their hands, but since its introduction from Britain, the industrious manufacturers of that country have by their superior skill and ingenuity, not only rivalled, but, I may safely say, defeated those foreigners, who possessed before pre-eminence in the commercial transactions of Affganistan.

Russian velvet used to come formerly in great quantities to the extent of 5,000 rupees annually, and even more, but since the introduction of British velvet its importation has entirely ceased, the latter having superseded it. Russian VELVET is very thin, and of an inferior quality; scarlet, crimson, green, blue, and black colours are prized.

Russian ATLAS or SATIN is preferred to English, for the latter wears away soon, and is of thin texture. Another kind of satin comes from Hubub and Shaw, and is reckoned as next in quality to that of Russia, and better than English. Russian satin is sold at 5 rupees per guz, Hububee at 2 rupees, and English at the same rate.

KHOODBAFT is a kind of soft and finely ornamented silk cloth made in imitation of shawls. It comes from Russia to the value of about 1,000 rupees, also from Persia, the manufacture of Yezd and Cashan. No cloth comes from India, though there is a great demand for this article in Affghanistan, which can annually consume a lac of rupees worth of it. It is used by the rich, the price is 4 or 5 rupees per guz.

SHIRJA is a kind of coloured cloth, very much like Nanka, and is imported to the extent of about 3,000 rupees a year.

A trifling quantity of KAITAN or MUSLIN is imported from Russia, and is used for womens' summer shifts. It is made of flax, and is like Indian gauze.

NANKA is imported in the greatest quantity from Russia, and is used for making the outer garments for the people, who have a great

liking to it. It is similar to nankeen cloth that comes to India from China, and is of a strong, durable texture. It is imported every year to the value of about 50,000 rupees, is sold at half a rupee per yard, and is partly sent on to India and the Punjab, where it is used by the Sikhs for cloth.

Nearly 4,000 rupees worth of WHITE SILK CLOTH comes from Russia, and is known by the name "Luttai Feeringee." It is used for ladies' shirts &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS that come to the Cabool market are of two kinds ; 1st, chintz which comes from Russia ; and 2nd, silken, from Bokhara ; the former sort are used by the men, and the latter by the women. The import is about 4,000 rupees yearly. English handkerchiefs from Bombay are imported and extensively consumed.

CHUPPUN-I-KARD is a kind of ready-made garment of wool, which comes to a small extent from Russia.

RAW SILK, chiefly of the fertile districts of Bokhara, Kohkan, and Koondooz, is imported to the extent of about 4 lacs of rupees. About 200 camel loads of silk, each containing, at an average, 26 seers of Cabool, arrive annually at this great commercial mart from different parts. In its original state it is usually of a grey yellowish colour, and is sold at from 90 to 100 rupees per seer or 16½ lbs. English. It is here sorted into different kinds, dyed of various colours, and made into Shoojakhane, Kunavaiz, and other plain silk fabrics. It passes in transit to India and the Punjab. It is also imported from Herat, Meshid, Shuhri-Subz, Yarkund, Khooloom, and Muzar, and is reared at Cabool in small quantities. It is generally of 6 different sorts, viz., Enamee, Koondoozee, Churkhee, Lub-i-aubee, Shuhr-i-Subzee, and Kohkane.

The articles above enumerated in detail give an outline of the imports into Cabool from Russia. But Cabool, it may be observed, sends a still greater quantity of merchandize for consumption to Toorkistan

and Russia, for which the returns are made partly in gold, and partly in goods.

(Signed) NOUROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

(Original.) ALEXANDER BURNES,

On a Mission to Cabool.

Cabool, 7th February 1838.

*List of articles, mostly Russian, found in the Bazar of Cabool, and
brought to it from Bokhara.*

- No. 1. Ducats, Tjllas, Soomand, Yamoo. *
- „ 2. Gold dust.
- „ 3. Pistols and Muskets.
- „ 4. Gun locks.
- „ 5. Padlocks.
- „ 6. Knives, Razors.
- „ 7. Wires of iron and brass.
- „ 8. Copper. *
- „ 9. Russian boxes, snuff boxes.
- „ 10. Needles.
- „ 11. Glass, Spectacles, Mirrors.
- „ 12. Porcelain.
- „ 13. Flints.
- „ 14. Beads and Coral.*
- „ 15. Fish-bone.
- „ 16. Paper.
- „ 17. Tea.
- „ 18. Saleb misree.
- „ 19. Kimsan, a kind of leather.
- „ 20. Kirmiz, or Cochineal.
- „ 21. Blue stone, or sulphate of copper.

- „ 22. Iron trays.
- „ 23. Kulabutoon, two kinds.*
- „ 24. Singote.*
- „ 25. Broad cloth.
- „ 26. Chintz, of sorts.
- „ 27. Velvet.
- „ 28. Atlas (Satin.)
- „ 29. Khoodbaft.
- „ 30. Shirja.
- „ 31. Kaitan.
- „ 32. Nanka.*
- „ 33. White cloth.
- „ 34. Handkerchiefs.
- „ 35. Chuppun-i-kard.
- „ 36. Silk of Bokhara and Koondooz.

The articles marked thus * are sent on to India.

APPENDIX II.

*Extract from P. B. Lord's "Prospects of Trade with Turkistan,
" in reference to the contemplated establishment of an Annual Fair on
" the Indus."*

11. The kind of goods it may be most profitable to send may in general be inferred from an inspection of the Appendix, in which the prices and quantities consumed are both entered. I shall therefore only specify a few of the most important. *Broad cloths* command a ready sale, and good price. Those that reach this market are all of a very inferior description; but I am assured by Atma, the principal Hindoo merchant in this country, and farmer of all the cus-

toms and transit duties, that a better description would fetch a proportionably higher price, and, in Bokhara particularly, meet with an extensive demand. He says he himself purchased several pieces of fine cloth brought here by poor Moorcroft, and immediately sold them to considerable advantage. The best colors are scarlet, sky, and garter blue, and bottle green. Dark blue they do not distinguish from black, and dislike. A drab is worn by the graver sort of persons, and a bright yellow is much used by those who have a taste for some thing gaudy. This color is also chosen for saddle cloth. The sale of broad cloth in this single bazar amounts, it will be observed, to from 6,000 to 10,000 rupees a year; a better article sold at moderate profits would, I am inclined to think, quickly double the sale.

12. *Chintzes* and other piece goods already come in quantities from India. Of course with water carriage at our command, there can be no difficulty in supplying such goods at a much cheaper rate than when, as at present, they have reached this market either from Bombay via Palæ, or from Calcutta via Umritsur. Under such circumstances a large increase in the sale of our cotton may be looked for. The stronger fabrics, nankeens, fustians, it will be observed come chiefly from Russia. This demand must now be supplied at the Indus fair, and the prices show that, even allowing the 30 per cent. profit which according to M. de Myendorff, the Bokhara merchant requires, the speculation will still be advantageous. Fustians with watered or damasked patterns similar to what are seen on furniture moreens in England are at present in request here, and such should form part of an investment. Striped patterns are also in good request. The total value of Russian cotton goods, at present sold in the single bazar of Kundooz, amounts to about 15,000 rupees per annum, and at least double that amount should be estimated for the bazars of Khooloom, Talikan, and Huzrut Imaum, also within Murad Beg's dominions. We may thus put down half a lakh of rupees for the yearly value of Russian cottons, consumed in this small state, and not less than four times that amount, or two lakhs of rupees,

for the piece goods of England, Hindoostan, and the Punjab, which principally reach this by the way of Mooltan, Dera Ghazee Khan, or Dera Ismael Khan, and Kabul.

13. The silks of Bokhara, of which I send numerous specimens, next merit attention. It might seem hazardous to attempt a competition in silk manufacture with a silk growing and silk manufacturing country, but the well known instance of our cotton fabrics underselling those of India in the Indian market, shews the project to be not only feasible but profitable. The silks of Bokhara sell to the annual amount of not less than five lakhs of rupees in this country, and therefore well worthy of consideration. They all contain a mixture of cotton, and so should any that may be sent to rival them. Substance is particularly looked for, and flimsy articles would not sell. We can at least have no difficulty in beating out of the field their handkerchiefs, an article of very great consumption chiefly amongst women, and without exception the most wretched fabrics I have ever seen. Their manufacturing skill is so very low, that they cannot even weave a handkerchief entire of more than "alcheen" wide. In each case it is woven in breadths which are afterwards stitched together.

14. In the article *Hardware*, cast iron pots are in great demand, there being no house without one or more, and as they are fragile articles, the demand is constant. I can see no reason why the whole of this trade should not at once fall into our hands, as the freight of a ton of iron goods from England to the mouth of the Indus is considerably less than the hire of a camel to bring quarter of a ton from Orenbourg to Bokhara : on the same grounds, bar iron, steel, copper, and tin, must be all purchased from us as soon as our mart is opened ; and razors, penknives and scissors, in moderate quantities, would form a tolerably good investment, but the high prices (in proportion to their quality) at which they have hitherto been sold has prevented the habit of using them from being established. It would be necessary therefore to avoid glut-

ting the market at once. A moderate supply engenders a habit, which in its turn produces increased demand, whereas an overstock lies heavy on the hands of the native merchant, and deters him from similar speculations in future ; the best pen-knives to send would be those with many blades ; small scissors are preferred ; common razors, if neatly done up in Morocco cases, would take.

15. *Common Glass and China Ware*, under the same restrictions, would be found to answer. The China Ware should be rather bowls than cups, the glass green and white bottles, with small common mirrors. In Bokhara cast and cut glass is I am told highly esteemed, and would fetch a good price.

Tea is an article in the greatest request amongst the whole nation, and the consumption of which is only limited by their means of procuring it. The whole supply is at present brought by Kafilas from Kashgar and Yarkund, a journey of 25 days to Bokhara, and the greater part of it is of a description inferior to any I have ever seen in India. Small quantities of Banca Tea, which is of a very fine flavour, are brought, but the price is so extravagant as to put it beyond the reach of any but the Meer and a few principal merchants. *Ziracha*, a tolerable good green tea, sells in Bokhara for seven (7) tillas the Doneem seer, a parcel weighing 400 tolas. This is equivalent to nearly 2 rupees the pound, and better tea can be got in Bombay even by retail at a lower rate.

We are therefore fairly invited to competition here ; and as the taste for tea is not confined to the Uzbecks, but would doubtless extend to the Afghans were the article placed within their reach, I seem to detect in this establishment of a fair on the banks of the Indus, the commencement of a considerable increase to our already enormous Tea Trade.

16. *Sugar, Paper, Indigo*, and various other articles which it is unnecessary to particularize more fully, will suggest themselves on look-

ing over the Appendix. One general remark may be added before leaving this part of the subject. Bokhara is much further advanced in luxury than the comparatively rude Uzbek states amongst which I am living, and her merchants from long access to the Russian fairs have become fully acquainted with European articles of the best quality, the taste for which they have to a certain extent introduced amongst their countrymen. In preparing an assortment for the Indus mart, this should always be held in view, and while the general supply for the country should be of the coarse and substantial nature I have indicated, a stock of what is more rare and costly will be required for the capital.

APPENDIX III.

Note concerning the Turquoise mines at Nishapoor, by M. Alexander Chodsko. [From "Ferrier's Caravan Journeys," p. 106.]

"These celebrated mines are near the village of Madene, and the only ones known in the world. This village is about 32 English miles from Nishapoor; the road to it is, for the first five miles, across a plain of great extent, covered with villages, gardens, well cultivated fields marvellously productive, owing to the many streams which flow from the Benaloo Koh and other mountains near. Approaching these the country changes, and we found ourselves riding through hills of sand and a reddish clay, devoid of all vegetation; their sterile appearance was accounted for by the traces of efflorescent salts, which were seen in large quantities, and would prevent any cultivation.

"Salt abounds in this locality, and we passed the principal mine, Dooletaly, about six miles from Madene. This is an enormous rock, covered on its exterior surface with a thin layer of red clay, similar to that I have already mentioned. Nothing can be imagined more simple than the mode of working out the salt: the miner's mattock is the only instrument used. These mines are the property of the Government, who lease to the highest bidder. At present the rent is only 150 tomauns yearly. A good workman can extract about 800 lbs. a day. The salt is beautifully white, and of a fine grain.

"The road which led to the turquoise mines, the principal object of our excursion, ran through some high and naked rocks, which, by their dark colour, seemed to be of porphyry: I think, however, they were of a hard, compact, calcareous nature, strongly stained, as I did not see any rocks of another system. At their highest elevation they had a metallic appearance, which made me think that iron was the colouring matter; but, not being sufficiently learned in geology, I could not

positively determine this. In the middle of this rocky and broken ground we came, at length, in sight of two villages, one on the crest of a hill, the other in a pretty valley. Beneath they were fortified by a loopholed wall, and inhabited by about 150 families, who emigrated here from Badakshan under the protection of one of the last of the Persian kings. These colonists speak bad Persian, and have quite forgotten their own language : they show considerable tact and intelligence in working the mines.

“ The turquoises are divided into two classes, according to the positions in which they are found. The first, called Sengui, or stony, are those which are incrustated in the matrix, and which must be removed by a blow of the pick or hammer ; the second are found in washing the alluvial deposits, and are called khaki, or earthy : the former are of a deep blue ; the latter though larger, from being paler and spotted with white, are of less value. If we are to believe the miners, no turquoises have been found except in this group of rocks. The Persian Government never makes any explorations on its own account, and is content to lease the mines at an annual rent of five hundred tomauns. I understood that the most valuable stones are found amongst the débris of the old workings and at the bottom of shafts long since abandoned. Excavations have been made one above the other, but for the most part near the base of the mountain. Here are to be seen galleries, tunnels, and shafts, the largest of which are thus designated : Abdoorryzak, Shahiperdar, Kharydji, Kemer, Khaki, and Goor Sefid.

“ Having given a largesse to the miners to strike a few blows with their picks in honor of the happy planet of the traveller, Bé-talei-sahab, we were permitted to enter the first of these mines to witness the operations. These were simple enough ; the mattock was again the only instrument, but it was very skilfully used, and, when a layer of rock was detached, great precautions were taken to remove it without disturbing the turquoises which might be met with. These are not found in the

hollow of an eagle-stone, like the amethyst, but are seen as if incrustated or glued in the matrix to the number of from twenty-five to thirty, and more or less near one another. Each of these stones is enveloped in a thin calcareous covering, white on the side adhering next to the turquoise, but brown on that next to the matrix. How is it that the colouring substance has stopped precisely at the exterior, and that it has not injured the purity of the turquoise? But I will rather relate what I saw, and not undertake to explain; I will simply state that one finds on the side of this very mountain of Benaloo Koh indications of the carbonate of copper, both blue and green, as are the best varieties of malachite.

“ We were not very successful in our researches, but the best turquoises are found, with the exception I have before stated, in this mine Abdoorryzak; those of Kharyji follow.

“ We next examined the washings in the valley. These are to the south of the village. The rock is not met with here, and the soil is composed of clay, gravel, sand, and rounded stones, evidently an alluvial deposit. Here I was again obliged to try the influence of my planet, after which several sieves were filled with the soil and gravel in question taken from a shaft just opened: these were carried to a running stream close at hand, and the earthy substances washed from them, and, the stones being turned over, the turquoises were soon recognised by their azure tint. Of these we found a pretty good number and of fair size, but they were unfortunately of a pale colour, and therefore of little value. The workmen called them by the name of Tâzé-Madene, or of the new mine, to distinguish them from those of a deeper colour found in the old workings.

“ These worthies affirmed that turquoises are similar to cherries, inasmuch as both one and the other acquire their colour as they ripen; and they added that, although a cherry comes to perfect maturity in one season by the vivifying rays of the sun, a turquoise requires a thousand

to obtain the same result. The miners here do not enjoy a great reputation for honesty, and very fine turquoises are said to take their way to Nishapoor instead of into the pockets of the owners of the mines, being sometimes transferred for a consideration to parties who visit the mines. But here the uninitiated may be taken in, for the miners keep them for some time in a wet cloth, which deepens their colour ; and the purchaser does not find how pale the stone is until he has parted with his money. I was informed that turquoises of immense size are sometimes found in the washings. Futteh Alli Shah, the predecessor of the present monarch, had one made into a drinking-cup ; and it is well known that there was a turquoise in the treasury of Venice which weighed several pounds. A nobleman's harness in Khorassan is frequently ornamented with small turquoises, but these are, of course, of comparatively little value."

APPENDIX IV.

List of the principal articles in demand among the Khirghiz.

Plain Calicoes.

Printed Calicoes of particular patterns, vivid colouring, and highly glazed.

Good silks are obtained from China, but a common kind might sell.

Velveteens are much in request.

Long Shawls, for tying round the waist, are greatly valued ; some of the Sultans have them from Cashmere. The Paisley shawls would be highly prized.

Woollen Cloths, of a bright scarlet, light blue, yellow, and green would find a market ; but none of a sombre shade could be sold.

Red and green baize.

Handkerchiefs, Turkey red.

Ribbons, in one shade, of either red, blue, yellow, or green.

Fringes.

Sewing cotton, white and red.

Thread.

Gilt, glass and fancy buttons.

Imitation pearls.

Coral beads are highly valued.

Imitation coral beads.

Glass beads, crimson and yellow.

Birmingham trinkets, such as ear-rings, rings, and bracelets.

Cheap watches.

Small looking-glasses.

Knives, large and small.

Scissors, large and moderate size.

Needles of various sizes.

Thimbles, brass and steel.

Padlocks.

Axes.

Stirrup-irons.

Sabres.

Guns, single barrel.

Rifles.

Pistols.

Gunpowder and shot.

Percussion caps.

Russia will not supply any of these articles.

A few bad rifles are brought from Persia with matchlocks.

Tea ; that from the Himalayas would supersede brick-tea if brought in cheap.

Loaf sugar ; that brought from Russia is sold at 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

Rice, common, which is brought from Kohkan, is sold at 6*d.* per lb.

If this article could be obtained cheaper, great quantities would be consumed.

Tobacco and Snuff.

Opium.

APPENDIX IV A.

ROUTE taken by Adolphe Schlagentweit in 1857, from Sultánpur, in Kúllú, to Yarkund and Kashghar by the Chhungkhinmo pass, over the Karakoram range, and the "Aksai Chín," given by Mohammad Amín, his guide.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in miles.	REMARKS.
1	From Sultánpur to Nagar, ...	14	The distances as far as No. 17 are taken from Captain Montgomerie's route, see Appendix XXIV, Table of Routes. Route I.
2	Jagat sak, ...	9	
3	Phaikchín, ...	14	
4	Koksar, ...	19	
5	Sisu, ...	13	
6	Gandlak, ...	11	
7	Khardang, ...	12	
8	Kulang, ...	13	
9	Dárcha, ...	11	
10	Mogba, ...	18	
11	Kilang, ...	16	
12	Charpá, ...	10	
13	Samdo, ...	14	
14	Samgal, ...	15	
15	Marecha, ...	10	
16	Rukchín, ...	8	
17	Dabrang, ...	15	
		<i>kos. miles.</i> 135, 225	Near the Taghlung Pass. The caravan route to Le proceeds westward from this place.
		<i>Kos.</i>	
18	Púgá, ...	15 N. E.	Road in a wide valley, undulating country. Mines of Sulphur and Borax at this place.
19	Nyimo, ...	13 "	Village, 100 houses. Road level in the valley. Cross the Chhachot river on the road near Nyimo.
20	Kágh, ...	15 "	A hamlet. Road in the valley, along the Kágh stream, which runs in a westerly direction. Fine pasture land where large herds of shawl goats and sheep graze.

APPENDIX IV A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in kos.	REMARKS.						
21	Chhushul, ...	15. N.	A kotul, very easy pass, is crossed on the road. Chhushul, a village containing about 50 houses on the Chhushul stream, which falls into the Pong-kong lake. A road strikes off here to Rodokh, and another to Le.						
22	Pong-kong, ...	15. N.	Road along the bank of the Pong-kong lake. There are four villages :— <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">1. Mán,</td> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">each containing 10 or 12 houses,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Mirak,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Pong,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Kong,</td> </tr> </table> on the road, which runs in a well cultivated plain. The lake lies to the right. Yaks, sheep and shawl goats abound. Supplies plentiful.	1. Mán,	}	each containing 10 or 12 houses,	2. Mirak,	3. Pong,	4. Kong,
1. Mán,	}	each containing 10 or 12 houses,							
2. Mirak,									
3. Pong,									
4. Kong,									
23	Foot of the Pong-kong pass, ...	13. N.	An easy pass. No habitation. Grass, water and fuel in abundance.						
24	Aghil, ...	12. N.	A cattle shed, in a pasture ground. Road good.						
25	Chhangchhinmo, ...	15. N.	An "aghil" or pasture ground. A hot spring; cross an easy mountain; Pass on the road, about midway.						
26	Foot of the Chhangchhinmo pass, over the Karakoram range,	12. N.	Road good in a broad valley. The pass lies at a distance of six marches to the south-east of the Karakoram pass.						
27	Beyond the pass, ...	15. N.	Crossed the Karakoram range, the ascent up the pass is about a mile, the descent is gradual and easy along the course of a stream which rises near the pass. No snow in summer. This pass is much easier than the Karakoram pass.						

APPENDIX IV A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in kos.	REMARKS.
			<p>Beyond the pass, lies the "Ak-sai Chin," or as the term implies the great Chinese white desert or plain. It is sandy and gravelly, covered with brushwood. Its breadth here from south to north may be reckoned to be about sixty kos, <i>i. e.</i> from the Karakoram on the south to the Peer yukh, or Kuen luen range in the north. A low range of hills that shoots off from the Karakoram until it joins the Peer yukh range 25 kos above Sumgal, stage 37, is its western boundary. It extends into Chinese territory to the east. It is watered by numerous streams from the Karakoram and the Peer yukh ranges, running in opposite directions. There are also several lakes and gold mines in it. The gold mine of Ichidi in the direction of Karia, one of the principal towns of Khotan, is one of the largest, where 1,500 men (Khutanis) are constantly working for six months of the year (June to November). Each man has to pay a tax of 1 "Ser" or 3 tolas of gold yearly for the Emperor of China.</p> <p>The Aksai Chin teems with wild animals, such as yaks, horses, musk deer, foxes, (black). Ducks in large flocks are seen on lakes.</p>
28	Lake the 1st, about 20 kos in circum- ference, ...	15. N.	<p>In the Aksai Chin." The old route taken by the Moghul conquerors from Tashkand towards China, passed through the "Aksai Chin." Traces of it are still seen near the 2nd lake.</p>
29	Encamped on the road, ...	12. N. W.	<p>In the "Aksai Chin." Grass, fuel, in abundance. Springs of sweet water.</p>
30	Lake 2nd; an extensive lake size not known,	8 "	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX IV A.—(Continued).

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in kos.	REMARKS.
31	Encamped on the road, ...	10. N. W.	Ditto ditto, water near the sur- face. Dried cakes of cowdung in abundance.
32	Two lakes, ...	8 "	Ditto. No grass, no wood. The water of one of the lakes is black and of the other reddish and brackish. They are about 100 paces distant from each other.
33	Kurghan-i-Isfundiar, or Mukam-i-Sikan- dar, ...	12. W.	In the Aksai Chin. No grass. Water and fuel in plenty. Here are the remains of an old fort.
34	Brangsa, at the foot of the pass, in the Karakash valley,...	13. W.	Crossed over the range which forms the western boundary of the Aksai Chin, by an easy pass in- to the valley of the Karakash river. This river, rising from the Karako- ram range to the east of the Karako- ram and west of the Chhangehchinmo passes, runs down northward be- tween two ranges of hills (viz. the one above alluded to and the Kizil- karam range), as far as Suget* (stage No. 20 on the Tabistane route be- tween Leh and Yarkand), thence turning to the north-east, flows to the city of Karakash, one of the cities of Khotan, 7 kos to the west of Elchee (Ilitse) the capital of that province. Jade is found on the banks of this river. A road from Brangsa leads north- east and north to Elchee, across the Elchee Duwan over the Peer yukh range (Kuenlun), 6 days journey. The route is appended to this.
35	Balghunbashi, ...	12. N. W.	In the valley of the Karakash river. This is the commence- ment of a forest. No habitation.

* Halting place No. 40 of this route.

APPENDIX IV A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimated distance in kos.	REMARKS.
36	Arish, ...	15. N. W.	A stream falls down into the Karakash at this place. Good pasturage.
37	Sumgal, ...	15. "	An "Aghil" or cattle shed in good pasture land in the Karakash valley.
38	Gulbashar, ...	12. "	In the Karakash valley. A tomb. Jade quarries and salt lakes in the vicinity.
39	Balackchi, ...	7. "	In the valley. Good pasturage. The road here separates from the river.
40	Suget, ...	5. "	<p>A staging place on the Tabistance route between Leh and Yarkand. The river Kurakash is about two kos distant from this place to the east.</p> <p>Hence Adolphe Schlagentweit went to Yarkund by Kilian, and thence to Kashghar, where he was killed.</p>
Total estimated distance, ...		419	

APPENDIX IV A.—(Concluded.)

Road from Brangsa to Elchi, capital of Khutan, by the Elchi-duwan.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in kos.	REMARKS.
1	From Brangsa to the foot of the Kuen- luen or Peer yakh range, ...	15. N. E.	Here the Piryakh or Kuenluen range is joined by the range that shoots off from the Karakoram and forms the western boundary of Aksai Chin.
2	Uria Kotal, beyond the Elchi-duwan pass, ...	15. "	Cross the Kuenluen range by the Elchi-Duwan pass. Ascent gradual for about three kos. The range is covered with perpetual snow, hence called Piryakh. Impassable for laden horses, yaks are forthcoming on the Elchee side of the pass.
3	Aghil, ...	15. "	Pasture ground where pastoral tribes graze their cattle. Yaks, sheep, shawl goats, &c. The road lies along the river Elchee (which rises in the Piryakh range near the pass,) as far as Kumat, in a plain fertile country. Here the stream divides itself into two branches, one goes to Elchee and the other runs in an easterly di- rection to Yurungkash, another large town of Khutan.
4	Unsha, ...	10. "	A village, 50 houses. Jade quar- ries.
5	Kumat, ...	12.	Jade quarries. The stone here found is superior, and sells for its weight in silver.
6	Elchi, ...	15.	Capital of Khutan.
	Total estimated dis- tance from Brungsa to Elchi, ...	82	
	Ditto from Sultan- pur to Brungsa,...	353	
	Total from Sultan- pur to Elchi, ...	435	Estimated distance.

APPENDIX IV B.

Route from Jalálábad to Yarkund, through Chitral, Badakhshán, and Pamer Khurd—given by Mahammed Amin of Yarkand.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance.	REMARKS.
1	From Jalalabad to Kunar, ...	12 kos	A large town. River Kunar. A fort.
2	Asmár, ...	12 "	A large place. A fort. A Nalla or stream from the Bajour direction joins the Kuner river, near this place. Road along the left bank of the Kuner river as far as stage No. 27, Chatteboi.
3	Shál, ...	8 "	A fort. About 200 houses.
4	Saughar, ...	4 "	Do. do. 100 do.
5	Birkot, ...	4 "	Do. do. 50 do.
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 for about half a mile at this place. The river "Bashghalok," which runs through the Sujaposh Kafiristan, joins the Kuner 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 a thousand houses.
10	Kis, ...	6 "	A village. 100 houses.
11	Burúz, ...	8 "	Ditto 200 do.
12	Chumur Kun, ...	5 "	Ditto 100 do.
13	Yughur, ...	3 "	Ditto do. do.

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimated distance.	REMARKS.
14	Danin, ...	6 kos.	The city of Chitral is about a kos distant from this place on the other bank of the river. Danin is a village containing about 100 houses.
15	Koghuz, ...	20 "	A village 200 houses. On the road are 2 places called "Rah" and "Kari," where the road is very narrow.
16	Maroi, ...	6 "	A village. 100 houses.
17	Barins, ...	6 "	Do. do. do.
18	Reshun, ...	12 "	Do. 200 do. 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, 2 large places.
20	Mistuch, ...	15 "	A fort. 200 houses.
21	Chivinj, ...	4 "	A fort. 50 houses.
22	Bepur, ... (Bherup in the map.)	8 "	A village containing about 100 houses.
23	Khurúz, ...	6 "	A village. 50 houses.
24	Pour, ...	9 "	Do. 100 do.
25	Darband, ...	4 "	A fort containing a small garrison. No habitation.
26	Kilu Ziabeg, or "Sari-Yarkhun," ...	8 "	No habitation. Rich valley, Pasture.

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance.	REMARKS.
27	Ab-i-garm, or "Chat- tiboi," ...	15 kos.	<p>No habitation. A hot spring and a lake at the foot of the Chitral pass, which is at times closed, like the Khumdan (Shayuk) glacier at the foot of the Karakoram pass, by avalanches from the pass (Chitral) for 2 or 3 years continuously, after which it bursts forth in a torrent which falls into and swells the river Kuner, that rises in the pass (Chitral) 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.</p> <p>NOTE.—The boundary of Chitral ends here.</p>
28	Pir khar, (in the Bu- dakhshan territory,)	15 „	<p>Beyond the pass, which runs across the range ("Karakoram") for 11 kos : thus :—</p> <p>From the base near Chattiboi to the summit, a gentle gradual ascent for about 3 kos.</p> <p>Thence a plateau or elevated level plain about 4 kos wide, flanked by high ridges on either side, through which the road lies, in length from south to north about 5 kos.</p> <p>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 base called "Kampir pilat." 3 kos.</p> <p>The plateau which is known by the name of the "<i>Dusht-i-Birughil</i>" is a rich pasturage where both the Badakhshani and Chitral people* take large herds of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camels and yaks, to graze in summer.</p>

* Budukhshan, or rather Wukhan, lies to the north, and Chitral to the south of the pass.

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF PLACES.	Estimated distance.	REMARKS.
29	Sarhadd Wukhan,	5 kos.	Laden camels and horses pass through the "Dara" (Pass) with ease, it is practicable also for laden carts. It is closed by snow for 3 months: December, January and February.
	Bank of the Abshor stream, ...	10 "	In a plain open country. The river Oxus, called here Duryai "Punj," is crossed on the road. It is here fordable throughout the year. "Surhadd Wukhan" is a town containing 1,000 houses.
30	Langar Sirak-cho-pan, ...	6 "	No habitation. At the foot of an insulated range of the Pamer mountains. The Abshor stream which rises in these mountains, joins near this point the river Jihan, or Oxus, which is here called "Duryai Punj." Road in the valley of the Oxus along the right bank of the river.
31	Dasht-i-Mirza Murad, (in Pamer Khurd, subject to the Babashbeg, or Ruler of Sirikul or "Tashkurghan"), ...	6 "	Road as above. Much snow falls during winter, but the road is never closed. Water, grass, and fuel in plenty on the road.
32	Karawan balasi, ...	6 "	Do. Do.

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance.	REMARKS.
			<p><i>Two roads separate here to Tashkurgan : one to the right by Karanchunkar pass, the other, to the left through Pamer Khurd.</i></p> <p><i>The road to the left, which is both shorter and easier, is as follows :—</i></p>
33	Chakmaklig, ...	10 kos.	In the Pamer steppe. Road good. No habitation ; grass, water and fuel, in 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 the “ Barzash ” pass, or Dara Sirikul, ...	10 „	As above.
36	Nizatash, ...	10 „	Beyond the pass. Easy ascent and descent ; passable for laden yabús (horses) and camels. No habitation.
37	Jangalak, ...	10 „	No habitation. The road lies along a stream (Ab-i-Barzash”) in a valley, full of vegetation, water and fuel.
38	Tiznif, ...	10 „	A large place containing more than 100 houses.
	Tashkurgan, ...	1 „	Capital of the Sirikul or Tashkurgan territory held by Babashbeg, who is nominally subject to the Yarkand Umban.

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance.	REMARKS.
39	Dasht-i-Safaríkho, (in Ilaka Tashkur- ghan), ...	} 12 kos.	<p><i>Two roads divide, one to the right which passes through a difficult mountainous country with three high passes, viz. the "Kandar," covered with perpetual snow: the "Arpatallak"; and the "Ughriat"; and the other to the left, which is much easier, and runs as follows:—</i></p> <p>In a plain (valley of Tashkurghan). No habitation. Water, grass and fuel in abundance. Road good. A cattle shed in a pasture land at the foot of the Yambulak and Chachiklik pass.</p>
40	Aghil, (Do.) ...		
41	Dahn-i-tangítar, be- yond the pass, a halting place on the bank of the small stream "Tangí- tar," (Do.) ...	15 "	<p>The pass which commences at Aghil and ends at Dahn-i-tangitar is about 4 kos wide, covered with vegetation, with gentle ascent and descent. The road for the most part winds along the course of the Tangitar stream (which rises in the Chachilak mountain) in the pass. Little or no snow falls in winter. Never closed.</p> <p>No habitation.</p>
42	Pasrabat, (Do.) ...	5 "	<p>A village containing about two hundred houses of pastoral Kirghiz, in a rich fertile valley (between two low ranges of hills—the "Kiziltah," and the "Charling") which extends to Kaiz-Aghzi, stage No. 44, following:—</p> <p>The road between Nos. 41 and 42 lie along the Tangitar stream, which takes here the name of Pasrabat, and running in an easterly direction joins the river Yarkand at Chiraghtang.</p>
43	Tughan, (in Ilaka Yarkand, ...	15 "	<p>In the valley. Road lies along the Charling stream, which is fordable all the year round, as far as Kaiz Aghzi, No. 44.</p>

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimated distance.	REMARKS.
			<p>Tughan is inhabited by pastoral Kirghiz. An insulated mound or ridge covered with grass called the "<i>Chihil Gumbaz</i>" (a dome containing 40 tombs) is crossed on the road about 8 kos distant from Pas-rabat.</p>
44	Kaiz Aghzi, at the foot of the Tik-i-Saghrik pass, ...	15 kos.	<p>The valley ends here. At the confluence of two streams, the "Kiziltagh" and the "Charling," which flowing in a south-east direction for about 10 kos fall into the Yarkand river.</p>
45	Yulbashi, (a spring of water,) ...	15 "	<p>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 Yak.</p> <p>Yulbashi, (Habitation of Nomad Kirghizes,) lies in the Dasht-i-Shaitangum, a large barren desert containing patches of greenish sand and hard gravelly soil, commencing at the foot of the Tak-i-Saghrik range and running for about 40 miles in the direction of Yarkand (north-east) to within a short distance of Yakrik, following stage. There is no habitation, and no water on the road through the desert except at Yulbashi. Travelers carry water with them in a water bag ("Kokowur," Turki name) made of Yak skin by the Kirghiz.</p>
46	Yakrik, on a canal cut from the river Yarkand, ...	20 "	<p>Road through the desert to nearly a kos of Yakrik, a large village which has an "Urthang or Chinese police post, and about 500 houses inhabited by Yarkandis.</p>

APPENDIX IV B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimated distance.	REMARKS.
			On the road there is a halting place where travellers put up under a tree, called Yulghuz Tughrak.
47	Khojerik, ...	12 kos.	A village containing about 200 houses in the plain of Yarkand. Road along a canal.
48	Yárkand, ...	12 „	City. Road along the Urpí canal.
	Total estimated distance in kos, ...	450 „	

NOTE ON THE ABOVE ROUTE.

The road from Jalalabad to Chattfboi lies in the valley of the Kuner river along the left bank of the river. The valley is thickly populated and well cultivated.

The Chitral pass is perhaps the easiest of all the passes over the Karakoram, or Hindu-kush, range that lead from Ladakh, Iskardo, Kunjud, Chitral, &c., into Turkish China, Budukhshan, &c., excepting the Changehinmo pass, for which see Appendix IV A.

There is no habitation between No. 31 Dashti-Mirza Murád, to No. 38 Tiznif. Travellers take provisions for this journey from Sarhadd-i-Wukhan, No. 29.

The Shaitán-i-gum desert is another uninhabited tract. Travellers carry provisions from Tughan (43) or Kaiz-Aghzí (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 snow.

APPENDIX IV B.—(Concluded.)

ROAD from Akhtash to Kashghar.

No.	NAME OF PLACES.	Estimated distance.	REMARKS.
1	From Aktash to Rankuil, in a valley, ...	15 kos. North.	Road in the Pámer steppes (Pámer-i-klurd) along the course of the Aktash stream. This is a small lake of red water. The valley is inhabited by nomad Khirghiz.
2	Dasht-i-Alai, ...	12 kos.	Dasht-i-Alai, is a large plain at the foot of the Alai mountain, full of vegetation and watered by numerous streams. Inhabited by pastoral Kirghiz who keep large flocks of shawl goats, sheep, yaks, camels, horses, &c. They are subject to the Khan of Khokand, who takes one out of every 40 head of cattle. There is a mine of rock salt in the Dasht. The "Kizil yart" kotul or range, not very difficult, is passed on the road about 3 kos distant to the north of "Rankuil."
3	Yaghrustam, ...	15 "	Nos. 3 to 13 are stages Nos. 16 to 24 of the route between Khokand and Kashghar.
4	Nugharchuldee, ...	10 "	
5	Kurghan Rámákuil,	6 "	
6	Yasse kuchik, ...	8 "	
7	Kotal Shah Mashraf,	20 "	
8	Uksalùr, ...	8 "	
9	Kurgha Shunkani,	12 "	
10	Ghajù Ghalik, ...	12 "	
11	Bash Kurawal, ...	10 "	
12	Karawul Mingyal,	20 "	
13	Káshghar, ...	40 "	
Total from Aktash to Kashghar, ...		} 182	
From Julalabad to Aktágh, ...		} 286	
Total from Julalabad to Káshghar, ...		} 468	Estimated distance.

APPENDIX V.

Account of the Shawl Manufacture in Cashmere. [From Moorcroft.]

The first task of the spinner is to separate the different materials of which the fleece consists, usually in about the following proportions :—

Coarse Hair,	...	...	1½ seers.
Seconds, or Phiri,	...	...	0¾
Dust and Foreign Substances,	...	...	2¼
Fine Wool,	...	...	2
			6 seers, or 1 tarak.

Much attention is required to free the wool from the hair, and the process is a tedious one. The next step is cleaning and separating the wool. A quantity of husked rice is steeped in clean cold water, for a day and a night, or longer, until it becomes soft, when it is ground or bruised upon a stone slab to fine flour. Thin layers of this and of the picked wool are laid alternately, and squeezed with the hand until they are completely intermixed. A little water may be occasionally sprinkled over the heap, if the weather is hot and dry, else it is not necessary. Soap is never used, as it makes the wool harsh; and its employment in Hindustan being communicated to the Kashmirians, induced them to boast that in this matter at least they were more knowing than Europeans. After being thus treated for about an hour, the flour is shaken out, the wool opened and torn to pieces, chiefly by the nails, and made into somewhat square, thin, elastic pads, called Tumbu. In this process the Phiri, or secondswool, is extricated. Though too coarse for fine shawls, it is used in the manufacture of those of inferior quality, and of a strong shawl-cloth called Patu. The tumbu is then worked out into a thin flat roving, about half a yard long, which is called

a Málá. The Málá is folded up to the size of the tumbu, and deposited in a deep pot of red earthenware, called a Taskas, to be out of the way of dust or accident, till required for the spinning wheel.

The wheel is constructed on the same principle as that used in Hindustan, but varying in neatness of form and finish, according to its price; the rudest, the Takhtidar, or Pachimdar, costs a half rupee; the Katzker, which is the most serviceable, three or four rupees; and the Pakhchedar, which is used by those who spin for amusement only, costs from six to sixteen rupees. The iron spindle is enclosed in a cylindrical tube of straw or reed-grass, and instead of one line of radii or spokes, supporting a continued circular wooden rim, there are two circular and parallel walls of flat spokes in contact at their edges, leaving between them, at their outer circumference, an empty space. A hair cord, fastened to the loose end of one of the spokes, is carried across the space or trough, to the end of the next spoke but one on the opposite side, and having been passed round, it returns to a spoke on the side from which it began. By a continuation of this process a rim is formed of a surface of hair-cord, over which runs a small band, that is said seldom to be cut by the friction to which it is exposed. The principle kept in view by this arrangement of spindle and of rim, is to produce a continuance of soft elastic movements, without jerk or stiffness, to prevent the yarn breaking on the occurrence of any slight interruption in drawing it out.

Women begin to work at day break, continue with little interruption the whole day, if not taken off by other domestic affairs, and extend their labour until very late in the night, spinning by moonlight, when available, and when they cannot afford to purchase oil for a lamp. The fine wool is spun commonly into about seven hundred gaz, each gaz consisting of sixteen girahs, about equal to nails. This yarn is doubled and formed into twist, which is cut into two hundred lengths, each length of three gaz and a half;—this measure being suited to the length

of the warp for a shawl. From the Phiri, or seconds-wool, about one hundred gaz of yarn are also produced. The yarn of the fine wool is sold sometimes by measure and sometimes by weight. A hundred lengths of yarn of fine wool doubled, and each three gaz and a half, bring ordinarily seven tangas, or about seven pence. But if the same kind of yarn be sold without being doubled and twisted, the price is regulated by weight, a pal bringing from twelve annas to one rupee four annas, according to the demands of the market. The yarn from Phiri, or seconds-wool, is sold only by measure, but the gaz employed consists of no more than twelve girahs, or nails, that is, of four girah less than the gaz in ordinary use. A hundred yards of Phiri twist, and each of two short gaz, or of twenty-four girah, sell for one and a half tanga three pice, or about three half pence. Although calculations upon this matter can be little more than approximations, yet three pence or three-pence-half penny a day, or from three rupees to three rupees eight annas, or from six to seven shillings a month, may be taken as the general earnings of an industrious and expert spinner in Kashmir, out of which, however, must be subtracted the price of the wool,* leaving only one rupee eight annas for her labour.

If shawl-wool be furnished to a spinner to clean and to spin, eight annas are paid for spinning one pal, or three and one-third rupees' weight of yarn of the requisite quality for shawls. Sheep's wool, spun by contract, is paid for by the pao, or quarter of a seer, at the rate of from two tangas, or four pice, to twelve annas per pao, according to the fineness of the yarn; and the spinning of this quantity into yarn suited for shawls will occupy a woman for eight days. There are several varieties of thread, distinguished by different degrees of fineness. From one pal of clean fine shawl-wool a spinner will draw from a hundred to a thousand threads of three and a half gaz each. There is not such a difference between the price of coarse and of fine yarn as might be ex-

* Thirty-two Tangas or annas, equal two rupees.

pected, owing to the greater expenditure on the former of a material that is dear, and on the latter, of labour that is cheap. Shawl-wool is sometimes spun by men, with a loose spindle like that used in Ladákh. These men are called Trákhans, and the yarn thus spun is the finest ; but very little of it is now made. Girls begin to spin at the age of ten, and a hundred thousand females are employed in this occupation in Kashmir. About one-tenth of this number are supposed to spin for the purpose of obtaining shawls for themselves, or for other members of their families, and nine-tenths to earn their livelihood.

The Puimangu keeps a shop for the purchase of yarn, but also sends people to collect it from the houses of the spinners, who give notice of their approach by ringing a bell. The yarn is sold to the weavers at a profit of from one pice to a tanga in the rupee. As a large stamp duty is levied on shawl-goods when finished, the exportation of the yarn is forbidden, and the prohibition is enforced by heavy fine and imprisonment. Much of it is, nevertheless, exported to those places in the Punjab where the expatriated weavers have settled.

Having ascertained the kind of pattern most likely to suit the market, the weaver applies to persons whose business it is to apportion the yarn according to the colours required ; and when this is settled, he takes it to another, whose function it is to divide the yarn into skeins accordingly, and each skein is delivered to the rangrez, or dyer. When the body of the cloth is to be left plain, the Phiri, or seconds-yarn, is alone given to be dyed. This is generally about the thickness of common cotton sewing thread, is loosely twisted of a coarser quality than the yarn used for the cloth, and is preferred for employment in flowers, or other ornaments, from its standing higher, and being, as it were, embossed upon the ground.

The dyer prepares the yarn by steeping in clean cold water. He professes to be able to give it sixty-four tints, most of which are permanent. Each has a separate denomination ; as for instance, the crimson

is termed Gulanar (pomegranate-flower) ; the best kind is derived from cochineal, imported from Hindustan ; inferior tints are from Lacand kirmis (chermes), distinguished as Kirmisi, Kirmdana, and Kirmisi lac, or cochineal and lac chermes ; logwood is used for other red dyes : blues and greens are dyed with indigo, or colouring matter extracted by boiling from European broad cloth. Logwood is imported from Mooltan and Indigo from India. Carthamus and saffron, growing in the province, furnish means of various tints of orange, yellow &c. The occupation of a dyer is invariably hereditary. The whiter and finer the fibre of the wool, and the finer the yarn into which it is made, the more capable it is said to be of receiving a brilliant dye ; and this is one reason why the fine white wool of the goat is preferred to that of the sheep.

The Nakatu adjusts the yarn for the warp and for the weft. That intended for the former is double, and is cut into lengths of three gaz and a half, any thing short of that measure being considered fraudulent. The number of these lengths varies from two thousand to three thousand, according to the closeness or openness of texture proposed, and the fineness or coarseness of the yarn.

The weft is made of yarn which is single, but a little thicker than the double yarn or twist of the warp. The weight of the weft is estimated at a half more than that of the warp. The Nakatu receives the yarn in hanks, but returns it in balls : he can prepare in one day the warp and weft for two shawls.

The Pennakamguru, or warp dresser, takes from the weaver the yarn which has been cut and reeled, and stretching the lengths by means of sticks into a band, of which the threads are slightly separate, dresses the whole by dipping it into thick-boiled rice-water. After this the skein is slightly squeezed, and again stretched into a band, which is brushed and suffered to dry : by this process each length becomes stiffened, and set apart from the rest.

Silk is generally used for the warp on the border of the shawl, and has the advantage of showing the darker colours of the dyed wool more prominently than a warp of yarn, as well as hardening and strengthening, and giving more body to the edge of the cloth. When the border is very narrow it is woven with the body of the shawl; but when broader, it is worked on a different loom, and afterwards sewn on the edge of the shawl by the refugar, or fine drawer, with such nicety, that the union can scarcely be detected. The silk is twisted for the border warp by the tabgar. The warp differs in breadth, the narrowest consisting of twenty, and the broadest of a hundred threads. From the tabgar the silk is handed to the Alakaband, who reels it, and cuts it into the proper lengths.

The operation of drawing or of passing the yarns of the warp through the heddles, is performed precisely in the same way as in Europe, and the warp is then taken by the shal-baf, or weaver, to the loom. The weavers are all males, commencing to learn the art at the age of ten years. In all transactions there are two parties, the master, or Ustad, and the scholar, or Shagird, the former being the capitalist, the latter the mechanic. Work is executed under four different conditions. First, for wages, when it almost always happens that a system of advances has occurred, by which the workman is so deeply indebted to his employer that he may, in some sort, be considered as his bond-slave. Secondly, upon contract, of which the common term is, that one pice is paid for every hundred needles carrying coloured yarn that shall have been each once passed round as many yarns of the warp. Third, a sort of partnership, in which the Ustád finds all the materials, and the workmen give their labour. When a shawl is sold the outlay of the Ustád is deducted from the price, and the remainder is divided into five shares, of which one goes to the master, and the other four to the workmen. The fourth mode is an equal division of the proceeds; in which case the master not only finds the materials, but feeds the workmen. Three men are employed upon an embroidered shawl of an ordi-

nary pattern for three months, but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for eighteen months.

The loom differs not in principle from that of Europe, but is of inferior workmanship. An *ustád* has from three to three hundred in his establishment, and they are generally crowded together in long low apartments. When the warp is fixed in the loom, the *nakash*, or pattern drawer, and the *tarah-guru*, and *talim-guru*, or persons who determine the proportion of yarn of different colours to be employed, are again consulted. The first brings the drawing of the pattern in black and white. The *tarah-guru*, having well considered it, points out the disposition of the colours, beginning at the foot of the pattern, and calling out the colour, the number of threads to which it is to extend, that by which it is to be followed, and so on in succession, until the whole pattern has been described. From his dictation, the *talim-guru* writes down the particulars in a kind of character or short hand, and delivers a copy of the document to the weavers.

The workmen prepare the *tujis*, or needles, by arming each with coloured yarn of the weight of about four grains; these needles, without eyes, are made of light, smooth wood, and have both their sharp ends slightly charred, to prevent their becoming rough or jagged through working. Under the superintendence of the *tarah-guru*, the weavers knot the yarn of the *tuji* to the warp. The face, or right side of the cloth, is placed next to the ground, the work being carried on at the back or reverse, on which hang the needles in a row, and differing in number from four hundred to fifteen hundred, according to the lightness or heaviness of the embroidery. As soon as the *ustád* is satisfied that the work of one line or woof is completed, the comb is brought down upon it with a vigour and repetition, apparently very disproportionate to the delicacy of the materials.

The cloth of shawls, generally, is of two kinds, one plain, or of two threads, one twilled, or of four. The former was, in past times, wrought to a great degree of fineness, but it has been, of late, less in

demand. The various twilled cloths are usually from five to twelve girahs, or nails wide. Shawls are twilled, and are commonly about twenty-four nails broad, and differ in their extent of field. Two persons are employed in weaving a cloth of this breadth. One throws the shuttle from the edge as far as he can across the warp, which is usually about half way. It is there seized by the second weaver, who throws it onwards to the opposite edge, and then returns it to his companion, who, in his turn, introducing his fingers into the warp, forwards the shuttle to the edge whence it started, and then recommences the operation. The cloth thus made is frequently irregular, the threads of some parts of the woof being driven up tightly, and in others left open, from which results a succession of bands, sufficiently distinguishable whilst without colour, but still more obvious when dyed. The open texture is, in a degree, remediable by the introduction of fresh threads; but there is no sufficient cure for that which has been much compacted. One might be led to suspect that there existed some radical defectiveness in the principle of this mode of weaving not readily mastered, were not pieces of cloth found occasionally of an almost perfect regularity of texture. But the greatest irregularity is discoverable in those shawls which have the deepest and heaviest borders, and a further examination compels me to retract an observation somewhere made of the artist being so much engrossed by attention to the work of the pattern as to neglect the structure of the field. The edge of the warp in the loom is filled with the heavy thread of the phiri, or seconds yarn, charged also with colour, so that in a few lines the front of the worked part advances beyond that of the plain part or field, and an endeavour to equalize this betrays the weaver into a work which proves fruitless; and, in general, the heavier the embroidery on the border, and, of course, the higher the price of the shawl, the less regular is the structure of the cloth. Such, indeed, in some instances, is the degradation of the cloth in the field, as to induce some foreign merchants to cause it to be removed, and another piece to be engrafted within the edge of the

border. But in this case there is no other remedy than in a judicious selection of a sheet of the same breadth and fineness ; for, although two breadths of the narrow cloth might fit the vacant space, yet these must be joined by the refugar in the middle ; and although this can be so done that the band differs not in thickness from the rest of the cloth, yet the joint is discernible when held between the eye and the light, from the threads in the joined breadth being not continuous in the same line ; whereas any irregularity of this nature is drowned in the edge of the border. The best practice to ensure a good field seems to consist in weaving the border, in every case, separately, and inserting the field by the refugar.

When finished, the shawls are submitted to the purusgar, or cleaner, whose business it is to free the shawl from discoloured hairs or yarn, and from ends or knots : he either pulls them out severally with a pair of tweezers, or shaves the reverse face of the cloth with a sharp knife : any defects arising from either operation are immediately repaired by the refugar. At this stage of the manufacture the shawls are sent to the Collector of the stamp-duties, by whom an ad valorem duty of twenty-six per cent. is levied, and each piece is then stamped and registered.

The goods are now handed over to the wafarosh, or person who has advanced money on them to the manufacturer, and to the mohkim, or broker, and these two settle the price, and effect the sale to the merchant ; the former charges interest on his advances, the latter a commission, varying from two to five per cent. The purchaser takes the goods unwashed, and often in pieces, and the fine-drawer and washerman have still to do their part.

When partly washed the dhobi brings the shawls to the merchant, that they may be examined for any holes or imperfections ; should such occur, they are remedied at the expense of the seller : if there are none, the washing is completed. This is done with clear cold water,

using soap very cautiously to white parts alone, and never to embroidery : coloured shawls are dried in the shade ; white ones are bleached in the open air, and their colour is improved by exposure to fumes of sulphur. After being washed, the shawls are stretched in a manner which answers in some degree to calendering : a wooden cylinder is two parts is employed for this purpose, round which the shawl, folded so as not to be quite as broad as the cylinder is long, is carefully wrapped, being occasionally damped to make it fold tighter ; the end is sewn down : two wedges are then gradually driven between the two parts of the cylinder at the open extremities, so as to force them asunder, and the surrounding folds of the shawl are thus stretched to as great an extent as is consistent with its texture. The piece remains in this state for two days, when it is removed to be packed. The packages are of various dimensions, but they are formed on one principle : the shawls are separated by sheets of smooth, glazed, and coloured paper, and they are placed between two smooth planks of wood, with exterior transverse bars, which projecting beyond the planks, offer a purchase for cords to tie them together : the whole is then placed in a press, or under heavy weights for some days, when the planks are withdrawn, the bale is sewed up in strong cloth and the whole is sewed up as smoothly and lightly as possible in a raw hide, which, contracting in drawing, gives to the contents of the package a remarkable degree of compactness and protection.

An immense variety of articles of shawl stuff are manufactured in Kashmir, besides the shawls themselves : of them also there are two chief varieties, those made in the manner described, and the worked shawl (*doshali amlī*), in which the whole of the embroidery is worked on the cloth, with needles having eyes, and with a particular kind of woolen thread, instead of the silk employed in the usual embroidered work. In the *amlī* shawl the pattern, which is in every case delineated, but which at the loom is read off in certain technical terms from a book, is covered with transparent paper, upon which the outlines of the

composition are slightly traced with a charcoal twig, and the traced lines are permanently defined by being pricked through with a small needle. The cloth intended to receive the pattern is rubbed strongly upon a smooth plank, with a piece of highly-polished agate or cornelian, until it is perfectly even and regular. The pricked pattern is then stretched upon the cloth, and some fine coloured powder, charcoal, or chalk, is passed slightly over the paper, which penetrating through the holes, transfers the outline to the cloth underneath. This is next more accurately delineated with some coloured powder, rendered tenacious by mucilage of gum arabic, which, when the work is completed, is readily detached in dust by the hand.

The use of patterns by the chain-stitch embroiderer, and the carpet weaver of Kashmir, is more restricted to a confined number of forms, by being transferred from a wooden block to the cloth, in regard to the former, and to paper in respect to the latter.

The following are the chief articles of this manufacture, with their usual prices.

Shawls in pairs form the principal article of this manufacture, and have different names, according to their nature and quality, as plain white coloured, embroidered in the loom, or by the hand with the needle : *viz* :

Patu Pashmini, sometimes made of Asalties, but more frequently of the coarse kinds of shawl-wool, is in length four gaz, and in breadth one and a half gaz. This is thick, and used as a blanket, or for outer clothing. Price from 5 to 6 rupees per gaz.

Shala phiri, as its name denotes, is made of phiri, or of seconds-wool. Its length is from three and a half to four gaz, and breadth one and a half gaz. Price from 20 to 30 rupees per piece.

Halwan, or plain white cloth, of fine shawl-wool, without flower, border, or other ornament, differs in length, but is twelve girahs in

breadth, and is used for turbans and for dyeing. Price from 3 to 6 rupees per gaz.

Jowhar Shala Sadu, or shawl with a narrow edging of colored yarn, is from three and a half to three and three-quarters gaz in length, and one and a half in breadth. Price from 50 to 60 rupees per piece.

As all the following shawls are of the same dimensions, *viz*, three and a half gaz in length, and one and a half gaz in breadth, it is unnecessary to affix the measures to their several names.

Shala Hashiadar, is edged by a single border, 60 to 70 rupees.

Shala Dohasiadar, has a double border, 40 to 70 rupees.

Shala Chahar Hashiadar, has four borders, 60 to 70 rupees.

Hashiadar Khosar, or Khalil Khani, has two borders and two tanga, sometimes with, at others without, a flower in the corners, 40 to 50 rupees.

Hashiadar Kiungreedar. This has a border of the usual form with another within-side, or nearer to the middle, resembling the crest of the wall of Asiatic forts, furnished with narrow niches or embrasures for wall pieces, or matchlocks, whence its name, 100 to 150 rupees.

Dhourdar, has an ornament running all round the shawl, between the border and the field. 200 to 2,200 rupees per pair.

Mathandar has flowers or decorations in the middle of the field. 300 to 1,800 rupees per pair.

Chanddar, has a circular ornament or moon in the centre of the field. 500 to 1,500 rupees per pair.

Choutahidar, has four half moons, 300 to 1,500 rupees per pair.

Kunjbutthadar, has a group of flowers at each corner. 200 to 900 rupees per pair.

Alifdar, has green sprigs without any other colour, on a white ground or field. 120 to 1,150 rupees per pair.

Kaddar, has large groups of flowers somewhat in the form of the cone of a pine, with the ends or points straight, or curved downwards.

Dokaddar, has two heights of such groups; Sekaddar, has three rows; and so on to five and upwards: in the latter case, however, the cones are somewhat small. 100 to 800 rupees per pair.

The ornaments of shawls are distinguished by different names, as Pala, Hashia, Zanjir, Dhour, &c., and these are divided into different parts. By the term Pala is meant the whole of the embroidery at the two ends, or, as they are technically called, the heads of the shawl.

The Hashia, or border, is disposed commonly one at each side in the whole length, and if double or triple, gives particular denominations to the shawl.

The Zanjir, or chain, runs above and also below the principal mass of the Pala, and as it were confines it.

The Dhour, or running ornament, is situated to the inside in regard to the Hashia and the Zanjir, enveloping immediately the whole of the field.

The Kunjbutha, is a corner ornament, or clustering of flowers.

The Mattan, is the decorated part of the field or ground.

Butha, is the generic term for flowers, but is specifically applied, when used alone, to the large cone-like ornament which forms the most prominent feature of the Pala. Sometimes there is only one line of these ornaments, extending from the lower Zanjir to the upper one. When there is a double row, one above the other, the Butha is called Dokad, Sekhad, up to five, after which it takes the name of Tukaddar.

Each Butha consists of three parts; viz, the Pai or foot or pedi-

ment of leaves generally ; the Shikam or belly, and the Sir or head. The head is either erect, or straight, or curved, or inclined. If the Butha slope generally, it is named Butha kaj. The Shal, or net, is the work which separates the different Buthas, but sometimes the interstice is without ornament.

Jamawar, signifies literally a gown piece. The length of this cloth is three and three-quarter gaz, and the breadth one and a half gaz.

This article branches into many varieties, as Khirkhabutha, large compound flowers, consisting of groups of smaller ones. This is used by the Persians and Afghans.

	<i>Rupees per piece.</i>	
Rezabutha, small flowers thickly set, ...	200 to	700
Shaldar, net work,	500	1,700
Islimi,	250	400
Mehramat,	150	300
Khatherest,	150	750
Marpech,	200	350
Kahnkar,	300	1,000
Lakhe Angur,	300	500
Chaporast,	300	7,000
Dogul, Sehgul, Chahargul &c.,	500	1,000
Barghe bed,	250	400
Gulisaut,	200	900
Duazde khat,	700	1,500
Duazdeh rang,	800	1,400
Gule parwane,	300	450
Kaddhar,	300	2,000
Kayhama, Subzkar, Safed,	120	130

These are made by the shawl weaver alone, and go largely into Hindustan, where they are dyed, the small green flowers being previously

tied up in hard small knots, so as to be protected from the action of the dye, and are, of course, when untied, each surrounded by a small white field. Small eyes of spots of yellow, red, and of other colours, are supposed to harmonize with the green flowers and the new ground, and these are added by embroiderers of Chikkandoz.

Kasabeh, or Rumal—women's veils—square shawls. These are from one and a half to two and a half gaz square, and are called

Khathdar,	...	...	...	300 to 500 rupees
Mehramat,	...	...	...	150 to 300 do.

Islimi, with the thirteen other patterns of the Jamawars; and in addition there are

Chaharbagh,	...	...	...	300 to 350 rupees
Hashia,	...	..	...	100 to 175 do.
Chand,	...	...	...	50 to 200 do.
Chautahi,	...	...	...	150 to 400 do.
Shash Mantahi,	...	...	...	250 to 200 do.
Feringi,	...	...	...	100 to 500 rupees.

Exported chiefly to Russia,

Tara Armeni, 100 to 250 rupees; exported chiefly to Armenia and Persia.

Tara Rumi, 120 to 300 rupees; exported chiefly to Turkey.

Sada, 12 to 15 rupees; for domestic use.

Shamlas, or girdles for the waist, worn by the Asiatics, are eight gaz in length, and one and a half gaz broad, and of various colours and patterns, and vary from 50 to 2,000 rupees a piece, according to the richness of the work.

Doshala, or shawls, which contain three palas instead of two, go only to Tibet, and sell for 100 to 150 rupees.

Goshpech, or Patka, or turbans, are in length from eight to ten

gaz, breadth one gaz, and of all colours. One variety has two palas, two Zanjirs, and two hashias, 150 to 800 rupees.

Mandila, another variety, sometimes has a Zanjir, and sometimes is without this ornament. This latter is from eight to ten gaz in length, and about twelve giras broad, 45 to 70 rupees.

Khalin Pashmina, shawl carpets. This is sold at 20 to 40 rupees the square gaz of only three-quarters, and is made of any size in a single piece.

Nakash, trowsers. Some are with, others without, seams. The former are made of two pieces, which are sewn together by the rafugar, the latter by the jarab saz, or stocking maker, 200 to 500 rupees a pair.

Chaharkhana, netted cloth. Length indefinite, breadth one and a half gaz, used by women. 5 to 10 rupees per gaz.

Lungi, girdles. Length three and a half gaz, breadth one and a half gaz. These differ from Shamlas by being in narrow check, and bordered by lines of different colours, 50 to 70 rupees.

Takhin, caps. 8 annas to 4 rupees.

Jaráb, short stockings. Guldar and Mehramat, flowered and striped. 1 to 5 rupees.

Moze Pashmina, long stockings. 5 to 25 rupees.

Sakkab Posh, canopies. 300 to 1500 rupees.

Darparda, curtains for doors and windows. Same price as Jamavar by measure.

Kajjari Asp, saddle-cloths, by measure.

Kajjari Fill, elephant's housing, ditto.

Balapos, or Palang Posh, quilt or coverlet. 300 to 1,000 rupees.

Galaband, cravat, 12 to 300 rupees.

Pistanband, neckerchief, 5 to 15 rupees.

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Langota, waistbelts, 15 to 30 rupees.

Postin, cloths left long in the nap to line pelisses. 500 to 1,000 Rs.

Paipech, leggings. Length two gaz, breadth one gira, of all colours.
2 to 10 rupees.

Yezar, or Izarband, waist strings, 1 to 15 rupees.

Takkia, pillow-bier. Same price as Jamawar.

Khalita, bags or purses. 8 annas to 2 rupees.

Kabbar Posh, shrouds or covers for tomb-stones. Same price as
Jamawar.

Takposh, covers or hangings in front of recesses or cupboards.

And Khwanposh, dish covers or napkins, of various qualities and
patterns, from 30 to 500 rupees a piece.

APPENDIX VI.

Note concerning the production of Borax and Sulphur in Ladákh.

[From Cunningham.]*

“*Borax.*—The Borax and Sulphur Mines are found together at an uninhabited spot named Puga, on the Rulang-chu, a small stream which is full of hot springs, and which joins the Indus on its left bank, miles above Lè. Puga stands in North latitude 33 degs. 12 mins., and East longitude 78 degs. 16 mins., at an elevation of 15,264 feet above the sea. The borax is ejected in the bed of the stream by the numerous hot springs at various temperatures, from 80 degs. upwards. The salt (borate of Soda) is found along both banks of the rivulet for about two miles, in conjunction with Chloride of Soda. It is in a damp state, owing to the vapours emitted by the hot springs. In collecting the borax, the surface of the salt, which is generally of a light pink creamy hue (sometimes inclining to green), is carefully scraped and collected in bags. When dry, it is of a dull white colour. In this state it is collected by the shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the rich summer grass of the plains of Pukchu. The quantity of this borax annually exported is stated at 500 maunds, or 16,000 lbs.; the value, at the rate of sixteen seers per rupee, being only rupees 500.

Sulphur.—The Puga Sulphur Mine is situated at a short distance from the stream, at the foot of a gypsum cliff. The mineral occurs chiefly in the form of thin laminæ disseminated throughout the rock; but in all the fissures there are numerous detached crystals, quite transparent, and of all sizes, from that of a grain of sand to one-eighth of an inch. In detaching the sulphur, the crystals are mostly reduced to powder, and partially mixed with the gypsum rock; and in this state it is carried to the markets of Nurpur, Kangra, and Rampur. The vague statements of the shepherds make the annual supply about 500 maunds, or 3,200 lbs., but I should think that it rarely amounted even to one-half of that quantity.

*(Cunningham's Ladak, pages 239-40.)

APPENDIX VII.

Extract concerning Asafœtida from report by Dr. Bellew, (formerly attached to Mission to Kandahar.)

The frail vaginated stem, or the lower cluster of sheathing leaves, the former belonging to old plants and the latter to young ones, is removed at its junction with the root, around which is dug a small trench about six inches wide and as many deep. Three or four incisions are then made round the head of the root, and fresh ones are repeated at intervals of three or four days; the sap continuing to exude for a week or fortnight according to the calibre of the root. In all cases as soon as the incisions are made, the root head is covered over with a thick bundle of dried herbs or loose stones as a protection against the sun; where this is not done, the root withers in the first day and little or no juice exudes. The quantity of asafœtida obtained from each root varies from a few ounces to a couple of pound's weight, according to the size of the roots, some being no bigger than a carrot whilst others attain the thickness of a man's leg. The quality of the gum differs much, and it is always adulterated on the spot by the collectors, before it enters the market. The extent of adulteration varies from one-fifth to one-third, and wheat or barley flour or powdered gypsum are the usual adulterants. The best sort, however, which is obtained solely from the node or leaf-bud in the centre of the root head of the newly sprouting plant, is never adulterated, and sells at a much higher price than the other kinds. The price of the pure drug at Kandahar varies from four to seven Indian Rupees per "man-i-tabriz" (about 3 lbs.), and of the inferior kinds from one and a half to three and a half Indian rupees per "man." The asafœdita is commonly used by the Mahommedan population of India as a condiment in several of their dishes, and especially mixed with "dal." It is not an article of general consumption in Affghanistan, though often prescribed as a warm remedy for cold diseases by the native physicians, who also use it as a vermifuge. The fresh leaves of the plant, which have the same peculiar stench as its secretion, when cooked, are commonly used as an article of diet by those near whose abodes it grows. And the white inner part of the stem of the full grown plant, which reaches the stature of a man, is considered a delicacy when roasted, and flavored with salt and butter.

APPENDIX VIII.

Extract regarding the trade in Wool, from Report on Kandahar by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden C. B.

The following are a few particulars regarding this trade. At Birgand, Hazara, Herat, and Kandahar, when advances are made to the nomads on the future crop, the price on the spot is about 12 Company's annas per Kandahari maund of 4 Company's seers; but if purchased at the time of shearing, it costs rupees 1-4-0 for the same weight; and if taken on credit rupees 1-8-0. A load of 48 maunds Kandahari, or 192 company's seers, is carried to Kandahar from any of the other districts above mentioned for company's Rupees 12-8-0; and from this point to Kurrachi for the same sum. The reduced rate for the latter distance is accounted for by the road being better, and, below Dadar, perfectly safe. The gomashtha or agent proceeding with the investment receives $\frac{1}{3}$ of the profits, taking an equivalent share of risk; but if the arrangement with him is made on the Mahommedan principle (known as Mozaribat) when the agent runs no risk, one-fifth of the profit is absorbed in his pay.

The agents in Kandahar say that the tariff of boat-hire from Kurrachi to Bombay varies so much, that it is impossible to give even a fair approximation to the expenses of transit, but that the price in Bombay may be put down as 192 rupees per kundi of sixty Kandahari maunds. Pure white wool is the most marketable, but brown and white are frequently mixed. The wool of Birgand and Herat is generally shorn twice a year, and if not exported is manufactured into carpets, bala-zins, masnadi namads, and common felts. The fine wool known as kurak is procured from goats in the Herat, Gazak, and Hazara districts.

The Birgand and Herat carpets, sold in Hindustan as Persian, are woven in looms by 6 or 8 men at each, much in the same way that carpets are usually made in our jails, but of a much finer texture ; and the wool is always dyed before being spun into thread, which is said to make the carpets keep their colour much longer. Carpets are purchased from the manufacturer at 10 Herati rupees (each 4 Company's annas) per square yard, and fetch in Hindustan 10 Company's rupees.

In making masnadi namads, the great art is in having the wool thoroughly carded and cleaned first, and then lightly made up into a sort of half felt foundation, on which are placed pieces of colored wool of the required pattern anointed with soap ; the whole is placed on a frame of reeds, and rolled up and out again till the wool is worked thoroughly into one homogenous sheet of the required firmness ; the namad is now opened out, and well rubbed under the feet ; and lastly, after a second coating of soap, the whole is finished by hand-rubbing. Each masnadi namad sells at from 7 to 15 rupees on the spot.

Bala-zins or saddle cloths are made as above, but without figured patterns of any sort, and are of the finest picked wool, or even coarse kurak, and fetch 6 or 7 rupees each at the manufactory. Kurak is procured from goats by combing them once a year, with fine iron combs, by which only the finer parts of the under coat is taken off ; this wool is generally used for making warm under clothing for people of rank, and is worked up like bala-zins, but in much thinner sheets, being little, if at all, inferior to pashminahs, selling at from 7 to 20 rupees each on the spot."

APPENDIX IX.

Extract concerning Exports and Imports, from Report on Kandahar, by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.

"The following is a list of prices in the Kandahar market of articles imported from various quarters."

FROM BOMBAY.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.			
<i>Names of Articles.</i>		<i>From</i>		<i>to.</i>	
Long cloths, per piece,	7 0	6 8	
Ditto (unbleached,)	4 8	3 0	
Madapollams (white,)	9 0	6 0	
Alwan (shawl stuffs) (red.)	10 0	8 0	
Ditto (orange,)	9 0	5 0	
Ditto (green,)	9 0	5 0	
Ditto (white,)	8 0	5 8	
Khasa,	3 0	2 0	
Jaconet (grey,)	3 0	1 8	
Ditto (white,)	3 8	2 8	
Dimity (white,)	4 0	3 0	
Ditto (rose,)	9 0	7 12	
Flowered Muslins (all colours,)	3 0	1 8	
Coloured Muslins.	3 8	1 9	
Net, per yard,	1 0	0 7	
Drill, (white) per piece,	10 0	0 7	
Flowered Muslins (golden), ditto,...	6 0	3 0	
Velvet (black,) per yard,	0 12	8 0	
Ditto (red,) per yard,	1 12	1 0	
Majut Imported, per yard,	7 8	5 0	
Broad cloth, per yard,	7 8	5 0	

Chintz, scarlet, (red) a piece, ...	... 12	0	8	8
Do. do. (black) do., ...	... 8	0	6	2
Chintz, (scarlet and rose coloured,) a piece, ...	... 5	0	3	0
Ditto do. (white) a piece, ...	... 8	0	5	0
Chintz, black and other colours, a piece, ...	... 5	8	5	0
Do. Shakar kouz (a colour,) ditto, ...	... 9	0	6	0
Khasa, scarlet, a piece, ...	... 5	0	3	8
Shawls, each, ...	... 6	0	4	8
Merino, per yard, ...	... 2	0	0	12
Molasses, per seer, ...	... 0	8	0	0
Sugar, per 3½ seers, ...	... 3	0	2	8
Black pepper, ditto, ...	... 2	0	0	0
Sal Ammoniac, ditto, ...	... 2	0	0	0
Cloves, ditto, ...	... 2	8	0	0
Green and black teas, ditto, ...	... 20	0	12	0
Turmeric, ditto, ...	... 2	0	0	0
Dry Ginger, ditto, ...	... 2	0	0	0
Preserved ginger, per jar, ...	... 4	8	3	0
Orpiment (yellow,) per 3½ seers, ...	... 2	0	0	0
Ditto (black,) ditto, ...	... 2	0	0	0
Cinnamon, ditto, ...	... 4	0	0	0
Cardamums, (small) ditto, ...	... 3	0	0	0
Ditto (large,) ditto, ...	... 3	8	0	0
Thread, (per bundle), ...	... 6	0	0	0
Cocoa nuts, per 3½ seers, ...	... 3	0	0	0
Satin, per yard, ...	... 2	8	0	0
Flannel, do., ...	... 1	0	0	0
Russian Satin, do., ...	... 1	8	0	0
Cambric, per piece, ...	... 5	0	3	0

Penknives, two bladed, 1-8 ; one blade 1. Large Sailor's knives, 4 annas. Quantities of Pottery ware of all descriptions are imported ; as

also needles and thread, and a few English medicines, which however kill many more than they cure ; for being administered by a Native hakim who knows nothing of their properties, but tries the effect of the first which may be at hand, and regulates the quantity given by the price.

N. B.—The pieces of cloth above alluded to are of all sizes, 40, 31, and 29 yards, and the Affghan gaz (or yard) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.

The following are the Kandahri weights :—

- A Kandahari seer weighs Company's Rupees, 8 0
- A Charak is 10 seers, or ditto 80 0
- 4 Charaks are one Maund.
- 1 Miskal is $4\frac{1}{2}$ Masha.
- 1 Masha is 8 Ruttis.

COINS.

- 6 Cabuli Rupees 5 Company's Rupees.
- 1 Kandahari Rupee $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
- 12 Shahi make 1 Rupee Kandahar.
- 6 Pice Kandahari, or 4 Company's pice, 1 Shahi.
- 2 Shahies Kandahari, 1 Miskal.
- 4 Shahies Kandahari, 1 Abbassi.

The whole of the copper coinage is called in every two or three months, at the will of the ruler of Kandahar (who regulates the value of the Shahi, and usually brings them down to half price, for a few days before they are called in,) and taken at half price, stamped and re-issued at their full value. All which remain in the market of the old supply (unstamped) are called ghaz.

IMPORTS FROM UMRITSUR.

<i>Names of Articles.</i>	<i>PRICES.</i>			
	<i>From</i>	<i>to</i>		
Pashmina Shawls, according to quality.				
Molasses, per Kandahar, maund	2	4	0 0
Turmeric, 	1	8	0 0

Punjab shoes, Penholders, Lungies, Cloth, Cashmir Shawls, Puttu Cashmiri, Zinc, Saffron, Cashmiri 16 rupees a Kandahari maund and Peshawur Lungies.

FROM MOOLTAN.

Rough cloth,	per 100 yards	....	9	0	0	0
Colored sheets for women,	20 do.,	....	17	0	0	0
Chintz, Nasrkhani, 20 pieces or 160 do.,		....	20	0	0	0
Do. Lalgurie,	do.	do.,	8	0	0	0
Alacha,	4 yards	....	1	0	0	0
Buffaloe's hides, cured,	20 do.,	....	60	0	0	0
Goats,	20 do.,	....	17	0	0	0
Shoes, according to quality.						

FROM BOKHARA.

Russian gold lace, per tola,	..	...	2	0	0	0
Bokhara silk, per Kandahar maund,		...	35	0	0	0
Labani Ditto Ditto		...	25	0	0	0
Kokani Ditto Ditto	...	...	25	0	0	0
Gardanzi Ditto Ditto	...	...	33	8	0	0
Bokhara Tomujabin Ditto	...	...	2	8	0	0
Gold lace (imitation) per yard,	...	...	4	0	0	0
Gulbadan (a silk cloth) Ditto	...	...	1	0	0	0
Kanawez Ditto Ditto	...	...	1	0	0	0
Postina, (fox skin) each,	...	...	20	0	0	0
Postins, (rat skin) each,	...	...	25	0	0	0
Sinjaf Postins, each	...	...	40	0	0	0
Sinabunds and Postins, Samuri,	...	...	600	0	100	0
Choghas, (Alghani)	...	...	50	0	0	0
Russian boxes of all sorts and prices.						

FROM MASHAD AND KHORASAN.

Nishapur ~~F~~erozes (Turquoises) at all prices.

Opium, (Gunabad) per kandahar maund,			35	0	0	0
Ditto (Yezd)	Ditto	...	45	0	0	0
Kanawez, per yard,		...	1	8	0	0
Silk Lungies, each,	....	....	9	0	0	0
Ditto (Yezd,)	....	....	5	0	0	0
Razaies from Yezd,	....	....	3	0	0	0
Silk handkerchiefs, (black)	....	....	4	0	0	0
Bulghar skins,	....	....	15	0	0	0
Balazins,	....	....	20	0	10	0
Black boots, a pair,	....	....	8	0	7	0
Abrok (rahdar,) each	....	....	280	0	0	0
Abrok (Mashadi,) do.,	....	....	50	0	15	0
Ditto Kirmani do.,	....	....	9	0	0	0
Pittu,	....	....	12	0	0	0

Besides the above, Mashadi double barrellled guns, pistols, and swords, choghas, namdas, sinabunds of kurk, white and grey drills, and chintz of all sorts and prices.

FROM CABUL.

Postins, each,	....	....	25	0	0	0
Sinabands,	....	....	10	0	6	0
Pattu,	....	....	30	0	15	0
Rice, per Kandahar maund,	....	....	1	0	12	0
Walnuts, do. do.,	....	....	0	8	0	0
Cabul Molasses, do.,	....	....	1	0	0	0

Besides the above, Lungies, Barrak, and Janab.

FROM ANARDARRAH.

From this district are brought the famous pomegranates, which are perhaps the finest in the world, as also asafœdita : this trade is chiefly in the hands of the Tajaks and Kakars.

The Tajaks of Anardarraah are all under Mir Mahamud, Ahmud Khan, and Syad Musa of their own clan, who are respectively at the head of 800, 200 and 200 families. The lands of these Tajaks are all laid out in fruit gardens, producing jujubes, pomegranates and figs, the value of which may be estimated from the fact of the tribe paying 12,000 Herati rupees (Rupees 3,000) to the Governor of the province annually.

Almost the whole of their produce is exported. The low ranges adjacent to the Anardarraah basin are the great asafœtida producing tracts : during the three hottest months in the year, numbers of Kakars resort there to collect that gum. All parties, previous to proceeding to the ground, are obliged to find security to the governor of the province for the payment of six rupees privilege duty per head, and have to pay a further tax of 3 annas per maund upon the asafœtida collected.

The following articles exported, cost in Kandahar.

Exports.

Almonds, per Kandahar maund, ....	....	1	0	0	0
Mashad and Herat silk, (chatta) per maund ....	....	40	0	0	0
(Twela,) Ditto	....	35	0	0	0
(Tuni,) Ditto	....	30	0	0	0
Anab (jujube fruit.) Ditto	....	1	0	0	0
Zerisk (a berry from Herat)	....	1	8	0	0
Saffron, from Birgand,	....	90	0	16	0

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the increase of the Kurrachee trade.

COUNTRIES.	1855-56.	1859-60.	RESULT OF 1859-60 COMPARED WITH 1855-56.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORTS.				
England,	1,57,800	33,94,784	32,36,984	...
Bombay,	55,81,212	1,27,28,155	71,46,943	...
Concan,	2,464	15,667	13,203	...
Cutch,	74,986	1,81,856	1,09,870	...
France, ... ..	...	3,509	3,509	...
Goa and Demaun, ...	4,532	5,929	1,397	...
Guzerat,	57,608	87,102	29,494	...
Kattiawar,	1,29,322	1,16,865	...	12,457
Malabar,	97,632	51,086	...	46,546
Mauritius,	1,894	...	...	1,894
Mekran,	11,065	19,923	8,858	...
Moulmein, ... ..	...	2,53,830	2,53,830	...
Persian Gulf,	1,79,619	2,65,811	86,192	...
TOTAL, ...	62,98,134	1,71,27,517	1,08,90,280	60,897
EXPORTS.				
England,	35,139	3,64,596	3,29,457	...
France, ... ..	...	3,57,309	3,57,309	...
Bombay,	53,74,320	74,67,074	20,92,754	...
Calcutta, ... ..	...	21,068	21,068	...
Concan, ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cutch,	1,12,401	2,38,687	1,26,286	...
Goa and Demaun, ...	...	3,954	3,954	...
Guzerat,	11,747	43,889	32,142	...
Kuttiawar,	1,21,485	1,26,858	5,373	...
Malabar,	1,69,154	5,25,142	3,55,988	...
Mauritius,	17,568	92,991	75,423	...
Mekran,	35,895	36,263	368	...
Australia, ... ..	...	13,369	13,369	...
Persian Gulf,	1,66,694	1,88,188	21,494	...
Singapore, Ceylon, &c.,	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	60,44,403	91,79,388	34,31,985	...

APPENDIX XI.

CARAVAN ROUTE from Shikárpur to Kandahar by the Bolán Pass.

	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miles.	In kos.	REMARKS.
	<i>From Shikárpur to</i>			
1	Jagan,	17½	10½	In Sindh. Road through a jungle country. A village and a fort.
2	Rojhan,	22½	13¼	Do. Do. But little water. The country from this to Noushaihra, a desert for 96 miles.
3	Barshorí,	26½	16	Over the desert in Bilochistan. A large village.
4	Mírpur,	14½	8½	A village in Do.
5	Bhag,	22	13	A town. Do. river. The villages of Syud Kazan-shah-ki-Jhok and Ustad, on the road.
6	Maheshur,	16	10	A village in ditto. A place called Shahr Haji on the Road. A stage.
	Noushaihra,	15½	9	Do.
7	Dadur, 743 feet above the sea, ...	7	4½	Large town. River.
	Total, ...	141½		

APPENDIX XI.—*Continued.*

	NAME OF PLACES.	Distance in miles.	In kos.	REMARKS.
8	Kohandilan (904 feet) or kandi, ...	11		<p>In the Bolan Pass. The entrance to the Bolan Pass commences within a short distance from Dadur.</p> <p>After entering the Pass, the road lies north-west. At about 4 miles the mountains begin to close from north-east to south-west. The hills which immediately enclose the Pass are not very high—are irregular in height, and barren, their strata most confused, and their formation of coarse pudding stone changing near the surface to loose clay and pebbles. The distance from hill to hill on each side varies, but in few places within the command of musquetry. Road over rough loose stones and shingle. Bolan stream. At about 8 miles a spot called "Drabbi" where there is a small valley.</p>
9	Kírta, (1,081 feet) or "Garmab" ...	10½		<p>The valley here is from 3 to 4 miles broad; loose stones and shingle.</p>
10	Bíbí naní,	9		<p>Valley barren. Bolan stream.</p>
11	Ab-i-gum, (2,540 feet,)	8½		<p>The road passes through 2 valleys, between which the distance of the hills which bind the road may be 2 to 300 yards in some places.</p>

APPENDIX XI.—(Continued.)

	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miless.	In kos.	REMARKS.
12	Sar-i-khajur, or "Machk,"	6		In the Pass. Here are some Khajúr trees on the right of the road on a rising ground. A spring of water.
	Sar-i-Bolan (4,494 feet),	3½		In the Pass. A spring from which the stream of Bolan has its source.
13	Kharlake. Head of the Pass,	10		At about 5 miles some stunted trees. On each side of the road the precipices become more abrupt—the ascent considerable. Pass gradually narrows until it winds through some high hills. For the last three miles to the head of the Pass. Road in many places good, but this is the most commanding part of the Pass.—Road in some places 40 to 60 feet wide, with perpendicular rocks 100 feet high. The ascent of the ghat or head of the Pass is gradual, and only about 100 yards in length. Loaded camels can walk up and down. After the descent, which is not great, a plain or valley ("Dashl be dowlut" or "Dashl kuchute").

APPENDIX XI.—(Continued.)

	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miles.	In kos.	REMARKS.
14	Sar-i-ab.	18½		Road through the Dashl bedowlut. At 2½ miles from the head of the Pass, the elevation above the level of the sea is 5,793 feet. The valley is extensive to the right and left after three miles. No habitation at Sar-i-ab. Slight ascent in the country at about 14 miles from last stage, where there are Karezes.
15	Shalkote, (Quetta) 5,637 feet,... ..	8½		Road in the valley, which is watered by numerous streamlets. Shalkote, a town in Bilochistan, on a mound. Seat of a Hakim. There are three roads to Candahar from this place. That followed by Caravans is here given.
	From No. 8 to No. 15,	86		
	From 1 to 7,	141		
		227	136	Distance according to the account of this route, published in "Major Hough's army of the Indus."—pages 47 to 60 and 427 and 428, from which the information above given is mostly derived.

APPENDIX XI.—(Continued.)

From Shalkot the Caravan route proceeds as follows, as given by the principal merchants of Shikarpur :—

	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in		REMARKS.
		miles.	In kos.	
16	Nari ... ..	...	8	Habitation.
17	Lora ... ..	...	10	A stream. Village.
18	Karez Gulistan ... ..	...	10	A village, and Karezes or subterraneous water courses.
19	Nari (2nd) ... ..	...	12	No habitation. Valley on the road.
20	Chahi Nadir ... ..	...	12	Do. do. Water from a well.
21	Registan ... ..	...	7	No habitation.
22	Houz-i-Madad Khan ... ..	...	12	Village.
23	Pul-i-pukhta, ... ..	...	12	River Arghastan crossed. A village.
24	Karez-i-Haji, ... ..	...	12	Village. Karezes.
25	Kandahar. Lat. 31°40' ... ..	...	10	City.
	From No. 16 to 25, Shalkot to Kandahar	175	105	Estimated distance.
	From No. 1 to 15, Shikarpur to Shalkot,	227	136	
	Total distance from Shikarpur to Kandahar,	402	241	

APPENDIX XI.—(Continued.)

From Shalkot to Kandahar, as given by Major Leech.—Pages 89 and 90 of the printed reports of the Mission in Afghanistan (1839).

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miles.	In kos.	REMARKS.
From Shalkot to Kuchalak Fort,	4	200 houses.
Lora,	12	300 do. A stream called Lora.
Gulistan Karez,	6	100 do. 3 canals.
Gundwan,	7	No houses. Stream.
Spintagh,	5	A difficult ascent.
Ghawaz,	4	... ..
Konchee,	12	12 houses. Plentiful stream.
Kadni,	6	500 scattered shepherds, plenty of well huts.
Ahmad Khan-kahouz,	8	10 do. do.
Walamada (or Mahmunda,)	5	No houses. River water.
Tukhtapul,	7	Do. Do.
Chouki,	7	200 houses. Do.
Arghastan,	5	A fordable stream in the hot weather.
Dehkhazuk,	3	400 houses. Stream.
Kandahar,	4	City.
From Shalkot to Kandahar, ... }	...	96	
From Shikarpoor to Shalkot, ... }	...	136	
Total estimated distance, ... }	...	232	

NOTES ON THE ABOVE ROUTE BY MAJOR R. LEECH, *Bombay Engineers*,
 (page 90 of the printed papers of the Mission in Afghanistan,)
 (1839.)

The pass of Bolan, commencing at Kudta and ending at Kharlaki, is 50 kos long* and is passable either to an army with artillery or to a caravan throughout the year. It is generally level, and though considerably covered with loose stones offers in no portion a serious obstacle. It narrows once after leaving Machk (Sar-i-Khajur) to the breadth of four horsemen, but in general it averages 100 yards. Caravans are sometimes detained by the snow falling beyond Machk, but it does not fall heavy in the pass. There are two castes of plunderers that the kafilas stand in much dread of, the Doda Maris and the Dhumad Kakars. The Shikarpoor caravans proceeding up the Bolan pass entertain Brahuis sometimes as a guard. The Brahuis are in possession of the pass, and were formerly in the habit of guarding armies through.

Note by the Shikarpoor Merchants.

The route is open throughout the year, but the portion on the Sindh side of the pass is not traversed by caravans during summer when the hot winds blow. The streams of Kutchi, which intersect the road, are inundated during the rains. The only unsafe portion of the road is from Dadar, No. 7, to Sar-i-ab, No. 14.

* According to the route above given (No. 1 to 15) from Major Hough's Army of the Indus, the Bolan pass is only 59 miles, equal to 35 kos, long,—commencing from near Dadar, No. 7 and terminating at No. 13.

From Shalkot, or Quetta, to Kandahar by the Khojak pass.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance, miles.	REMARKS.
	From Shalkot to Katchlak,	11½	The Katchlak pass 7 miles from Shalkot (Quetta).
	Haidarzai (5,258 feet above the sea), ...	10¼	Bad Nulas to cross.
	Hykalzai (5,063 feet), Right bank of the Lora stream, ...	10¾	Cross a river.
	Arambi,	7¾	Cross the Lora stream, banks steep.
	Qilla-i-Abdulla Khan,	8	Road good.
	Khojak pass (the summit, 7,457 feet)	7½	A Fort.
	Dandi-gulai (4,056 feet),	11	Foot of the main ascent, 6,484 feet. The valley of Kandahar at Chamman Choki, 5,677 feet.
	Killa-i-Futeh-Ulla Khan (3,918 feet), Mahl Manda, ...	14¼	First part road stony. An open plain.
	Near the Dore river (3,638 feet), ...	10½	Road over undulating stony ground.
	Dehihaji,	12	Through a pass and thence over very stony and rocky ground.
	Khushab (3,484 feet)	15½	First three miles over undulating ground, then over good road.
	Kandahar (3,484 ft.)	8½	The road stony but good.
		12	Cross dry bed of Kadani river. Road good. Country open.
		7½	City.
	Total distance } from Shalkot to Kandahar, ... }	147	miles, equal to 86 kos.
		136	Add to Shalkot.
	Total, ...	283	Measured distance.

NOTE.—The above route from Shalkot to Kandahar by the Khojak pass is taken from "Major Hough's Army of the Indus," 1840.

APPENDIX XII.

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*CARAVAN ROUTE from Candahar to Herat.*

| NAMES OF PLACES.                       | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| From Candahar<br>to<br>Kokaran, ... .. | 7 miles,                                  | The river Arghanda at within 500 yards to the right of the high road. After passing Candahar, it takes a westerly course as far as No. 3, (Houz-i-Madad Khan) and then turns to the south. The road within this line passes through a succession of fields, gardens and villages, which cover the fertile valley of Candahar, the breadth of which varies from 3 to 9 miles. Nearly the whole of the water of Arghanda is taken off by Canals for the purpose of irrigation, which are crossed on the road.<br>Kokaran, a village. |
| Sanjari, ... ..                        | 5                                         | The road stony in some places but generally good. An abrupt descent into the bed of the river. The ford across the Arghanda easy. The river during summer does not exceed 2½ feet in depth; in times of flood if exceeding 3 feet in depth must prove a serious obstruction to travellers.<br>Sanjari, a village.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Houz-i-Madad Khan,                     | 14                                        | A small town. The road lies across a hard level plain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Kishk-i-nakhud, ...                    | 15½                                       | A small town (500 houses)—rich cultivation and several fine groves and gardens, in the vicinity abundance of water.<br>A hard level gravelly road without obstacle. At the distance of 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## APPENDIX XII.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.   | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Khak-i-chopan, ... | 9½ miles,                                 | <p>miles from Houz-i-Madad Khan, the road closely approaches a range of hills of trifling elevation, beyond which a higher range runs in a north-east and south-west direction.</p> <p>The ruins of an ancient fort called the Kila-i-Nadir, which must have been a place of considerable strength in its day, about 2 miles to the west of Kishk-i-nakhud.</p> <p>The road generally good and level. No habitation here. A grove of mulberry trees. Water from "karez" or watercourses.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Grishk ... ..      | 24                                        | <p>Road generally good and hard, the first part slightly undulating, and one or two sandy patches.</p> <p>The river Hilmand, (the "<i>Ety-mander</i>" of the ancients) a broad rapid stream—crossed on the road about a mile from Grishk, by boat when the stream is not fordable.</p> <p>The Hilmand takes its rise in the mountains to the west of Kabul, and after a course of 600 miles, during which it is joined by several considerable streams, the principal of which are the Tarnak, the Arghanda, the Shabband, and the Khashrod, it falls into the Lake of "Hamun" (in Seistan).</p> <p>The City of "Grishk," a large town.—Principal seat of the "Barakzais".</p> <p>The fort of Grishk is built upon a mound, about 2 miles from the right bank of the Hilmand. Between the river and the fort is a fine pasture land ("Chaman") intersected by water courses and dotted with gardens and villages, inhabited by Barakzais (Maham-madzais.)</p> |

APPENDIX XII.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES. | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zirak, ... ..    | 21 miles,                                 | The first six miles of the road stony and undulating, the beds of several torrents crossing the line ; thence level and easy to the Fort of <i>Sadat</i> , 18 miles from "Grishk." Beyond <i>Sadat</i> the road again passes over undulating ground within two steep slopes till <i>Zirak</i> , which is a strongly planned <i>Garhi</i> . <i>Sadat</i> is a small town seat of a <i>Hakim</i> , and a staging place for caravans. "Zirak" also a small town. Water from "Karez."                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Dushakh, ... ..  | 15                                        | The road hard and level. The village of "Lar" six miles from "Zirak" on the road. <i>Dushakh</i> is a small village surrounded by a mud wall and towers. Water from "Karez." Village with a stream from a "Karez."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Biabanak, ... .. | 5                                         | The road in some places rugged but passable for wheeled carriages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Washer, ... ..   | 24                                        | No fresh water during the first ten or twelve miles. <i>Washer</i> , a town ;—seat of a <i>Hakim</i> . Four forts situated on a fine stream and surrounded by rich cultivation and gardens.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Khashrod, ... .. | 14                                        | <i>Khashrod</i> , a fine stream running from the north, fordable, but formidable during floods, detaining caravans for several days. The road stony, and uneven. At the distance of a mile from <i>Washer</i> is a small stream called the <i>Asiab</i> ; for nearly six miles its course is followed down a narrow valley lying between low hills. The last four miles of the march the road winds down a dry water course ; road not good but practicable for artillery. The descent into the bed of the river "Khashrod" is steep and bad. <i>Khashrod</i> is a large village. Here the road separates ; the right leads to "Tuk-i-kasarman," not good ;—the left is as follows : |

## APPENDIX XII.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.  | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | <i>kos. miles.</i>                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bakwa, ... ..     | 12 20                                     | A large town. Seat of a Hakim. A stream. The Dasht Bakwa is an extensive plain watered by the Khashrod and Joi Ibrahun, and containing numerous villages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Kharmalak, ... .. | 13 22                                     | A small town. A police post or Choki. A stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Farah, ... ..     | 7 11½                                     | A large town—and fort. Tajaks and Afghans. "The Farah rod" river, a very rapid stream, in flood detaining caravans occasionally for weeks on its banks. The district of Fara, a great place for the production of saltpetre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Jizan, ... ..     | 12 30                                     | A few houses on the road. Small stream. A place called " <i>Khat-i-Sufaid</i> " about 8 kos distant from Farah on the road.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Sabzwar, ... ..   | 16 26½                                    | Two forts on the road,—viz :—<br>1. Kila-i-Nigar about 6 kos from Jizan.<br>2. * Kila-i-Dukhtar, about 12 kos from Jizan, about 200 houses in Kila-i-Dukhtar.<br>* The range of hills to the south of Sabzwar terminates four kos from the town in a long spur, upon which the remains of an extensive fort are visible, called the Kila-i-Dukhtar or Maiden's castle; and at a short distance from it on a mound in the plain are the ruins of another castle called "Kila-i-Pisr," or the youth's fort. |



APPENDIX XII.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.  | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Khawja Uria, ...  | 21 miles.                                 | <p>The fort of Sabzwar is a small one, built of mud, 200 or 250 yards square, with 7 circular bastions. The town of Subzwar is situated in the midst of a richly cultivated tract of eountry studded with innumerable villages inhabited by "Núrzáyís" (Afghans); each vil- lage is about 60 yards square surrounded by mud walls with towers at the angles. Much salt- petre produced in the district. The road between Sabzwar and Herat is generally good and passable for wheeled carriages of every description. Abundance of water in every part of this route. A "Ziarutgah" or place of pilgrim- age—a ruin perched on the summit of a rocky hill, at the foot of which runs a stream, slight- ly brackish.</p> |
| Adrashkan, ... .. | 6                                         | A rocky pass with springs of fresh water. A small town. Adrash- kan stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Rod-i-gaz, ... .. | 6                                         | A rapid stream. No houses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Mír Allah, ... .. | 6                                         | Caravansarai, surrounded by cul- tivation; a fine stream of water runs under the wall.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Shahbed, ... ..   | 12                                        | For 19 miles from the Adrashkan the road is a continued ascent among hills, the elevations attain- ed supposed to be full 1500 feet higher than the spot where the Adrashkan is crossed, or 6,500 feet above the sea. Water found at convenient distances the whole way. Road stony and in some places difficult, but quite practi- cable for artillery. The Rod-i- gaz, which falls into the Adrash- kan on the road, runs parallel to a part of the march from Adrash- kan to Shahbed. There is a ruined caravansarai at the latter place.                                                                                                                                                                            |

## APPENDIX XII.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.    | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mirdaúd, ... ..     | 12 miles.                                 | <p>Caravansarai. On leaving the Sarai Shahbed, the road ascends for about 3 miles attaining an elevation of about 700 feet above the last encamping ground, then commences a gradual but regular and continued descent to the end of the following stage, Roza-i-bagh, falling it is conjectured 2,000 feet.</p> <p>From this point—Mirdaúd—the eye ranges over great part of the valley of Herat but the city itself is concealed by an intervening range of hills called the “Koh-i-dosakh,” the distant mountains of the Hazara country are seen far overtopping a range of hills of considerable elevation on the other side of the valley. The road is good the whole way from the foot of the hill.</p> |
| Roza-i-bagh, ... .. | 11                                        | Town and a garden. Numerous artificial channels of excellent water.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Herat, ... ..       | 8                                         | <p>Cross the “Hari-rod” on the road four miles distant from the Roza-i-bagh. The river runs in several channels over a wide shingly bed. In seasons of flood, it is deep and exceedingly difficult to cross. Formerly a fine bridge of burnt brick spanned the stream.</p> <p>Herat, a large city. Supplied with water from the Hari-rod with wooden trough running across the ditch. It is stored in large reservoirs of masonry of solid construction arched over.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Total distance, ... | <p><i>miles. kos.</i></p> <p>346 208</p>  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

APPENDIX XII.—(*Concluded.*)

This route has been compiled from the accounts by Captain E. Sanders, Engineers, (*A*) Major Todd, (*B*) and Major R. Leech, Bombay Engineers, (*C*) as well as from information furnished by certain native merchants. At short distances from the line of road throughout, particularly between Sadat and Sabzwar, numerous Ghizdis (or Felt tents) occupied by pastoral tribes of Afghans, chiefly of the Nurzai, Achikzai and Barukzai branches of Duranis, and others, are met with. These people afford accommodation to caravans and travellers, and supply them with provisions, fodder &c., receiving from them cash, as well as articles of common use, such as cloth, needles &c., in barter.

The towns are most inhabited by Tajaks.

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*A.* Route from Kandahar to Herat, published in *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, No. XIII, part I, 1844, pages 121 to 134.

*B.* Report of a journey from Herat to Simla, viâ Kandahar, Kabul and Punjab, published in the above journal, No. XIII, part 1, 1844, pages 339 to 351.

*C.* Route No. 7, published in the *Printed Report and Papers of the Mission in Afghanistan*, page 91.

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## APPENDIX XII A.

*CARAVAN ROUTE from Herát to Bukhára.*

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                             | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>kos. | REMARKS.                                              |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|     | From Herat<br>To Bala-Murghab, 3<br>marches, | 30 kos.                                 | Hazara country.                                       |
|     | Deh-i-nou, 3 marches,                        | 30                                      | Ditto ditto.                                          |
|     | Maimana, 2 marches,                          | 20                                      | Plain open country. An Uzbek<br>principality. A town. |
|     | Andkho, 2 marches,                           | 25                                      | Do. Silk produced in the country.                     |
|     | Shibargham, 2 mar-<br>ches, ... ..           | 24                                      | Do. do. do.                                           |
|     | Akhcha, ... ..                               | 10                                      | Do. A town,—Silk country.                             |
|     | Karki, ... ..                                | 10                                      | A small town,                                         |
|     | Bank of the river<br>Oxus, ... ..            | 12                                      | Plain—sandy.                                          |
|     | Karshi, 2 marches,...                        | 12                                      | Do. do. } Vide Appendix                               |
|     | Bukhára, 3 marches,                          | 50                                      | Do. Do. } XIX A.                                      |
|     | Total estimated<br>distance, ... }           | 222 kos.                                |                                                       |

APPENDIX XIII.

Imports from *Türkistan, Herat, Mashad, Kabul, Candahar to Punjab, Scindh and Hindustan, by Bolan Pass.*

| No. | ARTICLE.                      | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Where purchased originally. | Annual estimated quantity of import. | Prime cost.          |         | Value at place of purchase. |         | Value at Shikar-poor. |         |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
|     |                               |                                            |                             |                                      | Rate.                | Amount. | Rate.                       | Amount. | Rate.                 | Amount. |
| 1   | Raw silk.                     | Herat,                                     | Candahar,                   | Maunds.<br>500                       | 460<br>per md.       | 20,000  | 440<br>per md.              | 22,000  | 460<br>per md.        | 23,000  |
|     | Silk, spun,                   | Burjund in Persia,                         | Do.                         | 10                                   | 300<br>per md.       | 3,000   | 360                         | 3,600   | 380                   | 3,800   |
|     | Silk cloth, "Kawasee,"        | Do.                                        | Do.                         | Yards.<br>4,000                      | Rs. 1-2<br>per yard. | 4,500   | Rs. 1-4                     | 5,000   | Rs. 1-5               | 5,250   |
|     | Do.                           | Mashad,                                    | Do.                         | 500                                  | Rs. 8<br>per yard.   | 250     | 9 annas<br>per yard.        | 281     | 10 annas<br>per yard. | 362     |
|     | Do.                           | Kabul,                                     | Kabul,                      | 500                                  | Rs. 1<br>per yard.   | 500     | Rs. 1                       | 500     | Rs. 1-1               | 531     |
|     | "Rawa" or silk female scarfs, | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 100<br>in No.                        | Rs. 3-4<br>each,     | 325     | Rs. 3-10<br>each,           | 362     | Rs. 3-18<br>each,     | 399     |
|     | Raw silk "Dust-kush,"         | Mashad,                                    | Candahar,                   | 3 mds.                               | 200<br>per md.       | 600     | 240<br>per md.              | 720     | 260<br>per md.        | 750     |

APPENDIX XIII.—(Continued.)

| No.   | ARTICLE.                                     | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Where purchased originally. | Annual estimated quantity of import. | Prime cost.      |         | Value at place of purchase. |         | Value at Shikarpoor. |         |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|       |                                              |                                            |                             |                                      | Rate.            | Amount. | Rate.                       | Amount. | Rate.                | Amount. |
| SILK. | Chogas (cloaks) silken and embroidered, &c., | Kabul,                                     | Kabul,                      | 600 in No.                           | various rates,   | 1,250   | various rates,              | 1,250   | various rates.       | 1,500   |
|       | Goolbuddun, striped silk cloth,...           | Candahar,                                  | Candahar,                   | 1,500 yards.                         | Rs. 1            | 1,500   | Rs. 1                       | 1,500   | Rs. 1-4              | 1,598   |
|       | Kunawez, ...                                 | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 1,500 yds.                           | 15 annas per yd. | 1,408   | 15 annas                    | 1,408   | Rs. 1-1              | 1,594   |
|       | Carpets, ...                                 | Herat,                                     | Herat,                      | 50 in No.                            | 7                | 350     | 7                           | 350     | 8                    | 400     |
|       | Do. ...                                      | Mashad,                                    | Mashad,                     | 600 in No.                           | 40               | 2,040   | 40                          | 2,040   | 5                    | 3,000   |
|       | "Loee" Scarfs,                               | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 40 in No.                            | 5                | 200     | 5                           | 200     | 7                    | 280     |
|       | Puttoo, ...                                  | Kabul,                                     | Kabul,                      | 100 in No.                           | various          | 2,150   | various                     | 2,150   | various              | 2,400   |
|       | Stockings, ...                               | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 40 scores.                           | 4-8 each,        | 180     | 4-8 each,                   | 180     | 5 each,              | 200     |
|       | Cloaks (chegs) of sheep-wool,                | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 800 in No.                           | various          | 1,700   | various                     | 1,700   | various              | 1,750   |
|       | "Burk" cloth of sheep-wool, ...              | Mashad,                                    | Mashad,                     | 200 pieces.                          | 2                | 800     | 2                           | 460     | 2-4                  | 450     |

|              |                                           |                         |              |           |        |          |        |         |        |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| EMBROIDERY.  | Gold and silver thread, ...               | Mashad,                 | 220 tolas,   | 1-2 each, | 227    | 1-2 each | 227    | 1-4     | 255    |
|              | Caps, embroidered,                        | Candahar,               | 100 in No.   | 2         | 200    | 1        | 200    | 2-4     | 225    |
| FRUITS.      | Alcoobkhara, ...                          | Ghizni,                 | 30 mds.      | 8         | 240    | 8        | 240    | 11      | 310    |
|              | Pishtachio nuts,                          | Kabul,                  | 40 mds.      | 14        | 560    | 14       | 560    | 20      | 800    |
|              | Almonds, ...                              | Do.                     | 200 mds.     | 4         | 800    | 4        | 800    | 7       | 1,400  |
|              | "Neozs" ("Pinus Gerardiana")              | Ghizni,                 | 50 mds.      | 4         | 200    | 4        | 200    | 8       | 400    |
|              | Apples, Quinces, Pomegranates,            | Candahar,               | 250 mds.     | 1         | 250    | 1        | 250    | 4       | 1,000  |
| COINS.       | Dried Grapes, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, ... | Do. Shall and Moostung, | 2,500 mds.   | various,  | 7,900  | ...      | 7,900  | various | 11,800 |
|              | Dried grapes, ...                         | Moostung,               | 60 mds.      | 2         | 120    | 2        | 120    | 8       | 180    |
|              | Rial (silver), Moohur, gold coins,        | Mashad,                 | 1,000 in No. | 8         | 8,000  | 8        | 8,000  | 8-8     | 8,500  |
| KIBLANA, &c. | Burkee, silver coin, ...                  | Do.                     | 5,000        | 4-10      | 23,125 | 4-10     | 23,125 | 4-12    | 23,750 |
|              | Cammin seed, ...                          | Kabul,                  | 300 mds.     | 6         | 180    | 6        | 180    | 10      | 300    |
|              | Do.                                       | Candahar,               | 200 mds.     | 8         | 1,600  | 8        | 1,600  | 12      | 2,400  |
|              | Safflower, ...                            | Do.                     | 20           | 14        | 280    | 14       | 280    | 20      | 400    |

APPENDIX XIII.—(Continued.)

| KIRIANA.         | ARTICLE.                            | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Whose purchased originally. | Annual estimated quantity of import. | Prime cost. |         | Value at place of purchase. |         | Value at Shikarpoor. |         |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|                  |                                     |                                            |                             |                                      | Rate.       | Amount. | Rate.                       | Amount. | Rate.                | Amount. |
|                  | Safflower, ...                      | Moostung,                                  | Moostung,                   | 8 mds.                               | 10          | 80      | 10                          | 80      | 13                   | 104     |
|                  | Sugar leaves (Russian), ...         | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 40 "                                 | 6           | 240     | 6                           | 240     | 8                    | 320     |
|                  | Churus, ...                         | Candahar,                                  | Candahar,                   | 2 "                                  | 60          | 120     | 60                          | 120     | 75                   | 150     |
|                  | Tabacco, ...                        | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 40 "                                 | 4.8         | 100     | 2.8                         | 100     | 5                    | 200     |
|                  | Do. ...                             | Moostung,                                  | Moostung,                   | 400 "                                | 3           | 1,200   | 3                           | 1,200   | 4                    | 1,800   |
|                  | Snuff, ...                          | Candahar,                                  | Candahar,                   | 50 "                                 | 6           | 300     | 6                           | 300     | 10                   | 500     |
|                  | Antimony, ...                       | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 10 "                                 | 4           | 40      | 4                           | 40      | 7                    | 70      |
|                  | Beads and "Shah-Muksood" stone, ... | Do.                                        | Do.                         | 600 scores,                          | 1.8         | 90      | 1.8                         | 90      | 2                    | 120     |
|                  | Ghee, ...                           | Moostung and Shall, ...                    | Shall and Moostung,         | 150 mds.                             | 20          | 2,100   | 20                          | 21,00   | 24                   | 2,000   |
| MEDICINAL DRUGS. | Shirkhisht (Man-na), ...            | Herat,                                     | Candahar,                   | 1 "                                  | 80          | 80      | 80                          | 90      | 100                  | 100     |
|                  | Jujube, ...                         | Do.                                        | Herat,                      | 15 "                                 | 4           | 60      | 4                           | 60      | 8                    | 120     |



|                  |                    |                                 |               |              |                                                      |          |           |          |            |          |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| MEDICINAL DRUGS. | Salub, (Salep),... | Mushad, ...                     | Mushad, ...   | 1 maund.     | 4 per sr.                                            | 160      | 4 per sr. | 160      | 4-8 p. sr. | 161      |
|                  | Saffron, ...       | Do.                             | Do.           | 20 seers.    | 40 "                                                 | 800      | 40 "      | 800      | 50 "       | 1,000    |
|                  | Khaksheer, ...     | Candahar, ...                   | Candahar, ... | 5 mds.       | 6 per m.                                             | 80       | 6 p. md.  | 80       | 10 p. md.  | 50       |
| DYES.            | "Boozgoonj," ...   | Herat, ...                      | Do.           | 100 "        | 12 "                                                 | 1,200    | 16 "      | 16,000   | 22 "       | 2,200    |
|                  | Gooljuleel, ...    | Do.                             | Do.           | 40 "         | 5 "                                                  | 200      | 8 "       | 320      | 8 "        | 320      |
|                  | Madder, ...        | Candahar, ...                   | Do.           | 6,000 "      | various.                                             | 55,000   | various.  | 55,000   | various.   | 75,000   |
| STONES.          | Turquoiz, ...      | Mushad, ...                     | Mushad, ...   | 12 "         | various rates from 12 ans. per seer to 300 per seer. | 6,202    | Do.       | 6,202    | Do.        | 7,685    |
|                  | Horses, ...        | Shall, Moostung, Candahar, &c., | ...           | 1,000 in No. | various.                                             | 25,000   | Do.       | 25,000   | Do.        | 50,000   |
|                  | Total of imports,  | ...                             | ...           | ...          | ...                                                  | 3,34,886 | ...       | 8,18,705 | ...        | 4,97,689 |

APPENDIX XIII.—(Continued.)

Exports from Hindūstan, Scindh and Punjab, by the Bolan Pass.

| No.           | ARTICLE.                                                                 | Country in which produced or manufactured.                     | Where purchased originally. | Annual estimated quantity of export. | Value at place of purchase. |          | Value at Afghanistan. |          |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
|               |                                                                          |                                                                |                             |                                      | Rate.                       | Amount.  | Rate.                 | Amount.  |
| CLOTH, ...    | English cotton piece goods, ("Lutthas") Long cloth, Muslin, &c. &c., ... | Bombay, ...                                                    | Shikarpoor, Sukkhar, ...    | 40 loads at 500 each,                | ...                         | 20,000   | 550                   | 22,000   |
| "KIRMAN, &c." | Sugar, ...                                                               | Shikarpoor, Sukkhar, ...                                       | ...                         | 800 mds.                             | 18 per md.                  | 3,900    | 17 per md.            | 5,100    |
| DYES, ...     | Indigo, ...                                                              | Khairpoor, in Scind, Bahawalpoor, ... Kotsebugul Khanpoor, ... | ...                         | 1,750 "                              | various.                    | 1,07,500 | various.              | 1,93,000 |
|               | "Hina," Myrtle, ...                                                      | Shikarpoor-Sukkhar, ...                                        | ...                         | 2,000 "                              | 3 per md.                   | 6,000    | 10 per md.            | 20,000   |
|               | Sandoor, a dye, ...                                                      | Bombay, ...                                                    | Sukkhar, Shikarpoor, ...    | 20 "                                 | 14 "                        | 280      | 20 "                  | 400      |
|               | Vermillion, ...                                                          | Do. ...                                                        | Do. ...                     | 50 "                                 | 130 "                       | 6,500    | 150 "                 | 7,500    |

|                  |                                |                             |                          |     |          |        |          |   |       |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|--------|----------|---|-------|
| SPICES, ...      | Pepper, ...                    | Sukkhur Shikarpoor, ...     | Shikarpoor, ...          | ... | 200 "    | 16 "   | 3,200 22 | " | 4,400 |
|                  | Cloves, ...                    | Bombay, ...                 | Sukkhur, Shikarpoor, ... | ... | 100 "    | 13 "   | 1,700 18 | " | 1,800 |
|                  | Turneric, ...                  | Do. ...                     | Do. ...                  | ... | 300 mds. | 4 "    | 1,200 8  | " | 1,400 |
|                  | Cadamuns, ...                  | Loodhiana, Punjab, ...      | Sukkhur, Do. ...         | ... | 30 "     | 17 "   | 1,100 15 | " | 1,350 |
|                  | Cinnamon, ...                  | Bombay, ...                 | Sukkhur, Shikarpoor, ... | ... | 30 "     | 35 "   | 1,050 15 | " | 1,350 |
|                  | "Lusoor," ...                  | Shikarpoor, ...             | Shikarpoor, ...          | ... | 10 "     | 3-8 "  | 35 7     | " | 70    |
| MEDICINAL DRUGS. | Senna, ...                     | Bombay, ...                 | Do. Sukkhur, ...         | ... | 40 "     | 4-14 " | 195 10   | " | 400   |
|                  | Koot, ...                      | Sukkhur and Shikarpoor, ... | Do. ...                  | ... | 20 "     | 9 "    | 180 20   | " | 400   |
|                  | Myrobalam (Hulela), ...        | Do. ...                     | ...                      | ... | 200 "    | 4-8 "  | 700 8    | " | 1,600 |
|                  | Toorunjbeen (Manna), ...       | Do. ...                     | Do. ...                  | ... | 30 "     | 12 "   | 360 20   | " | 600   |
|                  | Verdigris, ...                 | Do. ...                     | Do. ...                  | ... | 20 "     | 25 "   | 500 10   | " | 600   |
|                  | Hulela kulan, (Myrobalan), ... | Loodhiana, ...              | Do. ...                  | ... | 100 "    | 2-8 "  | 250 5    | " | 500   |
|                  | "Roomee mustgee," ...          | Bombay, ...                 | Do. ...                  | ... | 100 "    | 5 "    | 500 10   | " | 1,000 |
|                  | Shikumpara (Isf-ghol), ...     | Shikarpoor, ...             | ...                      | ... | 100 "    | 3 "    | 300 6    | " | 600   |

APPENDIX XIII.—(Concluded.)

| No. | ARTICLE.                             | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Where purchased originally. | Annual estimated quantity of export. | Value at place of purchase. |          | Value at Afghanistan. |          |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
|     |                                      |                                            |                             |                                      | Rate.                       | Amount.  | Rate.                 | Amount.  |
|     | KIBLAKA, &c.,                        | Shikarpoor, ...                            | ...                         | 40 mds.                              | 5 per m.                    | 200      | 9 per md.             | 360      |
|     | Cumin seed, ...                      | Shikarpoor, ...                            | ...                         | 40                                   | 13 "                        | 520      | 20 "                  | 600      |
|     | Chob-Chinee (China root), ...        | Bombay, ...                                | Sukkhur, Shikarpoor, ...    | 50                                   | 12 "                        | 600      | 20 "                  | 1,000    |
|     | Kuteera (gum), ...                   | Loodliana, ...                             | Do.                         | 80                                   | 8 "                         | 90       | 6 "                   | 180      |
|     | Rusool, ...                          | Shikarpoor, ...                            | Do.                         | 70                                   | 100 "                       | 7,000    | 120 "                 | 8,400    |
|     | Quicksilver, ...                     | Bombay, ...                                | Do.                         | 50                                   | 150 "                       | 7,500    | 200 "                 | 10,000   |
|     | Ruskupoor (corrosive sublimate), ... | Bombay, ...                                | Do.                         | 50                                   | 3 "                         | 150      | 61 "                  | 900      |
|     | Umultas (cassia fistula), ...        | Sukkhur and Shikarpoor, ...                | ...                         | 100                                  | 53 "                        | 5,300    | 70 "                  | 7,000    |
|     | Tin, ...                             | Bombay, ...                                | Sukkhur, Shikarpoor, ...    | 10                                   | 2 per sr.                   | 500      | 100 "                 | 1,000    |
|     | Sunkoo zurd, ...                     | Do. ...                                    | Do.                         | ...                                  | ...                         | ...      | ...                   | ...      |
|     | Total of exports, ...                | ...                                        | ...                         | ...                                  | ...                         | 1,88,920 | ...                   | 3,07,910 |

APPENDIX XIV.

*Caravan route from Dera Ismail Khan, to Ghazni by the Ghawācra or Ghuleri pass, also called "Dera Gummul."*

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                     | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | From Dera Ismail Khan to Draband,... | 14 kos.                    | A large place—Amarzaf Lohānis. In British Territory, Zila Dehra Ismail Khan.                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | Manjhigarh, or Thatthi Manjhi, ...   | Miles. kos.<br>32 19       | A village in British Territory, Zila Dehra Ismail Khan—contains in its plain huts of Lohānis. Watered by canals. This is the entrance of the Ghawācra or Gummul pass.                                                                                    |
|     | Zernarikah, ...                      | 9 kos.                     | In the pass. Through low barren hills, water from a brackish spring.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|     | Mashkani, ...                        | 8 "                        | Ditto ditto ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|     | Ghuleri, ...                         | 10 "                       | Ditto ditto. Water scarce at this stage.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Kirkanī, ...                         | 14 "                       | Cross a very difficult Kotā, and join the bed of the Gummul.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | Kotghai, ...                         | 9 "                        | Along the bed of the Gummul. Seven kos from Kirkanī is the Tol Dara, a narrow but well cultivated glen, inhabited by Tāfānī Povindahs, who are on friendly terms with the Wazīris. The first 7 kos of this march is notoriously subject to Wazīrī raids. |
|     | Raumtaj, ...                         | 7 "                        | Road along the bed of the Gummul.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## APPENDIX XIV.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES. | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Kanzúr, ...      | 7 kos.                           | <p>Road along bed of Gummul. This is the last halting place in the Waziri country, on the banks of the Gummul. Caravans are frequently attacked by the Waziris in all the route through their portion of the country, where there are no villages, but only well known halting places, named as here shown.</p> <p>Here are the remain of an old city called Kanzar, which seems by description to have been destroyed and inverted by an earthquake. In popular belief it is said to be the city of Lot.</p> |
|     | Damandar, ...    | 7 "                              | <p>The road in this march is first along the bed of the Gummul river and then up a steep ascent. Damandar is a halting place, watered from a spring on the watershed line between the Kandar and Gummul streams.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|     | Husen Nikka, ... | 7 "                              | <p>A difficult march through a rugged Dara.</p> <p>This is a halting place at the Ziarat of Husain, where the Kholdadkhail, and other Sulaimankhail Ghilzais come down to trade and barter with the Lohánis.</p> <p>From here two roads strike off, one to Ghuleri and other to Zao.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|     | Gusta, ...       | 7 "                              | <p>Road along the Kunder stream.</p> <p>This spot, which is only an encamping ground without houses, belongs to the Mundukhail, described as a pastoral tribe in alliance with the Násirs, and generally able to defend their own; they never molest Caravans passing through their country.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## APPENDIX XIV.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES. | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Khurkhundi, ...  | 6 kos.                           | Road along the bed of the stream. Here are a few villages in the midst of cultivation belonging to Mandekhails and Násirs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Mamakhani, ...   | 6 "                              | Road generally through a hilly country along the bed of the Kandur stream. In the Mámakhani plain occupied by Munda-khail and Násirs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|     | Mukkal, ...      | 8 "                              | <p>An encamping ground, a long and tiresome march—for the last five kos through a narrow defile, commanded by lofty heights, which is entered at about three miles from Mámúkhaní from the Mámúkhaní plain.</p> <p>At this spot (Mukhal) three Darás open out, the Jhob, Kaudur, and Gummal. The Kakars hold Jhob, while the Kharotis Mundakhail, Sheránis and Wazírís are to be found in the other two. Water procured from a small stream, a tributary of the Gummal.</p> |
|     | Trikh Ghaz, ...  | 6 "                              | This place consists of 30 or 40 houses of the Jhurian tribe—road passes through a defile. It was, in the days of the Moghul Empire, famous for the manufacture of weighing scales made of raw hides, and although this trade has almost disappeared, yet the manufacture still exists. Country hilly and barren.                                                                                                                                                            |
|     | Lari, ...        | 7 "                              | The name of a plain where kafilas usually encamp; it is occupied by a poor and inoffensive tribe of Kakars. Water from springs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## APPENDIX XIV.—(Concluded.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.              | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. |               | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Gharibi Dara, ...             | 6                                | kos.          | Halting ground at the mouth of the pass. Water procured by digging in the bed of a ravine, where it is always to be found close to the surface. Road through a long Dará flanked by low hills. |
|     | Shilghal, ...                 | 11                               | Miles. kos. 6 | A well cultivated plain. Ghalzais. Springs of water.                                                                                                                                           |
|     | Karataz, ...                  | 12                               | 7             | Ditto ditto.—The Lohánis take grain from this place to the pass.                                                                                                                               |
|     | Fort of Langa, ...            | 12                               | 7             | 2 Forts. 200 houses. Fertile, well populated district. Sulimankhel Ghilzais. Springs of water.                                                                                                 |
|     | Dad, ...                      | 11                               | 6             | Ditto ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|     | Mashakki, ...                 | 10                               | 6             | 500 houses of Tajaks and Hazaras. Good water.                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Karabagh, ...                 | 10                               | 6             | Ditto of Bayat Kazilbashes.                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | Ghazni, ...                   | 10                               | 6             | An old city.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|     | Total Estimated distance, ... | Kos. miles.<br>194               | 323           |                                                                                                                                                                                                |

NOTE.—This route is traversed by the kafilas of Povindah merchants in 25 days. The stages are short on account of the labor in constantly crossing and recrossing the Gummal river through the pass, which runs for about 117 kos = 195 miles. The kafilas perform this part of the road in not less than 16 days, carrying with them grain, &c.



## APPENDIX XV.

*ROUTE from Kandahar to Kabul by Ghazni.*

NOTE.— The places marked thus \* are halting places for kafilas.

|   | NAMES OF PLACES.                              | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * | From Kandahar to<br>Abdulazíz, ...            | 5½ miles.                                 | Country open and barren. A small village. Table land, level and stony. Water brackish.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| * | Kilu Azim, alias Karez<br>Aino, (3,945 feet), | 9½                                        | The road good. Fort. A broad and extensive plain to the right and broken chains of hills in front stretching to the left. A stream of brackish water.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| * | Khel Akhund, (4,418<br>feet), ...             | 16¼                                       | Road good, rather stony. First part of the road over a dead flat skirted by broken ranges of mountains, then the ascent most considerable and the road rugged, stony and narrow, ascents and descents across the dry beds of streams and ravines, until the valley of the Tarnak, which is narrow. Khail Akhund village on the right bank. |
| * | Shar-i-safa, (4,618<br>feet), ...             | 11½                                       | At three miles a narrow defile. Cross water courses. Tarnak river to the rear of the fort. Country low and very wild.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| * | Tír andaz, (4,829 ft.)                        | 10¼                                       | At three miles water courses to cross, some very steep ascents. The Tarnak to the south. Road winding round the base of low hills. A minaret about 40 feet high on the right of the road, said to mark the spot where an arrow of Ahmad Shah's fell, is on the left of the road.                                                           |
| * | Tút gulagir, ...                              | 11½                                       | At three miles a defile, at 6 bed of a Nala. The Tarnak to the south. Road winding and stony in parts, and generally bad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| * | Asia Huzara, or<br>Kishk, ...                 | 10                                        | Road good, with the exception of a large ravine, with steep sides.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## APPENDIX XV.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.                         | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * Khilat-i-ghilzai,<br>(5,773 feet), ... | 12½ miles.                                | Half way cross a Nala. The river 1½ mile off. Road good, though stony in some places.<br>Kilat-i-ghilzai fort with garrison on a hill. No town, but two small villages in the vicinity. Country inhabited by Ghilzais. |
| Total, ...                               | 87½                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| * Sar-i-tazi, (5,973 ft.)                | 10¼                                       | At three miles a wet Nala—at six water courses. At eight another wet Nala. The river adjoins. Road good; but stony in some places. Country open with low hills.                                                        |
| Naurak, (6,136 feet),                    | 9¼                                        | Cross a broad water course, ascents and descents. The river adjoins. Country barren, road difficult and stony.                                                                                                         |
| * Ab-i-tazi, (6,321 ft.)                 | 8¾                                        | Cross a Nala at two miles, road along the brow of a hillock, cross water courses, slight ascents and descents. The river adjoins. Country open.                                                                        |
| Shaftal, (6,514 feet),                   | 6½                                        | Cross three ascents and descents. The river Tarnak adjoins. Road over a very precipitous line.                                                                                                                         |
| * Chashma-i-Shadi,<br>(6,668 feet), ...  | 10½                                       | Half way cross a Nala. The river adjoins. Road tolerable. Country open. Considerable extent of table land.                                                                                                             |
| Bangak, (6,810 ft.),                     | 7                                         | At 2½ miles a Nala. At 4 miles a water course. The river adjoins. Country open through a valley about 20 miles in width. Numerous villages.                                                                            |

## APPENDIX XV.—(Continued.)

|   | NAMES OF PLACES.                         | Estimated distance in miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * | Ghojan, (7,068 feet),                    | 12                           | At five miles a deep ravine and several others bad for guns. At 7 miles a Nala (Jafir's); springs of water. The river 3 or 4 miles off. Many villages with orchards.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| * | Mukur, (7,091 feet),                     | 12½                          | At ten miles twenty or thirty karezes: cross ravines. Here is the source of the Tarnak. Road good over a large table land, to the right covered with numerous mud walled villages.<br>Mukur, a small town.                                                                                                                                                  |
| * | Karez-i-oba, (7,325 feet),               | ... 14½                      | At six and ten miles cross a dry Nala. The first with steep banks. Springs of water. Road generally good over a flat and well cultivated country. Numerous villages.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| * | Jamrud (district Karabagh,) (7,426 ft.), | 12½                          | Cross ravines and dry Nalas two or three times. Road heavy for guns. Half way karezes, and some near Jamrud. Numerous villages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| * | Mashakki, (7,309 feet),                  | 9                            | Road heavy first five miles. Several water courses. Springs of water.<br>The whole plain covered with forts and villages. Heights in front.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| * | Arghastan or Ahmud Khail, (7,502 feet),  | 9½                           | First five miles sandy. Water courses. Heights in front.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| * | Nani, (7,420 feet),                      | 8                            | Road sandy, heavy, and stony. At six miles pass between two low ranges of hills, afterwards road over a table land crossed by dry beds of mountain torrents.<br>[NOTE.—To the north of Nani, about 10 kos distant, is a place called Shergurh, where the Povinda merchants leave their families while journeying with their goods to Turkistan, Herat, &c.] |

## APPENDIX XV.—(Continued.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.              | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * Ghazni, (7,726 ft.),        | 11 miles.                                 | Country undulating, but open. Cross water courses. Ghazni, an old city. A fort.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Total, ...                    | 140                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| * Shashgao, (8,699 ft.)       | 13½                                       | Road undulating, at 8 miles a pass 9,000 feet, 300 yards broad, with low hills on each side; the road thence stony for two miles, the rest excellent and hard. Villages on the left. A stream of water to the rear and left. Some karezes. A fall of 300 feet from the defile, which is called "Shairduhna."<br>[NOTE.—The Ghilzais formerly used to plunder Caravans at the Shairduhna—where the Hakim of Ghazni has now a chokee.] |
| * Haft Asiab, (8,420 ft.)     | 8½                                        | At three and five miles 2 short defiles. Road much undulating. Streams of water. March in a narrow valley. A fine tank at Haft Asiab, fed by a crystal spring which arises from the mountains.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| * Haidar Khail, (7,637 feet), | 10½                                       | Half way good, cross a dry Nalá, the rest stony and bad, crossing several water courses running through a narrow valley.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| * Shekhabad, (7,473 feet),    | 9½                                        | Road contracted and difficult, particularly last part. Cross the river Kabul at Sydabad, half way. Three rivers crossed, the last of which, the Loghar, is near Shekhabad.<br>[The country between Shashgao and Sydabad a fine valley between low hills. Villages at every step. Abundance of water.]                                                                                                                                |

## APPENDIX XV.—(Continued.)

|   | NAMES OF PLACES.              | Estimated distance in miles. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * | Maidan, (7,747 feet),         | 8½ miles.                    | <p>Last half rather heavy and confined. Cross a defile. The river Kabul is crossed near Maidan. The valley of Maidan is beautiful and well cultivated. Orchards. Kila Sher Mahummud Khan, (8,050 ft.). A folt on the road between Shekhabad and Maidan.</p> <p>Between Shekhabad and Kila Sher Mahummud is a village called 'Top.' Country inhabited by Vurdak Afghans.</p> |
| * | Mughira, ...                  | 12½                          | <p>The road bad and confined, intersected by deep ravines. Water. Hills to the rear. At 8 miles lies the valley of Arghandi.</p> <p>The road from Arghandi to Mughira is bad as far the village 3 miles from Mughira, from thence the valley is open.</p>                                                                                                                   |
| * | Kabul, 6,396 feet (city), ... | 14                           | <p>Road very stony, with many bad ravines half way cross the stony bed of the Kabul river, thence the road is narrow bounded by low hills on each side. Village of Kila Kazi about 5 miles from Mughira and 9 miles from Kabul, on the road from which there is a slight fall, the elevation at Babur's tomb at Kabul being 6,396 ft. above the sea.</p>                    |
|   | Total, ...                    | 88 miles.                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## APPENDIX XV.—(Concluded.)

| NAMES OF PLACES.                                     | Estimat-<br>ed dis-<br>tance in<br>miles. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                      | <i>miles. kos.</i>                        |          |
| From Kandahar to<br>Kilat-i-ghilzai, }               | 87 = 53                                   |          |
| From Kilat-i-ghil-<br>zai to Ghazni, ... }           | 140 = 84                                  |          |
| From Ghazni to<br>Kabul, ... }                       | 88 = 53                                   |          |
| Total distance from<br>Kandahar to Ka-<br>bul, ... } | 315 = 190                                 |          |

NOTE.—The above route has been extracted from "Hough's Army of the Indus."

It is generally blocked up by snow during four months of winter, but at the other seasons good and passable for all descriptions of wheel carriages. Water and supplies abundant. A Caravan travels between Kandahar and Kabul in fifteen days, but horsemen perform the journey in eight days, and couriers in six.

*Tribes on the road.*—Punjab Afghans, (Ghilzais, Nurzais, &c.) and Tajaks.

## APPENDIX XVI.

*Nawab Foujdar Khan's Statements regarding trade carried on by  
the Povindah Merchants.*

Replies of Nawab Foujdar Khan, of Dehra Ismael Khan, assisted by certain heads of the Povindah Mankhail tribe, to the questions put by Brigadier General Chamberlain, containing information regarding the trade carried on by the Khorasan Povindahs with India, in connection with the question of establishing a Fair at Mooltan.

1.—*The Census of the Povindahs, according to tribes, with the number of their herds and flocks.*

2.—*The order of their coming to, and return from, the Derajat.*

*Question A.*—State the order in which the “Kafilas” of the Povindahs, journeying from Khorasan, enter by the “Ghuwaelra,” or Goommool pass, with the number of their “Khanas,” (families) men, herds and flocks?

*Answer.*—Five tribes of the Povindahs come by the Ghuwaelra pass, in the following order:—

First.—The “Nasir” Povindahs, in four different classes, who come one after the other in regular succession, viz. :—

1. The Ghuwaeawal.
2. The Gosfundwal.
3. Nasirs possessing small means.
4. Nasirs having larger merchandize.

All these five classes are composed of 2,000 families and 5,000 men—of whom 3,000 bear arms, and 2,000 are laborers.

There are other 3,000\* families of Nasirs living in the Moolkyoob hills. The latter possess 8,000 camels,† the former 10,000 bullocks and

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\* *Note by Nawab Foujdar Khan.*—He is of opinion that the Povindahs have understated the number of families and men. He estimates the number of families in Moolkyoob at 5,000 (khanas) and the number of men living in “Daman,” or foot of the hills, at 10,000. 5,000 families of Nasirs, he thinks, come to India.

† The number of camels he estimates at 16,000.

donkies : these graze in the hills ; 40,000 sheep : a small number of these come down to graze at the foot of the hills.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Second.—Nawab F. K.'s estimate.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 375</p> <p>„ men, ... 600</p> <p>„ camels, ... 3,000</p> <p>Third.—Nawab F. K.'s estimate.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 1,050</p> <p>„ men, ... 1,800</p> <p>„ camels, ... 6,000</p> <p>Fourth.—Nawab F. K.'s estimate.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 300</p> <p>„ men, ... 600</p> <p>„ camels, ... 4,000</p> <p>Fifth.—Nawab F. K.'s estimate.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 1,000</p> <p>„ men, ... 1,400</p> <p>„ camels, ... 6,000</p> | <p>Second.—The “Niazee Mitthe” Povindahs.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 250</p> <p>„ men, ... 400</p> <p>„ camels, ... 2,000</p> <p>Third.—The “Khurotee” tribe.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 700</p> <p>„ men, ... 1,200</p> <p>„ camels, ... 3,000</p> <p>Fourth.—The “Dootanee” tribe.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 200</p> <p>„ men, ... 400</p> <p>„ camels, ... 2,000</p> <p>Fifth.—The “Mankhail” tribe.</p> <p>No. of families, ... 500</p> <p>„ men, ... 700</p> <p>„ camels, ... 2,000</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

These tribes return in the order they came.  
The above custom has obtained for seven generations past.

*Note.*—See also reply under head 4 as regards the routes of the Povindahs Kafilas from Khorasan.

3.—*The list of articles and the value of the merchandize they annually import into, and export from, India, and the relative value of the exports by the three great routes of the Bolan, Ghuwaelra, and Khybur.*

*Question B.*—Name the articles brought by the Povindah merchants from Khorasan ?

*Answer.*—From Bukhára, Kokan, in Turkistan, they bring :—

|                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Raw Silk, ... ..           | From Bukhára.               |
| Horses, ... ..             | From Haqua Bukhara.         |
| Churus, ... ..             | From Samarkand in Bukhara.  |
| Toorunjbeen (Manna) ... .. | From Bukhara.               |
| Shawl Wool (Put) ... ..    | From Kokan through Bukhara. |
| Bukhara Gold Coins.        |                             |

*Russian articles purchased at Bukhára.*

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Kulabatoon, ... ..    | } Gold or imitation.               |
| Tar Kulabutoo, ... .. |                                    |
| Russian Gold Coins,   | } Gold and silver wire and thread. |
| Furs (Junjab).        |                                    |



*Articles purchased at Kabul and the Kabul Hills.*

Pishtachio Nuts.  
 " Kishmish," dried grapes.  
 Almonds.  
 Pomegranates of Julalabad.  
 Melons (" Kurboza," " Surda.")  
 Grapes.  
 " Nak," (Pears.)  
 Mughz zurd aloo (Kernels of Apricots).  
 Sheerkhisht, (a substance which rests like dew on certain trees—used as medicine).  
 Asæfotida.  
 Aloo-Bukhara.  
 Cummin seeds, black.  
 Safflower.  
 Pushmeena Puttoos.  
 Sheepskins (Posteens and Neemtuns).  
 Burk (camel hair) and  
 Kurk (goat wool) cloaks.  
 Nundramee rupees, a silver coin of Kabul.  
 Dallu Khafuk, akin.  
 Boozghoonj, a dye used for coloring silk.

*Articles purchased at Kandahar.*

Pomegranates.  
 Figs.  
 Dried Fruits.  
 Sheerkhisht (Manna).  
 " Salub," Salep or orchis mascala.  
 Asæfotida, red and white.  
 Koolah urkcheen, embroidered caps.

*Articles from Meshid, Persia, Herat, and Oorgunj, purchased at Kandahar.*

Carpets of Meshid, Persia, Herat, and Oorgunj.  
 Turquoise, " Firozah," from Persia.  
 " Oonab," the jujube fruit from Herat.  
 " Zurishk," (currants).  
 " Mustgee roomee,"  
 Pushm thread (goat hair).  
 Saffron.  
 Asburg, a dye.  
 Herat Silks (kunawez).  
 Rose Flowers.  
 Shukakul.  
 Catgut, for bowstrings.  
 " Soorma," (Antimony).  
 Quince Seed.  
 Violet Flowers (Gool banufsha).

*Articles purchased at Ghuznee and in the District of Ghuznee.*

Rodung, or Mujeeth, Madder, a dye for coloring Pushmeena.  
 Pushm, sheep wool.  
 "Moolthee," (liquorice).  
 Aloo-Bukhara.  
 Kabul Rice.  
 Ghee.  
 Zoofa (Sarsaparilla).  
 Sumugh (gum arabic).  
 Chilghoza (Pinus Gerardiana).  
 Podina (Mint).  
 Shorapez.  
 Røund chinee (Rhubarb).  
 Koort (dry whey of sheep milk).

*Question C.—What goods do the Povindahs export from India ?*

*Answer.—From Bombay, Futtehgurh, and Calcutta, they take:—*

English cotton piece goods.  
 Silks of all colors.  
 Chintz, of various colors.  
 Ulwan (European colored cloths).  
 Merino.  
 Broadcloth.  
 Velvet.  
 Copper.  
 Tin ("kuluel.")  
 Tea.  
 "Postsugabee," otter skins.  
 Cardamums, small and large, from Bombay.  
 Black Pepper do.  
 Betel Nuts do.  
 Dried Ginger do.

*Articles purchased at Benares.*

Brocades (kumkhaf.)  
 Doopattas, manufactured at Benares.  
 Benares Silks, worked in gold, for female dress.  
 Kinaree, gold thread.  
 Badla, gold or silver thread.  
 Shoes, from Dehlee.  
 Pushmeena Shawls, &c., from Umritsur.  
 Sugar, produced in the Trans-Sutlej States, hills and plains; purchased at Umritsur.  
 Country Muslins, from "Behar."

*Articles purchased at Mooltan.*

Indigo.  
 Mooltan Chintz.  
 Silk Square Pieces (Lacha).  
 Tuklihalf (or palung-posh) painted covering for bedding.  
 Roomal of Julunkur manufacture.  
 "Zerpae," slippers.  
 Cardamums, small and large, brought from Bombay.  
 Betel Nuts do.  
 Black Pepper do.  
 Dry Ginger do.

*Articles purchased in Marwar.*

Julunkur Chintz.  
 Ulwar Chintz.  
 Goojerat Brocades.  
 Cornelians, "Ukeek," brought from Cambat (Cambay?)  
 Julunkur Tuklihaf, or painted covering for bedding.  
 Julunkur Roomals.

*From India and the Punjab generally.*

Kumbila.  
 Sohaga (Borax). *part of the quantity at Amritsar*  
 Umultas (cassia fistula).  
 Noasadar (sal ammonia).  
 Hulela (myrobolan).  
 Bulela (belliric myrobolan).  
 Amla (phyllanthus emblica).  
 Zard-i-chob (Turmeric).  
 Hina-i-soorkh wu siyah (wusma, or dye for the hair). *a no. of the*  
 Zumuch (a mordent). *bars of henna*  
 Sajjee (carbonate of potash). *a indigo leaves*  
 Black Salt. *(Kashmir)*  
 Pewter.  
 Steel.  
 Chaksoo (a medicine for eye disease).  
 Tubasheer.  
 Honey.  
 Cotton Thread.  
 Ropes for Charpais.

*Question D.*—State the value of the merchandize annually imported into, and exported from, India.

Answer D.—

| Tribe.           | Value of Imports.        | Value of Exports. | Shares.                              | Remarks.                                                                                |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Nasir,        | 1,00,000                 | 1,50,000          | 3½ taken to Kandahar.<br>½ to Kabul. |                                                                                         |
| 2. Niazee Mutce, | 25,000<br>(Mujeeth dye.) | 15,000*           |                                      | * Consisting of coarse cloths purchased at Jhung, Mukhcana, Saheewal, taken to Ghiznee. |
| 3. Khurotee,     | 2,00,000                 | 2,50,000          | ½ to Kabul.<br>¼ to Bukhara.         |                                                                                         |
| 4. Dootanee,     | 1,00,000                 | 1,25,000          | ½ to Kabul.<br>¼ to Bukhara          |                                                                                         |
| 5. Miankhail,    | 2,00,000                 | 2,50,000          | Do.                                  |                                                                                         |

*Note by Nawab Foujdar Khan.*

He estimates the imports and exports as follows:—

| Tribe.               | Import.   | Export.    |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Nasir, ... ..     | 2,00,000  | 3,00,000   |
| 2. Neazee, ... ..    | 50,000    | 80,000     |
| 3. Khurotee, ... ..  | 3,00,000  | 3,75,000   |
| 4. Dootanee, ... ..  | 1,50,000  | 1,87,000   |
| 5. Miankhail, ... .. | 6,00,000  | 7,50,000   |
|                      | 13,00,000 | 16,42,000* |

The above estimate includes the imports and exports by other tribes, Pirachas, &c.

\* From a subsequent report received from Nawab Foujdar Khan these figures appear to be considerably under estimated. He also mentions that seventy thousand rupees worth of sheep's wool is annually imported by the Ghawaelra pass.

*Question E.*—State the relative value of the exports by the three routes of the Bolan, the Ghuwaelra, and the Khybur Passes.

*Answer E.*—

| <i>Route.</i>          | <i>Relative Proportion.</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| By the Bolan Pass, ... | ... $\frac{1}{3}$           |
| „ Ghuwaelra, ...       | ... $\frac{2}{3}$           |
| „ Khybur, ...          | ... 1                       |
|                        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$             |

4.—*The lines traversed after crossing the Indus in their journeys to, and return from, the several Indian markets, with statement of the comparative proportion visiting each market.*

*Question F.*—What routes do the Povindahs take in coming to and returning from India ?

*Answer F.*—Kafilahs of Povindah merchants from Khorasan first come to Dera Ismael Khan by the Ghuwaelra or the Goomool Pass. Those who stay behind the kafilas at Kabul, enter India by the Peshawur (Khybur) Pass; whilst such as remain behind, in Kandahar, come by the Bolan Pass.

Some carry down their goods from Dehra Ismael Khan along the right bank of the Indus to Kurrachoe, and thence to Bombay; others (the largest number) take their goods to Mooltan, whence they proceed on in three different directions, viz. :—

- To Rajpootana *via* Bhawulpore;
  - To Benares, Behar, and Calcutta, *en route* to Sirsa and Delhi, along the Grand Trunk Road.
  - To Lahore and Umritsur; but a small number traverse to Jhung, Mukhiana, Chuniot, Saheewal, and Kharot.
- The Povindahs return by the routes they go.

*Question G.*—In what proportions are goods from Khorasan taken to Bombay, the “Dukhun,” (Central and Southern India), and the “Poorub,” (lower provinces), respectively, and what ferries do the merchants cross over *en route* ?

| <i>Answer G.</i>                                               | <i>Comparative Proportion.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| To Bombay and the Dukkhun (Central and Southern India), ... .. | ... $\frac{1}{2}$              |
| To the Lower Provinces (Poorub), ... ..                        | ... 2                          |
|                                                                | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$                |

*Detail of Ferries and Routes.*

Merchants proceeding from Dera Ismael Khan to Bombay, along the right bank of the Indus, travel by land as far as Kurrachee, and from thence to Bombay by water; while those taking a route across the Indus pass by Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, Ahmudpoor, Kotsubgul, Khairpoor, Haidrabad, and Kurrachee, crossing at the following ferries :—

Ghat Dehra Ismael Khan.  
 „ Rajghat at Mooltan.  
 „ Bhawalpoor.  
 „ Haidrabad.

Parties proceeding from Dehra Ismael Khan to Goojrat go by Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, Putoudee, Jodhpoor, and Palee, and cross the following ferries :—

Ghat Dehra Ismael Khan,  
 „ Rajghat at Mooltan.  
 „ Bhawalpoor.

Those bound to Julunkur pass by Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, and Bikaneer, crossing at the ferries above named.

The route taken to "Poorub," or the lower provinces, from Dehra Ismael Khan, lies by Mooltan, Googur Sahoke, Sirsa, Dehlee, (then across the Jumna to) Allahabad, Ghat Visasum, Mirzapoor, Googur Bithowlee, and Benares.

Some of the merchants proceed from Mirzapoor to Soan Bhudran, and thence crossing the Ganges to Calcutta.

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5.—*The system under which their trade is conducted.*

*Question H.*—Do the Povindahs sell their goods at the nearest Indian markets available, or carry them to distant stations, where they could sell at the highest prices and buy goods to bring back at the cheapest rates?

*Answer H.*—Only a few of the merchants sell their fresh fruits at near markets; all others journey to distant stations to make the best advantage by sales and purchases.

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*Question I.*—Are there any merchants among the Povindahs who, after having sold their imports in the Punjab—say at Umritsur—take fresh goods from there for sale down the country, Lucknow and Calcutta, where they make new purchases for Khorasan?

*Answer I.*—No. But several merchants, after having sold their imports in the Punjab, go down to Hindostan, as far as Calcutta, simply to purchase goods for Khorasan.

*Question K.*—How do *traders* and *carriers*, (*i.e.*, the “Povindahs” who bring their merchandize on their own camels, and those who bring their camels on hire *only*), wishing to go down to Calcutta to bring up goods for Khorasan, after having sold their imports at Mooltan, take down their camels empty or on hire?

*Answer K.*—Traders (*i.e.*, the merchants who have their own camels), take down their camels unladen, but carriers engage their camels on hire, to bring up goods from down the country, for some Khorasan merchants.

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*Question L.*—By what conveyance do the Povindah merchants, proceeding from Dehra Ismael Khan and Mooltan to Kurrachee and Bombay, carry their goods—on camels or boats? And how do they bring up goods from Bombay?

*Answer L.*—Some carry their goods on camels, others on boats, but they bring up articles from Kurrachee on camels *only*.

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6.—*The alterations and advantages and disadvantages to be anticipated by the establishment of a fair, as affecting the interests of the two separate classes of TRADERS and CARRIERS, and the influence the Railroad is likely to have on their future system of trade.*

*Question M.*—How will the Povindahs make out that the proposed market (fair) is likely to prove profitable or otherwise to them?

*Answer M.*—By ascertaining the prices current at *the market* on their arrival there. If they find the prices to be unfavorable, they will journey on to other stations.

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*Question N.*—Now that the Povindahs will attend at a particular market, and not have to journey to distant places with their goods, how will the prices of the goods to be sold at the market be regulated?

*Answer N.*—The Khorasan traders will reduce the prices of their goods in proportion to the cost of carriage they now have to incur in conveying them to distant markets, while the merchants from down country, Bombay, Calcutta, will raise their prices by the addition of the sums expended on the road.

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*Question O.*—How will the Povindahs attending at the proposed fair pass the period they formerly occupied in visiting more distant places down the country, and how will the *Traders* and *Carriers* employ their camels during that period ?

*Answer O.*—Some will remain on the spot until the next fair, while others will return to their "*Kireejat*," (or camps at the foot of the hills, "*Daman-ikoh*," in the Dera Ismael Khan district), to rejoin the next fair.

*Traders* will let their camels to graze. The *Carriers* will engage their camels on hire, or bring fuel for sale.

No one will return to Khorasan before the season for returning.

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*Question P.*—Would the Povindahs prefer *Railway carriage* to camels for the transit of their goods ?

*Answer P.*—They have not as yet availed themselves of railway carriage, but on learning the rules and rates of the railway they will decide with reference to the cost of conveyance, if they should prefer railway to camels.\*

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7.—*The place best adapted for the holding of a fair, and the period.*

*Question Q.*—How many fairs should there be held in the Punjab ; where, and when ?

*Answer Q.*—Mooltan would be the best place for an emporium ("Mahal i beo par.") The silks imported by the Povindahs find a ready market there, and the Povindahs take back Mooltan Indigo and Chintz with them. It is connected with the lines of communication leading to Bhawalpoor, the Dukkhum (Central and Southern India), the Grand Trunk Road, Sirsa, Dehlee, Benares, and Calcutta.

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\* They do already travel by rail from Ranigunj to Calcutta, leaving their camels at the former place.—D. F. McLEOD, F. C.



There should be two fairs held annually; one from the 1st of Poh to the end of Magh;\* and the other from 16th Chet to the end of Bysakh (March and April).

The Miankhail Povindahs prefer a request that the routes by Tatra, Abkhana, Hala, the Loonda river, and Khybur, in the direction of Peshawur, may be closed. Their object in making this request is to secure the most advantageous sale of their goods. They consider that the constant intercourse which the traders coming by Peshawur are able to keep up with India greatly interferes with their trade.

They explain that the routes for the passage of traders from Kabul, Kokan, Bukhara, Peshawur, and Punjab, are frequented throughout the year, while the kafilas of Povindahs visit India only once a year; and, anxious to sell their goods to the best advantage, keep them back until a fitting opportunity. But the Kabul, Bukhara, and Peshawur merchants anticipate the Povindahs in selling their goods, thus leaving them no chance of profit.

The kafilas of merchants who pass in the direction of Peshawur consist of "*Parachas*," a Mahomedan mercantile class, residing at Utak (Attok), Mukhud, Bhaira, Khooshab, Kalabagh,† and natives of Kabul and Peshawur.

The "*Parachas*" are much trusted by and receive great pecuniary assistance from rich Sirdars and bankers of the Punjab.

Abstract Translation.

MUNPHOOL, PUNDIT,

*Extra Assistant Commissioner.*

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\* Part of December, whole of January, and part of February. In this year the 1st of Poh to end of Magh corresponded with the 13th December 1860 to 9th February 1861.

† Zillahs Rawalpindée, Peshawur, Shahpoor, and Dehra Ismael Khan.

## APPENDIX XVII.

*From the Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawur Division, to the Secretary to Government for the Punjab, No. 77, dated 12th September 1861.*

I have now the honor to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, a memorandum on the subject of the establishment of a fair on the Indus, and the route to Yarkund via Ladakh.

2.—I have annexed to it a list of the chief articles of import, from British India and Russia, in the markets of Afghanistan and Toorkistan.

*Memorandum on the establishment of a fair on the Indus, and the route to Yarkund via Ladakh.*

At the present time we cannot be said to have any direct trade with Central Asia, but indirectly we supply its wants to some extent. Our dealings are chiefly with Cabul and Bokhara, and with Kokan in a minor degree; from these marts, traffic finds its way to Yarkund through local traders. If then our wares find a ready and remunerative market in Afghanistan and Toorkistan, it is no object to the traders to carry them on to Yarkund. There is an established trade between these places, but that it is not a very profitable one, may be gathered from the fact that some of the merchandize returns annually to Bokhara.

It appears to me, that we have two questions to consider; 1st, how we may best encourage the existing trade between British India, Afghanistan, and Toorkistan; and, 2ndly, whether by any other route we can throw our goods into the Yarkund market at a remunerative rate.

The first is undoubtedly the main point; the countries traversed are more densely peopled, and the inhabitants being for the most part settled in towns and large villages, they offer to the trader greater in-

duancements than the more distant parts of Central Asia occupied almost entirely by nomadic races.

The opening up our rivers, the establishment of railroads, and the improvement of our lines of communication, all so essential to this trade, are in progress ; the measure to which this paper refers is that of the establishment of a fair on the Indus, with the object of facilitating the exchange of commodities and decreasing the distance to be traversed by purchasers from the west.

When the subject was mooted a quarter of a century ago, circumstances were very different from what they are at present. The Punjab was then foreign territory, trade was subject to high duties, and the Trans Indus districts were exposed to the forays of uncontrollable tribes ; the only route by which we could then hope to pass British wares profitably into Afghanistan and Toorkistan was the Indus, a river but little known, and the difficulties of navigation in the upper part of which were believed to be insuperable. Under these circumstances, in fixing a site for the proposed fair, in 1838, no higher locality than Dera Ismail Khan could be selected, whilst Dera Ghazee Khan and Mooltan offered superior advantages.

Proximity to India and to the sea, were the only requisites then.

But with the whole of the Punjab and Trans Indus districts as British territory, with a railroad from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, and with the grand trunk road from those places to Peshawur, our field for selection becomes infinitely wider, and we need no longer confine our views to the advantages formerly exclusively sought.

Before deciding the question of the best site for such a fair, let us consider the circumstances under which the trade is at present carried on. In former years, owing to the state of the northern routes, nearly the whole trade passed by those of the Derajat, and consequently it is

to that alone to which allusion is made by Burnes, Lord and others in 1838. These are now two entirely distinct routes, the trade which follows each being essentially different in its characteristics. For the sake of clearness, I will call them the Derajat and Peshawur routes, including in each designation the several passes debouching into those districts respectively, and which need not be further specified for the purpose of this report.

The Derajat trade is carried on by the Lohanees, a migratory tribe of Afghans ; they occupy the country about Ghuzni and Khorassan, residing there with their families, flocks and herds during the summer months. In November they come down to the Derajat, where they pitch their " Kirrees," or encampments of black tents, or rather huts, on the grazing grounds along the Indus, and leaving their families, flocks and herds in these " Kirrees", a portion of them proceed onwards to Hindostan with merchandize ; all return to the Derajat, and migrate to their summer pastures in April.

The Lohanees thus combine the occupation of the trader and the carrier, their camels being their own property. This circumstance renders their lengthened journey less irksome and costly than it would be to others, and it remains to be seen whether, even if they could exchange their goods at Mooltan, they would find it to their advantage to do so. They would certainly obtain more for them at Dehli or in Central India, and we must remember, 1st, that time is no object to them. Even if they bartered at once on their arrival, they would not return through the passes till April ; and, 2ndly, that the extra march is no addition to their expenses.

It appears to me that under these circumstances we should not increase the Derajat trade by the establishment of a fair at Mooltan, and that a traffic such as I have described is not capable of much expansion.

The Peshawur trade differs in its characteristics from that of the Derajat. It is carried on in the usual manner by resident firms of Umritsur, Lahore, Peshawur, Cabool and Bokhara, and by the well known trading tribe of Parachahs of Afghanistan, Toorkistan, and Peshawur ; most of the Bokhara trade finds its way by this route. It is carried by Cabulees, Tajiks, and Shinwaries, (a Khyber tribe) who employ their camels in this manner.

It is evident that such a trade is capable of any degree of expansion, and that a fair conveniently established would tend to facilitate the exchange. To these men time is important, as every march by which their journey is decreased lessens their expenses, and if the space to be traversed can be sufficiently reduced, it would be possible to make two trips instead of one. Instead of being dependent as in the Derajat on the migratory Lohanees, (for by no other means can merchandize be taken through those passes) we possess in the Peshawur route all the elements of an increasing traffic. We are nearer the markets we wish to supply, large trading communities are met with all along the route containing the capitalists, and traders whose dealings we wish to facilitate, and the circumstances of the traffic render a decrease of distance all important,—the very object with which we contemplate the establishment of a fair.

And as in regard to the Derajat, Mooltan suggests itself as the most convenient site for a fair, so in regard to the Peshawur route, I agree with the chief traders with whom I have conversed on the subject in thinking that Peshawur itself is the most suitable locality. Established agencies afford facilities for merchantile transactions, which a place of less note would not afford ; the fair would attract the traders of Bajour, Swat, Huzara, Cashmere, and the tribes on the Upper Indus, and the Cabul river would bring some kinds of merchandize from Jellalabad and Dacca, on the rafts now used for that purpose, to within 6 miles of the fair.

The following objections may be urged against this scheme. 1st, that it removes the fair too far from the sea port ; but with steam water carriage for the heavier kinds of merchandize to Kalabagh, the rail to Umritsur, and the Trunk Road from that place, this objection will not counterbalance the advantages of the route ; and I submit that were it more valid than it is, the Peshawur route offers far greater facilities for an expansion of trade, than will ever be procured through the Lo-hanees.

The matter comes to this : we can bring goods cheaper to Mooltan than to Peshawur, but the means of forwarding them on to Toorkistan are much greater by the latter than by the former route, and considering the two facts together, the merchandize by Peshawur will in the markets of Toorkistan be cheaper than that by the Derajat.

In the cold weather, goods can be brought by the Indus to Attock, and thence by the Cabul river to within 6 miles of Peshawur. The second objection is the insecurity of the passes between Jellalabad and Peshawur, but this is exaggerated. Guards are furnished by the tribes, who receive a kind of black mail in lieu, but even these demands are kept down by the circumstance of there being three routes into Afghanistan, which are in the hands of different tribes, any exaction on the part of one leads to the transfer of the traffic to another.

And here I may observe that our own influence over these tribes, and our means of punishing them, are very great, and annually increasing. It will be to the advantage of the Ameer to join us in fostering this trade, and in concert with His Highness, arrangements could be made whereby the security of the passes might be ensured. Further, the impetus given to the trade, would not be without its effect on the tribes themselves, and I do not doubt that many of them would become carriers, even as the Shinwaries have done.

In regard to the best time for holding the fair, January has been suggested as the most appropriate, but whether it be at Mooltan or Peshawur, I consider this too late. The Lohanees come down in the end of October and November; it is not likely that they will postpone their journey to Hindustan on the possibility of a local market in January, because if they failed to effect a profitable exchange then, they would have lost 6 weeks or 2 months, and might not be able to undertake the onward trip at all. Any misadventure of this kind would seriously affect the popularity of the scheme. Similarly at Peshawur, the first Kafilas come down in October and November, and are not likely to wait for the fair, in January. Under these circumstances I would propose from 15th November to 15th December, as the most suitable time for holding the fair, and I think it possible that eventually a second fair at the close of March might be found advantageous.

The steps to be taken for giving publicity to the establishment of the fair would be to notify it in plain terms, through some of the leading firms at Cabul, Bokhara and Kokan. The notification should set forth the object of the fair, the time, and a list of articles which would be obtainable, together with one of those which would find a ready sale; these lists could be obtained from the principal merchants of the Punjab. Copies of these notifications in Persian, Pushtoo and Toorkee, might be largely distributed through our agent at Cabul, and among the Kafilas, who come down this year, to the chiefs of which it might be also verbally explained. Copies would also be sent to the Ameer, and the Ruler of Kokan. Within our own territories, the greatest publicity should be given in the usual manner.

I have confined myself to general matters in this paper, the details of the fair will be subsequently considered.

I now turn to the second question proposed, can we by any other route throw our goods into Yarkund at a remunerative rate.

The route which suggests itself is that through the Maharajah of Cashmere's dominions via Lelk to Yarkund. At present the road is in many places barely practicable for laden animals ; the country is rugged in the extreme, and towards Yarkund wholly insecure. It is not to be wondered at under these circumstances that the route is avoided by traders, and this fact is sufficient to shew that *under present circumstances* the trade would not be profitable.

Sir Henry Lawrence found that in 1847-48-49, the customs taken in Ladakh by the exacting officers of the Maharajah amounted only to Rs. 13,000 per annum ; at the average rate of 5 per cent, this would give a traffic value of little more than 2½ lakhs. It is impossible accurately to calculate how much of the Peshawur trade penetrates to Yarkund, but the exports to the west are computed to amount to at least 15 lakhs, and the imports to 10 lakhs, or a quarter of a million sterling in all. Of this probably not more than a fifth affects the markets beyond Bokhara, but even this low calculation gives double the trade of Ladakh. Again, Sir Henry Lawrence, after personal investigation, gives the cost of carriage, for one horse load, or less than 4 maunds, at Rupees 83 from Noorpoor at Yarkund, or say 22 Rupees per maund.

Now the hire of a camel carrying over 5 maunds from Peshawur to Yarkund is as follows :—

|                     |             |       |          |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| Peshawur to Cabul,  | 11 marches, | ...   | Rs. 18   |
| Cabul to Balkh,     | 23 do.      | ...   | „ 14     |
| Balkh to Bokhara,   | 11 do.      | ...   | „ 9 6    |
| Bokhara to Kokan,   | 26 do.      | ...   | „ 18 12  |
| Kokan to Kashgar,   | 18 do.      | ...   | „ 18 12  |
| Kashgar to Yarkund, | 5 do.       | ...   | „ 6 4    |
|                     |             | ————— | —————    |
| Total,              | 94 do.      | ...   | Rs. 85 2 |
|                     |             | ————— | —————    |



thus giving the rate of hire at rupees 17 per maund, or 5 rupees less than by the Ladakh route. In addition to this, we must consider that the route by Cabul is practicable for laden camels throughout, and after crossing the Oxus for carts; these (called "Arabah") are drawn by horses, and are the common carriage of the country; the loss in transit must be considerably less than on the Ladakh route. When Sir Henry wrote, Balkh and the neighbouring districts were independent, they are now an integral portion of the Ameers's dominions, which extend from the Khyber to the Oxus.

The duties which are payable between Peshawur and Bokhara amount to Rupees 10 per camel load, or Rs. 2 per maund. At Bokhara especially, merchants are fostered, and no duty is levied there on exports. The duty levied at Cabul, Bokhara and Kokan, on imports sold at those places is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ad valorem. In Bokhara, however, a difference is made with reference to the creed of the merchants.

The usual duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is levied from Mahomedans, 5 per cent from Hindoos and Jews, and new merchandize from Russia is charged 10 per cent, the first year, and 5 per cent afterwards.

The above are the fixed duties, but in some places I am aware that local Governors exact small presents *in kind* from Kafilas in transit.

In every way therefore I think that Sir Henry Lawrence's opinion that traders did and would prefer this route to that by Ladakh is substantiated by the further data now at our command.

The case would be very different if the road to the passes of Ladakh were in our hands and rendered practicable throughout. With such a road, freedom from transit dues, and entrepôts at Sirinuggur and Ich, all difficulties of the route would vanish, merchandize would naturally turn to it, and undersell that from Bokhara in the Yarkund markets; nor do I imagine that it would be difficult, even as it is, to enter into

such arrangements with the Government of Cashmere, as would tend to ensure some of these advantages at all events.

I annex to this memo. a list of articles in the markets of Afghanistan and Toorkistan.

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*From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 66, dated Abbottabad, 16th September, 1861.*

In replying to your No. 468, of 19th June last, I have the honor to annex copies of reports on the subject of the Cashmere trade, from the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazara. The latter enters very fully into the state of the trade as it affects his district.

2. In regard to Yarkund, no traffic has at any time found its way between that place and Peshawur, through Ladakh and Sirinuggur. Whatever trade there may have been must have gone to Umritsur or Noorpoor, but as explained in a memo. lately furnished by me, the route by which Indian and British goods have entered the Yarkund market has hitherto been by Cabul and Bokhara.

3. In regard to the trade between Cashmere and Peshawur, there does not appear to have been any falling off whatever, nor have I ever heard that it had decreased. It is true that the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara reports a falling off since 1857, which he attributes to the transit duties, in which there was some change of system in that year; but the fact is, that in the Sikh time there were obstructions between Peshawur and Umritsur, which caused a good deal of the trade to take the Hazara route; the removal of these has rendered it easy for the Cabul and Peshawur merchants to supply themselves at Umritsur simultaneously with Indian and Cashmere produce. The Hazara route is consequently taken only by petty traders, and is chiefly used for the rock-

salt; there is nothing in this to indicate a falling off in the trade, but merely a change of route.

4. Another circumstance mentioned by Major Adams, viz., that the people of the neighbouring districts come now to the Hazara markets to supply their own wants, does not lead to any falling off in the trade, but rather the reverse. It merely accounts for the Hazara traders not carrying on their goods into those districts as before, because they find a local market for them. But under these circumstances, the demand and consequently the imports *from Cashmere* are likely to increase. Possibly the system of transit duties alluded to may have affected this small local traffic.

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*Copy of a letter No. 187, dated 4th July 1861, from the Deputy Commissioner Peshawur, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division.*

“ With reference to Circular No. 468, of Secretary to Government Punjab, dated 19th June 1861, I have the honor to report on the questions therein propounded.

1st. The trade existing between Peshawur and Cashmere is,  
*Imports.*—Pusmeenah, Puttoo, Slippers, Pen-cases, Zafran, Churus.

The principal items of import are the woollens, which find a ready market.

*Exports.*—Snuff, Rice, Loongees. Of these Snuff is by far the most considerable item.

2nd. There has been no sensible falling off, either in exports or imports.

3. Goods are forwarded generally by the route of Mozufferabad and Baramoola. On this head the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara

will be able to furnish the fullest information, the route from thence lying through Abbottabad. The stages from Peshawur to Abbottabad are 7, from thence to Sirinuggur 9.

5. From Peshawur to Mozufferabad, goods are carried on mules, from thence to Cashmere in baskets borne on men's shoulders.

6. No export of broad-cloth from Peshawur. The carriage of a mule load of goods amounts to 6 Rupees from Peshawur to Mozufferabad, and 3 from thence to Cashmere.

7. The political obstructions are not thought of by traders, the fiscal drawbacks are the taxes. On imports, a "than" of Pushmeena pays about 6 Rupees taxes between Cashmere and Peshawur. Puttoo about 6 annas per "than." On exports, Snuff pays 8 annas a seer. My authority for the above replies were Mahomed Azum and Chela Ram, large traders and principal members of the city Punch, and I consider their authority to be as good as is attainable in Peshawur."

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## HAZARA DISTRICT.

### TRADE WITH CASHMERE.

*Q. I.*—What trade formerly existed between the towns of our Territory and those of the Maharajah, (including Leh and Yarkund.)? Specify the exports and imports. ?

*A.*—The principal trade with the towns of the Cashmere territory through this district, has always been and still is in Rock Salt from the mines of the salt range; and, except when, in Sikh times, Government officials forced their own salt on the market and discouraged competition, it has always been carried on as now by the traders of Hurripore Bugra, and Nawashuhr in Hazara.

In addition to salt, the exports consisted of

Europe Cotton Stuffs.

|           |   |                           |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|
| Goor,     | } | produced in lower Hazara. |
| Turmeric, |   |                           |

|       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| Alum, | from Kalabagh. |
|-------|----------------|

Sujjee.

Black pepper.

Ginger.

Indigo.

Pewter.

|          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| Tobacco, | from Chuch and Yoosufzai. |
|----------|---------------------------|

|       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| Iron, | from Bajour. |
|-------|--------------|

The export trade in these has however never been considerable, and like that in salt has always been in the hands of the Khuttees.

The only considerable import trade is in Ghee, fine blankets (Loee) and Choghas; the trade in Ghee is altogether in the hands of the Hazara merchants, who receive it in part payment for the salt they export, and dispose of it on their return from Cashmere, to the people of the district, and also in large quantities to merchants from the Khuttuck country, Peshawur, Hushtnuggur, Chuch and Rawul Pindee. They also bring back woollen stuffs, but only sufficient to supply the demand in their immediate neighbourhood.

The only thorough trade in that description of merchandize is in the hands of merchants from Cabul and Peshawur, who carry to Mozufferabad and Sirinuggur, snuff, raisins, almonds and a few poshteens, and bring back shawls, pushmeenas, kulumdans, and paper.

Prior to, and during Sikh rule, a considerable trade in the woollen fabrics of Cashmere was carried on through Huzara with Cabul by the Sirinuggur merchants, but this I believe has almost entirely stopped. In the beginning of the cold season, some petty pedlars still bring a few

cooley loads for sale, disposing of them as they go, but the large traders of Cashmere find the great English marts (Umritsur, Bombay, &c.) more attractive, and their export trade flows in the direction of these, chiefly by the Bhimber route.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following are the principal imports, but they are inconsiderable in quantity.

*Singharas*.—A water nut, with the flour of which bread is made by the Hindoos on certain holidays, when it is forbidden to eat wheaten bread.

*Gochia*.—An esculent root, eaten chiefly by Hindoos.

*Zecera, Saffron, Churrus*.

*Koot*.—The root of a plant, but to what class it belongs has not yet I believe been determined, probably an Iris, a kind of flag, that of the florentine Iris being the Orris root of Europe. Koot is sent down country in large quantities, and is exported to China, where it is used as incense. It is in Calcutta known under the name of "Patchuk."

The above remarks only refer to the main road through Huzara, which enters British territory from Mozufferabad at the frontier village of Ghuri Hubeeboola Khan on the Nynsookh, and reaches Hurripur via Manserah and Abbottabad. Since the establishment of the Murree sanitarium and the completion of the road thence to the plains, the thorough trade between Rawul Pindie and Cashmere has been diverted from the road above alluded to, to that which crossing the Jhelum at Kohala passes through Chikar and unites with the other line near Baramoola. This line touches Huzara only at one corner, and information regarding the trade which follows it will no doubt be afforded by the Rawul Pindie authorities.

The merchants of Huzara, with the exception of one or two who occasionally visit Sirinuggur with their wares, do not go beyond Bara-

moola ; their dealings are almost entirely confined to the country lying between Mozufferabad and Baramoola., Chikar and Kurna. I have been unable to find a single man (except the Cashmere Vakeel) who has been nearer Leh than Sirinuggur, or who does not regard Yarkund as a terra incognita, cut off by vast inhospitable tracts, where human habitations are not to be found, and food throughout a journey of 40 days cannot be procured ! Even the thorough traders of Peshawur and Cabul do not go beyond Siringgur.

*Q. II.—Has there been any falling off, and since when ?*

*A.* There has been a falling off since 1857, and this is by all with one accord attributed to the increase of the transit duties in that year, when the "permit," as it is called throughout Cashmere, was given in farm to one Purtab Shah of Rawul Pindee, with the ostensible object of removing vexatious intermediate demands, but with the immediate effect of exciting the cupidity of a greedy Khuttree, who found it for his own interest and profit to engross the Mozufferabad and Baramoola line himself, forcing his own salt, like the Sikh officials of yore, on the market, and checking competition by delays and annoyances which proved but too effective. I understand that now matters have somewhat mended, and that the trade has to a great extent recovered.

As compared with the days of Sikh rule, the export trade is probably now much greater in value than it was ; the salt which then sold at 32 to 40 seers for the rupee now sells at 12. I may here mention that the only salt exported to Cashmere through Huzara is the red rock salt, the green salt of the Kohat mines is not even known there.

Another cause which may to some extent have affected the trade in this direction is, that encouraged by the safety of the roads, and the cheaper rates at which they can purchase within British territory, the people of the countries to which the Huzara merchants chiefly

trade now come in great numbers to supply their own wants in the markets of Pukli and Lower Hazara.

*Q. III.*—By what route were English and Punjabee goods generally forwarded, say from Umritsur ?

*A.* By the Bhimber route.

*Q. IV.*—State the difficulties of the several routes, the number of stages, the approximate distance in miles to Srinuggur, Leh and Yarkund ?

*A.*—On the only road regarding which I have the means of giving any reliable information, viz. that via Manserah, Muzufferabad and Baramoola to Srinuggur, there are no difficulties of consequence. As far as the British frontier a good made road extends, and the Nynsook is crossed at Gurhi by a lattice bridge. At Mozufferabad the Kishengunga is crossed by ferry boat, and thence keeping the right bank of the Jhelum, the road proceeds to Baramoola. A horseman can ride the whole way, and it is perfectly practicable for laden mules, bullocks and ponies. The worst portions of it are from Kandha to Huttian, and from Kuthaie to Shadurra ; there the hills are steep, and the road bad. From Baramoola, Srinuggur is distant only two marches ; the road goes by Puttun, but merchandize is usually sent by boat up the Jhelum ; it is a journey of two days by boat also. Laden mules go from Hurripore to Srinuggur in 17 days, the distance is about 174 miles. From Murree laden mules reach Srinuggur via Kohala, Chikar and Oori in thirteen days, the distance being 85 koss, or about 140 miles. I am unable to give the distances to Leh and Yarkund, Captain Montgomerie will be able to do, I fancy so, with more accuracy than any one else.

*Q. V.*—Mention the means of carriage in use on each route.

*A.*—Mules, ponies, and bullocks.



*Q. VI.*—State the cost of sending a mule load of English broad-cloth from Umritsur to Leh and Yarkund, via Srinuggur and via Kooloo, or any other route ?

*A.*—I am unable to do so.

*Q. VII.*—Detail the fiscal or political obstructions to which traders are exposed ?

*A.*—On the roads above referred to there are none, with the exception of the transit duties.

The above was elicited from a *Council* of traders assembled for the purpose, and from the Maharajah's Vakeel Kazi Nadir Alli, who states it as his opinion, however, that the new arrangements of the transit duties has tended to foster, not to discourage trade !

The information so far as it goes may be generally relied on.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

*LIST OF EXPORTS from India via Peshawar through the Abkhana and Tatra passes to Afghanistan and Turkistan.*

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.           | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place where purchased. | Estimated annual amount or quantity exported. | Estimated value at place of purchase. | Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c. | REMARKS.                                                                                              |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | <b>COTTON PIECE GOODS.</b> |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 1   | Long cloth.                |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     | Nos. 1 to 38 exported to Afghanistan and Bukhara, and to Khokand, Arganj, & Kashgar, through Bukhara. |
| 2   | Do. Gimtee.                |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 3   | Marlin.                    |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 4   | Gimtee.                    |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 5   | Kabsd.                     |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 6   | Satin.                     |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 7   | Cambric.                   |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 8   | Pothia.                    |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 9   | Khessa.                    |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 10  | Nainsukh.                  |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 11  | Jandani.                   |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 12  | Sainoo.                    |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 13  | Network.                   |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 14  | Malmal (Muslin).           |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 15  | Simfe.                     |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 16  | Chicken.                   |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 17  | Doopatia chikuni.          |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 18  | Jean.                      |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                                       |

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS(—Continued.)

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.        | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place where purchased. | Estimated annual amount or quantity exported. | Estimated value at place of purchase. | Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c. | REMARKS. |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 19  | Doria, Radhanugree.     |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 20  | Dooputta, ditto.        |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
|     | <b>PAINTED CLOTH.</b>   |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 21  | Chintz, Bandri.         |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 22  | " Nukl Rásaf.           |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 23  | " Momi.                 |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 24  | " Khamrang.             |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 25  | " Momi pukhta.          |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 26  | " Surma zari.           |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 27  | " Nukl-i-Iran.          |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 28  | " Pukhta rang gond.     |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 29  | " Gegum.                |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 30  | Dress cloth.            |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 31  | Chintz.                 |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 32  | Do. Mooshujjar,         |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 33  | Roomal.                 |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 34  | Red Twill.              |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 35  | Colored Muslins.        |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 36  | Ditto Net.              |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 37  | Ditto Nainoo (Linen).   |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |
| 38  | Quilts & handkerchiefs. |                                            |                        |                                               |                                       |                                     |          |

No woollen or silken  
cloth exported to  
Bakhara, Khokand,  
Urgunj or Kashgar.

WOOLLEN CLOTH.

- 39 Woollen Chintz.
- 40 Merino.
- 41 Broad cloth.
- 42 Flannel.
- 43 Chintz, Flannel.

SILK CLOTH.

- 44 Atlas (Satin).
- 45 Governet.
- 46 Jugla.
- 47 Mushkam.
- 48 Mushru.
- 49 Jhirmill.
- 50 Bafta.
- 51 Tumbi.
- 52 Gauze.
- 53 Roomal.
- 54 Velvet.
- 55 Velvet Chintz.
- 56 Panjab Silks.
- 57 Darai.
- 58 Gulbudun.
- 59 Ilacha.
- 60 Kunavez.
- 61 Sejbund.
- 62 Izarband string.
- 63 Band (Tunean).
- 64 Purandah.

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Continued.)

| No.                              | NAME OF ARTICLE.                                                                                  | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place where purchased.     | Estimated annual amount or quantity exported. | Estimated value at place of purchase. | Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c. | REMARKS.                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 65                               | English and country goods from Calcutta, Bombay, N. W. P. and Bhunguipoor, ... Cotton thread, ... | ... England, ...                           | ... Calcutta and Umritsur, | 1,200 loads, 100 "                            | ... 5,10,000 40,000                   | 7,20,000 45,000                     |                                                                                           |
| 66                               | BROGADES. Kunkhab, ...                                                                            | Benares, ...                               | Umritsur, ...              | 200 pieces.                                   | At 50 rs. each,                       | 13,000                              | Nos. 66, 67, & 68 exported also to Bukhara, & from thence to Kokand, Kashgar, and Urgang. |
| 67                               | Dooputta, ...                                                                                     | } Ditto.                                   | Benares, ...               | 400 "                                         | " 20 ditto,                           | 10,000                              |                                                                                           |
| 68                               | Kandani, ...                                                                                      | } Ditto.                                   | Benares, ...               | 400 "                                         | " 20 ditto,                           | 8,000                               |                                                                                           |
| 69                               | Kunsari (gold thread lace), ...                                                                   | Dehli, ...                                 | Umritsur, ...              | 500 tolas.                                    | " 1-10 per tola,                      | 875                                 |                                                                                           |
| 70                               | Gota, false, (ditto), ...                                                                         | Do. ...                                    | Ditto, ...                 | 50 "                                          | " 2 ans. per do.                      | 6-4                                 |                                                                                           |
| 71                               | Kulabutin, false, ...                                                                             | Do. ...                                    | Ditto, ...                 | 2,000 "                                       | " 1 R. per do.                        | 2,125                               |                                                                                           |
| COUNTRY COARSE CLOTH AND COTTON. |                                                                                                   |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 72                               | Cotton, ...                                                                                       |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 73                               | Dhoti, ...                                                                                        |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 74                               | Dusuti, ...                                                                                       |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 75                               | Dotahi, ...                                                                                       |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 76                               | Chotahi, ...                                                                                      |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 77                               | Stockings, ...                                                                                    |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
| 78                               | Turbans, ...                                                                                      |                                            |                            |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                                                           |
|                                  |                                                                                                   | Punjab, ...                                |                            | 800 loads.                                    | " 175 rs. each                        | 1,40,000                            |                                                                                           |

|    |                                                  |                                           |                                           |             |               |        |        |                                  |
|----|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 79 | Lungi (Scarfs),                                  | Ludhiana, ...                             | Ludhiana, ...                             | 60 loads,   | 450 rs. do.   | 27,000 | 30,000 | Nos. 79, 80, and                 |
| 80 | Ditto,                                           | Peshawur, ...                             | Peshawur, ...                             | 20 "        | 450 "         | 9,000  | 10,000 | 81, as Nos. 67, 68,              |
| 81 | Chintz,                                          | Multan, ...                               | Multan, ...                               | 10 "        | 350 "         | 3,500  | 4,000  | and 69.                          |
| 82 | Súsi,                                            | Rawulpindi, ...                           | Rawulpindi, ...                           | 10 "        | 275 "         | 2,750  | 3,000  |                                  |
| 83 | Carpets Shatrenji                                | ...                                       | ...                                       | 500 in No.  | 7 "           | 3,500  | 4,000  |                                  |
| 84 | (small),                                         | Umbala, ...                               | Umbala, ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...    | ...    |                                  |
|    | Haberdashery (Muniar), English goods <i>visá</i> | ...                                       | ...                                       | 100 loads,  | 400 "         | 40,000 | 50,000 | Partly exported to Bukhára also. |
|    | Bombay, Calcutta, & Punjab,                      | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...         | ...           | ...    | ...    |                                  |
|    | KIRIANA, GROCERY, SPICES, DRUGS, &C.             | Bombay, Calcutta, ...                     | Bombay, Calcutta, ...                     | 240 maunds, | 110 rs. p. m. | 26,401 | 28,800 | To Afghanistan and Bukhára.      |
| 85 | Tea, green,                                      | ...                                       | ...                                       | 60 "        | 55 "          | 3,300  | 3,600  | Do.                              |
| 86 | Ditto, green and black,                          | Do.                                       | Do.                                       | 6,000 "     | 12 "          | 72,000 | 90,000 | Do.                              |
| 87 | Sugar,                                           | Punjab, Umritsur, ...                     | Punjab, Umritsur, ...                     | 1,000 "     | 3-8 "         | 3,500  | 5,000  | Do.                              |
| 88 | Joggery and Shakar (Coarse Sugar),               | Do.                                       | Do.                                       | 250 "       | 5 "           | 1,250  | 1,300  | Do.                              |
| 89 | Treacle (Rab,                                    | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...         | ...           | ...    | ...    |                                  |
|    | METALS.                                          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...         | ...           | ...    | ...    |                                  |
| 90 | Brass Utensils,                                  | Bombay and Calcutta, ...                  | Bombay and Calcutta, ...                  | 60 "        | 60 "          | 3,600  | 4,200  |                                  |
| 91 | Iron,                                            | ...                                       | ...                                       | 100 "       | 9 "           | 4,500  | 5,000  |                                  |
| 92 | Pewter,                                          | ...                                       | Bombay and Umritsur, Do.                  | 50 "        | 15 "          | 750    | 800    |                                  |
| 93 | Copper, in sheets,                               | ...                                       | ...                                       | 100 "       | 65 "          | 6,500  | 7,000  |                                  |
|    | SPICES AND DRUGS.                                | Islands, Bombay & Calcutta, Calcutta, ... | Islands, Bombay & Calcutta, Calcutta, ... | 500 "       | 22 "          | 11,000 | 12,000 |                                  |
| 94 | Pepper,                                          | ...                                       | ...                                       | 200 "       | 22 "          | 4,400  | 4,800  |                                  |
| 95 | Cloves,                                          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...         | ...           | ...    | ...    |                                  |

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Continued.)

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.                                                 | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place where purchased.           | Estimated annual amount or quantity exported. | Estimated value at place of purchase. | Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 96  | Pipul duraz, long cloves,                                        | Calcutta, ...                              | Umritsur, ...                    | 5 maunds,                                     | At 25 rs. p. m.                       | 130                                 | All Kiriana exported also to Bukhara, and from thence to Khokand, Urgunnj, and Kashgar, with the exception of Nos. 138, 147, 150, 171, 176, 180, 181, & 182, which go to Afghanistan. |
| 97  | Jozboa, ...                                                      | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 5 "                                           | " 95 "                                | 500                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 98  | Jawutree (Mace), ...                                             | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 5 "                                           | " 46 "                                | 250                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 99  | Cardamums (Dana), ...                                            | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 25 "                                          | " 65 "                                | 1,750                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 100 | Cardamum (Iachi post-dar), ...                                   | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 5 "                                           | " 320 "                               | 1,600                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 101 | Betel nut (Chikni), ...                                          | Deccan, ...                                | ...                              | 5 "                                           | " 35 "                                | 200                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 102 | Ditto (Kathi), ...                                               | Do.                                        | ...                              | 25 "                                          | " 10 "                                | 275                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 103 | Raskapúr (corrosive sublimate, or a preparation of mercury), ... | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 5 "                                           | " 220 "                               | 1,200                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 104 | Dalchikna, ...                                                   | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 10 seers, ...                                 | " 7 per str.,                         | 80                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 105 | Alum, ...                                                        | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 10 maunds,                                    | " 10 rs. p. m.                        | 110                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 106 | Joz Hindi (Nutmeg),                                              | Calcutta, Bombay and Deccan, ...           | ...                              | 50 "                                          | " 18 "                                | 900                                 | No Kiriana goes to Meshad. Persia is supplied with Kiriana and cotton peice goods from the sea coast.                                                                                 |
| 107 | Dates, ...                                                       | Maskat Port, ...                           | Bombay, ...                      | 100 "                                         | " 11 "                                | 1,200                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 108 | Turmeric, ...                                                    | Punjab, ...                                | Bunnee, Hazara, ...              | 500 "                                         | " 5-8 "                               | 3,000                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 109 | Dried ginger, ...                                                | Do.                                        | Umritsur and other stations, ... | 100 "                                         | " 18 "                                | 1,800                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 110 | Salamonia Nousadardar), ...                                      | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 50 "                                          | " 28 "                                | 1,500                               |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 111 | Borax (Sohagt), ...                                              | Do.                                        | Do.                              | 25 "                                          | " 18 "                                | 475                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |



|     |                                                                                                |                                       |                               |     |   |      |   |       |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|---|------|---|-------|
| 112 | Sago, ...                                                                                      | Bombay and Calcutta, ...              | ...                           | 5   | " | 15   | " | 80    |
| 113 | Nila Totha (Blue Violin), ...                                                                  | Do. Umritsur, ...                     | Bombay, ... Umritsur, ...     | 10  | " | 36   | " | 400   |
| 114 | Katechu (red)                                                                                  | Hindustan, ...                        | Do.                           | 25  | " | 25   | " | 675   |
| 115 | " Kumeela," A drug being the dust from the outside of the Capsules of Rotifera tinctoria), ... | Umritsur and Kangra, &c., Punjab, ... | Do. Rawulpindi, Umritsur, ... | 25  | " | 12   | " | 325   |
| 116 | Amaltas (cassia fistula), ...                                                                  | Hindustan, ...                        | Umritsur, ...                 | 10  | " | 9    | " | 150   |
| 117 | Suna (Senna), Nilofar (Nymphala lotus), ...                                                    | Punjab, ...                           | Do.                           | 5   | " | 9    | " | 100   |
| 118 | Kawuldoda (Lotus) ...                                                                          | Do.                                   | Do.                           | 5   | " | 7    | " | 50    |
| 119 | Gosht khora, ...                                                                               | Do.                                   | Do.                           | 5   | " | 30   | " | 50    |
| 120 | Croton (Jumalgota), ...                                                                        | Do.                                   | Do.                           | 5   | " | 24   | " | 160   |
| 121 | Taj, ...                                                                                       | Hindustan, ...                        | Do.                           | 5   | " | 5    | " | 120   |
| 122 | Chob Chimi (China root), ...                                                                   | Khotan, China, ...                    | Bombay and Calcutta, ...      | 5   | " | 30   | " | 25    |
| 123 | Sulphur (Gundak anw-lasar), ...                                                                | Bombay and Calcutta, ...              | Umritsur ...                  | 5   | " | 45   | " | 150   |
| 124 | As g a n d (Physalis Hexuosa), ...                                                             | Hindustan, ...                        | Do.                           | 10  | " | 9    | " | 225   |
| 125 | Sandal (white), ...                                                                            | Islands, ...                          | Bombay and Umritsur, ...      | 10  | " | 40   | " | 100   |
| 126 | Do. (red), ...                                                                                 | Do.                                   | Do.                           | 10  | " | 9    | " | 450   |
| 127 | Kuchur (curcuma rec-tinata or Zerembet), ...                                                   | Punjab, ...                           | Do. and other places, ...     | 25  | " | 4-8  | " | 100   |
| 128 | Anwla (Phyllanthus embellica, ...)                                                             | Hindustan, ...                        | Umritsur, ...                 | 50  | " | 2    | " | 112   |
| 129 | Bulela (Myrobalan), ...                                                                        | Punjab, ...                           | Umritsur, ...                 | 100 | " | 3-12 | " | 100   |
| 130 |                                                                                                |                                       |                               |     |   |      |   | 375   |
| 131 |                                                                                                |                                       |                               |     |   |      |   | 112-8 |
|     |                                                                                                |                                       |                               |     |   |      |   | 400   |

To Afghanistan & Bukhara only.

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Continued.)

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.                              | Country in which produced or manufactured.        | Place where purchased.    | Estimated annual amount or quantity exported. | Estimated value at place of purchase. | Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c. | REMARKS.                                                                   |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 132 | Bulela (Belleric Myrobalan), ...              | Punjab, ...                                       | Rawalpindi, Umritsar, ... | 50 maunds. At 2 pr. m.                        | 100                                   | 112-8                               |                                                                            |
| 133 | Asfuzza (Psyllisemen), ...                    | Do.                                               |                           | 100 "                                         | 600                                   | 700                                 |                                                                            |
| 134 | Tukhm rahan (the seed of ocyrum pilocum), ... | Do.                                               | Do.                       | 25 "                                          | 150                                   | 175                                 |                                                                            |
| 135 | Sunnunderjag, ...                             | Ses, Bombay and Calcutta.                         | Do.                       | 5 "                                           | 45                                    | 50                                  |                                                                            |
| 136 | Tun, ...                                      | Rawalpindi, ...                                   | Rawalpindi, Umritsar, ... | 50 "                                          | 200                                   | 250                                 |                                                                            |
| 137 | Lac, ...                                      | Punjab, ...                                       | Do.                       | 100 "                                         | 2,100                                 | 2,300                               |                                                                            |
| 138 | Wax, ...                                      | Do.                                               | Do.                       | 20 "                                          | 800                                   | 900                                 |                                                                            |
| 139 | Kutki, ...                                    | Do.                                               | Do.                       | 10 "                                          | 110                                   | 120                                 |                                                                            |
| 140 | Kala Zira, ...                                | Cashmir and Hindustan, ...                        | Rawalpindi, Umritsar, ... | 50 "                                          | 275                                   | 300                                 |                                                                            |
| 141 | Zira Sufaid, ...                              | Do.                                               | Do.                       | 25 "                                          | 200                                   | 225                                 |                                                                            |
| 142 | Malkungni (Celastrus), ...                    | Punjab, ...                                       | Do.                       | 10 "                                          | 45                                    | 50                                  |                                                                            |
| 143 | Talmukhans ( Barleria longifolia), ...        | Hindustan and Deccan, ...                         | Do.                       | 5 "                                           | 45                                    | 50                                  |                                                                            |
| 144 | Raubarb, ...                                  | China, Punjab & other places, Hindustan, &c., Do. | Do.                       | 5 "                                           | 45                                    | 50                                  |                                                                            |
| 145 | Kubeb, ...                                    | Do.                                               | Do.                       | 5 "                                           | 45                                    | 50                                  |                                                                            |
| 146 | Firvee (Turpethum), ...                       | Hindustan, &c., Do.                               | Do.                       | 5 "                                           | 550                                   | 600                                 |                                                                            |
| 147 | Bedian Khataee, ...                           | Do.                                               | Do.                       | 25 "                                          | 450                                   | 500                                 |                                                                            |
| 148 | Kamariaz, ...                                 | Khotan, China, &c., ...                           | Do.                       | 2 "                                           | 56                                    | 60                                  | Not exported to Bukhara, which is supplied with this article from Kashgar. |
| 149 | Missophul (Gal nut), ...                      | Punjab, ...                                       | Do.                       | 25 "                                          | 125                                   | 137-8                               |                                                                            |
| 149 |                                               | ...                                               | Do.                       | 5 "                                           | 225                                   | 250                                 |                                                                            |

No. 138 to Afghanistan only.

|     |                                       |                                             |                                    |            |   |                |       |       |                                                                                                                       |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 150 | Bakam (Log wood), ...                 | China, &c., ...                             | Umritsur, ...                      | 50         | " | 10             | 500   | 50    | Not exported to Bukhara, which is supplied from Chinese Turkistan with this article.                                  |
| 151 | Aniseed, ...                          | Punjab, Hind-<br>ustan and<br>other places, | Do.<br>Bombay, Um-<br>ritsur, &c., | 50         | " | 5-8            | 275   | 300   |                                                                                                                       |
| 152 | Tabahir (Manna), ...                  | Punjab, Hind-<br>ustan and<br>other places, | Do.<br>Bombay, Um-<br>ritsur, &c., | 2          | " | 180            | 380   | 400   |                                                                                                                       |
| 153 | Mochras (Bombax<br>heptaphyllum), ... | Punjab, ...                                 | Umritsur, ...                      | 5          | " | 9              | 45    | 50    |                                                                                                                       |
| 154 | Kasni (cichorium en-<br>divia), ...   | Do.                                         | Do.                                | 25         | " | 4-8            | 112-8 | 125   |                                                                                                                       |
| 155 | Dhup Hindi, ...                       | Do.                                         | Do.                                | 5          | " | 7              | 35    | 40    |                                                                                                                       |
| 156 | Gugal (amyris agal-<br>locha), ...    | Do.                                         | Do.                                | 5          | " | 9              | 45    | 50    |                                                                                                                       |
| 157 | Indurjon (Barley), ...                | Do.                                         | Do.                                | 5          | " | 7              | 35    | 40    |                                                                                                                       |
| 158 | Joukhar, ...                          | Do.                                         | Do.                                | 5          | " | 18             | 90    | 100   |                                                                                                                       |
| 159 | Sundrus, ...                          | Hindustan, ...                              | Do.                                | 1          | " | 80             | 80    | 90    |                                                                                                                       |
| 160 | Sandur, ...                           | Bombay, ...                                 | Do.                                | 25         | " | 19             | 475   | 500   |                                                                                                                       |
| 161 | Bhilanwa, ...                         | Punjab, ...                                 | Do.                                | 10         | " | 4-8            | 45    | 50    |                                                                                                                       |
| 162 | Mitha telia, ...                      | Do.                                         | Do.                                | 20         | " | 14 ans. p. sr. | 17-8  | 20    |                                                                                                                       |
| 163 | Kulai (tin), ...                      | ...                                         | Bombay, Um-<br>ritsur, ...         | 50 maunds. | " | 72 pr. md.     | 3,600 | 3,750 |                                                                                                                       |
| 164 | Camphor, ...                          | ...                                         | Do.                                | 5          | " | 136            | 675   | 700   |                                                                                                                       |
| 165 | Hirnzi, ...                           | Punjab, ...                                 | Do.                                | 10         | " | 9              | 90    | 100   |                                                                                                                       |
| 166 | Giru, ...                             | Do.                                         | Umritsur, ...                      | 10         | " | 4              | 40    | 50    |                                                                                                                       |
| 167 | Tamarind, ...                         | Hindustan, ...                              | Do.                                | 10         | " | 7              | 70    | 80    |                                                                                                                       |
| 168 | Twine, ...                            | Punjab, ...                                 | Do.                                | 100        | " | 9              | 900   | 1,000 |                                                                                                                       |
| 169 | Kuehla, ...                           | Hindustan, ...                              | Do.                                | 20         | " | 6              | 120   | 140   |                                                                                                                       |
| 170 | Sandal oil, ...                       | Bombay, ...                                 | Do.                                | 10         | " | 19 ra. p. sr.  | 190   | 200   |                                                                                                                       |
| 171 | Muskbags, ...                         | Hir m a l a y a,<br>Nepal, ...              | Do.                                | 50 in No.  | " | 9 each,        | 450   | 500   | No. 171, muskbags, not exported to Bukhara, as No. 150.<br>No. 172 is also imported into Bukhara from Constantinople. |
| 172 | Atar (scents), ...                    | Punjab, ...                                 | Do.                                | 50 tolas.  | " | 1-8 pr. tol.   | 75    | 100   |                                                                                                                       |
| 173 | Kirmiz (chocineal), ...               | Islands, ...                                | Bombay and<br>Calcutta,            | 30 maunds. | " | 290 ra. p. sr. | 8,800 | 9,600 |                                                                                                                       |

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Concluded.)

| No.      | NAME OF ARTICLE.    | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place where purchased.  | Estimated annual amount or quantity exported. | Estimated value at place of purchase. | Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c. | REMARKS.                                            |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 174      | Vermillion,         | ...                                        | Bombay and Calcutta,... | 5 mds.                                        | 150 rs. p.m.                          | 800                                 |                                                     |
| 175      | Indigo,             | Multan, Hindustan, ...                     | Umritsur,...            | 2,500 "                                       | 70 "                                  | 2,00,000                            |                                                     |
| 176      | Soap,               | Punjab, ...                                | Do.                     | 100 "                                         | 13 "                                  | 1,400                               |                                                     |
| 177      | Fans,               | Peshawur, ...                              | Peshawur,...            | 20 loads,                                     | 50 each.                              | 1,200                               | Not exported to Bukhára.                            |
| 178      | Snauff,             | Do.                                        | Do.                     | 5 mds.                                        | 40 rs. p.m.                           | 250                                 | The soap manufactured at Bukhára is a better stuff. |
| 179      | Quicksilver,        | ...                                        | Bombay, Calcutta, ...   | 5 "                                           | 150 "                                 | 800                                 |                                                     |
| LEATHER. |                     |                                            |                         |                                               |                                       |                                     |                                                     |
| 180      | Leather (goatskin), | Punjab, ...                                | Umritsur,...            | 10,000 pieces,                                | 14 ans. each                          | 10,000                              | Nos. 180, 181, and 182, not exported to Bukhára.    |
| 181      | Shoes,              | Umritsur, Lahore, and Dehli, ...           | Do.                     | 20 loads,                                     | 80 each,                              | 2,000                               |                                                     |
| 182      | Ditto,              | Rawalpindi, ...                            | Rawalpindi,             | 200 pairs,                                    | 1-12 "                                | 400                                 |                                                     |
| TOTAL,   |                     |                                            |                         |                                               |                                       | 12,06,432-4                         | 14,73,336-5                                         |

## APPENDIX XIII.—IMPORTS.

*LIST OF ARTICLES imported into Punjab and Hindustan, from Afghanistan and Turkistan, &c.,  
by the Tatra and Akhiana Passes through Peshawur.*

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.                                    | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place at which purchased.           | Estimated quantity annually imported. | Estimated value in the country from which originally exported. |              | Estimated value at place of purchase. |                     | Estimated value at Peshawur. |         |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|
|     |                                                     |                                            |                                     |                                       | Rate.                                                          | Amount.      | Rate.                                 | Amount.             | Rate.                        | Amount. |
| 1   | Raw silk, ...                                       | Khokand, ...                               | Bukhara, ...                        | 375 Mds.,                             | Rs. 320 pr. m.                                                 | Rs. 1,20,000 | Rs. 340 pr. md.                       | Rs. 400 pr. md.     | Rs. 1,50,000                 |         |
| 2   | Do. of the description called "Chilla Jai dar," ... | Bukhara, ...                               | Do.                                 | 225 "                                 | 600 "                                                          | 1,35,000     | ...                                   | 666-10-8 "          | 1,50,000                     |         |
| 3   | Do. called "Vurdenzi," ...                          | Do.                                        | Do.                                 | 375 "                                 | 540 "                                                          | 2,11,500     | ...                                   | 566-10-8 "          | 2,20,000                     |         |
| 4   | Do. called "Labiabi," ...                           | Do.                                        | Do.                                 | 300 "                                 | 500 "                                                          | 1,50,000     | ...                                   | ...                 | 1,60,000                     |         |
| 5   | Do. "Churki," "Akchaf," "Shiburghani," &c., ...     | Balkh, Akhcha, Shiburgham, &c., ...        | Balkh, Akhcha, Shiburgham, &c., ... | 225 "                                 | 450 "                                                          | 1,01,250     | ...                                   | ...                 | 1,08,000                     |         |
| 6   | Kalabatun, false gold and silver wire, ...          | Russia, ...                                | Bukhara, ...                        | 37 mds., 20 ars., ...                 | ...                                                            | ...          | 253-5-4 "                             | 293-5-4 "           | 11,000                       |         |
| 7   | Do., true, ...                                      | Do.                                        | Do.                                 | 500 muth or bundles, ...              | ...                                                            | ...          | 32 p. muth, 226-10-8 per maund,       | 35 p. muth,         | 17,500                       |         |
| 8   | Singot, false, ...                                  | Do.                                        | Do.                                 | 187 mds., 20 ars., ...                | ...                                                            | ...          | ...                                   | 266-10-8 pr. maund, | 50,000                       |         |
| 9   | FURS.<br>Sanjab, Fur of the grey squirrel, ...      | Do.                                        | Do.                                 | 10 pieces, ...                        | ...                                                            | ...          | 60 each,                              | 60 each,            | 600                          |         |
| 10  | Kirsak, ...                                         | Do.                                        | Do.                                 | 15 "                                  | ...                                                            | ...          | 12 "                                  | 15 "                | 225                          |         |

APPENDIX XIII.—IMPORTS—(Continued.)

| No.                   | NAME OF ARTICLE.            | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place at which purchased. | Estimated quantity annually imported. | Estimated value in the country from which originally exported. |            | Estimated value at place of purchase. |          | Estimated value at Peshawur. |         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|
|                       |                             |                                            |                           |                                       | Rate.                                                          | Amount.    | Rate.                                 | Amount.  | Rate.                        | Amount. |
| 11                    | Kákum,                      | Russia,                                    | Bukhara, ...              | 10 pieces,                            | ...                                                            | 4 each,    | 40                                    | 5 each,  | 50                           |         |
| 12                    | Pachgi,                     | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 10 "                                  | ...                                                            | 4 "        | 40                                    | 5 "      | 50                           |         |
| 13                    | Saine Sanjab,               | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 20 "                                  | ...                                                            | 12 "       | 240                                   | 14 "     | 280                          |         |
| 14                    | (" Post-i-Kura Kuli")       |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |            |                                       |          |                              |         |
| 15                    | lamb skins,                 | Bukhara,                                   | Do.                       | 50 "                                  | 4 each,                                                        | 4 "        | 200                                   | 5 "      | 250                          |         |
| 16                    | Nimschalai robai, Fox furs, | Kabul,                                     | Kabul.                    |                                       |                                                                |            |                                       |          |                              |         |
| 17                    | Do. Barrí sheep skins,      | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 100 "                                 | 3-8 each,                                                      | 3-8 "      | 350                                   | 4 "      | 400                          |         |
| 18                    | Postin burri, pelisses,     | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 2,000 "                               | 10 "                                                           | 10 "       | 20,000                                | 12 "     | 24,000                       |         |
| 19                    | " Pat," goat wool, ...      | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 4,000 "                               | 2-8 "                                                          | 2-8 "      | 10,000                                | 3 "      | 12,000                       |         |
|                       |                             | Khokand,                                   | Bukhara,...               | 187 maunds                            | ...                                                            | 40 p. ind. | 7,500                                 | 53-5-4 " | 10,000                       |         |
| CLOTHES, CARPETS, &c. |                             |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |            |                                       |          |                              |         |
|                       | SILK CLOTHES.               |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |            |                                       |          |                              |         |
| 20                    | " Khudba,"                  | Russia.                                    |                           | 400 pieces,                           |                                                                |            |                                       |          |                              |         |
| 21                    | " Kanawez sada khudba,"     | Bukhara,                                   | Bukhara, ...              | each, containing 10 yards, ...        | 10 per pce.                                                    |            | 4,000                                 | 12 "     | 4,800                        |         |
| 22                    | " Wala ruwa,"               | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 500 pieces,                           |                                                                |            |                                       |          |                              |         |
| 23                    | " Alak balak,"              | Do.                                        | Do.                       | ea. 6½ yds.                           | 8-8 "                                                          |            | 1,750                                 | 4 "      | 2,000                        |         |
| 24                    | Makhamal mukhlút, ...       | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 40 pieces,                            | 4 each, ...                                                    |            | 160                                   | 5 "      | 200                          |         |
|                       | " Bekasab,"                 | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 60 pieces,                            | 16 "                                                           |            | 960                                   | 17 "     | 1,020                        |         |

|           |                       |                 |     |           |                            |        |     |            |        |  |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|----------------------------|--------|-----|------------|--------|--|
| 25        | Kunwez and Gúlba-     | Kabul,          | ... | Do.       | 8,000 yards, 1½ as. p. yd. | ...    | ... | 1 per yd.  | 8,000  |  |
| 26        | Makhmalí chintz,      | Russia          | ... | Do.       |                            | 7,000  | ... | ...        |        |  |
| WOOLLENS. |                       |                 |     |           |                            |        |     |            |        |  |
| 27        | Carpets (Kaleen),     | Bukhara, Herat, | ... | Do.       | 20 in No.                  | 500    | ... | ...        | 600    |  |
| 28        | Blankets,             | Kabul,          | ... | Kabul,    | 40 "                       | 160    | ... | 5 each,    | 200    |  |
| 29        | Felts,*               | Do.             | ... | Do.       | } Nil                      |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 30        | Do.,                  | Candahar,       | ... | Do.       |                            |        |     | ...        | ...    |  |
| 31        | Do.,                  | Persia,         | ... | Do.       |                            |        |     | ...        | ...    |  |
| 32        | Pattí, made of Kho-   |                 | ... | Do.       | 200 "                      | 5,200  | ... | 30 each,   | 6,000  |  |
|           | kand goat wool or     | Kabul,          | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
|           | "pat,"                |                 | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 33        | "Chogha Shutree"      |                 | ... | Do.       | 4,000 "                    | 32,000 | ... | 9 "        | 36,000 |  |
|           | o. cloaks of camel    | Do.             | ... | Do.       | 2,000 pieces               | 7,000  | ... | 4 "        | 8,000  |  |
| 34        | hair cloth,           | Do.             | ... | Do.       | each 7 yds.                |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
|           | "Barak" cloth,        | Do.             | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 35        | Chogha of "Pat"       |                 | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | 25 "       | 2,500  |  |
|           | cloth, and "Koork"    |                 | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | As. 6 "    | 1,125  |  |
|           | or choghas made of    |                 | ... | Do.       | 100 cloaks,                | 2100   | ... | " 4 "      | 250    |  |
| 36        | goat wool of Herat,   | Kabul, Herat,   | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 37        | Woolen stockings,     | Kabul,          | ... | Do.       | 3,000 in No. As. 5 "       | 988    | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 38        | Nanka, gloves,        | Do.             | ... | Do.       | 1,000 "                    | 187    | ... | ...        |        |  |
|           | "Urnak," a flaxen     |                 | ... | Do.       | " 3 "                      |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
|           | cloth,                | Russia,         | ... | Nil.      |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| CORROX.   |                       |                 |     |           |                            |        |     |            |        |  |
| 39        | Russian chintz,       |                 | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
|           | Chintz sadras,†       | Do.             | ... | Do.       |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 40        | Arctian caps embroid- | Persia,         | ... | Kabul and |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
|           | ered in gold,         | Kabul and       | ... | Kandahar, |                            |        | ... | ...        |        |  |
| 41        | "Jalak and Arktghir,  | Nil.            | ... | Do.       | 200 "                      | 175    | ... | R. 1 each, | 200    |  |
|           |                       |                 | ... | Do.       | " 14 each,                 |        | ... | ...        |        |  |

\* Sometimes imported.

† A few pieces sometimes imported.

APPENDIX XVIII.—IMPORTS—(Continued.)

| No.                    | NAME OF ARTICLE.                                            | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place at which purchased. | Estimated quantity annually imported. | Estimated value in the country from which originally exported. |         | Estimated value at place of purchase. |         | Estimated value at Peshawur. |          |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------|
|                        |                                                             |                                            |                           |                                       | Rate.                                                          | Amount. | Rate.                                 | Amount. | Rate.                        | Amount.  |
| <b>MASKRAAT.</b>       |                                                             |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |         |                                       |         |                              |          |
| 42                     | Charas ( Extract of hemp),                                  | Samar kand, Bukhara, ...                   | Nil,                      | 75 mds.                               | 50 pr. md.                                                     | 3,750   | ...                                   | ...     | Rs.                          | 4,500    |
| 43                     | Opium,                                                      | Julalabad, ...                             | Julalabad, ...            | 3 "                                   | 11 "                                                           | 1,320   | ...                                   | ...     | 60 pr. md.                   | 1,440    |
| 44                     | Tobacco,                                                    | Kabul, ...                                 | Kabul, ...                | 7,500 "                               | 6 "                                                            | 45,000  | ...                                   | ...     | 12 "                         | 52,500   |
| <b>ZBATHRE.</b>        |                                                             |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |         |                                       |         |                              |          |
| 45                     | Russian leather, Bulghar,                                   | Russia, ...                                | Bukhara, ...              | 30 pieces                             | ...                                                            | ...     | 13 each,                              | 390     | 15 each,                     | 450      |
| 46                     | " Charm Aral," prepared leather,                            | Do. and Kabul,                             | Bukhara and Kabul, ...    | 40 "                                  | ...                                                            | ...     | 4 "                                   | 160     | 5 "                          | 200      |
| 47                     | Green leather slippers, "Sughré," or "charm-i-kafhi juala," | Kabul, ...                                 | Kabul, ...                | 1,000 pairs,                          | 14 ans. each,                                                  | 875     | ...                                   | ...     | 1 "                          | 1,000    |
| <b>HORSES, &amp;C.</b> |                                                             |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |         |                                       |         |                              |          |
| 48                     | Horses, ponies,                                             | Turkistan, ...                             | Turkistan,                | 1,000 in No.                          | 80 rs. each,                                                   | 80,000  | ...                                   | ...     | 100 "                        | 1,00,000 |
| 49                     | Mules, donkeys,*                                            | Bukhara and Kabul, ...                     | Nil.                      | 50 "                                  | 2 "                                                            | 100     | ...                                   | ...     | 5 "                          | 250      |
| 50                     | Camels,*                                                    | Kabul, ...                                 | Kabul, ...                | 1,000 "                               | 8 ans. each,                                                   | 500     | ...                                   | ...     | 1 "                          | 1,000    |
| 51                     | Cats,                                                       | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 100 "                                 | 6 pies each,                                                   | 3-2     | ...                                   | ...     | 1 an. "                      | 6-4      |
| 52                     | "Seyra,"                                                    | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 500 "                                 | Do.                                                            | 15-10   | ...                                   | ...     | 1 an. "                      | 31-4     |
| 53                     | "Balbul," Nightingale,                                      | Do.                                        | Do.                       | ...                                   | ...                                                            | ...     | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | ...      |
| 54                     | "Jal," a bird,                                              | Do.                                        | Do.                       | ...                                   | ...                                                            | ...     | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | ...      |
| <b>FRUITS.</b>         |                                                             |                                            |                           |                                       |                                                                |         |                                       |         |                              |          |
| 55                     | "Munakke," dried grapes,                                    | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 5,000 mds.                            | 5 per m.                                                       | 25,000  | ...                                   | ...     | 5-8 pr. md.                  | 27,500   |

XXXX



|    |                                                    |                           |                    |            |          |     |               |          |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|----------|-----|---------------|----------|
| 56 | Raisins, "Kishmish<br>sabs,"                       | Do.                       | 3,500 "            | 4-8 "      | 15,750   | ... | 5 pr. md.     | 17,500   |
| 57 | Do. "Kishmish strukh,"                             | Do.                       | 25,000 "           | 3-4 "      | 79,250   | ... | 3-12 "        | 93,650   |
| 58 | Almonds,                                           | Do.                       | 17,500 "           | 7 "        | 1,22,500 | ... | 8 "           | 1,40,000 |
| 59 | Pistachio nuts,                                    | Do.                       | 200 "              | 18 "       | 3,600    | ... | 20 "          | 4,000    |
| 60 | "Khasta,"                                          | Do.                       | 100 "              | 11 "       | 1,100    | ... | 12 "          | 1,200    |
| 61 | Chilghozhah (Pinus<br>Gerardiana),                 | Do.                       | 250 "              | 6 "        | 1,500    | ... | 7 "           | 1,750    |
| 62 | "Ashtak,"                                          | Do.                       | 125 "              | 5-4 "      | 657      | ... | 6 "           | 750      |
| 63 | "Alu bukbara,"                                     | Do.                       | 200 "              | 7-8 "      | 1,500    | ... | 8 "           | 1,600    |
| 64 | Dried mulberry fruits,                             | Do.                       | 500 "              | 2-12 "     | 1,375    | ... | 3 "           | 1,500    |
| 65 | Dried figs,                                        | Do.                       | 20 "               | 11 "       | 220      | ... | 12 "          | 240      |
| 66 | Apricots, "Khubani,"                               | Do.                       | 100 "              | 3 "        | 300      | ... | 4 "           | 400      |
| 67 | Green grapes, "Angur<br>Khutti," in boxes,         | Do.                       | 15 loads,          | 70 per ld. | 1,050    | ... | 93-5-4 p. ld. | 1,400    |
| 68 | Pears, "Naspati,"                                  | Do.                       | 10 lds.            | 70 "       | 700      | ... | 93 "          | 980      |
| 69 | Apples,                                            | Do.                       | 75 mds.            | 4 per md.  | 300      | ... | 5 pr. md.     | 375      |
| 70 | Melons,                                            | Do.                       | 300 mule<br>loads, | 7 per ld.  | 2,100    | ... | 8 per load,   | 2,400    |
| 71 | Grapes in bunches,                                 | Do.                       | 50 mds.            | 7 per md.  | 350      | ... | 8 "           | 400      |
| 72 | Pomegranates, "Anar<br>Danadar,"                   | Julalabad, ...            | 2,000 "            | 4-8 "      | 9,000    | ... | 5 per md.     | 10,000   |
|    | Do. Anar Bedana,"                                  | Do.                       | 250 "              | 9 "        | 2,250    | ... | 10 "          | 2,500    |
| 73 | Jaggery,†                                          | Do.                       | 500 "              | 5-8 "      | 2,750    | ... | 6 "           | 3,000    |
| 74 | Rice,†                                             | Do.                       | 500 "              | 3-8 "      | 1,750    | ... | ...           | 2,000    |
| 75 | Ghee,†                                             | Kabul, ...                | 50 "               | 18 "       | 900      | ... | 20 "          | 1,000    |
| 76 | Nakhud (Cicer Ara-<br>rictinium),                  | Do.                       | 50 "               | 4 "        | 200      | ... | 5 "           | 250      |
|    | "KIRIANA," GROCE-<br>RY, MEDICINES,<br>SPICES, &c. |                           |                    |            |          |     |               |          |
| 77 | Buzghunj,                                          | Kabul, Kanda-<br>har, ... | 50 "               | 35 "       | 1,750    | ... | 40 "          | 2,000    |

\* A few occasionally imported. † Consumed in the Peshawur district.

APPENDIX XVIII.—IMPORTS—(Continued.)

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.                              | Country in which produced or manufactured. | Place at which purchased. | Estimated quantity annually imported. | Estimated value in the country from which originally exported. |         | Estimated value at place of purchase. |            | Estimated value at Peshawur. |         |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------|
|     |                                               |                                            |                           |                                       | Rate.                                                          | Amount. | Rate.                                 | Amount.    | Rate.                        | Amount. |
| 78  | Isparak, ...                                  | Kabul, Kanda-                              | Kabul, ...                | 25 mds.                               | 11 pr. md.                                                     | 275     | ...                                   | 13 per m.  | 325                          |         |
| 79  | Rodung (Madder), ...                          | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 250 "                                 | 13 "                                                           | 3,250   | ...                                   | 14 "       | 3,500                        |         |
| 80  | Zufa, ...                                     | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 60 "                                  | 7 "                                                            | 350     | ...                                   | 8 "        | 400                          |         |
| 81  | Assafetida, ...                               | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 200 "                                 | 13 "                                                           | 2,600   | ...                                   | 14 "       | 2,800                        |         |
| 82  | Turunjabin (Manna), ...                       | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 25 "                                  | 28 pr. sr.                                                     | 700     | ...                                   | 80 per sr. | 750                          |         |
| 83  | Shir Khasht, (Do.), ...                       | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 1 "                                   | 8 "                                                            | 320     | ...                                   | ...        | 340                          |         |
| 84  | Shahkaku Miri, ...                            | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 25 "                                  | 5 pr. md.                                                      | 125     | ...                                   | 6 per m.   | 150                          |         |
| 85  | Balmuni Surkh and Sufaid, ...                 | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 25 "                                  | 9 "                                                            | 225     | ...                                   | 10 "       | 250                          |         |
| 86  | Jubibi, ...                                   | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 10 "                                  | 18 "                                                           | 180     | ...                                   | 20 "       | 200                          |         |
| 87  | Quince seed, ...                              | Julalabad, ...                             | Julalabad, ...            | 20 "                                  | 7-8 "                                                          | 150     | ...                                   | 8 "        | 160                          |         |
| 88  | Indurlutib, ...                               | Persia, Kabul,                             | Kabul, ...                | 5 "                                   | 18 "                                                           | 90      | ...                                   | 20 "       | 100                          |         |
| 89  | Zira Siya (Cummin seed), ...                  | Kabul, ...                                 | Do.                       | 100 "                                 | 9 "                                                            | 900     | ...                                   | 10 "       | 1,000                        |         |
| 90  | Tukhm-i-Khair, ...                            | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 5 "                                   | 18 "                                                           | 90      | ...                                   | 20 "       | 100                          |         |
| 91  | Rose flowers, dried, ...                      | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 50 "                                  | 12 "                                                           | 600     | ...                                   | 13 "       | 650                          |         |
| 92  | Causalp, Gaozaban, ...                        | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 25 "                                  | 7-8 "                                                          | 175     | ...                                   | 8 "        | 200                          |         |
| 93  | Do. flower "Gul Gaozaban," ...                | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 1 "                                   | 35 "                                                           | 95      | ...                                   | 40 "       | 40                           |         |
| 94  | Saffron, ...                                  | Persia, ...                                | Do.                       | 10 srs.                               | 35 pr. sr.                                                     | 350     | ...                                   | 40 "       | 400                          |         |
| 95  | Kishniz (Coriander), ...                      | Julalabad, ...                             | Julalabad, ...            | 25 mds.                               | 4-8 pr. md.                                                    | 112-8   | ...                                   | 5 "        | 125                          |         |
| 96  | Quince seed, ...                              | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 10 "                                  | 35 each,                                                       | 350     | ...                                   | 40 "       | 400                          |         |
| 97  | Kasni, ...                                    | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 20 "                                  | 4 pr. md.                                                      | 80      | ...                                   | 5 "        | 100                          |         |
| 98  | Tukhm rehan (the seed of Ocyrum pilosum), ... | Do.                                        | Do.                       | 25 "                                  | 7 "                                                            | 175     | ...                                   | 8 "        | 200                          |         |

|                           |                                                         |                |               |           |            |       |     |     |     |           |          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|----------|
| 99                        | Shavadarú, ...                                          | Do. Kabul, ... | Do. ...       | 10 "      | 4 "        | 40    | ... | ... | 5   | 8 pr. sr. | 50       |
| 100                       | Ghari Kún (Agarick), ...                                | Kabul, ...     | Kabul, ...    | 15 seers, | 7 pr. sr.  | 105   | ... | ... | 10  | pr. m.    | 120      |
| 101                       | Khatmí, ...                                             | Do.            | Do.           | 10 mds.   | 8-8 p. m.  | 85    | ... | ... | 10  | "         | 100      |
| 102                       | Kahú, ...                                               | Do.            | Do.           | 10 "      | 8 "        | 80    | ... | ... | 10  | "         | 100      |
| 103                       | Reshe Khatmí, ...                                       | Do.            | Do.           | 10 "      | 9 "        | 90    | ... | ... | 8   | "         | 200      |
| 104                       | Sulphur, ...                                            | Do.            | Do.           | 25 "      | 7 "        | 175   | ... | ... | 10  | "         | 1,000    |
| 105                       | Surma (Antimony), ...                                   | Do.            | Do.           | 100 "     | 9 "        | 900   | ... | ... | 10  | "         | 200      |
| 106                       | Hena, ...                                               | Do.            | Do.           | 50 "      | 3 "        | 150   | ... | ... | 12  | pr. sr.   | 480      |
| 107                       | Salab Misri, ...                                        | Do.            | Do.           | 1 "       | 11 pr. sr. | 440   | ... | ... | 29  | " m.      | 100      |
| 108                       | Mustgi Rámi, ...                                        | Do.            | Do.           | 5 "       | 18 pr. m.  | 90    | ... | ... | 13  | "         | 130      |
| 109                       | Katira (gum), ...                                       | Do.            | Do.           | 10 "      | 12 "       | 120   | ... | ... | 8   | "         | 400      |
| 110                       | Zurishk (currants) ...                                  | Do.            | Do.           | 50 "      | 7 "        | 350   | ... | ... | ... | "         | 20       |
| 111                       | Unar dana and Post-unar Kishá, apricots dried, ...      | Do.            | Do.           | 1 "       | ...        | 18    | ... | ... | ... | "         | ...      |
| 112                       | Safflower, ...                                          | Do.            | Nil.          | 150 "     | 18 "       | 2,700 | ... | ... | 20  | "         | 3,000    |
| 113                       | Liquorice, ...                                          | Do.            | Do.           | 10 "      | 4 "        | 40    | ... | ... | 5   | "         | 50       |
| 114                       | Poppy seed, ...                                         | Do.            | Do.           | 50 "      | 4-8 "      | 225   | ... | ... | 5   | "         | 250      |
| 115                       | "Gajni mutti" a kind of clay used for washing hair, ... | Do.            | Do.           | ...       | ...        | ...   | ... | ... | ... | "         | ...      |
| 116                       | Talc (abrák), ...                                       | Kabul, ...     | Kabul, ...    | 20 "      | 2 "        | 40    | ... | ... | 2-8 | "         | 50       |
|                           |                                                         | Do.            | Do.           | 5 "       | 3 "        | 15    | ... | ... | 4   | "         | 20       |
| GOLD AND SILVER COINS &c. |                                                         |                |               |           |            |       |     |     |     |           |          |
| 117                       | Gold coins Russian                                      | Russian, ...   | ...           | ...       | 8-5 each,  | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | 2,12,500 |
| 118                       | 1. Butki, ...                                           | Do.            | ...           | ...       | 5-4 "      | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |
| 119                       | 2. Do. ...                                              | Do.            | ...           | ...       | 4-12 "     | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |
| 120                       | 3. Do. new coin, ...                                    | Do.            | ...           | ...       | 5-10 "     | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |
| 121                       | Gold coins, Tila, ...                                   | Do.            | Khokhand, ... | ...       | 6-2 "      | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |
| 122                       | Do. Do., ...                                            | Do.            | Urgunj, ...   | ...       | 6-5 "      | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |
| 123                       | Do. Butki, ...                                          | Do.            | Bukhara, ...  | ...       | 4-12 "     | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |
|                           |                                                         | Do.            | Mashhad, ...  | ...       | ...        | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ...       | ...      |

APPENDIX XVIII.—IMPORTS—(Concluded.)

| No. | NAME OF ARTICLE.                         | Country in which produced or manufactured.              | Place at which purchased. | Estimated quantity annually imported. | Estimated value in the country from which originally exported. |           | Estimated value at place of purchase. |         | Estimated value at Peshawur. |           |
|-----|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|
|     |                                          |                                                         |                           |                                       | Rate.                                                          | Amount.   | Rate.                                 | Amount. | Rate.                        | Amount.   |
| 124 | Gold dust, ...                           | Mines in Russia and beds of rivers in Bukhara, &c., ... | Bukhara, ...              | ...                                   | ...                                                            | 1,00,000  | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | 1,08,250  |
| 125 | "Nundrami" rupees at 18 or 14 ans. each, | Kabul coinage,                                          | Kabul, ...                | ...                                   | ...                                                            | 1,00,000  | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | 1,03,125  |
| 126 | Porcelain,*                              | } Russian, ...                                          | ...                       | Nil.                                  | ...                                                            | ...       | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | ...       |
| 127 | Trays,                                   |                                                         | Naishapur, ...            | Mesbad, ...                           | Various, ...                                                   | ...       | 400                                   | ...     | ...                          | ...       |
| 129 | Beads of Sung Shahi Maksaid, ...         | Kandahar, ...                                           | Kandahar, ...             | 4,000 in No.                          | Various rates,                                                 | 400       | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | 500       |
| 130 | Timber for building purposes, †          | Julalabad, ...                                          | Julalabad, ...            | ...                                   | ...                                                            | 40,000    | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | 45,000    |
|     | Stone mills, †                           | Do.                                                     | Do.                       | 50 in No.                             | 8 each,                                                        | 400       | ...                                   | ...     | 12 each,                     | 600       |
|     | TOTAL, ...                               | ...                                                     | ...                       | ...                                   | ...                                                            | 15,65,131 | ...                                   | ...     | ...                          | 19,45,420 |

\* None imported now. † Consumed in the Peshawur and Kohat districts.

APPENDIX XIX.

*Caraván route from Peshawár to Kábul and from thence to Bukhára.*

- A. *By the Hajigah pass, and Bamián.*
- B. *By the Koushan or Hindu Kúsh pass.*

APPENDIX XIX A.

*Caraván route from Peshawar to Kábul by the Khaibar, the Tátra and Abkhana passes, and thence to Bukhára by Bámian.*

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                                                   | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | <i>By the Khaibar pass.<br/>From Peshawar to<br/>Dhakká Kalán.</i> |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | From Peshawar (1,068 feet above the sea) to                        | Kos. Miles.                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1   | Jamrod (1,670 feet above the sea.) ...                             | 9½ = 15½                   | Road in a plain open country. A village at the foot of the Khaibar pass, inhabited by Koki Khail Afridis. A stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2   | Garhí Lálábeg, ...                                                 | 12 = 20                    | In the Khaibar pass, which commences at Kadam (1,670 feet) near Jamrod, and terminates at within 1 kos of Dhakka Kalán. Road stony in parts, but level. The village of Áli Masjid (2,433 feet) where the pass is rather narrow, is passed on the road about 8 kos from Jamrod. There is a spring of water at Ali Masjid. Garhí Lálábeg is a small village inhabited by Zakhá Khail Afridis. A tank. The easy ascent of Shádíbaghiár, is passed about 4 kos from Jamrod. |
| 3   | Dhakká Kalán (1,404 feet,) ...                                     | 8½ = 13                    | Beyond the pass. The Kotul Landí khana about 2 kos from Garhí Lálábeg—an easy ascent—is crossed—summit of the pass 3,373 feet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                                                                      | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.                             | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                                                       | Kos. Miles.<br><br>19 = 48<br><br>(measured distance.) | <p>Dhakka Kalan a large village on the right bank of the Kábul river, inhabited by Momands. Lálpoora, the seat of the Momand chief Suadut Khan, is about a mile on left bank.</p> <p>The Khaibar pass is inhabited by the following Afghan tribes :</p> <p>I. Koki-khail as far as Ali Masjid.</p> <p>II. Malikdin-khail as far as 2 kos from Ali Masjid.</p> <p>III. Zakha-khail as far as Lálábeg and Shipola near Lálábeg.</p> <p>IV. Shanwari as far as Haft chah, 3 kos from Landikhana.</p> <p>V. Momands as far as Dhakakalan under Sadat Khan of Lalpúra.</p> <p>All the five tribes are independent of each other under the control of their respective Khans.</p> |
| 1   | By the Tatra pass.<br>From Peshawur to Dhakkakalán.<br>From Peshawur to Spersang, ... | 8 kos.                                                 | Plain open country, in the Peshawar district.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 2   | Shalmán Khurd, ...                                                                    | 18 do.                                                 | <p>On the road the three following villages :—</p> <p>Mardardhand, about 4 kos from Spersang. Water from spring.</p> <p>Jawara Miana, about 7 kos from ditto. Water ditto.</p> <p>Tatra, about 12 kos from ditto. Water ditto.</p> <p>The road from Mardardhand throughout lies through a steep, difficult mountainous country, the Tatra mountains—inhabited by the Mullaghori tribe of Afghans, (subject to the Momands) who are a brave set of people, at enmity with the Afridis of the Khaibar pass.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No.                         | NAMES OF PLACES.            | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3                           | Dakká Khurd, ...            | 7 kos.                           | Shalman Khurd is a small village inhabited by Momand, (Dilkhakhail). A stream and spring of water.<br>Shalman Kálan a small village of Momands (Shah Mansurkhail) at the foot of the Tatra mountains, 2 kos from Shalman Khurd, is passed on the road. Dhakka Khurd, a small village of Momunds (Morehekhal) on the right bank of the Kabul river.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 4                           | Dhakká Kalán, ...           | 2 do.                            | Road hilly along the right bank of the river. See No. 3 of the route by the Khaibar pass.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <i>By the Abkhána pass.</i> |                             | 35 kos.                          | (approximate distance.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1                           | From Peshawar to Michni, .. | 8 kos.                           | The river Kabul or Landa is crossed near Michni. Road in a plain open country. Michni is in the Peshawar district, a fort and a village on the left bank of the river Kabul.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 2                           | Haidar Khan, ....           | 7 do. •                          | A small village inhabited by Momands (Shah Mansurkhail). A stream. Road in the hills. Steep ascent and descent. Pakhan, a small village, lies on the road 3 kos from Michni.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3                           | Shalman Kalán, ...          | 8 do.                            | River Kabul crossed again on the road—which lies throughout in the hills—at a place called "Abkhana" or "Gatta Guzar" about 4 kos from Haidar Khan. The stream in summer (May, June, July and August,) is swollen and rapid, and being confined here to a narrow passage in hills it is hazardous to cross it during that season, either by boat or "Jalas" (rafts of inflated skins)—hence caravans prefer to traverse the Tatra route—though a much more harassing and difficult one than the Abkhana—in those months in particular. |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                        | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                         |                            | <p>In other months of the year boats or Jalas always ply on the river at this point.<br/>                     Shalmán Kalán is the same village as given above under the Tatra pass.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4   | Dhakka Khurd, ...                       | 7 kos.                     | Same as No. 3 of the Tatra route.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 5   | Dhakka Kalán, ...                       | 2 do.                      | Gradual descent for 2 koss.<br>See No. 3 of the Khaibar pass.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|     |                                         | 32 kos.                    | (Approximate distance.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|     | Básaul, (1,509 feet,)...                | Kos. Miles.<br>5½ = 9      | <p>Road good, in a level plain, excepting an easy ascent one kos after proceeding from Dhakka, called the Chhota or Khurd Khaibar. Básaul, a large habitation on the right bank of the river Kabul. Girdí Sirkana, a large village containing about 200 houses, midway on the road between Dhakka Kalan and Básaul. Hazárnan another large habitation about a mile from Básaul on the road.</p>                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | Barikao, alias "Idga" (1,822 feet,) ... | 7 = 11½                    | <p>Road in a level plain. Barikao, a small village, inhabited by Tajaks ("Degan"), and surrounded by mud-wall. A well—a tank and a stream; but water and shade scanty, hence Caravans sometimes put up at "Chardihi." 4 large villages inhabited by Toiwals—viz.<br/>                     Ghaziabad,<br/>                     Saidabad,<br/>                     Mainabad,<br/>                     Mishwani,<br/>                     which lie near the river Kabul about a mile to the right bank of the road at a short distance from Barikao.</p> |



## APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                                                           | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Samarkhail, alias Ali-<br>baghán, (1,911 feet),                            | Kos. Miles.<br>8 = 14            | A small village inhabited by Samar Khail (Afghan) on the right bank of the Kabul river. A spring of water. About a kos from Barikao, a narrow pass (dry) called the Chorgali commences, it extends between two low ridges for about three kos. Road in the pass, good and level, but gravelly in part. Road in a plain. First 3 miles stony then sandy. A small town. Seat of a provincial Hakim.                                                                                                                                     |
|     | Jalálabád, on the right<br>bank of the river Ka-<br>bul, (1,964 feet,) ... | 4½ = 7                           | Road in a plain. A large village with a Bazar, inhabited by Degans (Tajaks).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|     | Bálábâgh, ...                                                              | 9½ = 16                          | A small village, Charbagh, about 5 kos from Jalalabad on the road.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | Nimlabâgh, ...                                                             | 9½ = 16                          | Road in a defile, slight ascents and descents. The village of Fatiabad (3,098 feet) an old staging place, three kos from Balabagh on the road. Nimlabagh, a village with mud-wall. An old garden erected by the Dehlee emperors, still kept up by the Amir, in a valley (the Nimla),                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Jigdilik, (5,375 feet,)                                                    | 11½ = 19½                        | Following villages on the road:—<br>Ganda mak, (4,618 feet,) 3 kos from Nimlabagh, inhabited by Khuganis (Afghan). Valley.<br>Ashpan, 5 kos from ditto. Plain.<br>Hisarak, 8 kos from ditto. The "Surkhab" stream is passed between Ashpan and Hisarak. Plain.<br>The road then enters a defile with steep ascent and descent for about 2 kos till Jigdilik, a small village of Ghilzai Afghans (who inhabit the country between Ashpan and Kabul). A staging place. A stream.<br>The country is inhabited by the Jubbar Khail tribe. |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.               | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS.                 | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Katta Sang, ...                | Kos. Miles.<br>4 $\frac{3}{4}$ = 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | A large village. A contracted defile or gorge called the Puree duree pass, for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the road; it is only 6 feet wide in one place, with almost perpendicular cliffs on both sides. Jigdillik to the Khurd Kabul pass, a distance of 42 miles, there is a succession of very difficult passes and defiles.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Khak-i-Tezin, ...              | 8 = 13 $\frac{1}{2}$                             | Road over stones along the bed of a mountain stream, which is dry except during rains. Khak-i-Tezin, a small village in a valley, 6,481 feet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Butkhák, (6,247 feet.)         | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 22                            | Leaving Tezin the road gradually ascends circuitously over the Haft Kotul, or 7 passes; for half a mile thence to the village of Khurd Kabul, the road is level; beyond which commences the Tung-i-i-Khurd Kabul, a narrow defile which extends for about 4 kos, and in which the road winds along the course of a stream (Khurd Kabul river) which is crossed 23 times. Butkhák, a large village 3 kos beyond the defile, lies in the valley of Kabul. There is another road from Khak-i-Tezin to Butkhak, by the Sokhta Chinar Darra or pass, which is preferred during severe winter and rains to the Khurd Kabul pass being dry throughout. The village of Khurd Kabul is 12 miles from Tezin—7,466 feet. |
|     | Kabul, (city, 6,396 feet.) ... | 6 = 9                                            | Road in a plain. The river Kabul is crossed on a pukka bridge, about midway. The bridge is called "Pool-i-Bagrami. The adjacent village is also called by that name. The Loghur river is also crossed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | Total, ...                     | 116 Kos                                          | =193 miles measured distance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued).

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                            | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | <i>From Kabul to Bukhara<br/>by Bámian.</i> | Kos. Miles.<br>7 = 12            | A small village.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | Kila Kázi, ...                              | Miles. Kos.<br>16 = 10           | Valley of the Kabul river, not<br>above a mile in breadth—fertile.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | Rustam Khail, alias<br>Kotashro, ...        | 16 = 10                          | Arghandi, a village on the road<br>about 6 kos from Kila Kazi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|     | Sar-i-Chashma, ...                          | 20 = 16                          | Road in a valley. Sar-i-chashma,<br>a spring of water, one of the<br>sources of the Kabul river, a<br>place of pilgrimage sacred to<br>Ali.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Gardan-i-diwár, ...                         | 25 = 15                          | The villages of Jalrez and Tu-<br>kana are passed on the road.<br>Quitting Sar-i-chashma, the pass<br>of Unai, (an easy pass, so much<br>so that a mail cart might be<br>drawn over it) and the plain of<br>Urt are passed. The latter<br>though undulating and hilly is<br>an elevated table land of about<br>6 miles broad, dividing the wa-<br>ters of Kabul from those of<br>Herat and Kandahar. It runs<br>at an elevation of 9,000 feet.<br>Along the north face of this<br>table land runs the Hilmand<br>river, which rises at a place call-<br>ed Fazindaz in the neighbour-<br>ing mountains of Paghman.<br>The pass is about 11,000 feet<br>high. |
|     | Kalú, ...                                   | 27 = 16                          | Guljatni, a hamlet of the<br>Huzaras, about 13 miles from<br>Gardanidiwar on the southern<br>side of the Hajigak pass, is<br>reached up the valley of the<br>Abisihai a feeder of the Hil-<br>mand. The Kotal or pass of<br>Hajigak, the most westerly of<br>all the passes that conduct over<br>the Hindu kush range from Ka-<br>bul into Turkistan, is then cross-<br>ed. Its top is 11,700* feet above<br>the sea—and it is highest                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

\* 12,400 feet according to Burnes.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES. | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                  |                            | <p>of all the seven* passes that intervene on the route between Kabul and Khulm by Bámian. Three roads lead over this ridge, and all of them have been passed by artillery. The centre road is, from its superior height, named after the ridge (Hajigak). The one north of it is termed Arak, and that on the south Pusht-i-Hajigak. The roads by Arak and Hajigak are open to Kafilas for ten months in the year. During March and April the glassy nature of the road, caused by the partial melting of the snow during day, being frozen again over night, renders it very dangerous. Pusht-i-Hajigak is a better road than either, but can only be traversed by Kafilas in July, August and September.</p> <p>Hajigak is geographically remarkable as dividing the waters of Afghanistan from those of Turkistan. South of this pass, which is passable to laden camels and horses, the streams join the Hilmand and those on its northern side the Oxus. Kalu is a Huza-ra village in a narrow valley bearing the same name beyond the Hajigak. The winter in this valley, lying between two highest passes (the Hajigak and the Kalu) is severe.</p> |

- \* 1. Ispihak. In the district of Rustum khail.
- 2. Hanai or Unai. Between Sar-i-Chashma and Gardandiwar.
- 3. Hajigak. Between Gardandiwar and Kalu.
- 4. Kalu. Between Kalu and Bamian.
- 5. Akrabad. Between Bamian and Akrabad.
- 6. Dandanshikan. Between Saighan and Kamard.
- 7. Karatal. Between Kamard and Doáb.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.            | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Bámián,                     | Miles. Kos.<br>25 = 15     | The Kotul Kalu or Punjpilan, which commences near Kalu, is passed on the road. It is a steep, difficult pass, but passable to laden camels and horses. Ascent and descent all the way to Bamian, the descent is gradual and easier. The pass is 1,000 feet higher than that of "Hajigak." Bamian, a town in a valley, celebrated for its colossal idols and innumerable excavations, called "Surtach," which are to be seen in all parts of the valley for about eight miles, and form the residence of the greater part of the population. |
|     | Akrabád,                    | 23 = 14                    | The village of Topchi, about midway on the Bamian stream. Five or six kos from Bamian the Kotul or pass Akrabad, 11,200 feet above the sea, is crossed. It is open to wheel carriages of every description. The village of Akrabad is in a valley. On the wayside is a remarkable stone, known by the name of Juring-juringa. It is a cube of 8 feet and of green color, it rings like bell metal. Surkhdur, a fort on the road, about 3 kos from Akrabad.                                                                                  |
|     | Saighan,                    | 23 = 14                    | Road in a Dara (valley); fertile, well cultivated plain. Between Rustam-khail and Saighan there are no orchards. Here, for the first time, the mountains open a little. Sokhta Chinar, a fort on the road, about midway.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | Kámard, or Gaddi Sahibzada, | 20 = 12                    | The Kotul-i-Dundan Shikan, or "Teeth-breaker," is crossed on the road. The road up and down the north face of the pass is very difficult. This pass from the shelving nature of the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                     | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                      |                            | <p>earth that forms it, is easier passed by camels than any other animal. The valley of Kamard, which supplies a large body of water to the Koondooz river, is more capacious than that of Saighan, its orchards more extensive, and its capabilities of cultivation far higher.</p> <p>The width of the plain rarely exceeds 400 yards, and is walled in by grand perpendicular mountains that rise 1,000 feet above the plain.</p> |
|     | Doáb, ...                            | Miles. Kos.<br>30 = 18     | <p>Koad in the valley. An easy pass (Kara Kotal) is crossed on the road.</p> <p>A small village. 2 forts. From the Kara Kotul, a journey of about 95 miles further on before the mountains are cleared. The villages of Parjinbagh, Bajrah, and Madar are passed on the road. Madar is midway.</p>                                                                                                                                   |
|     | Roi, ...                             | 20 = 12                    | In the defile of the Khulm river.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | Khurram, ...                         | 20 = 12                    | A large village like Doab. In a narrow mountain glen forming the valley of the Khulm river; fertile.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Sar-i-bagh, ...                      | 8                          | Do. Full of orchards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|     | Haibak, (about 4,000 feet high), ... | 12                         | Do. Fertile. Near Haibak the glen or defile becomes so narrow that it is called "Dara-i-zindan" or valley of the dungeon, and so high are the rocks that the sun is excluded from some parts of it in mid-day. Haibak, a large village with a fort. The village of Sarkunda, about midway on the road.                                                                                                                               |
|     | Hazrat Sultán, ...                   | 10                         | Do. Ghaznigik, another village and staging place, on the road, about 8 kos distant from Haibak.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                      | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Khulm, or Tashkurghan, ...            | Kos.<br>12                       | A town in a plain (Maidan of Turkistan); a stream, the Khulm river. Caravan surais.<br>The town of Kunduz is about 40 kos or 70 miles distant from Khulm, N. E.<br>The following villages are on the road:—<br>Ghaznigik, about 3 kos from Hazrat Sulṭān.<br>Syad, about 2 kos from Ghaznigik.                                                                                 |
|     | Mazar-i-sharif, or Shah-i-mardan, ... | 20                               | Road in a plain. The Kotul Abdu, an easy low pass, is crossed on the road. A tribe called the "Laka" (Uzbaks of Kolab) sometimes infest the road and plunder the caravans.<br>Mazar is a small town, in which there is a building consecrated to the memory of Hazrat Ali, held in great reverence by the people.<br>Kila-i-Sirkari or "Kila-i-nou," about midway on the road. |
|     | Takhtapúl, ...                        | 5                                | A large town, containing about 10,000 houses, newly built by Sirdar Mohammad Afzal Khan, (son of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan,) Hakim of Balkh.<br>Plain open country.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|     | Balkh, ...                            | 5                                | Formerly a very large town, now a small town, having about 1,000 houses. The country is watered by numerous aqueducts. Rich country.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | Mánlik, ...                           | 12                               | Road in a Maidan plain. a village.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | Turkman Kila, ...                     | 12                               | Do. country Registan (sandy). No water on the road. A small village.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | Bank of the Da-riai-ámún (Oxus), ...  | 15                               | Registan; a small village. Boundary of the Balkh territory.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | Ispintoda, ...                        | 15                               | Ditto across the river Oxus, in the Bukhara territory. No habitation. A staging ground. No grass; no water on the road.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                                             | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                              | Kos.                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Shorkudak ...                                                | 15                               | Ditto as above. Brackish wells. Ditto. A spring of brackish water. Kizkuduk (or Maiden's well) a staging place on the road. Kirkinjak, a settlement of Toorkmans.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|     | Kirkinjak, ...                                               | 15                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Karshi, ...                                                  | 15                               | A large town; seat of local Government. Road in Registan. Karshi has several surais. A straggling town a mile long. A Fort. Shuhrsubz stream passes north of Karshi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | Khoja Mobárik, 6½ farsukhs, ...                              | 19                               | A Caravan sarai. Registan. Karsan a village 12 miles from Karshi on the road.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | Karawal, 5½ farsukhs,                                        | 16                               | Registan. A small Baoli or spring of water. An old surai.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | Korav Muma Jarghate, 2 farsukhs, ...                         | 6                                | Environs of the city of Bukhara.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Bukhara, 3 farsukhs, ...                                     | 9                                | NOTE.—The road from Karshi to Bukhara has been taken from Khanikoff's Bukhara, who remarks "The road as far as "Karaul goes along a flat gravelly steppe suited for wheel "carriages. Close to this spot "low sandy hillocks approach "the road and only terminate "near the ruins of Muma Jurgate, in the neighbourhood "of which place are marble "quarries and limestone pits, "the produce of which is carried "to Bukhara." |
|     | From Kabul to Bukhara, ...                                   | 382                              | City.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|     | From Peshawur to Kabul by the Khyber pass, ...               | 116                              | The Distance between Kabul and Khurram is 161 kos or 268 miles. This portion of the road was surveyed by Lieut. J. Wood, of the Indian Navy, attached to the Kabul Mission in 1837, and the protracted distance given by him not including the windings of the road is 200 miles or 120 kos. 64 miles (= 38 kos) or about a                                                                                                      |
|     | Total distance from Peshawur to Bukhara by Kabul and Bamian, | 498<br>or 829<br>miles.          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



## APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES. | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                  |                                  | <p>third, have been added to make the distance as approximate as possible.</p> <p>Estimated distance between Khurrum and Bukhara is 221 kos or 368 miles.</p> <p>The measured distance from Peshawar to Kabul by the Khaibar pass, according to Quarter Master General's route, is 116 kos or 193 miles.</p> |

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ABOVE ROUTE.

The above route has been compiled from the accounts\* published in the printed report and papers of the Mission in Afghanistan (1839) paras. 22 to 28, No. VI. as well as from information gathered from certain native merchants of note—Nazir Khairulla, and others.

The distances and heights of places between Peshawar and Kabul have been taken from the Quarter Master General's route, published in Major Hough's Army of the Indus (1840).

The principal routes from Peshawar are by the Khaibar, the Tatra, and Abkhana passes.† All three unite at a place called Dhakka Kulan in the Jalalabad district. The Khaibar route is the easiest and the shortest, but it has always been and still is the most dangerous. The Afridis who inhabit the country have from time immemorial been professional robbers, and no coercion or pecuniary inducements have yet succeeded in changing their predatory habits, and the Amir has within the last two years thought it advisable to discontinue the allowance "Muwajib" which used to be paid by the Kabul Government to the Afridis for the protection of the road. No caravans of traders travel by the Khaibar pass from fear of the Afridi robbers. The Tatra and Abkhana routes pass through the territory of Suadat Khan, Momand, of Lalpura,

\* Memoir of the road from Kabul to Turkistan, by Lieutenant J. Wood, Indian Navy.

† There is another pass, "Karappa," leading from Peshawar to Jalalabad; it is a better route than either Tatra or Abkhana, though not so good as the Khaibar, but it is also unsafe, being liable to depredations by the Momands, whom Suadat Khan is unable to manage and keep under proper restraint. The distance between Peshawar and Jalalabad by this route is about 50 kos.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Concluded.)

who is bound to provide for their safety, and in consideration of this service he is allowed to retain the revenues of his territory by the Kabul Government.

The Tatra route, running over the Tatra mountains, is the most difficult of all ; it is, however, preferred to the Abkhana route in summer, when it is dangerous to cross the river at Abkhana during floods.

Rahdari fee is levied on all the three routes as follows :—

*Khaibar pass.* Per sowar or camel load, 4 Rupees.

„ Foot traveller, Nil.

*Tatra pass.* Per sowar or camel load, 2 Rupees.

„ Foot traveller, 8 Annas.

*Abkhana pass.* Per sowar, 2 Rupees.

„ Foot traveller, 8 Annas.

The road further on from Dhakka to Balabagh, runs in a plain country, and from thence to Kabul along mountain “ Daras,” defiles, and over difficult passes (Kotals.)

Between Kabul and Khulm seven mountain passes have to be crossed ; of these, Hajigak, Kalu and Dandanshikan are the most difficult ; the Kalu is the highest. The Caravans carry their provisions on a portion of the road.

From thence crossing the small Kotal of Obadu at Mazar the road to Bukhara runs through a plain open country. The portion from Turkman Kila is “ Registan,” or sandy desert.

The road from Kabul to Peshawar is practicable throughout the year, but Caravans seldom travel in the months of January and February, when the portion between Jigdilik and Kabul is covered with snow.

Further on, the only portion closed by snow, during winter for 3 months (January, February and March), is that between Kabul and Bamian.

The road throughout is now generally safe.

Time taken by Caravans in travelling between Peshawur and

|        |     |     |     |     |     |               |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Kabul, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 to 15 days |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|

|                            |     |     |     |           |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Between Kabul and Bukhara, | ... | ... | ... | 25 to 30. |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|

APPENDIX XIX B.

*Route from Kábul to Bukhára by the Hindú Kúsh (Koushan) pass.*

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                                                        | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                                         | Kos. Miles.                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | From Kabul to Aksarái,                                                  | 11 = 18                    | A small town in the Daman-i-Koh (mountain skirt).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|     | Cháarakár, ...                                                          | 10 = 18                    | A small town in the Daman-i-Koh at the foot of the Hindu Kush range. The mart of the trade passing into Turkistan by the passes of the Hindu Kush. Caravans take provisions from this place to carry with them for their journey over the Hindu Kush.                                                                            |
|     | <i>The Koushan or Hindu Kush pass.</i>                                  | Miles.                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | Koushan, (a village),                                                   | 24                         | Major R. Leech, Bombay Engineers, thus describes the Koushan pass :—(No. VII. Description of the passes over the Hindu Kush from the Kohi Daman, published in the Report and Papers of the Mission in Afghanistan, pages 29 to 31.)                                                                                              |
|     | Katta Singh (a halting place, no habitation), ..                        | 14                         | “ There are three entrances to                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|     | Top of pass, ...                                                        | 8                          | “ the Gorband and Koushan pass ;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Karataz, ...                                                            | 20                         | “ the nearest crosses over the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|     | Gorsakhtar, ...                                                         | 17                         | “ Kohistan and leads direct to the Fort of Sakhi Khan—the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | Khinjan, a village with fort across the pass on the Turkistan side, ... | 16                         | “ second passes close by Opian* and crosses over the Kohistan, joining the principal road at a tower called ‘Tawakka.’ It is steep, narrow and with difficult passable to camels. Its length is 6 miles. The principal entrance to the pass in which the stream runs, commences at a village called Tutan Darabala, 6 miles from |
|     |                                                                         | † 99 miles = 54 kos.       | “ Charakar, and is joined by the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | Carried over, ...                                                       | 110 kos.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

\* The Syuds of this place are good guides in travelling through the passes.

† The distance 99 miles = 59 kos between Charakar and Khinjan, given here according to the annexed account, is believed by certain native merchants who have been over the road to be overestimated by 10 or 12 kos, especially between Katta Sang and Khinjan.

APPENDIX XIX B.—(Continued.)

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.     | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Brought forward, ... | 110 kos.                   | <p>“ second after 3½ miles ; at the distance of 3 miles branches off the pass of Salalang, this entrance is difficult on account of the breadth, rapidity and rocky bed of the stream. Near Tutan Darabala several canals are carried off from the stream, and the safest way of entering the pass from that village is to ford these canals and the stream itself below where these are discharged, and to keep the road over the hill on the north side of the river as far as the entrance of the Salalang. One quarter of a mile beyond the junction of the second and principal entrance is a foot-path leading to the right to the Salalang pass. Thence to the fort of Sakkhi Khan is two miles. At a quarter of a mile on, a rivulet discharges itself from a place called Ashwa, inhabited by Syuds. A quarter of a mile further on is a place called Sokhta-Chinar (the withered plane tree). Thence 2 miles is the fort of Syud Mulla Khan. Thence Dahn-i-Koushan (mouth of the pass 1 mile. Here the Koushan pass leading to Turkistan direct and the Gorband pass leading via Bamian join. Thence a stream discharges itself from the Dara (defile), 2½ miles.</p> <p>“ From this place Koushan-i-bala is 2¼ miles. This last portion assumes a difficult aspect from that hitherto described which was along the bed of the pass, and at every 200 yards across the bed of the river, whereas this is along the side of a hill.</p> |
|     | Carried over ...     | 110 kos.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

APPENDIX XIX B.—(Continued).

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.    | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Brought forward,... | 110 kos.                         | <p>" From this place to " <i>Kou-shan</i>"* is 1½ miles. Thence the road turns direct north.</p> <p>" From this turning to the fort of Sherkai, 3 miles.</p> <p>Between this and Kata Sang (a large stone) 11½ miles.</p> <p>From Kata Sang, whence the principal range is apparent, to Khúni Maidan (not a plain as the name implies,) 2½ miles.</p> <p>" To Alijain by the pass of " Changalamez" 1½ miles. .</p> <p>Pass open for 3¼ miles.</p> <p>" Thence the top of the pass is 1½ miles; steep, winding and slippery when the snow freezes on the ground.</p> <p>(N. B.—The rest of the pass is put down from information furnished by a man who has spent his life in crossing and recrossing the range.)</p> <p>"Thence the first stage is " Karataz" (at the same distance as Sherkái, though not so difficult,) 20 miles.</p> <p>" Thence Dosakh, 10 miles, where brushwood is first found.</p> <p>" Thence Gorsakhtar 7 miles. A jungle where Hazara shepherds come in the spring to pasture their flocks.</p> <p>" Thence Khinjan, 16 miles, through gardens.</p> <p>Hence there are three roads: the right to Anderab, the middle one to Kunigar, and Kalagai, over a mountain pass. The left taking a turn along the river coming from Anderab leads also to Kalagai and Kunduz.</p> |
|     | Carried over, ...   | 110 kos.                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

\* A staging place.

APPENDIX XIX B.—(Concluded).

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.                                                           | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Brought forward, ...                                                       | 110 kos.                   | “ With the exception of the “ men of the Koushan, who are “ Tajaks, the whole male inhabitants are from the Koh-i-Daman to the top of the pass are “ Shanwaris by caste. On the “ Turkistan side of the pass, to “ Khinjan, the inhabitants are “ Hazaras.”<br>No provisions procurable on the road over the mountains. |
|     | Kilagai, ...                                                               | 8 kos.                     | A small village. The Khinjan stream is crossed at a distance of a mile from Khinjan. Grass, water and fuel procurable. Road good in a Dara or pass.                                                                                                                                                                     |
|     | Ghori, ...                                                                 | 12 kos.                    | A large place with a market in a wide valley. Caravans buy provisions to take with them over the Hindu Kush at this place. Road in a Dara for the first 4 kos.                                                                                                                                                          |
|     | Rabat, ...                                                                 | 7 ”                        | Road in a plain between hills. River Kunduz crossed at a distance of about 4 kos from Ghori. This is a halting place, there is no habitation, no trees, fuel and grass scarce.                                                                                                                                          |
|     | Heibak, ...                                                                | 11 ”                       | A large village. One of the stages on the road by Bamian.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|     | From thence to Bukhara as in preceding route, ...                          | 148 kos                    | 11 days journey.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     |                                                                            | 201 ”                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | Total estimated distance from Kabul to Bukhara by the Hindu Kush pass, ... | 349 ”                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | Or deducting, ...                                                          | 12 ”                       | Supposed to be in excess of the actual distance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     |                                                                            | 337 ”                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

APPENDIX XX.

CARAVAN ROUTES THROUGH TURKISTAN.

- A. *From Bukhára to Khokand.*
- B. *From Khokand to Kashghar.*
  - 1. *By Marghílan.*
  - 2. *By Andiján.*
- C. *From Peshawur to Khokand viá Badakhshán and Pámer.*
- D. *From Kashghar to Yárkand.*

APPENDIX XX.

A. *Route from Bukhára to Khokand.*

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.            | ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | From Bukhára to Bostán, ... | 12 kos.                    | A small town.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 2   | Karmíná, ...                | 16 „                       | A large town.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3   | Kata Kurghán, ...           | 18 „                       | A small town.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4   | Karasú, ...                 | 12 „                       | A large village, another large village.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 5   | Samarkand, ...              | 10 „                       | Large city, famous for its fruit gardens and silks. The river Samarkand which fertilizes the province of Bukhara and hence called "Zarfíshan," flows to the north east of the town at a distance of about 4 miles. |
|     |                             | 68                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 6   | Khíshít Kinbruk ...         | 8 kos.                     | A large village.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

APPENDIX XX A.—(Continued).

| No. | NAMES OF PLACES.   | ESTIMATED<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Yangi Kurhgan, ... | 8 kos.                           | A large village with a Bazar in the Dara-i-Sáibúí, a long valley inhabited by Kirghiz and Uzbaks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 7   | Jízakh, ...        | 12 „                             | A small town.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 8   | Zámin, ...         | 12 „                             | A large village with a Bazar and Fort. The Bukhara territory ends here, or at No. 9 Jám.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 9   | Jam, ...           | 10 „                             | A large village with a Bazar and Fort across the Aktagh mountains.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10  | Uratappá ...       | 12 „                             | A small flourishing town surrounded by a mud-wall. A Fort (Ark). Stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 11  | Kaseli, ...        | 10 „                             | A large village. Stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|     | Kashtigurman, ...  | 6 „                              | Do. do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 12  | Khojand, ...       | 8 „                              | One of the large populous towns of Khokand, on the left bank of the Sír or Jaxartes, a place of great trade, famous for its silks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 13  | Chihil Mahram, ... | 12 „                             | A large village and a Bazar, inhabited by Uzbaks and Tajaks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 14  | Beshyarik, ...     | 12 „                             | A large village and a Bazar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 15  | Khokand, ...       | 6 „                              | Capital of the Khokand territory.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     |                    | 184                              | Kos = 307 miles.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     |                    |                                  | NOTE.—This route throughout lies in a thickly inhabited, well cultivated, rich country, in both the *Bukhárá and †Khokand territories. Abundance of fruits all the way. The road is practicable for wheel carriages, which pass to and fro between Bukhara and Khokand. The Bukhara portion is watered by numerous canals from the Samarkand or "Zarfishan" river. Caravans traverse this route in 12 to 15 days. |

\* Nos. 1 to 8 or 9 in Bukhárá.

† Nos. 9 to 15 in Khokand.



## APPENDIX XX B. I.

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*B. I. Route from Khokand to Kashghar in Turkish China by
Murghilan, given by Muhammad Amin of Yarkand.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Khokand to Langar, ...	16 kos.	Halting place.
2	Karawal-tappa, ...	24 "	A town.
3	Diwanah, ...	25 "	A market place, road sandy.
4	Jigda, ...	10 "	A village with a surai and market. The river Murghilan* is crossed here on a wooden bridge.
5	Murgilan, ...	10 "	A large town and a great place of commerce. The river Murghilan runs near the town, rich fertile plain country.
6	Kaikobad, alias Kua and Talinazar, ...	15 "	Plain. On the road is a Bazar called "Langar." Water supplied by a stream from the river Murghilan.
7	Mingtappa, ...	5 "	The Ilaka of Mingtappa, a village, contains about 6,000 houses of Kirghiz. Country uneven. Suk stream.
8	Aravan, ...	5 "	A town on the Aravan stream.
9	Ush or Takhti Suliman,	10 "	A large town noted for its gardens. The river "Wain" (which rises in the Alai mountain to the S. W. of "Ush") runs through it. Rich fertile country. The "Dasht-i-Gulbahar," a verdant plain, lies between Nos. 8 and 9.

* This river rises in the Alai mountain to the south-east of Murghilan.

APPENDIX XX B. I.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
10	Madu, ...	5 kos.	A large village.
	Langar, ...	10 "	A Hamlet and a sarai.
11	Kablan kinl, ...	10 "	A halting place. On the road, the Kablan kinl pass, (an easy pass) is crossed. Rich country. Spring of water.
12	Gulshah, ...	10 "	Habitation on the river "Gulshah" or "Koksu." On the road the Kotul Gulshah, an easy pass is, crossed.
13	Kizil kurghan, ...	13 "	A halting place. The road lies in a plain along the "Gulshah" or Koksu stream.
14	Dahn-i-tirak (or mouth of the Tirak pass,) alias "Kurghan-i-Sufibeg," ...	10 "	The Tirak pass commences. The road lies in the pass along the bed of the Tirak stream. A Khokand Customs Officer ("Sufibeg") at this place takes notes of the merchandize that passes, which he sends to Kashghar to enable the Khokand Akskal there to levy duties on the same.
15	Archailik, ...	10 "	A halting place in the Tirak pass. The ascent up the pass is about 5 kos, practicable for laden camels and horses.
16	Egrushtam, ...	15 "	Halting place beyond the pass, which terminates here. The road from here to Kashghar, No. 24, lies in a plain open country.
17	Nagharchaldi, ...	10 "	Road along the Kashghar river as far as "Yassikachak" No. 18. "Zighin, a Kirghiz habitation, on the road.

APPENDIX XX B. I.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
18	Kurghan Rahmankul,	6 kos.	A customs post, as No. 14. "Duhnitirak" or "Sulibeg." Accommodation for travellers.
	Yassikachak, ...	8 "	The Kashghar river separates and takes a southerly course. Kirghiz habitation.
19	Kotul-i-Shahmashraf,	20 "	A halting place.
20	Uksalur, ...	8 "	Do.
	Kurghashunkani, ...	12 "	Do. Mine of lead, from which large quantities of lead are supplied annually to the Khan of Khokand.
21	Ghanjughalik, ...	12 "	Khokand Customs and Police Post, as Nos. 14 and 18, (Kurghan Ramankul). The soldiers are "Kirghiz."
22	Bashkarawal, ...	10 "	The Kashghar territory commences here. A Chinese "Urthang" or Police post, containing 100 soldiers (50 Chinese, 50 Kashgharis.)
23	Karawal Mingyal, ...	20 "	Also a Chinese "Choki" or "Urthang" 200 soldiers (100 Chinese and 100 Kashgharis.)
			NOTE.—From No. 22, Bashkarawal, to within about 5 kos of the city of Kashghar, the road lies in a dreary desert with no habitation. No water. No grass. There is a spring of water at No. 23 ("Karawal Mingyal"). On the arrival of a Caravan at this place, No. 23, supplies are brought from Kashghar. The name "Mingyal," which means one thousand kos, indicates the distress and hardship which travellers experience on this line from want of water, &c.
		40 "	Road as above.
24	Kashghar, ...		One of the large towns of Turkish China. A place of great commercial importance next to Yarkand. The trade of Central Asia to Yarkand passes through this place.
	Total estimated distance in kos, ...	345	

GENERAL REMARKS.

This route is open throughout the year. Karavans of "Kiryakashes"* (carriers) are constantly passing to and fro with merchandize laden on camels and horses. Though it snows more or less in all the three passes which intervene during winter, all three are passable for laden camels and horses. The last ("Terak") is the highest.

From Khokand, No. 1, to Langar, No. 10, the road lies in a plain, level, thickly inhabited,† rich, cultivated country. The country on both sides of the line between Nos. 7 (Mingtappa) and 21 (Ghanju Jhalik) is populated by pastoral nomadic Kirghiz, who live in felt tents.

The only portion in which water, grass, fuel, and supplies are not procurable (excepting at Bashkarawal, No. 22, and Mingyul No. 23) is from No. 22 to 24, called the "Dasht-i-Mingyul" within the Kashghar territory.

The Kiryakashes generally traverse this route in 12 to 18 days, some in 8 days.

* Tajaks, Uzbegs, Turks.

† Turks and Tajaks chiefly.

APPENDIX XX.

B. II. *From Khokand to Kashghar via Andijan.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1 & 2	From Khokand to Karawal-tappa, ...	40 kos.	As in foregoing route. Kirkilma (meaning an effervescing spring) is a halting place. Koad sandy. Country occupied by Kipchaks (Musulmankul.) Andijan is a large town of great commercial importance in Khokand. A village with a sarai and market. Ush, the same as No. 8 of foregoing route. From Andijan to Ush the road lies in a rich fertile plain open country, occupied by Kirghiz, Kipchaks and Andijans &c.
3	Birkilma, ...	} 50 "	
4	Andijan, ...		
5	Khanakar, ...	} 30 "	
	Ush or Tukht-i-Suliman, ...		
		120 kos.	
	Thence to Kashghar, as in foregoing route,	} 225 "	
	Total distance, ...	345 "	

APPENDIX XX.

C. *Route taken by Moola Abdool Mujeed from Peshawur to Khokan, vid Badakshan and Pamir.*

No. of Stage.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	Province.	REMARKS.
1	Speer Sung, ...	7	British Afghanistan.	In Momund territory.
	Kum Shilman, ...	19		
	Dakka, ...	19		
	Chardeh, ...	20		
5	Jallabad, ...	20	do.	Sirdar Mahammad Osman's Jageer.
	Bala Bagh, ...	14	do.	
	Gundamak, ...	12	do.	
	Jugdulluk, ...	20	do.	
10	Tezeen, ...	20	do.	Passing Purwan, which is the commencement of the Saroolung pass.
	Bootkhak, ...	21	do.	
	Cabul, ...	8	do.	
	Kalakan, ...	15	do.	
	Khajah Khizree, ...	16	do.	
	Navich, ...	10	do.	
15	Oolang, ...	15	do.	At foot of Hindu Kush.
	Gori-sookhta, ...	16	do.	At north end of the pass.
	Khinjan, ...	19	do.	A fort here.
	Khooskdurra, ...	19	do.	One spring only, where travellers stop.
20	Nareen, ...	20	Koondooz.	Head Quarters of the Governor.
	Jibldagh, ...	20	do.	
	Eeshan Top, ...	23	do.	
	Khanabad, ...	2	do.	
	Talikan, ...	12	do.	On the Kokchak, a rapid unfordable stream, crossed by wooden bridges.
	Kurloogh, ...	20	Badakshan.	
	Carry forward.	387		

APPENDIX XX C.—(Continued).

No. of Stage.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	Province.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward,	387		
25	Roostak,	20	Badakshan.	A town.
	Atteen Jalus,	19	do.	
	Fyzabad,	20	do.	Residence of the Meer of Badakshan.
	Baruk,	15	do.	
	Chakaran,	18	do.	
30	Teer Giran,	20	do.	
	Gaokhanak,	16	do.	
	Kol Bala,	18	do.	All difficult marches through a hilly country.
	Kazee Deh,	19	do.	
	Shekhur,	20	do.	
35	Piggish,	19	do.	
	Punjah,	14	do.	
	Lungur Wakhan,	4	do.	Commencement of Pamir steppe.
	Jungaluk,	16	do.	
	Kizzil Kurchee,	16	do.	
40	Khurgoshie,	18	do.	
	Sussugh Kol,	26	do.	A lake one day's ride in circuit.
	Chadnr Tash,	25	do.	
	Kurra Soo,	21	do.	
	Moorghabee,	21	do.	A river.
45	Ak Baital,	25	Khokan.	
	Yakh Kol,	25	do.	
	Kurrah Kol,	25	do.	A large lake 4 days ride in circuit. End of Pamir steppe.
	Dysame lake,	15	do.	
	Kizzil Arut,	24	do.	The steppe is here called Alai.
50	Alai,	12	do.	
	Tureck,	16	do.	Pass over the Kokan range. Steep descent.
	Osh Tippah,	18	do.	
	Do. pass,	19	do.	This country is occupied by the Elbai Kirghiz, wandering herdsmen.
	Kizzil Koorghan,	19	do.	
55	Goolshah,	18	do.	
	Carried forward,	968		

APPENDIX XX C.—(Concluded).

No. of Stage.	NAME OF STAGE,	Distance in miles.	Province.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward,	968		
56	Kooflan Kol,	16	Kokan.	
	Osh,	25	do.	A large town.
	Arabán,	10	do.	A good Bazar.
	Kamah,	15	do.	A large place.
60	Marghelan,	15	do.	Ditto
	Kurawul Tuppa,	16	do.	
62	Kokan,	10	do.	Capital town.
62	Total,	1075		

N. B.—No habitations of any kind are met with on the Pamir steppe. The names of stages are those of places where travellers usually stop in the vicinity of water.

From Kokan to Kashghar is 18 marches.

From Kashghar to Yarkand is 5 ditto.

(Sd.) H. R. JAMES,

Commissioner.

NOTE.—The distance in this statement appears to be over estimated. See Muhammad Amin's route, Appendix B. I., from Khokand to Kashghar, in which the stages Nos. 54 to 62 of this route are given as Nos. 1 to 13. The distance between these two places according to Mahaumad Amin is 168 kos, while it is given here at 125 only.

APPENDIX XX.

D. *Route from Kashghar to Yarkand. Given by Mahammad Amin of Yarkand.*

No.	NAME.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
2	From Kashgharto Yapanchan, ...	12	An Urthang, or Police post of the Chinese. 50 soldiers.
2	Yanghisar, ...	12	A large town in Turkish China. Cross a stream.
3	Chamalung, ...	12	An Urthang, or Police post.
4	Kizil, ...	12	Ditto ditto. A large village. The water of the Kiziltagh stream, which runs through "Kizil," is of a red color, hence the name of the place "Kizil" which means "red" in Turki.
5	Kizil-tum, ...	12	An Urthang. A well. No habitation. Road in a plain.
6	Yarkand, ...	12	This city is of the greatest commercial importance in Turkish China. On the road is a surai and habitation called Kokrubat, where travellers put up.
Total, ...		72	

NOTE.—Five or six days' journey by caravans. Road in plain country.

APPENDIX XXI.

Duties levied on the road from the confines of Afghanistan, by the Tatra, Khybar, and Abkhana passes to Bukhára.

No.	CUSTOMS POST.	AMOUNT OR RATE OF DUTY.			REMARKS.	
		Rs.	A.	P.		
AFGHANISTAN.	1	Basoul, ...	1	0	0	Per horse or camel load.
	2	Julalabad, ...	2	0	0	Ditto Ditto.
	3	Butkhák, ...	.....			No duty levied here, but a customs officer inspects the goods and sends a detailed list of the goods to Kabul.
	4	Kabul, ...	2	8	0	Or one-fortieth per cent "ad valorem" on entering Kabul, and 13 annas and 4 pies per cent on leaving; the latter duty clears the goods up to Bamian, at which place no duty is levied.
	5	Roi, ...	0	4	0	Or one sunai, per load of camel or pony.
	6	Kamard, ...	0	4	0	Ditto Ditto.
	7	Balkh, ...	2	0	0	Per load of camel or pony.
	8	Karshí, ...	.....			No duty levied here, but an inventory of the goods is taken and sent to Bukhara.
	9	Bukhara, ...	2	8	0	Or one-fortieth per cent "ad valorem."
		<i>From Kabul to Herat.</i>				
1	Shekhabad, ...	0	4	0	Or one surnai, per load of camel or horse.	
2	Ghazni, ...	2	0	0	Per load ditto.	
3	Kandahar, ...	2	8	0	Or one-fortieth per cent ad valorem.	
4	Girishk, ...	1	0	0	Per load.	
5	Farah, ...	2	0	0	Ditto.	
6	Herat, ..	2	8	0	Or one-fortieth per cent ad valorem.	

APPENDIX XXII.

MEMORANDUM on the cultivation and agricultural produce of Bukhára, the general employment of its people, its slaves, sheeps-wool, and trade with Russia, Khokand, &c., from information furnished by Nazir Khairulla Khan, formerly a merchant at Bukhára, now a pensioner of the British Government.

State of cultivation in the country of Bukhára.

The soil is generally sandy, and does not admit of Bárání crops. All cultivation depends on irrigation from the numerous canals flowing from the Samarkand* and Shaihrsubz rivers, or from the waters of the river Oxus (Amán), raised by means of the Persian wheels (" Jhallar "), which are drawn by horses and camels.

The country is full of reservoirs of pukka masonry, which are supplied with water from the canals, for general consumption.

The supply of water from the canals is regulated by fixed laws.

The slaves, of whom each respectable landholder throughout the country has a number, are much employed in agriculture.

The most fertile districts are Samarkand, Jízakh, Katakurghán, Karmíná, Bustán, Ghizdiwan, Vardanzai, Karakoul, Charjoi, Karshi, Deh-i-nou, Hissar and Shaihrsubz, (lately annexed).

The crops are :—

Rice.—The best rice is produced in Samarkand, Katakurghan, and Karmina. Average price per Bukhara maund = 5 English

* This river runs in a south-westerly direction a distance of about 120 kos through the length of the country. The whole of its waters are absorbed in irrigation.

maunds, 30 Tunkas = 10 Company's Rupees, or 2 Company's Rupees per English maund.

Wheat.—Price one rupee four annas (Company's) per English maund.

Joár.—Price 15 Tunkas per Bukhara maund, or 1 rupee per English maund of 80 lbs.

The rural population chiefly subsist upon this grain.

	<i>Average price.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
<i>Cotton</i> .— 80 Tunkas per Bukhara md.		= 5-3-6 per md. of 80 lbs.
<i>Barley</i> .— 15 ,,		= 1-0-0 do.
<i>Chana</i> , (cicer arietinum), 20 ,,		= 1-4-0 do.
<i>Mash</i> , } <i>Lentils.</i>		
<i>Adas</i> or } 15 ,,		= 1-0-0 do.
<i>Masúr</i> , }		
<i>Til</i> (Sesamum), }		20 Tunkas per Bukhara maund = Company's Rupees 1-4 per maund of 80 lbs.
<i>Sarson</i> (a species of mustard, <i>sinapis dichotoma</i>), }		
<i>Koknar</i> (Poppy), }		

Bhang, from which charas is extracted, chiefly produced in the district of Samarkand.

Fruits and Vegetables :—

Apples of various kinds.—The apples of Samarkand are famous.

Pomegranates.

Quince.

Grapes of various kinds.—There is no sugar cane produced in

the country. The country people supply the place of sugar by the syrup of grapes.

Peaches (" Shaftalú ").

Apricots (" Zardalu ").

Mulberry.

Melons, grown in great abundance three times during the year.

" *Chukandar* " (Beetroot).

Turnips (" Shalgham ").

Carrots (" Gajur " or " Zardak "), much liked by the rural population as well as by the towns people. They are minced, mixed and cooked with rice.

Badanján.

Karamkalla (cabbage).

" *Pálak*," " *Soa*," (species of Spinach).

" *Methí Hubba* " .

Turat, a kind of cucumber (cucumis acutan gulus).

Karela, (Momaidica, charantia).

Onions.

Radishes.

Garlic.

Cucumbers.

Coriander seed, (" kishniz ").

Káhi.

Cotton is one of the staple articles of produce. The greatest quantity is produced in Bukhara Proper.

Cotton to the value of about ten laks of Rupees is exported to Russia, Khokand, Kashghar and Balkh.

The country bordering on the river Oxus, and the canals and water-courses from the Samarkand and Shahrsuz, is full of mulberry trees, upon the leaves of which silk worms are fed. The silk annually produced in the Bukhara territory, is estimated to be worth fifteen lacs of rupees. The greatest quantity is exported to India.

There are several descriptions of silk :—

I. Lab-i-ábi.—That produced on the banks of the river and canals.

II. Vardánzáí.—Ditto ditto in Vardanzai, a district to the north-west of Bukhara.

III. Chillá Jaidar.—Ditto ditto environs of Bukhara.

This is the best description of silk.

The grain produced in the country barely suffices for home consumption.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of Bukhara are generally industrious, active and peaceable. The rural population are for the most part employed in agricultural pursuits, rearing silk worms and flocks of sheep* goats and camels. The more opulent landholders also carry on trade in sheep-wool, skins, cotton cloths, &c., which they sometimes export to foreign countries.

* The sheep of Bukhara is famous for the grease of its tail (“Roghan-i-dumba”), It is generally used as a substitute for ghee, of which very little is produced in the country, the cream of cow milk being much taken with tea, which is drank by all classes of the people. The morning repast consists of tea and bread.

The towns people follow all the trades and professions ordinarily practised in all large towns in the world. Thousands of men are employed in the manufacture of silk in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshí and Katakurghan. The silk fabrics of Bukhara surpass those of Khokand, Urganj, Mashhad and Kabul in beauty and texture ; they are however, inferior to those of Khutan, China and Tabrez in Persia. Silk is imported into Bukhara from Rasht in Persia (through Mashhad), Khokand and Urganj.

There are about 400 looms for the manufacture of silk in the city of Bukhara.

The city of Bukhara is not only a great mart of commerce with all the surrounding countries in Asia, Russia and India, but is the first seat of Arabic learning, particularly the " Fika " (code of Mahammadan law) in Asia. There are hundreds of Madrisas, or Seminaries, supported by Government and the people, and thousands of Múllas or scholars versed in the " Fika " according to the orthodox doctrines of the Mahammadan religion, a strict observance of which by the people is enforced by the King, who is styled " Ghazi-ud-din " or " Defender of the Faith." Hence Bukhara is considered to be the bulwark of Islamism, as is shewn in the following " Rubai " (Quatrain) and called Bukhara-i-sharif, to mark its pre-eminence in sacred learning.

Samarkand saikal i ru e zamin ast
 Bukhara kuwwat i Islam o din ast
 Mashhad gar gumbaz i subzash na bashad
 Rawafiz kxanh i ru e zamin ast.

Samarkand is the beauty of the world.

Bukhara is the strength of Islam and religion.

If Mashhad had not its blue dome,*

It would have been the greatest house of heresy in the world.

There is a standing army of 1,2000 sowars and 1,000 foot,

MILITARY.

† Dad Khah.
Parwanchi.
Tuksubá.
Diwan begí.
Yuzbashi.
Pinjabashi.
Minbashi
Dehbashi.

consisting chiefly of the natives of the country. The pay of a Sowar is 2 Tillas, = 13 Co.'s Rs. per mensem; and foot 1 Tilla, or Rs.6-8 per month. The pay of officers† varies from 100 Tillas (= 650 Co.'s Rs.) to 10 Tillas (= 65 Co.'s Rs.) per mensem.

The Governors of provinces have local unorganized troops, who are paid out of the local revenues. These troops number about 50,000 men.

SLAVES.

The number of slaves in the Bukhara country may be estimated at one lac, of which 20,000 may be at Bukhara itself. The slaves are imported by the "Alamani Turkman," from the Persian districts bordering on the Turkman country, or by slave dealers of Bukhara, Kunduz and Badakhshan from Hazara, Kafiristan, Shignan, Wakhan, Chitral and Gilgit.

The "Alamani" Turkmans are professional robbers, or rather kidnappers, like the "Kirghiz",‡ inhabiting the desert country

* Shrine consecrated to the memory of Imam Músi Raza—one of the twelve Imams.

‡ The Kirghiz, however, are not kidnappers, but professional plunderers.

bordering on Urganj, Bukhara, Persia and Herat. Their principal places are Marv and Sarakhs. They generally kidnap the children of the " Shia " inhabitants of Persia, and sometimes extend their forays in the direction of Herat.

The other slave-dealers procure children from their parents and relatives in barter for articles of general consumption, such as cloths, utensils, haberdashery, &c., which they carry with them to those countries for the purpose.

WOOL OF BUKHARA.

The sheep-wool or goat-wool of Bukhara is not a staple article of foreign trade, but the lamb-skin (with the fleece on) of Karakul (a district about 20 kos distant to the south of Bukhara, and hence called " Karakuli ") is famous. About ten lacs rupees worth of lamb-skin—the produce of Karakul and other districts of Bukhara, all called " Karakuli "—is annually exported from Bukhara to Persia, Turkish China, Russia, Kabul and India.

The greatest quantity goes to Persia, where the people make caps of " Karakuli " called " Pupakh." A piece of the best description of " Karakuli " sells from 25 rupees to 16 rupees in Persia.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

Principal Russian Articles imported into and sold at Bukhara.

	NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
	<i>Cloths, woollen, silken, Flaxen and cotton.</i>		
	<i>Woollen.</i>		
1	Broad cloth (Russian manufacture), ...	4 to 15 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	The scarlet color is preferred for the army. The king is in the habit of making annual presents of choghas made of scarlet broad cloth to the troops. A small quantity is re-exported to Kabul. Bánát-i-rúmi or broad cloth manufactured in England is also imported from Constantinople through "Rasht," a Persian Port on the Caspian sea, and Mashhad. The Bánát-i-rúmi sells at 20 rupees per yard at Bukhára. No other English broad cloth is imported into Bukhára.
2	Slátiská (in pieces and cloaks,) ...	Cloaks, 8 to 10 Co.'s Rupees each, ... Pieces, 3 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	Rarely exported to Kabul.
	<i>Silken.</i>		
1	Khudbaft (Russian manufacture), ...	From 5 to 8 Rs. per yard,	A silk cloth made in imitation of shawls. Khudbaft is also manufactured in Káshán in Persia, a small quantity of which is also imported. The Russian stuff has undersold the Persian in the Bukhára market.
2	Atlas (Satin), ...	From 1½ to 2 Rs. per yard,	

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

	NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
3	Velvet (cotton and silk), ...	1 to 4 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	Silk velvet, called Atlas-rúmf, sells at 6 to 8 rupees per yard.
4	White silk cloth, ...	3 Rs. per yard,	A small quantity only imported.
	<i>Brocades.</i>		
1	"Ishtop" (Brocade) in pieces. "Asli," (true), ...	15 to 20 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	} Partly re-exported to Afghanistan, &c.
2	"Kalbí" (false), ...	3 to 4 Rs. per yard,	
3	"Kalabatun," "asli" and "kalbí" (gold and silver wire or thread, true and false), ...	...
4	"Simgot" "asli" and kalbí" (yellow and white lace and thread, true and false), ....	....
	<i>Flaxen.</i>		
1	"Nanka" (Nankeen),	...	Partly sent to Kábul and India.
2	"Sirja" (a kind of nankeen) in pieces,	From 2 Tillas to 3 Tillas (or 12-10 to 19 Co.'s Rs.) per piece having 30 yards each,	Partly sent to Kábul.
3	"Urmak" (of flax and cotton) used in making choghas,	....	Partly re-exported to Kábul. Rarely imported into India.
4	"Kandír" (a cloth made of fibre,)	From 2 to 3 yards per rupee,	Partly sent to Kabul, where it is all consumed.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

	NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Cotton.</i> White calicos, ....	...	A small quantity only comes. The English cotton piece goods have undersold the Russian stuff. Turbans of Russian manufacture with gold borders at both ends find ready sale.
2	Chintz (various descriptions),	Various rates. From 30 Tunkas=10 Co.'s Rs. to 20 Tunkas = 6-10 Co.'s Rs. per piece containing 22½ yards,	A large quantity of both Russian and English Chintz goes to Bukhara. Russian chintzes are partly re-exported to Kábul.
3	Katan, or fine muslin, <i>Furs and Skins.</i> " Sanjab " (skin of the grey squirrel, " Sambur " (sable skin), " Kirsak," " Kakum " (white furs), " Pachegi," " Sinegi," " Bulghar " (Russian leather, also called Kazan, morocco), " Kimsana " (a colored leather), " Chai-banka " (a description of tea),	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... Co.'s Rs. 6-5 or one Tilla per seer of 80 tolas,	Partly re-exported to Kabul and India, &c. Do. Do. A small quantity received for the rich only,—all consumed in Bukhára.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued).

NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
		<p>This is the only description of tea imported from Russian markets. Several other descriptions of tea come through Kashghar, but of late the tea exported from India has undersold certain descriptions of tea received through Kashghar. Some of them are here named.</p> <p>Aghá parchai, } Superior descriptions of Lounka chai, } tea, imported from Chai kizil } Kashghar kaghaz, } only. Takhta chai, } Ghora chai, } These descriptions Zíra chai, } are imported from India Siya chai, } also. Ak kúruk, }</p>
Sugar loaf,	1 rupee per seer,	Partly re-exported to Cabul, India, &c,
<i>Bullion.</i>		
Gold coins (Ducats) (Boodkee),	5 rupees each,	} Partly re-exported to Kabul, and India, and Herat.
Gold dust, ....	....
Kirmiz (cochineal), ....	....	<p>This article formerly (15 years ago) used to be imported into Bukhara from Russia and sold at Bukhára at 100 Tillas = 650 Co.'s Rs. per bag containing 4 Bukhára seers = 20 seers of 80 tolas each. Much of the quantity now imported into Bukhára goes from India and sells at Bukhára at 10 rupees per seer.</p>
<i>Cutlery and Metals.</i>		
Padlocks.		
Knives, Scizzors.		

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
Brass and iron utensils, Pewter, Iron,	1½ per maund,	Partly re-exported to Herat and Kabul.
Copper, in sheets, ...	Rs. 32-8 per maund,	Do. to Herat and Kabul, &c.
Tea pots, brazen ("samawat"),	From 2 to 3 Tillas each, 2 Tillas=12-10 Co.'s Rs. 3 Tillas=19 Co.'s Rs.	Partly exported to Kabul and Peshawur.
Degchowán, or set of cooking pots, made of mixed metal of various sizes and dimensions,	From 6 to 4 Rs. each,	Partly re-exported to Herat and Kabul.
Trays of various sizes, ....	....	Partly re-exported to Herat, Balkh, Muzar, Cabul, &c.
Beads and corals, ....	....	Do. Do.
Flints, ....	....	All consumed in Bukhára.
Fishbone, (shir mahi),	5 Co.'s Rs. per seer of 80 tolas,	Partly exported to Kabul, India, Herat, &c.
Porcelain,	Various rates,	Partly exported to Kabul, Balkh, &c. &c.
Boxes and desks of wood of Irbit, &c., covered with Tin and painted, — of Tin,	} From 20 to 5 Rs. each,	} Partly re-exported to Kabul, Balkh, Herat, India, &c.
Snuff boxes,	From 8 annas to 2 annas each.	
Glasses, needles, &c.,	....	All consumed in Bukhára.
Wax (white),	1½ seer per Co.'s rupee,	Do. Do.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

EXPORTS from Bukhara to Russia.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
Bukhara chintz,	T u n k a s 30=10 Co.'s Rs. per piece, each contain- ing 8 yards.	
Raw cotton,	8 seers for the rupee,	Exported to Russia, Balkh and Herat, &c. About ten Lac rupees worth of cotton is exported to Russia, &c.
Cotton thread,	3 seers for the rupee (Co.'s) (E n g l i s h weight,	Exported to Russia only. About (4,00,000) rupees worth is exported.
Lamb-skin, " Kara- kuli"	From 3 Rs. to 8 Rs. per piece, which is about 2 feet by 1½ feet,	About 20,000 rupees worth goes to Russia.
Post-i-robah, (Fox skin,)	Co.'s Rs. 1-8 or 1 per skin,	About 15,000 rupees worth go to Russia.
Turquoises, exported from Persia <i>via</i> Mashhad. Produce of the mines of Nishapùr,	Various rates.	Partly exported to Russia, Kashghar, Kabul and India, &c.
Lapis lazuli, from Ba- dakhshan,	50 to 70 Rs. per seer,	To Russia only.
Raw and dyed silk, and silk sashes, caps.		
Silk Khulat (ready made garments),		
Rice.		
Dried fruits.		
Indigo.		

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

LIST of Exports and Imports between Bukhara and Khokand.

EXPORTS FROM BUKHARA.

Indigo, from India.	}	For detail see list of exports from India.
Cotton piece goods from ditto.		
Brocades from ditto.		
Raw cotton—produce of Bukhara.		
Bukhara chintz.		
Shawl, Kirmani.	}	Received from Meshhad.
Turquoises.		
“ Ilk ” (oli banum).		

IMPORTS INTO BUKHARA.

“ Pat, ” goats wool.	}	And from Bukhara re-exported to India and Kabul.
Raw silk. Price at Bukhara per seer of 80 tolas, 5-4 Company’s rupees.		
	}	Consumed in Bukhara, and also re-exported to India and Kabul.
Horses (Kazzak horses). Also exported to Afghanistan, India, &c.		
Silk-handkerchiefs. From 2 to 5 Tillas per score.	}	The Murghilan handkerchiefs are famous.

LIST of exports and imports between Bukhara and Mashhad.

EXPORTS FROM BUKHARA.

1. Karakuli, or lamb-skins. Price at Bukhara	}	Mostly exported from Bukhara to Persia, via Mashhad. This is one of the staple articles of trade from Bukhara. About ten lacs rupees worth of Karakuli is the estimated amount of export to Persia, Kabul and India, &c.
8 to 3 rupees		
per piece ; at		
Meshhad 25 to		
16 rupees, and 5 Rs. per piece.		

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued).

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------|
| 2. Cashmiri shawls, long ; Jamewars, square shawls ; woven and needle work. | } | Received into Bukhara from Cashmir through Kabul. | |
| | | Jamewars or shawls figured in breadths are most prized by Persians and Turkis. | |
| 3. Broad-cloth. | } | Russian goods. | |
| Camlet. | | | |
| Or muk, a flaxen cloth. | | | |
| Russian furs. | | | |
| Chintz, Russian. | | | |
| Kandir, a cotton cloth. | | | |
| Serja, | | | } Nankin. |
| Nanka, | | | |
| Udrus, a Bukhara silk cloth. | | | |
| Bekusab, ditto ditto. | | | |
| Tea from Kashghar. | | | |
| Kussian leather. | } | From Russia. | |
| Kimsana (skin). | | | |
| Padlocks. | } | From ditto. | |
| Sumawat or brass tea-pots. | | | |
| Deg-chowan or cooking-pots. | | | |
| Trays. | | | |
| Fishbone. | | | |
| Flints. | | | |
| Boxes of Irbit | | | |
| Wax. | | | |
| Glass. | | | |
| Snuff boxes. | | | |

IMPORTS INTO BUKHARA.

- Turquoises from the mines of Nishapar.
 Ilk (Oli-banum).

APPENDIX XXII.—(Concluded).

Opium from Ispahan. Price at Bukhara	} Re-exported to Kash- ghar.
Co.'s Rs. 32-8	
per seer of 80 tolahs.	

Shawl Kirmani, or shawls made of Kirmani-wool, (5 yards long, 1 yard broad), used as turbans by "Turks". Price from 5 to 6 Rs. Company's per piece.

Chintz, Sadras, in pieces. Price 6-5 Co.s' Rs. per piece.

Chitz, Rumí, from Constantinople. Price from 5* to 3* Tillas per piece, containing 24 yards of cloth.

Broad-cloth, Rumí, from Constantinople. Price 20 to 16 Rs. per yard.

Black silk handkerchiefs. Price 5 Tillas per 20 pieces = 12 annas per piece

Kanawez of Tebriz. Price from 2 to 2-8 Rs. per yard.

Persian Reeds (pens) at various rates.

* Equal to Company's Rs. 32-8 and 19 Rupees.

APPENDIX XXIII.

MEMO. on the Afghanistan trade with India.

There has been a gradual increase in the trade with Afghanistan and Turkistan, through Peshawur, since annexation.

The chief causes have been—

1stly.—The tranquillity in the Trans Indus territories, and the abolition of all customs duties, since the introduction of British rule.

2ndly.—The Amír has, of late years, paid much attention to, and provided for, the safety of the Turkistan road. The Ghilzais used to plunder caravans on the road near Jigdilik, between Jalalabad and Kabul. Beyond Bamian, between Saighan and Kámard, the road was subject to the depredations of the Dehzingi Huzaras, and the Lakais, an Uzbek tribe, natives of Kawadian, an independent State, on the bank of the Oxus, committed occasional raids on the road between Khulm and Mazár-i-Sharíf. All these tribes are now kept in proper awe, and the road throughout the Amír's dominions is quite safe.

3rdly.—Some of the sons, brothers, and other relatives of the Amir have, within the last 10 years, engaged in large commercial speculations with India and Turkistan, through their gomash-tas or agents. The names of some of them are here given :—

1. Sardar Pir Mahammad Khan, brother of the Amír, (lately dead).
2. Bíbí Khájjo (wife of the Amir, and mother of the late Mahammad Akbar Khan).
3. Mahammad Usmán Khan (son of Nuwwab Samad Khan, brother of the Amír).

4. Shahdowla (son of Nuwwab Mahammad Zamân Khan, who was a nephew of the Amír).

5. Abdul Ghani Khan (son of the late Nuwwab Jabbar Khan, Amír's brother).

6. Wife of Sardar Mahammad Afzal Khan, Hakim of Balkh. She lives at Kabul.

The relatives of the Amírs seem to vie with each other in enlarging the extent and sphere of their respective trade.

4thly.—The traders are protected from all oppressions by the Kardars and others in Afghanistan, the only extortion they are subjected to is the levy of an unduly enormous duty by the over valuation of their goods by the customs officers.

Sardar Mahammad Afzal Khan, Hakim of Balkh, is the largest trader in his dominions. He buys up all the cotton and silk produced in his country at cheap rates, and sells them to the best advantage to traders of Turkistan and Afghanistan.

APPENDIX XXIII A.

Extract from Chapter XVII of the Personal Narrative of a journey to the source of the river Oxus, by the route of the Indus, Kabul and Badakshan, performed by Lieutenant John Wood, of the East India Company's Navy.

ACCOUNT OF LAPIS LAZULI MINES.

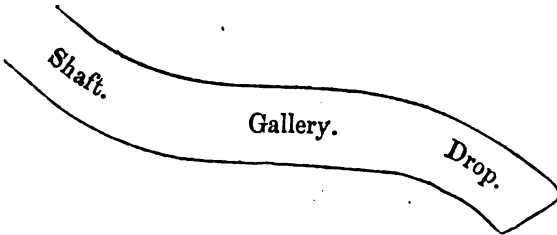
Firgamu stands at the head of the fertile portion of the Kokchas valley, which, south of this, takes the name of Koran. Beyond Firgamu the mountains rise immediately from the bed of the river; and there the scanty population live in glens opening on the Kokcha, but none in the main valley itself. Our hardy Yabus, though accustomed to rough roads, were here useless; and exchanging them for those of the country, we left them at the village to await our return. As the greater portion of the distance from Firgamu to the Ladjword mines had to be performed on foot, we bartered our Uzbek boots for leather buskins (Kumaches), and with a willow staff to assist us in climbing, set out upon our expedition.

A party of countrymen had been sent forward to mend the road, to lay temporary bridges over chasms in the path, and to find a new track, where the old one had been defaced by the earthquake of 1832. The time allowed them was, however, too short for the performance of these several duties; yet though they had not effected much as pioneers, they did us good service elsewhere. After a long and toilsome march we reached the foot of the Ladjword mountains, but were too exhausted to visit the mines that night. One of the party, Hussein, an Afghan, had fallen on the road, and was too severely bruised to come on; but, with this ex-

ception, despite of the poet's warning, we arrived unhurt.* Where the deposits of lapis-lazuli occurs, the valley of the Kokcha is about 200 yards wide. On both sides the mountains are high and naked. The entrance to the mines is in the face of the mountain, on the right bank of the stream, and about 1,500 feet above its level. The formation is of black and white limestone, unstratified, though plentifully veined with lines, thus



The summit of the mountain is rugged, and their sides destitute of soil, or vegetation. The path by which the mines are approached is steep and dangerous, the effect of neglect, rather than of natural difficulties. The mountains have been tried for lapis-lazuli at various places; but the following is a section of the principal and latest worked mine :—



The shaft by which you descend to the gallery is about ten feet square, and is not so perpendicular as to prevent your walking down. The gallery is eighty paces long, with a gentle descent,

* The verse runs thus :—

“Agur janub doshukh na kham buro Tinaar, Murrow ba janub tungee koran.”
If you wish not to go to destruction. Avoid the narrow valley of Koran.

but it terminates abruptly in a hole, twenty feet in diameter and as many deep. The width and height of the gallery, though irregular, may be estimated at about twelve feet; but at some places where the roof has fallen in its section is so contracted that the visitor is forced to advance upon his hands and knees. Accidents would appear to have been frequent, and one place in the mine is named after some unhappy sufferers who were crushed by the falling roof. No precaution has been taken to support, by means of pillars, the top of the mine, which, formed of detached blocks wedged together, requires only a little more lateral expansion to drop into the cavity. Any further operations can only be carried on at the most imminent risk to the miners. The temperature at the further end of the mine was 36° of Fahrenheit, while in the open air at its entrance it was 29°.

The method of extracting the lapis lazuli is sufficiently simple. Under the spot to be quarried a fire is kindled, and its flame, fed by dry furze, is made to flicker over the surface. When the rock has become sufficiently soft, or, to use the workmen's expression, "nurim," it is beaten with hammers, and flake after flake knocked off, until the stone of which they are in search is discovered. Deep grooves are then picked out round the lapis-lazuli, into which crow-bars are inserted, and the stone and part of its matrix are detached.

The workmen enumerate three descriptions of ladjword. These are the Neeli, or indigo colour; the Asmani, or light blue; and the Suvsî, or green. Their relative value is in the order in which I have mentioned them. The richest colours are found in the darkest rock, and the nearer the river the greater is said to be the purity of the stone. The search for ladjword is only prosecuted

during winter, probably because, labour in the mine being compulsory, the inhabitants are less injured by giving it in a season of comparative idleness, than when the fields require their attention. Perhaps, also, during the cold of winter the rock may be more susceptible to the action of heat, and thus be more easily reduced, than when its temperature is higher. Within the last four years, Murad Beg has ceased to work both the lapis-lazuli and ruby mines ; and the reason assigned for his altered policy is the small success which has hitherto attended the operations. The mines, the produce of which was exported to Bokhara and China, have been known from a very early period, and the balast ruby of Badakshan has furnished the poets of Persia with many a simile. I need scarcely add that the beautiful blue called ultra marine is obtained from the lapis-lazuli. After carefully inspecting the mines we set out in the evening on our return to Jerm, and put up that night at Rohat, a deserted village seven miles down the valley. It stands at the mouth of a little stream on the right bank of the Kokcha, by the valley of which the Kaffirs usually make their inroads into Badakshan. Some time back the inhabitants of the village were attacked by these fierce people, and, contrary to their usual custom, the slaughter was indiscriminate ; all perished, women as well as men. Since then there have been no permanent settlers in the valley above Firgamu. As we moved among the lone hamlets it was some satisfaction to know that the passes between us and these barbarians were now blocked up with snow. Still they are as daring as cruel, and the bare possibility of a night attack from them did not tend to make our slumbers the more tranquil. There is a more than churchyard solitude about a region such as this, which has been rendered waste and desolate by the hand of the murderer and the robber, and every record scattered around of its former peaceful state comes with a crushing weight upon the heart."

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER XIX.

The ruby mines are within twenty miles of Ishkashm, in a district called Gharan, which word signifies caves or mines, and on the right bank of the river Oxus. They face the stream, and their entrance is said to be 1,200 feet above its level. The formation of the mountain is either red sand-stone or lime-stone, largely impregnated with magnesia. The mines are easily worked, the operation being more like digging a hole in sand, than quarrying rocks. Above Ishkashm the water of the Oxus is beautifully transparent, but after issuing from the mountains below Darwaz, it is of a dirty red colour. The galleries are described as being numerous, and running directly in from the river. The labourers are greatly incommoded by water filtering into the mine from above, and by the smoke from their lamps, for which there is no exit. Whenever a seam or whitish blotch is discovered, the miners set to work; and when a ruby is found it is always encased in a round nodule of considerable size. The mines have not been worked since Badakshan fell into the hands of the Kunduz Chief, who, irritated, it is supposed, at the small profit they yielded, marched the inhabitants of the district, then numbering about five hundred families, to Kunduz, and disposed of them in the slave market. The inhabitants of Gharan were Rafizies, or Shiah Mahomedans, and so are the few families which still remain there.

APPENDIX XXIII B.

Table showing the distance from Karáchi to Multán and Atak (Attok,) by water, and from Multán to Peshawur by land, from information received from Captain P. S. Lumsden, Assistant Quarter Master General.

	Miles.	Furlongs.
From Karáchi to Thattha (Tatta) <i>by land</i> , ...	61	4
„ Do. Do. <i>by sea</i> , ...	136	0
„ Thattha to Kotri, <i>by river</i> , ...	72	0
„ Kotri to Sakkhar (Sukkur, do. ...	234	0
„ Sakkhar to Kasmur (Kusmore,) do. ...	78	0
„ Kasmur to Mitthankot, do. ...	75	0
Distance from Karachi to Mitthankot, do. ...	595	0
From Mitthankot to Multan, <i>by water</i> , ...	114	0
Distance from Karachi to Multan, do. ...	709	0
Distance from Karachi to Mitthankot, ...	595	0
From Mitthankot to Dehra Ghazi Khan, ...	132	0
„ Dehra Ghazi Khan to Dehra Futeh Khan, ...	108	0
„ Dehra Futeh Khan to Dehra Ismail Khan, ...	52	0
„ Dehra Ismail Khan to Isa Khail, ...	72	0
„ Isa Khail to Kalabagh, ...	26	0
„ Kalabagh to Makhud, ...	11	0
„ Makhud to Atak (Attok), ...	66	0
Total distance from Karachi to Attok, <i>by water</i> , ...	1,062	0
Distance from Multan to Peshawur <i>viá</i> Lahore, ...	479	3
Do. do. <i>viá</i> Shahpur, Pinddadan Khan, and Rawul Pindee, fit only for camels, ...	406	7
Distance from Atak (Attok) to Peshawur, ...	45	2

APPENDIX XXIII C.

ROUTE from Karachi in Sindh to Kilát-i-Nasír in Bilochistan, via Khoja-Jamot-ka-kot, and Khozdar.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
1	From Karáchi to Magghar Pír, or Pír Magghar, ...	9	Dharamsála. Water abundant from hot springs. Supplies scanty.
2	Chak-kura nala, ...	11½	Water brackish in pools. A halting place on a Nalá. No supplies.
3	Habb river, ...	5½	A fine stream of good water, 18 inches deep, with many deep pools. No supplies.
4	Bábúrá river, ...	14¾	Water scanty and very brackish. Supplies none.
5	Vírál-jo-kot, ...	8	Water abundant from pools in the Viral river. Supplies scanty.
6	Junction of Vírál and Amrí rivers, ...	11½	Water scanty, from holes in the bed of the river. Supplies none.
7	Sháhbiláwal, ...	11½	Water abundant from a fine stream. Supplies none.
8	Junction of Sháh and Jámot rivers, ...	15½	Water in pools. Supplies none.
9	Sáhib-Khan-jo-kot, ...	7	Water abundant from Jámot river. Supplies none.
10	Jummá-jámot, ...	11	Water abundant from Vindar river. Supplies none.
11	Kanna-ráj river, ...	14	Water abundant and good. Supplies none.
12	Khojah Jamot-ká-kot, ...	9½	Water abundant from Kanna-raj river. Supplies scanty.
	TOTAL, ...	128½	miles.

N. B.—This route, taken from the Sindh Directory for 1862, is supposed to join the route from Karáchi via Súnmiáni to Kilat at Baran Lák. The distance between the two places, Khoja Jámot-ka-kot and Baran Lák, may be assumed at 60 miles.

APPENDIX XXIII C.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
	From Baran Lak, (naked pass), to Turkabar, ...	10	This pass is the limit to which in severe winters snow has been known to fall. It seldom extends to Khozdar. A Plain. Water, forage, sup- plies precarious. Water regulated by the supplies of rain.
	Kálá dara, (or black valley, ...	15	Do. Do.
	Wád, ...	9	Hilly. A small town. In the hills near are numerous Ghorbands or ancient mounds and ramparts.
	Gardens of the Wád Sardars, or Khans, Samandará, ...	6	Cross a Plain.
		15	
	Khozdár, ...	20	Fort. 100 houses. A canal.
	Baghwana, ...	12	A town. 100 houses. Do. Baghwana is reached by another road also from Wad, or the gardens of the Wad Surdar, which is the nearest and direct, viz. Langleji. A spot where there are many vestiges of olden times. Chúrání. Low hills. A spot where the bed of a water course has a scanty rill. Road tolerable. Wír. A slight detour leads to the wide level plain of Wír. Firozabad. Road through low hills. Commencement of the plain of Firozabad, with a rivulet flow- ing from Kappar. Kapper. A village. Lead mines. Baghwana. Road through a plain.
	Zohwar, ...	10	No habitation. A rivulet.

APPENDIX XXIII C.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
	Lakorian, ...	5	A spacious plain, at the northern extremity of which are some important "Ghorbands," or "Bastas," or retrenched lines, which completely cover the entrance of the defile connecting the plain of Lakhorian with that of Anjirah. The principal Rampart runs parallel to a deep ravine, and joined by a small eminence. These vestiges are remarkable for their magnitude as well as for the solidity and skill evident in their construction. Their origin is not known.
	Anjirah, ...	10	Passing through the defile, the plain of Anjira opens with a descent. Springs of water issuing from an elevated ground, 3 or 4 houses.
	Sohrab, ...	14	A collection of several villages.
	Surmasang, ...	16	Water in streams from the Hills. No houses. A stream.
	Rodinjo, (or Rodango), ...	12	A village. 50 houses. A fine stream of water.
	Kalát, (or Kilát-i-Nuseer, ...	15	Capital of Bilochistan. A strong fortress and lofty citadel. A considerable town outside on the right, and another on the left, with many villages in a cultivated valley.
	Total estimated from Baran Lak to Kalát, ...	} 229	NOTE.—This route from Khoja Jamot-ka-kot to Kalat has been compiled from "Masson's Narrative of a journey to Kalat" (or "Kilat-i-Nasir). The distance from Anjirah to Kalat, is taken from "Hough's Army of the Indus."
	From Karáchi to Khoja Jámot-ka-kot, ...	} 128½	
	Total estimated distance from Karachi, to Kalat, ...	} 357	miles.

APPENDIX XXXIII C.—(Concluded.)

From Kalat to Quetta (kot) in the Province of Shal Bilochistan.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
	Karez Garání, ...	9	A small village and aqueduct stream.
	Mangachar, ...	9	A small town. 350 houses. Plenty of water.
	Kadd, ...	13	No houses. Unmade wells.
	Mastung, ...	15	A large walled town; many villages near; in an extensive cultivated plain; plenty of water; famous for its grapes.
	Kahnak, ...	9	A village. 200 houses. Plenty of water.
	Shál-kot (Quetta)	20	A large town. Fort. Cultivated plain, and fine streams of water.
	Total estimated distance, from Kalat to Kot (Quetta),	} 75	miles.

NOTE.—For the route from Kot (Quetta) to Candahar, see Appendix XI, (Caravan route from Shikarpur to Candahar by the Bolan pass).

APPENDIX XXIV.

MEMO.

Trade between the British territories (Punjab,) and the countries within and beyond the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The annexed Table A gives the exports and imports, with statistics.

These have been arranged in the following order :—

I. Exports from the Punjab, and the Jammú and Kashmir provinces, to Leh, Yarkund and Changthan, (Rudokh).

II. Imports from Yarkund, Leh and Changthan, to the Punjab and the Jammú and Kashmir provinces.

III. Exports from the Punjab to the Jammú and Kashmir provinces.

IV. Imports to the Punjab from the Jammú and Kashmir provinces.

TRADE BETWEEN PUNJAB, LEH, AND YARKUND.

This trade passes almost entirely by Kúlú * and Rampúr to Leh, and from Leh to Yarkund.

No trade from the Punjab to Leh or Yarkund now passes through the Jammú or Kashmir provinces.

The trade between Jammú, Kashmir and Leh passes by the following routes :—

From Jammú to Leh, viâ Sooroo. (*Route No. III. Table of Routes.*)

* For details of these routes see Nos. I., I. A. and II. of the Table of Routes, annexed.

From Sreenugur to Leh, by Dras. (*Route No. V.*)

The commercial lines between the Punjab, the Maharaja's territory (Leh) and Changthan are the following :—

From Rampúr, Bishehr, to Changthan (Gurdokh or Gara) (*Routes IV., IV A., IV B.*)

From Leh to ditto by Sakhtee. (*Route No. VI.*)

The principal commercial lines by which the trade between the Punjab and the Jammú and Kashmir passes are the following :—

From Umritsur to Jammú and thence to Sreenugur by the Banihal Pass. (*Route No. VII.*)

From Goojrat to Sreenugur by Bhimbur and the Peer Punjal range. (*Route No. VIII.*)

From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Akhnoor and the Boodhil pass. (*Route No. IX.*)

From Peshawur to Sreenugur by Moozufurabad and Bara-moola. (*Route No. X.*)

The annexed Table of Routes shows the stages, the distances, and the state of the several routes.

The Kúllú route, No. I, is the most frequented by traders from the Punjab and Hill states to Leh.

The Jammú and Banihal Route, No. VII., is now the principal channel of Punjab trade through the Maharaja's territories, the Maharaja having interdicted the transport of almost all the staple articles of trade by the other routes through his dominions.

The Punjab salt trade chiefly follows the Akhnoor and Bhimbur routes.

CARRIAGE.

Route No. I. From Umritsur to Leh by Kúlú,

Rs.

Ponyload, equal to 3 maunds, 22 Rs. } 11 From Umritsur to Kúlú.
 } 11 From Kúlú to Leh.

From Leh to Yarkund do. 45, and 55 Rs. for Opium.

Total, 67

From Yarkund to Leh, per Tattoo, (3 mds.) 33 Rs.

By Coolee, per md. 2-8-0 Umritsur to Sultanpúr.

6-5-4 Sultanpúr to Leh.

Sheep are also employed for carriage, by the owners only, not on hire.

Route II. By Rampúr, Bishehr, to Leh.

By Spiti, Pony, Tattoo, equal to 3 maunds, Rs. 14-1-0, at per maund 4-11-0.

By Chhomoreeree, Coolee, Rs. 5-0-0 per maund. Impassable for laden tattoos.

Route No. III. From Jammú to Leh.

From Jammú to Sooroo, stage, by coolee, Rs. 3-12-0. A coolee carries 1½ maunds.

From Sooroo to Leh on Tattoo, 8 mds. 3-0-0 per Tattoo.

Route No. IV. From Rampúr to Changthan, via Chhoo-moortee.

Route No. V. Sreenugur to Leh. } Pony, Rs. 7 to 9
 } Coolee, Rs. 5-8-0

Route No. V. From Leh to Changthan, viâ Sakhtee.

Oxen. Each ox carries about 3 mds. 15 Rs. at 5 per maund.

Sheep are laden by the owners only, not let on hire.

Route No. VII. From Umrit- } Mule from Umritsur to Jam-
 sur to Sreenugur, } mú, Rs. 1-14-0.
 By Jammú and Banihal, } Coolee from Jammú to Sree-
 nugur, 3 to 4 Rs. per md.

Route VIII. From Umritsur to Bhimbur.

From Bhimbur to Sreenugur, per pony or ox, 4 Rs.

Route IX. By Akhnoor.

From Umritsur to Akhnoor, }
 From Akhnoor to Sreenugur, } per pony or ox, 4 Rs.

Route X. By Moozufurabad.

From Peshawur to Moozufurabad, } Mule }
 From Moozufurabad to Sreenugur, } or Ox } 2 Rs. to 2-4 per md.

STATE OF TRADE BY THE DIFFERENT LINES.

I. Trade between the Punjab, Leh and Yarkund.

This trade has diminished considerably for the last 15 years, but there has been no perceptible diminution more recently. The mutiny of Hindoostan did not much affect it, beyond perhaps causing a transitory depression immediately after the mutiny.

The chief cause of the decline of trade has been the internal feuds and dissensions between two Chinese factions, the Majoos and the Kurakhutæes, which have existed for the last 15 years. These domestic conflicts have tended to materially check the export of all the valuable productions of the Central Chinese provinces to Yarkund, which consisted of some of the staple articles of trade with Leh, viz: bullion (gold and silver coins, silver ingots, "yamboos" &c.) precious stones, tea, silks, kiriana, (valuable drugs, &c.); and the trade, as now existing, is mostly confined to the productions of the Turkish provinces of China, Yarkund, Kashgar

Toorfan, &c., viz. shawl wool from Toorfan, Oochturfan, Koochar, Yarkund, Khutan, &c. Yarkund and Kashgar Churus &c.*

Bullion.—The Chinese army in Turkish China, I am told, formerly received its pay direct from Pekin in silver ingots, and other China silver and gold coins. For the last 13 or 15 years, they have been paid by the *Wang*, or Turkish Chinese Governor, from the local revenues in local coins.

The price of bullion, (silver ingots in particular,) which was eagerly purchased by the Mahajun traders of the Punjab (and Hindoostan) for the purity of its silver, and for which they made returns in such goods as were most in demand in Turkish China (opium, skins, brocades, cloths, pearls, &c.,) has by degrees risen considerably in the Yarkund market from 3 or 400 Tunkas to 1,000 Tunkas. (A Tunka, consisting of 50 copper pice, which are strung together, is equal to about 3 annas of Hindoostan.)

The consequence has been that but a small number of yamboos (silver ingots) has within the period in question occasionally been imported to Leh.

Tea and Kiriana.—Tea of a particular description called the “Karakokla” (green, curly) was formerly imported to Kashmir from Yarkund through Leh in larger quantities; its place is now in a great measure supplied by tea sent up from the Punjab, where it is brought up from the sea coast. In the same way many of the drugs, Kirana (“Darcheenee,” “Chobcheenee,” “Badian Khutasee,” Rhubarb, Mamiran Cheenee, &c.,) which used to pour in large quantities from Yarkund are supplied to Kashmir from Umritsur.

Silks. A small quantity of Khutan and China silk cloths and silk only imported.

* The trade in these two articles has been gradually increasing within the period in question, as shown hereafter.

Shawl wool. Little or no "Toorfanee" or "Kucharee" Shawl-wool was formerly exported to Leh.

The Chathanee shawl wool only was used in the manufacture of shawls in Kashmir. The Toorfanees and Yarkundees or the Ladakhees did not know how to clean it from dirt, skin, coarse hair, &c., and could not appreciate its worth. It is only within the last 15 or 20 years that this article attracted the attention of the Kashmiri shawl merchants. They taught the Yarkundis the process of cleaning it. "The quantity of Toorfanee" and "Kucharee" shawl wool now imported is sufficiently large to meet the demand for the manufacture of superior shawls in Kashmir, and it is a fact that this manufacture is now carried on on a much larger scale than it was 15 years ago, with reference to the increased demand for fine shawls in the Europe market.

It is worthy of remark that the Maharaja's Government has always kept, and still keeps, a strict monopoly of this shawl wool. All that is imported to Leh is carefully watched and sent direct to Kashmir. See remarks to No. 1 Imports from Yarkund. Table A.

Churus. The import in this article has also been increasing, perhaps to make up the deficiency for more valuable articles of Central China.

As regards the EXPORTS, the decrease in some of them is attributable to the opening and flow of trade between Russia, Central Asia and the Turkish Chinese provinces. Cotton piece goods (No. 4 of Exports in Table A.) and imitation brocades, and broad cloth from Russia, opium (No. 1 of Exports in Table A.) and Kiriana (No. 11 of Exports and No. 6½ of Imports) drugs &c., from Central Asia, are now believed to reach Kashgar, Yarkund, Khotan through Undeejan.

The demand for goatskin (No. 2 of Exports, Table A.) which formed one of the staple articles of export, has diminished in consequence of the manufacture of this article in the Turkish China Provinces, and coarse cloth (No. 6 H. of Imports) ("Samsoon" and Zookh") which is now manufactured is imported to Leh in lieu of the Punjab coarse cloth ("garha," "guzee") which formerly used to be largely exported to Yarkund when no coarse cloth was manufactured there. Broad cloth (No. 6 E. of Imports) also is now exported from Yarkund to Leh* which formerly supplied Yarkund with this article.

The depredations of the robber tribe of Koönjööd Kirghiz on the road between Leh and Yarkund, beyond the Karakoram range, have also impeded trade.

The indifference shown by the Yarkund Government, to the security of the road between Leh and Yarkund, under the following circumstances, some 30 years back, invited these robbers, who inhabit the wild mountainous country of Koonjud to this line, and they have since been in the habit of infesting certain parts† of the road during winter, plundering caravans of traders that chance to fall in their way.

The Yarkund Government formerly levied a duty‡ on all merchandize brought to the Yarkund market, and in return protected traders from all violence on the road within its territories. After the invasion of Kashgar by Juhangeer Khoja,§ of Andeejan, the King of Kokan prevailed on the Chinese Government to relinquish its right to the duty levied on Yarkund traders from

* All taken to Changthan.

† From stage No. 19 *Aktagh* to 24 *Koolunooldee*; see No. I A. Table of routes. *Aktagh* is common to both Zumistance and Tabistance routes.

‡ A duty of 1-40th collected in kind.

§ Juhangeer Khoja invaded Yarkund about 35 years ago, and held possession of it for one year, when he was driven out by the Chinese army.

Kohan in his favor. The Chinese Government at Peking, or the Chinese Governor in Turkish China, however, to escape the disgrace of such a concession, extended the exemption from the levy of duty by the Turkish Chinese Government to traders from all other directions.*

The Kokan Government made arrangements with the Andeejan Akskal† at Yarkund and Kashgar to collect the duty for him. This is still done for the Kokan Government. The Akskal holds a farm for it from the Kokan ruler. The Budakhshan Government has made similar arrangements through its Akskal at Yarkund. The Yarkund merchants from these countries applied for and secured the adoption, by their respective rulers, of measures for their safety on the road all the way to Yarkund and Kashgar. The Kashmiri "Akskal" however could make no such arrangements in regard to the Kashmir and Ladakh merchants trading to Yarkund. Neither the Kashmir Government, then under Dewan Kriparam, nor the Ladakh "Gyulpo" (ruler) Botraj took any notice of the matter. The traders between Leh and Yarkund were never called upon by any authority or the "Akskal" to pay duty like the other traders, nor did they ever try to secure in the manner above described the protection of any ruler. The Yarkund Government, in giving up the duty, considered itself freed from all responsibility of protecting the traders, and never cared for their safety on the road. Hence the traders from Leh have ever since been without

* Budakhshan, Leh.

† "Akskal," meaning "White-beard," is the "Punch" or Head Chodhree of traders from a particular country; thus there is at Yarkund an "Akskal" of Kokan for the traders from the Kokan country to Yarkund. Another for Budakhshanees merchants, and a third for merchants trading to Yarkund from Leh. The last is a Kashmiri named Khwajah Ahmed Alee (son of Khwaja Kasim Ali who was Akskal before,) who is also a merchant.

The Akskal attends to the interests of the traders from his country. He is their representative in the Adalat of the Wang.

The Kokan Akskal is called the Undijanee Akskal. The term "Undijanee" is applied to all natives of the Kohan territory.

a master who would defend them against the attacks of the "Kirghiz," and are left to take care of themselves the best way they can, on the road.

The caravans go armed, but they are at times overpowered by the party of robbers, which generally numbers from 100 to 250 men, armed with sword, matchlock or spear, and mounted on hardy hill ponies.

The Koonjootee robbers lie in ambuscade either at Aktagh or Koolunooldee. Koolunooldee is 8 days journey from Shingshal, a tract of country in possession of the Koonjootee King Ghazanfar, across the Karakoram.

These places are in a desolate valley, where no provisions* or protection from the inclemencies of the weather are procurable. The robbers therefore cannot fortunately stay long there.

Since 1966 Sumbut, (1849 A. D.) there have been four cases of depredations by these robbers.

1st in 1906. (1849.) The robbers attacked a kafila, including an agent of Vuzeer Gooshaon; they were however repulsed by the kafila, leaving 6 men killed. The robbers had the audacity to prosecute the kafila before the "Wang" and "Umban" of Yarkund, alleging that their brethren had been killed in a quarrel while they were on a hunting excursion. The authorities credited their statement, and punished Vuzeer Gooshaon's agent and others by a fine of 2000 Rs. besides detention in the Hawalat of Gooshaon's agent for about a month!

2nd. In 1909 St., (1853 A. D.) a large kafila plundered of property worth 15,000 Rs.; many men kidnapped to be sold as slaves.

* Besides grass, fuel and water at Koolunooldee only.

Srd. 1914 St., (1856-57 A. D.) a small kafila looted. The wife of the Kotwal of Yarkund, who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was also kidnapped.

Ah. 1916 St., (1859 A. D.) a kafila of 10 men of Kokear in Yarkund, with 70 camels laden with merchandize, looted.

Few kafilas travel in winter,* the time when the Kirghiz infest the road.

About 6 years ago Maharaja Goolab Sing sent a man "Koodoosjoo," a Kashmiri trader, to the Kashmir "Akskal" at Yarkund, to arrange for the levy of duty for him from the Leh traders at that place; but he returned without effecting any thing. The Akskal informed him that nothing could be done until the Maharaja had provided for the safety of the caravans from the Kirghiz robbers.

Again, two years afterwards, Maharaja Runbeer Singh sent one Uzeezjoo Moonshee, in his service, to Yarkund with the same object; but the moonshee was stopped at the Yarkund Choki (Police post) of Kokiari (stage No. 23 of Route 1 A., four stages on this side of Yarkund) for six months, and afterwards turned out of Yarkund with *disgrace*.†

FISCAL OBSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE under the Maharaja's Government at Leh, and oppression of Busteeram, the Thanadar of Leh, towards traders from all directions.

The customs duties levied at Leh, do not appear to have affected Punjab and Yarkund trade at all. They are I am informed the same as those fixed by Vuzeer Zorawur Sing, after his conquest of Ladakh in 1834, A. D., and are very light in comparison to those levied in other parts of the Maharaja's dominions, as the subjoined comparative table will show:

* From Poh to Chet (December to February).

† No new traveller can pass the chokes of Killian and Kokiari, the two police posts of Yarkund, on the two branches of the road from Leh to Yarkund, (see stages No. 27 and 33 of the Route No. 1 A Table of Routes) without the permission of the "Umban" or "Wang."

When a new traveller arrives at either choke, the police report to the "Wang," detaining the traveller pending receipt of orders. Shahzada Sooltan Mahomed, the Kokan envoy, on his return from the Punjab in 1855, was thus detained at the Killian post for six months before he could obtain permission of the Umban to proceed.

IMPORTS TO LEH FROM KULLU, PUNJAB.

Articles.	Import duty at Leh.	Import duty at Jammú.	Import duty as far as Sreenugur.		Export duty from Leh to Yarkund.
			By the Banihal route.	By the Mozufurabad route.	
	Per md.		Per md.		R. As. P.
Opium, ...	6 14 0	6 4 0 per ct. of value	48 0 0	21 14 0	0 11 0
Goatskin, ...	6 4 0	Do.	8 12 0		0 11 0
<i>Cotton piece goods.</i>					
Soofedee, ...	3 7 0	Do.	20 7 6	39 0 0	} 0 11 0
Chintz, ...	3 7 0	Do.	28 15 0	60 12 0	
<i>Kiriana.</i>					
Cardamums, ...	} 3 7 0	Do.	10 3 3	16 4 0	0 11 0
Huldee, ...					
Dried ginger, ...					
Cloves, ...					
Pepper, ...					
<i>Indigo.</i>					
Punjabee, ...	3 7 0	Do.	22 12 0	31 10 0	} 0 11 0
Khoorja, ...	3 7 0	Do.	40 4 0	67 0 0	
Drugs, ...	2 8 0	6 4 0	8 2 0	21 14 0	} "Maf."
Ninkuchoor, ...	p. c.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	

IMPORTS TO LEH FROM YARKUND.

	Import at Jammú from Leh.	Import to Punjab by Kullú from Leh.	Sreenugur from Leh.	
	Per md.	Per md.	Per md.	* Recently reduced from 27-6-0 to 2-8.
Churus, ...	6 4 0	2 8 *	2 12 0	Nil.
Tea, ...	1 14 10	Nil.	3 0 0	45 0 0
Shawl wool, white, ...	6 4 0	1 14 0	Nil.	41 7 0
" black, ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Interdicted	26 9 9
Silks, ...	1 14 10	Nil.	3 7 0	32 4 6
<i>Kiriana.</i> —Darcheenee, Chobcheenee, &c., ...	1 12 0	Nil.	3 7 0	19 12 0
Silver ingots, per ingot, ...	0 3 0	Now † "Maf."	Nil.	
Ponies, horses, ...	"Maf."	Nil.	"Maf."	4 8 9
			Ditto	3 9 0

† It was 6-14 per ingot.
‡ Reduced from 5-9.

The only additional duty imposed since, is a cess of 2 per cent, by the names of "*Choongee*" (on goods sold by weight 1 per cent.) and "*Shoomaree*" (on goods sold by number 1 per cent).

The customs duties and the extra cesses have been farmed to Purtapshah,* the Contractor General of Customs throughout the Maharaja's territories, for 20,000† rupees a year. Busteeram, the Thanadar of Ladakh, has no control over the Customs Department.

But Busteeram's extensive commercial speculations, both on account of the Maharaja's Government and himself, materially interfere with the prosperity and freedom of trade in Ladakh.

He has been the local head of the Ladakh Presidency since 1847, and had accompanied Vazeer Zorawar Singh in his expedition against Ladakh in 1834. He has great interest at the Durbar with Vazeer Zorawaroo—his countryman—(both being natives of Kashtwar) who is governor of Ladakh.

With reference to the former custom of trading by the "*Gyulpos*" (former native rulers of Ladakh), with Changthan, (Rudokh), the Maharaja's Government takes a prominent part in the trade of shawl-wool, tea, salt, sulphur, from Chathan, through Busteeram as its commercial agent in Ladakh.

The systems by which trade in Changthan shawl-wool and salt is conducted are described in the Table A of Imports and Exports, see No. 1 of Imports.

Had Busteeram contented himself with acting as an agent only, all perhaps would have been right, as it used to be, under

* A Khutree, native of Rawulpindee.

† 18,000 Customs.

2,000 Dullalee, Choongee, Shoomaree.

20,000

The farm has since been raised to 40,000 rupees per annum.

the Gyulpos ; but Busteeram is also the greatest private merchant in Ladakh. Armed with power, political as well as commercial, and authorized (as it is believed) also to trade for himself, an avaricious and unscrupulous man like him cannot be expected to lose any opportunity of enriching himself at the expense of his master, and the mercantile community, at such a great mart as Le.

He has a firm of his own at Le, in the name of Ramjee his nephew (sister's son). His wife, his adopted son, and nephew, (brother's son), also trade separately for him. They purchase and sell goods at their own prices to traders from all directions.

Goods at arbitrary prices are forced upon traders in lieu of cash advances or payments to Ladakh and Changthan traders, for the purchase of shawl-wool, tea and salt.

No trader can dare decline his offers or those of his relatives, for fear of being molested and oppressed by Busteeram in various ways.

II. TRADE BETWEEN CHANGTHAN AND KASHMIR, VIA LE AND THE PUNJAB, VIA RAMPUR.

Changthan is a plain in Rudokh. A large commercial fair is annually held in August at Gurdokh (or Garo) seat of the Provincial Government of Rudokh, where traders from Lassa, Ladakh, Kashmir, the Simla Hill States, Ghurwal, Kumaon, Rampur, Bishahr, and Nepal, assemble for the interchange of the productions of China, Hindustan, Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab and the Simla Hill States, &c.

1. AS REGARDS THE TRADE BETWEEN KASHMIR AND LADAKH AND CHANGTHAN.

The imports to Leh principally are :—

1. Shawl-wool, and wool.

2. Tea, from Lassa.
3. Salt.
4. Borax.
5. Sulphur.
6. Musk-bags.
7. Judwar, (Zedoary).

EXPORTS FROM KASHMIR AND LEH.

1. Saffron.* Sugar Candy.† Baltee Chadirs, Pusmeena.‡
 On the whole the trade has been diminishing for the last 15 years; it is chiefly monopolized by the Maharaja's Government.

In Changthan shawl-wool§ the imports have decreased, as shown above, since the Yarkund wool has found way into Kashmir.

As regards tea, see No. 4 B of Table A, No. II.

- „ Salt, „ 7.
 „ Borax, „ 6 B.
 „ Sulphur „ 6 C.
 „ Musk-bags, see No. 8.

Tea is annually brought direct from Lassa to Leh by a trader (who goes by the name of “*Chubba*”) on the part of the “*Lama*” of Lassa. He takes saffron in return. He is allowed “*Begar*” for the transport of his goods through the Maharaja's territories. The Maharaja's Government also sends a man every third year with Kashmir goods to Lassa for the purposes of trade. He is in return allowed “*Begar*” through the Lassa territory. This man in Lassa is called “*Loobhook*” or “*Vukeel*.” The Changthan

* No 28 Table No. A. 1.

† No. 12 ditto.

‡ No. 30 ditto.

§ See No. 1 B of Table A. No. II.

merchant sent by the Zong or Governot of Ghurdokh to Leh is entitled to "*Begar*" in the Ladakh territory.

III. TRADE BETWEEN THE PUNJAB AND CHANGTHAN THROUGH RAMPOOR.

Trade on a large scale is believed to be carried between Rampoor and Changthan. All the shawl wool consumed in the Punjab is brought through Rampoor. Borax, Wool, Phoolee, Salt, Musk-bags, all Changthan productions, are also imported for the Punjab markets or for consumption in Bishehr, and other Hill States. Little or no tea is imported.

Brocades, broad cloth, sugar candy, kiriana, cotton piece goods, rice, are exported.

A list of articles brought to the fair "*Luvee*" at Rampoor, from Chathan and Kunawur &c., in September 1861, is appended.*

IV. TRADE BETWEEN THE PUNJAB, AND THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR PROVINCES.

A list of the Exports and Imports is given in Table A. Nos. III and IV.

A reference to the "*Ayeeen-Purmut*" or Table of Transit duties prescribed by the Maharaja of Jammú and Kashmir, to be levied for the three years 1918, 1919, and 1920 Sumbut, (1861-62, 62-63, 63-64, A. D.) on merchandize between Kashmir and the Punjab, by the several routes (*viz.* the Jammú and Banihal route No. VII., the Akhnoor route No. IX., the Bhimbur route

* Table A. No. V.

No. VIII., and the Moozufurabad route No. X.), shews that the Jammú and Banihal route has been authoritatively* laid down as

the only channel

* Abstract of passages in the "Ayeen-i-Purmut."
 "Chob koot," Buzzazee, (cotton piece goods, flowered cotton brocades, broad cloth, silks, silk, woollen cloths, &c. &c.)

"Tea (soortee), kiriana.

"Miheen, (cardamums.)

"Badian khutae, cloves.

"Turmeric, Toorunjbeen.

"Sheer khisht, kirmdana.

"Lac, Rung-i-Firoza, Vermillion, (Mazoo, &c. &c.) are not to be taken between Punjab and Sreenugur by any route other than that of Jammú and Banihal, on pain of confiscation of the goods."

"In some articles, duty has been raised to divert the course of trade from the Akhnoor, Bhimbur, and Moozufurabad routes to Jammú, with a view to bring about the "Abadee" of that town."

"Course country cloth, to be taken to Sreenugur, is to be purchased at Jammú. Its purchase in the Punjab is prohibited. Turmeric to be also purchased at Jammú."

by which all the staple articles of

trade from the Punjab, with the

exception of Salt, are to be tak-

en to Kashmir; that, while the

duties leviable on the Jammú and

Banihal route have been slight-

ly lowered in

some instances, those on the Akhnoor, Bhimbur, and Moozufurabad routes have been raised in no less than 38 cases; and that large reductions have been made in the duties levied on the direct route from Jammú to Leh by Sooroo, (No. III. route). This is the worst and least frequented route in the Maharaja's dominions.

All this has been done to make Jammú, the channel and entrepot of all trade throughout the dominions, an object which the Maharaja has for the last two years and upwards been endeavouring to accomplish by all the means in his power. He has been inducing some of the Umritsur merchants to establish branch firms at Jammú, and advancing money to Muhajuns on liberal terms.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Taking Leh as the centre of trade between the Punjab and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on one side, and Yarkund and Changthan on the other, the following Abstract shows the totals of the estimated annual Imports and Exports:—

IMPORTS.		Prime Cost.	Import duty at Leh.	Hire up to Leh.	Value at Leh.
From the Punjab,	...	95,342	5,805	8,464	1,44,344
„ the Maharaja's Territories,	...	41,205	1,850	...	56,416
„ Yarkund,	...	85,903	*19,489	35,293	2,10,443
„ Changthan,	...	...	Nil.	...	1,79,300
Total Imports,		...	†26,644	...	5,90,503
EXPORTS.			Value at Leh.	Export duty at Leh.	Hire from Leh to place of export.
To the Punjab,		...	92,009	5,591	14,774
From Yarkund,	...	91,709	...	5,591	14,774
„ Changthan,	...	300	...	...	...
To the Maharaja's territories (Jammu & Kashmir),		...	2,06,942	3,800	...
From Yarkund,	...	88,462	1,800	...	...
„ Changthan,	...	1,18,480	2,000	...	...
To Yarkund,		...	1,67,556	830	...
From the Punjab,	...	1,28,579	686	...	...
„ the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces,	...	37,037	144	...	...
„ Changthan,	...	1,340	...	...	...
To Changthan,		...	36,001	...	...
From the Maraja's Territories,	...	11,040	...	...	...
„ Yarkund,	...	24,961	...	...	...
Consumed in Ladakh and Balti,		...	87,995	...	...
From the Punjab,	...	15,765	...	...	...
„ Jammu & Kashmir,	...	7,739	...	...	...
„ Yarkund,	...	5,311	...	...	...
„ Changthan,	...	59,180	...	...	...
Total Exports,		...	5,90,503	10,221	...
Total estimated Duty "Import and "Export" levied at Leh according to the "Aeen" or Tariff,					†36,865

For detail see following Tables of Exports and Imports, Nos. I. and II. and the Abstract Statist.

- * 19,489 according to the "Aeen," 26,073 supposed to be actually levied.
 † 33,228 amount supposed to be actually levied.
 ‡ 43,449 actual estimated proceeds.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

TOTALS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BETWEEN THE PUNJAB AND YARKUND BY LEH.

	Prime cost.	Hire up to Leh.	Import duty at Leh.	Packages.	Total cost up to Leh.	Saleable price at Leh.	Exported.	Export duty at Leh.	Hire.	Package.	Total cost.	Saleable price at place of export.
EXPORTS, ...	95,342	8,465	5,805	658	1,10,270							
Consumed in Ladakh, ...	...	...	...	..	...	15,765						
Exported to Yarkund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,579	To Yarkund. 1,28,579	686	18,995	789	1,49,049	2,25,488
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,344						
IMPORTS, ...	27,366	22,197	12,476	512	62,551	91,709	To the Punjab. 91,709	5,591	14,774	1,009	1,19,083	

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

No. I.—Exports from the Punjab and the Jammú and Kashmir Provinces, to Leh, Yarkund and Changshan.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
1	OPIUM,	(1) The Kullú Hills, ... (2) Bishehr and Rampúr, ... (3) Doda Kashtwar in the Jammú Territory, ...	Kullú in the Punjab, ... Rampúr, ... Kashtwar, ...	Yarkund thro' Leh, ... Ditto, Ditto,	Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. III.	One of the staple articles of trade. An article of great consumption in the Chinese army and gentry; it is a luxury and necessary of life with them as tea is with the Kashmiries. The Chinese smoke it in pipes, and do not swallow it down as other nations do. Tho' interdicted by the Chinese Government since 1839 A. D., it has found its way into the Chinese Provinces of Yarkund, Kashghar, Khutan, Aksoo, &c., though not so openly as any other article of trade. From Leh it is exported to Yarkund, concealed in goat-skins. There has been a gradual increase in this trade within the last fifteen years, when it revived after the prohibition of 1839. The Police establishments posted at the Yarkund choekes of Kokiar and Killian, on the route between Leh and Yarkund, are bribed to connive at the unauthorized export.

About 210 mannds is the estimated quantity annually exported from Kúl-lú, Rampúr (Bishehr), and Kashtwar in the Jamnú territory. All goes to Yarkund.

A much larger quantity of Persian Opium is believed to be imported into Turkish China, through Bukhárá, Khand and Kashghar.

See Abstract Statement at the end for price and value, &c.

Another staple article of trade. The Yarkundis make boots and stockings of goat-skins, also horse trappings.

This trade has been declining within the last 15 years, the Yarkundis having learnt to prepare goat-skins. Few or none taken by the Rampúr route, No. II. About forty or fifty thousand pieces (2,000 or 2,500 scores) are now exported annually to Yarkund. Price (original) from 10 to 12 rupees per score. Price at Leh 20 rupees per score.

Another staple article of trade. The people of Turkish China make Posteens (pelisse) or use it in borders for Posteens.

About 3,000 pieces or 150 scores are exported, of this 30 or 40 pieces only go from Kashmir. There is a great demand for this article in Turkish China; any quantity that may be exported would find a ready sale.

<p>2 GOATSKINS (red leather) called "Lahkee" and "Sukhi."</p>	<p>(1) Nurpur and Bisoulee, ... (2) Rampur, Loodhiana, Kalka and the Cis-Sudlej States, ... (3) Jammu and Samba Bisoulee, ...</p>	<p>Nurpur, ... Rampur, ... Jammu, ...</p>	<p>Leh and Yarkund, ... Ditto, ... Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Nos. I & IA. No. II. Nos. I & IA. Nos. III & IA.</p>
<p>3 OTTER SKINS (Post-i-sug-i-abee)</p>	<p>Brought up from Bengal, Hindoostan, ... Poonch and Kashmir, ...</p>	<p>Nurpur, Kullu, Rampur, ... Poonch and Kashmir, ...</p>	<p>Leh for Yarkund, ... Ditto, ... Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. V.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
4	COTTON PIECE GOODS.— English and Indian, EXGLISH, Long cloth. Jean. Dimity ("Simtee" "Gimtee.") "Ulwar" (colored cloth). "Khasa" (Jaconet). Simple and flowered and dotted muslin. "Mutimul," Maimpo, ("Khibts of sorts). INDIAN. "Kher" (Diaper). Turbands from 40 to 150 yards long.) Chintz of sorts. Chiknu, "Rabes" Khassa or Ghatee (coarse cloth).	(1) Jalundpur, Umeitsaur, &c. Punjab and Hindoostan,	Nurpur and Kulu, Rampur,	Leh and Yarkund, (1) ditto, (2) Changthan,	No. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	Price in Kulu 25 to 80 Rs per score. " Leh, 30 35, 40 ditto. " Yarkund 25 Tunkas = 4 Rs. " Co.'s per piece, or 80 Co.'s Rs. per score. English cotton-piece goods (of moderate quality) have been exported to Leh and Yarkund within the last 20 years in place of the Hindustanee or Panjab cloths, which formerly used to be largely exported. Longcloth and other English cloths of strong texture are preferred to muslins for male dress in Turkish China; "Aghabanoo" or flowered muslin is used in making "Akturejee" or vell worn by females. Mohammed Umeen of Yarkund says that the English cotton cloth has undersold the Russian cotton stuffs in the Yarkund and Kasbghar markets, that the former is preferred to the latter as being more durable and of superior texture, and that the increasing demand for English cloth in Turkish China is but poorly met by the trifling annual

place near Jammu

export of this article from the Punjab, which, by all accounts now falls short of 25,000 Co.'s Ra. (Punjab value) see Abstract Statement No. 1 at the end. That a larger quantity is not exported may be attributed to the insecure state of the road beyond the Karakorum. No bulky articles of value are largely exported or imported in consequence.

There is a great demand for Indian Turbans and chintz, both English and Indian, among the Kirghiz, inhabiting the Kashghar frontier country, the Alai valley, &c.

No broadcloth is exported from the Punjab to Leh. Russian broadcloth, which is said to be preferred by the people of Turkish China to English broadcloth for its durability, is imported into Kashghar and Yarkund (through Tashkud and Undeejan) whence some pieces are annually brought to Leh for exportation to Changthan—see No. 6 F. under Imports No. II and No. 6 below. English cotton cloth exported from the Punjab to Bokhara through Afghanistan is sometimes taken to Kashghar.

* Called "Aghabanoo" in Turkish China, Kashmir and Ladakh.

† 1. "Khaas," also called "Bafta" and "Ghatee" a cloth of fine texture, formerly manufactured at Rahon, a town in the Jalundhur district; coarse stuff only is now made.

2. "Phoolkaree" (called "Aghabanoo" in Kashmir, Ladakh and Yarkund) flowered muslins, formerly prepared in the Punjab—Hoshiarpur, Nurpur, &c.

3. "Chikun," white cotton cloth, embroidered in silk, prepared in the Punjab—Nurpur, &c.
 ‡ Russian merchandize is taxed both at Tashkud and Oosh on its way to Kashghar. The cloth exported from the Punjab to Yarkund by the Kullin and Rampur routes pays transit duty at Co.'s Ra. 3-7 per maund at Leh only.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
5	"GUZEE" and "GARHA" (coarse cotton piece goods),...	Punjab, ...	Nurpur and Kullu, ... Rampur, ...	Leh only, ... Ditto, ...	No. I. ... No. II.	This article used to be exported to Leh in much larger quantities 10 years ago; since then the Yarkundis have exported coarse cloth to Leh—see "Sumsoon" and "Zookh." No. 6 H under Imports No. II. Still a large quantity of Guzee and Garha is exported to Leh from the Punjab, for home consumption as well as for sale to the Baltis (Balti people). More than 5,000 Rs. worth of Sambha cloth is taken to Leh for consumption in Ladakh and exported to Yarkund. See remarks at No. 4. The quantity exported from the Punjab to Chang-then is not known. About 40 pairs are exported. This is not an article of trade; supplied to order only. Price at Sreenugur, from 100 to 125 Rs. each pair; sold at Yarkund at a profit of at least 25 per cent, after deduction of expenses. There is no demand for shawls in the Chinese or Semi-Chinese Provinces, silks being preferred to shawls.
5½	COARSE CLOTH, printed and striped ("Socsee," Chintz Sambha),	Sambha in the Jammu territory,	Jammu, Sam- bha, ...	Leh and Yar- kund, ...	No. III.	
6	BROAD CLOTH (English),...	Punjab and Hindoostan,	Rampur, ...	Changthan, ...	No. IV.	
7	PUSMEENA, sheets (chadars) each 5 yards in length with or without border,	Kashmir, ...	Sreenugur, ...	Yarkund thro' Leh, ...	Nos. V & VI	

8	BROCADE (Kimkhab),	Hindoostan and Punjab, ...	(1) Nurpur, Kullu, ... (2) Rampur, ...	Yarkund thro' Leh, ... (1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan, ...	Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	For several years back little or no brocade has been exported to Leh or Yarkund. Imitation Brocade (Jhoofita Kimkhab), is exported from Russia into Turkish China through Tashkumud, for home consumption as well as for re-exportation to Leh, whence it is taken to Changthan. The Russian trade in this article is also declining. The imitation brocade is not now appreciated by the people of Turkish China as it used to be few years back, on account of its inferior texture, and the fickleness of its colors. Only coarse stuff is exported to Yarkund. Benares and Mooltan Loongees are now seldom exported. About 200 Loodhiana Loongees are annually imported into Ladakh. Price at Loodhiana 2½ to 4 Rs. each. Price at Leh, Yarkund 4 to 5 Rs. ... at Yarkund, 5 to 10. Consumed both in Ladakh and Yarkund. Loodhiana and Peshawur Loongees also find their way to Kashghar and Yarkund through Bokhara and Khokand. Both men and women gird their loins with Loongees in Ladakh. A large number (from 500 to 1,000) of Loodhiana and other Loongees, varying in price from 3 to 10 Rs., is exported to Changthan through Rampur, and sold at at least 25 per cent profit.
9	LOONGEES (striped silks, sada and sarreen), And cotton Loongees,	Benares, Mooltan, Loodhiana, ...	Nurpur, Kulbi, ... (2) Rampur, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ... (1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan, ...	No. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	

The quantity exported to ...

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
10	"KHARWA" (coarse dyed cloth in pieces each of 6 yds.) And "Chhuga" (dyed cloth),...	Punjab and Hindoostan, ...	Kullu, Rampur, Rampur, ...	Leh only, ... Changtham, ...	Nos. I & II. No. IV.	About 200 pieces of coarse stuff are exported to Leh. The Ladakhites use "Kharwa" in lining Nulsins, Peshaks, and in the borders and fringes of caps, &c. A, B & D.—About 189 maunds of "Kiriana," valued at 1,722 rupees in the Punjab, is exported. The Leh trade in this article is now supplanting the export to Yarkund through Bokhara and Khokand. † A & D.—A small portion only consumed in Ladakh, all the rest exported to Yarkund. "Rob-i-Udruk, or ginger jelly, is mixed in tea. B.—None of these medicines are consumed in Ladakh, all exported to Yarkund. The Ladakhites use their indigenous medicines—Sheerkhishit and Teorbod, only occasionally taken, in small quantities. C.—About 120 maunds of "Nurkuchoor," (root of a reed "Curcuma Zerumbet," used both as a scent and as a medicine) exported. It is highly prized by the people of Turkish China.
11	KIRIANA AND TRUNGAR. A. SPICES. Cardamoms, ... Cloves, ... Pepper, ... Turmeric, ... Dried ginger, ...	Purchased in the Punjab, Loodhiana, Jalundhur, Umariteur, &c. &c.	Nurpur, Kulu, Rampur, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ... †(1) ditto, ... (2) Changtham, ...	Nos. I & IA. Nos. II & IA. No. IV. (Quantity exported not known.)	
12	B. MEDICINAL DRUGS. Hulela (Myrobolan), ... Bulela (Belliric Myrobolan), ... Amla (Phyllanthus Emblica), ... Sana (Senna), ... Tamarind (dry), ... Umultas (Cassia fistula), ... Teorbod (Convulvulus Turpethum), ... Sheerkhishit (Manna), ... Sonechul, salt, ...	Ditto,	Nurpur and Kullu, ... Rampur, ...	†Leh and Yarkund, ... Ditto, ...	Nos. I & IA. Nos. I & II.	
	C. "NURKUCHOOR" or "Bozbo-sha," (ginger)					

The women there rub their bodies with it before bathing.

NOTE.—Between Leh and Yarkund about 40 men, natives of Yarkund, Leh, &c. are employed as "kirayakush" or carriers, who take goods on hire on trust, and whenever they cannot get merchandise for conveyance on hire, buy articles of general consumption, such as Kiriana, sugar-candy, &c., which they carry on their Tattoos for sale on their own account.

Nearly the whole of the merchandise imported and exported between Leh and Yarkund is conveyed by these "kirayekushes;" each man has from 20 to 40 Tattoos, Yarkundi ponies, very hardy animals, some of them have even as far as 80 or 100 Tattoos.

About 6 maunds of Tin (unwrought) is exported. More than one maund is consumed in Ladakh, the rest taken to Yarkund, where it is used in tinning, cooking utensils, and printing cloth, and coloring the Kimsana leather. No. 16 B, under Imports, H. Tin ("Kulace") is largely exported to Turkish China from Russia through Taahkund and Kashghar, and sells a little cheaper than the tin exported from India, but the latter is whiter and softer and therefore more appreciated.

About a maund only exported.

<p>D. PRESERVES. Of Lemon, ... Of Dried ginger, ... Of Amila, ... Roob-i-Udrak (Ginger jelly), ...</p>					
<p>E. KULLAKS (Tin), ...</p>	<p>Punjab and Hindoostan, ...</p>	<p>Narnur and Kullu, ... Rampur, ...</p>	<p>Leh and Yarkund, ... Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Nos. I & IA. No. II.</p>	
<p>Nousadar (Sal ammoniac), ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

• Called "Tuloong" in Thibet.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place, where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
F.	HONEY,	Punjab (Kangra and Kulu Hills),	Kangra & Kulu,	Leh & Yarkund,	Nos. I & IA.	More than one hundred manads are exported. About a third is consumed in Ladakh, the rest goes to Yarkund. There is a great demand for honey in Turkish China, where large quantity is exported to, from Afghanistan, also by the Chitral Route, Appendix No. IV B. It is mostly used in making "Goolkwaß" or Preserve of rose flowers. The district of Khrtan consumed the greatest quantity. A large quantity taken to Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and exportation to Yarkund as above. About fifty manads of sugar-candy exported to Leh, mostly consumed in the town and the country (Ladakh), and a small quantity taken by the Yarkund traders and carriers for private consumption, not as an article of trade. The want of Turkish China is partly supplied by large imports of sugar from the Chinese Provinces. Russian sugar-loaf is also imported to a small extent through Lashkud, Khand or Andesgan and Kashghar. Sugar-candy and sugar-loaf are made at
13	A. SUGAR-CANDY, (Mince),...	Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, ... (1) Hindoostan and Punjab,	Jammu and Kashmir Territories, ... Nurpur and Kulu, &c.,...	Ditto, ... Ditto, ... (1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan,	Nos. III & V. Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	

Yarkund, Kashghar and Khootun from the Chinese sugar. Grape juice syrup is mostly used in sweet-meats.

In the Punjab. At (Kang-Leh. Yarkund. es, &c.)

Price of Sugar, ... 16Rs. 20Rs. 190 Tun- per kas = 60 md., Co.'s Ra. per md. (Chinese sugar).

Do. Sugar-candy, ... 20Rs. 40Rs. 340 Tun- per kas = 56 md., Co.'s Ra. (Y a r - kund su- candy).

Sugar-candy is largely exported through Rampur to Changthaz, for Lassa, from the Punjab, See No. B (following) :-

About six maunds only now exported to Leh for Changthaz.

The Kashmir Sugar-candy called "Nubat-i-shahee" is made of sugar imported into Kashmir from Juroata and the Punjab, it nearly resembles in whiteness the Bikaner sugar-candy. The Changthanis take the sugar-candy they get from Leh or Rampur to Lassa

B. SUGAR-CANDY, called Nubat-i-Shahee, ...

... Nos. V & VI.

Changthaz, ...

Kashmir, ...

(2) Kashmir, ...

APPENDIX XXIV.—No I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	C. SUGAR,	Kangra and other places,	Kangra, Kullu, Rampur, ...	Leh, ... Changthan, ...	No. I. No. IV.	for sale. It is given to the "Lamas" as a religious offering.
	D. JOGGEEY OR MOLASSES,	Kangra, Loodhiana, &c., ...	Kangra, Kullu, &c., ... Rampur, ...	Leh, ditto, ... (1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan,	No. I. No. II. No. IV.	About ten maunds exported, for consumption in Ladakh only. About 50 maunds exported to Leh for consumption in Ladakh and among the Yarkund carriers ("Kirayakushes") on the road between Leh and Yarkund. Upwards of 100 maunds is exported.
13	INDIGO,	Punjab, Mooltan, &c., ...	Nurpur, Kullu, Rampur, ...	Leh and Yarkund, Ditto, ...	Nos. I & IA. No. II.	The export in this article has been increasing within the last four or five years. Mohummud Umeen, says no indigo is taken to Turkish China through Bukhara, Khokand and Kashghar. The Yarkundi and Afghan carriers, mostly take this article from India (Punjab). Few exported annually.
14	LOOKING-GLASSES,	Hindoostan, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto ditto. Price at Kullu, 4 for the rupee.
15	"KULGHEE," (Feathers of the Jungly fowls),	Punjab, ... Kullu, ...	Kullu ...	Ditto,	Nos. I & IA.	Price at Leh, 2 for the rupee. Do. at Yarkund, 1 for the rupee, or 6 Tankas for each. The women of Turkish China wear Kulghees in their caps.

16	RICE, Pieces of 2' to 2 1/2' in length and 1 1/2' to 2' in width	Kangra, Kullu, ... Kashmir, ...	Kullu, ... Kullu, Rampur Kashmir, ...	Ladakh only, ...	No. I. No. IV. No. V.	Upwards of 400 maunds are exported annually. Price at Kullu 2 Rs. per maund, and at Leh 4 Rs. per maund. A large quantity exported. Upwards of 400 maunds are exported. Price at Kashmir 1 1/2 Rs. per maund. There has been a falling off in this trade, the Ladakhis generally cannot afford to live on rice, and the demand for this article has decreased in proportion to the rise of price within the last few years. The people amongst whom it is most in demand are the foreigners (traders, &c.) at Leh, Kashmiris, Yarkundis, &c. About 3,000 pairs are exported from the Pamjab. Price in Kullu, 6 or 7 Rs. per score. Do. in Leh, from 10 to 12 Rs. do. Do. in Yarkund, 6 or 7 Trunkas = 1 rupee, or 1 rupee 2 annas and 6 pies per pair. About 1,500 pairs are exported. Price in Jammu and Kashmir, from 5 to 8 annas per pair. Price in Leh from 10 to 13 annas per pair. In Yarkund, as above.
17	SHOES, of goat-skin and of other skins ("Papash sukhtiana.")	Punjab, (Mun- di, Umritsur, Kangra, Nur- pur, &c., ... Kashwar, Jammu, Kash- mir, ...	Kullu, ... Kashmir, and Jammu, ...	Leh and Yar- kund, ... Ditto, ...	Nos. I & IA. Nos. III & V.	About a thousand pairs are taken from Leh to Yarkund, for consumption amongst the Kashmiri and Hindu merchants as well as amongst the Yarkundis, Khutanis, &c., the rest consumed in Ladakh. About 70 maunds of tobacco exported. Price in Kashmir, Rs. 5-10 per maund. Price at Leh, 20 Rs. per maund.
	TOBACCO,	Kashmir, ...	Kashmir, ...	Leh, ...	No. V.	

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
18	SNUFF, ...	Peshawar, ...	Kashmir, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ...	No. V & IA.	There has been a falling off in this trade, owing to tobacco being within the last 15 years grown both in Balti and Ladakh; some tobacco is also brought from Yarkund. See No. 19, under Imports. A small quantity is taken to Yarkund also, where it is preferred to all other snuff.
19	JAWAI CHIKUN, or cotton cloth embroidered with silk like shawls dress, ...	Kashmir, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh ...	No. V.	About 10 or 15 pieces are exported. Price at Srinagar, Rs. 5 each. Do. Leh, 7 ditto. Duty on this article levied on the Route No. V, Chilkee Rs. 1.9-3 = 1 Rs. Company's per piece. About 200 pairs are exported. Average price in Kashmir, stockings and gloves per pair, 8 annas. Average price in Leh, stockings and gloves per pair, 14 annas. Duty on the Route No. V, Chilkee 3½ annas and 2 annas each, equal to Co.'s pies 11 and 1½ annas each respectively. About 100 pieces are exported. Average price in Srinagar, 3 yards for the rupee.
20	WOOLLEN STOCKINGS AND GLOVES, (figured and simple), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	No. V.	
21	"PUTTO" woollen cloth, in pieces of 6, 10 and 15 yards each, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	No. V.	

Average price in Leh, 1½ or 2 yards for the rupee.

Duty on Exports No. 7. Five annas per piece.

Not an article of trade. About 20 or 30 taken by traders and others, and given in exchange for goods.

About 15 "Padurs" imported into Leh. There has been a falling off in this trade "Pader" is used as a saddle-cloth by the Ladakhis. No duty levied on this article.

Only a few supplied to order. Price in Kashmir, 8 or 4 Rs. each, and at Leh, 7 or 8 Rs.

Each article exported to a small extent.

Ditto ditto

About 50 maunds exported, but not regularly. The import duty levied on this article at Leh is enormous, being Co.'s Rs. 5-7-6 per maund (English standard).

There has been a falling off in this trade within the last 12 years, the Yarkundi Kiryakush (carriers) who before had a much larger demand for iron at Leh for horse-shoes and other iron implements, now supply their wants at Yarkund. They received a much larger amount of hire between

21	CHINTZ CAPS,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto	...	Leh,	...	No. V.
22	WOOLLEN CHADIRS, called "Fades," striped in different colors,	...	Bisheher, Kunawar,	...	Rampur,	...	Ditto,	...	No. II.
23	KUJREE OR SADDLE-CLOTHS; woolen (worked and figured),	...	Kashmir,	...	Kashmir,	...	Leh,	...	No. V.
24	CASHMIRI PAPER, BEADS (glass) "KULUMDAN," (Pen-cases) "NECHA" and "GOORGOOREE," or HOOK-KANAKES and BOTTOMS,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	No. V.
25	NEEDLES, LAC-COMBS, GLASSWARE,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	No. V.
26	IBONEE SHONES,	...	Muski,	...	Muski, and Kullu,	...	Leh,	...	No. I.

mir is Co.'s Rs. 900 per maund, or 22½ Rs. per seer of 80 Tolas. Much saffron is used by the Lassa people in religious rites and burning as offerings.

No saffron is now exported to Yarkund. A large quantity used to be exported 10 years ago, it was thence re-exported to China, Bukhara, Khokand and Russia.

About a maund exported. The same remarks as above in regard to the falling off of trade in this article. It used to sell at 50 Rs. per maund (English) before, but its present price in Kashmir is 75 Rs. per maund. The zurda-i-saffran is mixed with saffron at Lassa, where saffron and zurda are exported to from Changthan, and thus alloyed saffron is sold as pure.

About 3 maunds exported. Price at Leh, 3 seers for the Re. (Co.'s).

Do, Changthan, 1½ ditto. Price at Leh, 20 to 25 Rs. per pair.

About 150 pairs are exported. Price at Changthan, 25 to 30 Rs. per pair.

About 20 or 30 hides exported, but not regularly.

Price in Kashmir, 10 annas per hide. Ditto Leh, 1 rupee ditto.

Ditto Changthan, 1½ ditto ditto. Not much exported.

B. ZURDA-I-ZAFRAN,	Ditto, ...	Leh & Changthan, ...	Nos. V & VI.	See III & V.	
29 ZIRISHK, (Currants),	Ditto, ...	Iskardo, Shighal, &c., ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	
30 CHADURS OR SHEETS OF PUSMEENA, of Balti, in pairs,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	
31 " SAGHREE, OR, KEEMOO-KHT, HORSE OR ASS HIDE,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	
32 CORAL, (" Moonga ")	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	
33 DRIED GRAPES,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	
34 DRIED DATES,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	

* See No. 4 under Imports. † See No. 4 B under Imports. — See Abstract Statement No. I, at end.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

No. 11.—Imports from Yarkund and Changthan through Leh to the Punjab, and the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
1	SHAWL-WOOL, "Toorfan" "Koochar," ...	Toorfan, Koochar, Baco, Sbram, Bigoor, Koorlee, Oochtoorfan, Alsoo, Khootan, Yarkund, and Kashghar, All Districts in Turkish China and the Pamir steppes, through Sur-i-kool, or Tashkoo-ghan,* ...	Yarkund,	Kashmir through Leh,	Nos. 1B & V.	<p>A staple article of trade. This is the finest description of shawl-wool, far superior to the Changthan shawl-wool in softness.</p> <p>Estimated quantity annually imported, 600 maunds.</p> <p>The Maharaja of Kashmir has all along kept a monopoly of this wool. Almost the whole of it is taken to Kashmir from Leh by the Kashmiri merchants, and it is from this shawl-wool that the superior "Pushmina" or shawl fabrics of Kashmir are manufactured. It is only for the last 20 years that the Toorfan and Koochar shawl-wool has been exported into Kashmir as a staple article of trade from Yarkund. Before that period the Changthan shawl-wool alone was used in Kashmir, as every where else where shawls were manufactured. Only a small quantity was occasionally received in the time of the "Gyulpos" or</p>

former native rulers of Ladakh. The Ladakhis could never clean it from the pieces of skin and coarse hair found in it in its raw state. The Kashmiris after the conquest of Ladakh by the Dogras succeeded in cleaning it by first steeping it in lime water. The process is now performed by the Toorfanis and others, who are thus able to export good stuff, free from dirt and coarse hair, &c.

It is also worthy of remark that in the Punjab, shawl-weaving was not carried to that extent to which it now is, before the famine which raged to a fearful extent in Kashmir in the time of General Mihan Singh, Governor (of Kashmir) under Maharaja Runjeet Singh, about thirty years ago, when a large number of Kashmiri shawl-weavers emigrated to the Punjab, and settled down at Umrisur, Nurpur, Dinanagar, Tilok nath, Jhalapur, (Zila Gujrat), Ludhiana and other stations in the Punjab, where shawl factories are still conducted.

The Maharaja keeps a monopoly of this wool also, that is of the quantity annually exported from Changthan to Leh. The whole of it is taken to Kashmir, Balti, Kashiwar, Doda and Bhudruwa, in the Maharaja's territories. The inferior stuff only is taken to Balti. All the last four places make

<p>B. CHANGTHANI SHAWL-WOOL, called 1st "Khulokuk," 2nd "Rulchuk," ...</p>	<p>Changthan, Boddokh, &c., in Eastern Tibet under the Lassa Government, ...</p>	<p>Ghar or Garo,</p>	<p>(1) Kashmir, Balti, Kashiwar, Doda, Jammu, &c., through Leh. (2) Rampur in Bishahr and thence to the Punjab, ...</p>	<p>No. VI, V and III. No. IV.</p>
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* The shawl-wool from all these places goes under the names of "Toorfani" and "Koochhari" in Kashmir.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
						<p>a return in manufactured Chadurs and coarse shawls. The Punjab towns of Nurpur, Umritsar, Ludhiana, &c., are supplied with Changthan shawl-wool (the only shawl-wool they have ever as yet been able to secure for themselves) from Rampur, by the Rampur merchants, who bring down large quantities from Ghar, Garo, or Ghurdokh, in Changthan, where a large commercial fair is annually held in the month of August (Bhadon).</p> <p>The Lehoul traders (British subjects) are in the habit of bringing shawl-wool from Changthan through Ladakh, Bustoeram, the Thanadar of Ladakh, would not allow them to pass by any other route but that of Kashmir. The traders, in May 1861, complained of this, and the Maheraja having been written to on the subject, sent orders to Bustoeram not to interfere with the free passage of the complainants.</p>

Estimated quantity annually imported.	Duty.	Saleable price at Leh.
"Khalchuk" (superior description),...	Upwards "Nil"	60 or 70,000 rupees.
"Kulchuk" (inferior description),...	of 700 mds.,...	
	See Note below.	

NOTE.—No export or import duty ever was or is now levied on trade between Ladakh and Changthan. This singular exemption is thus explained: The former native rulers "Gyulpos" of Ladakh, instead of levying any duty on the Ladakh merchants trading with Changthan, imposed on them an obligation to make annual purchases for them in Changthan of Changthan goods—shawl-wool and tea, on receipt of advances in money. The transport of these goods cost the "Gyulpos" nothing, for they were brought by the traders into Ladakh on "Begaris" all the way from Changthan. The "Gyulpos of Ladakh and Lassa, to which Changthan is subject, had made it a rule between themselves to furnish "Begaris" for the transport of goods

NAME OF YULPOS	From Ladakh	From Changthan	From other parts	Imports of	Exports of	Imports of	Exports of

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of article	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
						<p>required by themselves from one country to the other, within their respective territories. The Gyulpo sold the shawl-wool and tea thus received to Kashmir traders on liberal terms, and often on credit.</p> <p>This system was continued by the ruler of Jammu after the conquest of Ladakh, and is still in force; but extortion and oppression now supply the place of the liberal dealings of the "Gyulpo" with traders. Bustiram, the Thanadar of Leh, through whom this trade is common with all trades and business conducted for the Government of the Maharaja in this part of his dominions is carried on, is himself the greatest speculator in Ladakh. Instead of cash he pays the Changthian traders for the annual purchase of shawl-wool, tea, &c., for the Maharaja's Government, in goods belonging to himself, at his own prices, and receives the articles, when imported, in a manner best conducive to his own interests—for instance, he does not give them the usual allowances for the inferior staff (coarse</p>

hair, &c.) which has to be cleaned out of the wool received. All the Ladakh wool merchants trading with Changtham, 16 in number, have now to bring nearly as much shawl-wool for the Maharaja's Government as for themselves. Of the quality above stated, half may therefore be taken as the Maharaja's share of the annual Changtham shawl-wool imports into Leh.

A large quantity is imported into Ladakh and Rampur. About twenty thousand Rs. worth is supposed to reach Ladakh, and about thirty thousand Rs. worth, Rampur. That received in Ladakh is chiefly manufactured into cloth, for consumption in Balti and Ladakh.

A staple article of Yarkund trade, which is on the increase. About 8,000 maunds are now annually imported into Leh, for exportation into the Punjab, Hindustan and the Jammu territory.

Few imported within the last fifteen years. *Vide remarks in the memo. on trade between Leh and Yarkund, Appendix No. XXIV.* A silver ingot "Yambu" weighs about 2 seers (of 80 Tolas) = 4 lbs., and is worth 165 Co.'s Rs. "Koozooos" also, called "Yambucha" or small silver ingot, is worth 38 Rs. Co.'s; five Yambuchas being equal to one Yambu. There are two descriptions of "Yam-

<p>C. Wool, (anima-wool), ...</p>	<p>Changtham, Rodokh, &c., in Eastern Thibet, ...</p>	<p>Garo, ...</p>	<p>(1) Leh & Balti, No. VI. (2) Punjab, (Rampur), ... No. IV.</p>	<p>A large quantity is imported into Ladakh and Rampur. About twenty thousand Rs. worth is supposed to reach Ladakh, and about thirty thousand Rs. worth, Rampur. That received in Ladakh is chiefly manufactured into cloth, for consumption in Balti and Ladakh.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Yarkund, and Kashghar, ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>(1) Punjab and Hindustan, through Leh, No. IA, I & II. (2) Jammu territory, ...</p>	<p>A staple article of Yarkund trade, which is on the increase. About 8,000 maunds are now annually imported into Leh, for exportation into the Punjab, Hindustan and the Jammu territory.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>BULLION. A. SILVER INGOTS, called "Yambu" or "Kours," ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>No. IA, I & II.</p>	<p>Few imported within the last fifteen years. <i>Vide remarks in the memo. on trade between Leh and Yarkund, Appendix No. XXIV.</i> A silver ingot "Yambu" weighs about 2 seers (of 80 Tolas) = 4 lbs., and is worth 165 Co.'s Rs. "Koozooos" also, called "Yambucha" or small silver ingot, is worth 38 Rs. Co.'s; five Yambuchas being equal to one Yambu. There are two descriptions of "Yam-</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>B. KOOZOOOS, (silver in pieces and coin), ...</p>	<p>China, ...</p>	<p>No. V & III.</p>	<p>There are two descriptions of "Yam-</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of Article.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
3	"Yambu" or "ALTOONG" (gold coin).	Khokand and Bukhara, ...	Yarkund, ...	Kashmir and Jammu thro' Leh, ...	Nos. V & III.	bucha," one is a square piece of silver, having a Chinese stamp on it; the other, which is in the form of a boat, has no stamp. The Yambu is in the form of a boat, and has a Chinese stamp on it. A "Tilla," or "Altoong," is a Khokand or Bukhara gold coin. Value in Yarkund, Khokand coin, 85; Tillas = one Yambu, or 4-9-4 Co.'s Rs. = one Tilla. Bukhara coin, 34 Tillas, = one Yambu. Value in Leh (Khokand or Bukhara coin) 28 Tillas = one Yambu, or one Tilla = Co.'s Rs. 5-14-3 nearly. Value in India (Punjab) Rs. 6-5, 6-6 and 6-8 each. Value in Yarkund, 13½ or 14 Tolas for one Yambu, or Rs. 11-12½ and Co.'s Rs. 12-3 per Tola. Do. in Leh, 11 Tolas for one Yambu, or 15 Rs. per Tola. The return obtained for the merchandise taken to Yarkund from Leh is partly in goods and partly in Bullion, particularly 18 gold coins C, and gold
5	"ALTOONG" or "TILLA," (gold coin).	Khokand and Bukhara, ...	Yarkund, ...	Kashmir and Jammu thro' Leh, ...	Nos. V & III.	
6	"ALTOONG" (gold coin).	Khokand and Bukhara, ...	Yarkund, ...	Kashmir and Jammu thro' Leh, ...	Nos. V & III.	
D.	GOLD DUST,	Khutan (Kura), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	

dust D. Bullion is brought by traders, concealed about their persons on horse-back.

No tea is now imported into Ladakh from Yarkund since the decline of China trade with Yarkund in these descriptions of tea, which formerly used to be brought into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and Kashmir.

Lassa tea has, last year, for the first time, been exported by the Lassa traders, who have commenced trade with Yarkund, from Lassa and Changthan through Leh to Yarkund.

Black and green tea in cakes ("Dharmoon") to the value of upwards of 30,000 Rs. is imported to Leh from Changthan, for consumption in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Black tea is mostly consumed in Ladakh. No tea is imported into Ladakh from the Punjab, but tea brought up to the Punjab from the sea coast is largely exported from Umritsur, Jalundhur, &c., to the Jammu and Kashmir provinces. For detail of prices, &c., see Abstract Statement No. II at the end:

About 12 maunds now imported into Leh, whence it is taken to Kashmir and the Punjab, in about equal quantities. There has been a decrease in this trade.

<p>4</p> <p>A. TEA, called— <i>Green.</i>—I. "Karakokla," II. "Khushbo," III. "Subud," Black.—IV. "Tukhta siya," ...</p>	<p>China, ...</p> <p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Leh & Kashmir, Nos. I A & V.</p>	<p>No tea is now imported into Ladakh from Yarkund since the decline of China trade with Yarkund in these descriptions of tea, which formerly used to be brought into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and Kashmir.</p> <p>Lassa tea has, last year, for the first time, been exported by the Lassa traders, who have commenced trade with Yarkund, from Lassa and Changthan through Leh to Yarkund.</p> <p>Black and green tea in cakes ("Dharmoon") to the value of upwards of 30,000 Rs. is imported to Leh from Changthan, for consumption in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Black tea is mostly consumed in Ladakh. No tea is imported into Ladakh from the Punjab, but tea brought up to the Punjab from the sea coast is largely exported from Umritsur, Jalundhur, &c., to the Jammu and Kashmir provinces. For detail of prices, &c., see Abstract Statement No. II at the end:</p>
<p>B. TEA, in cakes, green and black, 1. "Chai-subz," 2. "Zunchai," ...</p>	<p>China, & Lassa, ...</p> <p>Lassa, via Changthan, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p> <p>Nos. VI & IV.</p>	<p>Black and green tea in cakes ("Dharmoon") to the value of upwards of 30,000 Rs. is imported to Leh from Changthan, for consumption in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Black tea is mostly consumed in Ladakh. No tea is imported into Ladakh from the Punjab, but tea brought up to the Punjab from the sea coast is largely exported from Umritsur, Jalundhur, &c., to the Jammu and Kashmir provinces. For detail of prices, &c., see Abstract Statement No. II at the end:</p>
<p>6</p> <p>RAW-SILK, ...</p>	<p>Khutun District in Turkiah China, ...</p> <p>Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ...</p> <p>Nos. IA, I & II. No. V.</p>	<p>Abstract Statement No. II at the end:</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
6	CLOTHS, WOOLLEN, SILKEN AND COTTON.					
	A. "Sling,"	... Slings, ...	Yarkund, ...	(1) Ludakh and Puntjab, ...	Nos. IA, I & II.	<p>"Sling" is a "Pushmiss" cloth, manufactured of goat-wool, taken from Karashahir and Urumchi and other districts of Turkish China, in a Chinese town called "Sling." Each piece measures about 22 English yards, by 8 or 9 giras.</p> <p>The import of this article into Yarkund has greatly lessened within the last 15 years, and a few pieces only sometimes reach Ladhak.</p> <p>"Shirun" and "Gurun" are made of both goat-wool and sheep-wool mixed together. A piece of Shirun or Gurun measures 12 yards by 10 giras. The same remarks in regard to the decline of the trade in "Shirun," "Gurun" and "Khoza" as in "Sling."</p> <p>"Khoza" is made of sheep-wool only, each piece 12 yards by 10 giras.</p> <p>Price of "Sling," each piece, in Yarkund, 120 to 130 "Tunkas" = 20 and 22 Co.'s Rs.; at Leh, Co.'s Rs. 32 to 35 per piece.</p> <p>Price of "Shirun," each piece, in Yarkund, 100 to 110 "Tunkas," or</p>
	"Shirun,"	... Shirun.		(2) Kashmir, ...	No. V.	
	"Gurun,"	... Gurun.		(3) Changthan, ...	No. VI.	
	"Khoza,"	... Khoza, towns in China.				

Co.'s Rs. 17 to 19; at Leh, 22 to 25 Co.'s Rs.

Price of "Gurun," each piece, in Yarkund, 80 to 90 "Tunkas," = 13 to 15 Rs.; at Leh, 16 to 18 Co.'s Rs.

Price of "Khoza," each piece, in Yarkund, 60 to 65 "Tunkas," = 10 and 11 Rs.; at Leh, 18 to 16 Rs.

Cloth made of the fibre of flax, in pieces of 32 yards long by 6 giras, each. Trade declining. Little imported within the last 3 years.

Price per piece, at Yarkund, from 25 to 36 Tunkas, = 4 to 6 Co.'s Rs.

Price at Leh, from 7 to 10 Co.'s Rs. each.

About 300 pieces imported now, used by Europeans in the Punjab as turban. The Changthanis and Lassa people make gulu-bunds (neckerchiefs) of Linzee.

A few pieces only occasionally imported; all consumed in Ladakh, chiefly in bordering cloaks. The Benares Mushroos used to be largely exported from the Punjab through Leh to Yarkund in former times. None exported now. About 50 or 60 pieces are imported, all exported to Changthan.

A few pieces imported for exportation to Changthan, and partly for consumption in Ladakh.

Not imported now within the last 10 years.

B. "LANZEE," (flaxen), (Namkeen), ...	Russia,	Yarkund,	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ... (3) Changthan, No. VI.	Nos. IA, I & II, No. V.	Co.'s Rs. 17 to 19; at Leh, 22 to 25 Co.'s Rs. Price of "Gurun," each piece, in Yarkund, 80 to 90 "Tunkas," = 13 to 15 Rs.; at Leh, 16 to 18 Co.'s Rs. Price of "Khoza," each piece, in Yarkund, 60 to 65 "Tunkas," = 10 and 11 Rs.; at Leh, 18 to 16 Rs. Cloth made of the fibre of flax, in pieces of 32 yards long by 6 giras, each. Trade declining. Little imported within the last 3 years. Price per piece, at Yarkund, from 25 to 36 Tunkas, = 4 to 6 Co.'s Rs. Price at Leh, from 7 to 10 Co.'s Rs. each. About 300 pieces imported now, used by Europeans in the Punjab as turban. The Changthanis and Lassa people make gulu-bunds (neckerchiefs) of Linzee. A few pieces only occasionally imported; all consumed in Ladakh, chiefly in bordering cloaks. The Benares Mushroos used to be largely exported from the Punjab through Leh to Yarkund in former times. None exported now. About 50 or 60 pieces are imported, all exported to Changthan. A few pieces imported for exportation to Changthan, and partly for consumption in Ladakh. Not imported now within the last 10 years.
C. "LINZEE," (silken), ...	China,	Ditto,	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Changthan, No. VI.	Nos. IA, I & II, No. VI.	
D. "MUSHROO," "ELCHEE," "BADSHAHEE, &c., (striped silks), ...	Khutun,	Ditto,	Leh & Punjab,	Nos. IA, I & II.	
E. BROAD-CLOTH, (Europe), ("Suklat" or "Malhoot,") ...	Russia, through Tashkund and Andeejan, ...	Ditto,	Changthan, through Leh, ...	Nos. IA, I & VI.	
F. FALSE BROCADE ("zurbast kulub,") ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	
G. VELVET, (cotton and silk), ...	Russia,	Ditto,	Leh,	No. IA.	

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	H. COARSE COTTON CLOTHS, white, dyed, and varnished, called "Sumsoom" and Zookh,	Yarkund, Kashghar, Khutun, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh, ...	No. IA.	A piece of "Sumsoom" is 8 English yards by 10 giras or about two feet, and of "Zookh" 4 yards by 10 giras. About a thousand pieces of Sumsoom and four thousand pieces of Zookh are imported, all consumed in Ladakh and Changthan. Imported within the last 10 years only as an article of trade, hence the decrease in the trade of "Garba" and "Guzee," coarse cotton cloths, from the Punjab. See No. 5 of Exports, No. I.
	I. CARPETS, ...	Khutun, ...	Ditto, ...	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ... (3) Changthan, ...	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V. No. VI.	Upwards of 200 carpets, large and small, are imported into Leh. A few exported to the Punjab or Kashmir, the rest go to Changthan and Lassa. Upwards of 4,000 felts (5 by 4 yards) are imported into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and exportation to Kashmir, the Punjab and Changthan. Felt is used in "furush" (floor). See Abstract Statement at end.
	J. "NUMUD," (Felts and Felt caps) red, yellow and black, ...	Elchee, in Khutun, and Yarkund, ...	Ditto, ...	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ...	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V.	A small number of felt-caps is also imported through Leh into the Punjab and Kashmir, whence again they are taken into the Punjab, for sale amongst Europeans.

Price of caps, at Yarkund, 2 Tunkas, or more than four annas. At Leh, Co.'s Rs. 1-8 or 2. In Kashmir, 2½ or 3 Rs. in the Punjab, 3 to 5 Rs. Few Postins occasionally imported.

<p>K. POSTINS (furs). (1) " POOSHKAK " " Post-i-ro-bea," fox-skin, ... (2) " KURSAK," ... (3) " POST-I-BURRA," or Lamb-skin, ... (4) " KOONDOOZ," a kind of otter-skin (or sable-skin), ...</p>	<p>The Altai mountains on the Russian border, Ditto, ... Yarkund and Khutum, ... Russia (Siberia ?) ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ... Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Leh & Punjab, ... Kashmir, ... Leh, ... Changthan, ...</p>	<p>Nos. IA, I & II. No. V. No. IA. No. VI.</p>	<p>About 50 pieces are imported. About a third or 17 pieces are consumed in Ladakh, in edging " Nuslins," and the rest are taken to Changthan and Lassa, where this fur is much prized, and used in bordering coats, &c. " Nuslins" are semi-circular woollen lappets, by which Ladakhi women cover their ears; they are fastened to the hair and edged with brown or black fur, generally of other skin, called " Kunduz,"—(Cunningham's Ladakh, page 304).</p>
<p>L. " PUTOO, (white woollen blanket), ...</p>	<p>Rodokh, Changthan, ...</p>	<p>Garo, ...</p>	<p>Leh, Punjab, ...</p>	<p>No. VI. No. IV.</p>	<p>Chiefly imported into the Punjab, through Rampur, Bishehr.</p>
<p>M. " THIRMA PUTOO " or " BURMOR," (woollen cloth), ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>A large number of pieces imported, for consumption in the Simla Hill States.</p>
<p>N. " ZUNGOS " (a kind of woollen blanket), ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Leh, Punjab, ...</p>	<p>No. VI. No. IV.</p>	<p>About 100 pieces are imported into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh. Quantity imported not known.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
64	KIRIANA. A. SPICES AND MEDICINAL DRUGS. GOOL-I-DAROHINI, MAMIRAN-I-CHINI (a yellow root, medicine for the eyes), CHOB-I-CHINI (China root), TUZTU, ... } (Ointments), GOA, ... } REWUND-I-CHINI, (Rhubarb), GILVE-PUTTUB (neck-stone, good for swollen necks), BADIAN-I-KHUTAI, (Chinese aniseed), NOUMADUB (sal ammoniac,) mineral, SULFUR, SOAP,	China, ... Kocchar, a district in Turkish China, Yarkund and other places in Turkish China, Yarkund ...	Yarkund, ...	(1) Leh and Panjab, ... (2) Changthan,	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V.	There has been a considerable falling off in the trade of "Kirana" from Yarkund within the last ten years. One or two Tattu loads of each of the bulky articles used to be imported before, it is now imported in seers. There is very little demand for these articles in Ladakh. Of the import, a small quantity is taken to Keshmir, the greater portion goes to the Panjab. Most of these articles are largely brought up to the Panjab (Umritsaur, &c.), from Calcutta and Bombay. 1. "Gool-i-darohini," price at Yarkund, 200 Tunkas = Co.'s Rs. 33 per md., and at Leh, 50 Co.'s Rs. per md. 2. Mamiran-i-chini, price at Yarkund, 1,100 Tunkas = 183 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 220 Rs. per md. 3. Chob-i-chini. 4. Tuzan, price at Yarkund, 10 Tunkas or Rs. 1-10-8 per Tola, and at Leh, 4 Rs. per Tola. 5. Goa, price at Yarkund, 33 Tunkas = 64 Co.'s Rs. per Tola, and at Leh, 10 Rs. per Tola.

<p>6. Rewund-i-chini, price at Yarkund, 150 Tunkas or 25 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 50 Rs. per md.</p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>Yarkund</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>7. Gilur-puttur, price at Yarkund, 150 Tunkas or 25 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 50 Rs. per md.</p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>Yarkund</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>8. Badian-i-khutai, price at Yarkund, 300 Tunkas or 50 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 70 Rs. per md.</p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>Yarkund</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>9. Nonsatur, price at Yarkund, 180 Tunkas or 18 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 40 Rs. per md.</p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>Yarkund</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>10. Sulphur, price at Yarkund, 50 Tunkas or 8 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 16 Rs. per maund.</p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>Yarkund</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>11. Soap, price at Yarkund, 35 Tunkas or Co.'s Rs. 6 per md., and at Leh, 40 Co.'s Rs. per md.</p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>Yarkund</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>About 200 Rs. worth of this article is imported, consumed in Ladakh and Changthan or Lassa.</p>	<p>No. IA.</p>	<p>Leh, ...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>A small quantity of borax is received from Changthan, of which more than 20 maunds are exported to Yarkund, the rest is consumed in Ladakh, Kashmir and the Jammu Provinces, together with the produce of the Puga mines. More than 2,000 Rs. worth of borax goes to Kashmir.</p>	<p>No. VI.</p>	<p>(1) Through Leh to Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>The Puga borax is to a small extent also sold (generally bartered for grain) to a class of petty traders of Kullu called the "Beda."</p>	<p>Nos. V. & III.</p>	<p>(2) Kashmir, and Jammu territories, ...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>A large quantity from Changthan is imported to the Punjab through Ram-</p>	<p>No. IV.</p>	<p>(3) Rampur in Bishehr, ...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>Nos. I, II & V.</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>...</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	C. SULPHUR,	Changthan, ...	Garz, ...	Rampur Bishehr, ...	No. I, II & V.	pur, for consumption in India and exportation to Europe through Kurachi. Price at Leh, refined borax, 18 or 20 Rs. per md., and at Yarkund, 300 Tunkas = 50 Co.'s Rs. per md.
		Puga, ...	Puga, Leh, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	This is not an article of free trade in the Maharaja's territories. Besides the produce of his own territory, the Maharaja annually sends for about 100 maunds of sulphur from Changthan through the Kardar of Ladakh.
	D. "PHULLI,"	Noobra Valley, in Ladakh, ...	Leh, ...	Kashmir, Jammu, Punjab, ...	No. V. No. III. Nos. VII and VIII.	Major Cunningham estimates the produce of the sulphur mine at Puga in Ladakh—the only sulphur mine in Ladakh or Western Tibet under the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, at 50 maunds.
		Changthan, ...	Garz, ...	Rampur Bishehr, ...	No. IV.	Upwards of 1,000 Rs. worth of "Phull" (produce of "Noobra") is taken to Kashmir, for consumption and exportation to the Punjab. It is used by the Kashmiri people in tea. The quantity imported into the Punjab from Changthan is not known.
7	SALT (called "Se" in Thibetan language),	Changthan, ...	Changthan, ...	Ladakh, Kashmir, Punjab, ...	Ditto. No. V. No. IV.	The Maharaja keeps a monopoly of this article in his dominions.

A large quantity is imported into Ladakh, mostly through the Kardar of Ladakh, for consumption in Ladakh, Kashmir and the Maharaja's army throughout the Jammu and Kashmir territories. The poorest class of people in Kashmir consume this salt, while the richer people use Punjab rock-salt. In rations to the army, only Changthan salt is supplied by the Maharaja, and the whole of the Ladakh and Balti population live upon this salt. In the Jammu territory only Punjab rock-salt is used.

Price on the Changthan border, where the Ladakh authorities have a "Kothin" or shop for the purchase of this salt, 1 md. and 15 seers per Co.'s Re.

Price at Leh, where it is sold by the authorities, 30 seers per Co.'s Rupee.

Price in Kashmir, 16 seers per Co.'s Rupee.

The purchase, sale and transport of this article is under direct management and control of the Ladakh Kardar, under the Maharaja. The profit goes to Government. This monopoly has existed for the last 7 years. Formerly the Changthanis used to import this salt into Ladakh, and chiefly barter it for grain (barley, wheat—grain is not produced in Changthan). This barter system is still partly maintained by the Kardar, not only as regards this article but in the purchase of other goods also, such as Changthan wool, sulphur, &c.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
8	MUSK-BAGS,	... North-west of Rodekh and Nepal, ...	Changthan, (Garo), ...	Through Leh to Yarkund, ... Kashmir, ... Punjab, ...	No. VI. No. IA. No. V. No. IV.	<p>Upwards of 20,000 Rs. worth of Changthani salt is imported into Kashmir and Jammu.</p> <p>The quantity received into the Hill States of the Punjab from Changthan is not known.</p> <p>Upwards of 100 musk-bags are imported into Leh, of which about 40 are exported to Yarkund, the rest taken to Kashmir and Jammu, or purchased by Yarkundi pilgrims to Mecca, for sale in India or other Asiatic countries.</p> <p>Price at Leh, from 7 to 15 Co.'s Rs. each.</p> <p>Price at Yarkund, from 130 to 150 Tunkas, or 21 to 26 Co.'s Rs. each.</p> <p>In former times musk-bags from the Dush-i-Khutun, or the Great Tartar sandy desert that extends from the confines of Khutun to "Loob Noor" and the Gobi Desert,—the best musk in the world,—used to be imported from Yarkund into Leh, for re-exportation to Hindustan. The lowest price a Dush-i-Khutun musk-bag fetched in the Yarkund market was 250 Tunkas, or 42 Co.'s Rs. All supply of musk-</p>

<p>bag from the Dusht-i-Khutun has long been extinct.</p> <p>The musk-bag of the Simla Hill States, Bishehr, Lahoul, Ghurwal, &c., commonly met with in all the Punjab markets, is an inferior stuff.</p> <p>The quantity imported into the Punjab through Rampur, Kullu, from Garo, is not known.</p>							
<p>About three or four maunds imported into Leh. About 20 seers taken to Yarkund, and the rest to Kashmir, Jammu, &c. and Punjab.</p> <p>Price in Leh, from 5 to 15 Rs. per seer. The superior stuff sells for its weight in silver.</p> <p>In Yarkund, where the superior stuff only is taken, it sells twice its weight in silver.</p>							
<p>Imported in bundles, each containing from 100 to 150 sticks. The price of a bundle varies from 8 annas to one rupee each, in Ladakh and the Punjab.</p> <p>Between 10 and 20 bundles is the estimated quantity of import to Leh and the Punjab. It is burnt in places of worship for its odour.</p>							
<p>About 100 chowries are imported into Leh from Yarkund and Changthan, of which a small number only goes to Kashmir, the rest imported into the Punjab.</p>							
<p>9 "NIRBISI" (Zedoary),</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Nepal,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto,</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>10 "SHAKH-I-UMBUR, (aromatic,) in sticks,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Lassa,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto,</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>11 "CHOWRIES," or Yak tails,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Yarkund, Changthan, ...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Yarkund, Garo,</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Leh, Kashmir, Punjab,</p>	<p>...</p>
							<p>Nos. IA, I, & II. No. V. No. IV.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
12	CORAL, ("Mirjan" or "Moongra")	Imported into Yarkund from Central Asia,	Yarkund,	Leh and Changthan,	No. IA. No. VI.	Yarkund <i>Chowries</i> .—Price at Yarkund, 1 or 2 Tunkas = 2½ to 5 annas each; at Leh, 1½ to 2½ Rs. each; and at Kashmir, 2 to 4 Rs. <i>Changthan Chowries</i> .—Price at Changthan, not known; at Leh, 1 and 1½ Co.'s Rs.; and at Kashmir, about 2 Co.'s Rs. Imported occasionally, in small quantities. Price varies according to size and color. Not imported for the last four years.
13	TURQUOISES, "Finoza,"	Persia through Bukhara and Khokand,	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	About 5,000 Rs. worth of turquoises is imported annually into Leh, and thence exported to Changthan, for Lassa, &c. An inferior stuff called "Yoo," produced in the Changthan and Lassa territory, is imported into Ladakh, where it is worn by females in "Peraks" or head dresses.
14	"SUNG-I-YUSHUB" (Jade), A. LAPIS-LAZULI, (Lajward), (a dye),	Yarkund and Khutun, ... Lapis lazuli, mines in Budukhan, ...	Ditto, Ditto,	Ditto, Leh and Kashmir,	... Nos. IA & VI	Not imported for the last 15 years. About 2 seers are imported to Leh, the whole of which is taken to Kashmir. This article is not now imported

<p>15 HORSES AND PONIES, ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ... Rodokh, Chang- than, ...</p>	<p>Through Leh, Kashmir, ... Punjab, ... Ditto, ...</p>	<p>No. IA, No. V, Nos. I & II, Nos. VI, V & IV.</p>	<p>into the Punjab from Leh, as much of it is received there from Afghanistan.</p>
<p>16 SKINS AND LEATHER.</p>	<p>Russia, ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>Leh, Punjab, ... Changthan, ...</p>	<p>Nos. IA & I, No. VI.</p>	<p>About 50 skins are imported, chiefly consumed in Ladakh and Changthan. A few pieces are also brought to the Punjab, for the Hill States. In Changthan, where the greatest number is taken to, it is used in making boots, bags, water-bags and bedding—it is an excellent thing to keep off the fleas. To the Punjab, this article is mostly brought through Afghanistan. Price at Leh, from 8 to 12 Rs. each, and at Yarkund, from 12 to 15 Tunkas, or 2 to 2½ Rs.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Concluded.)

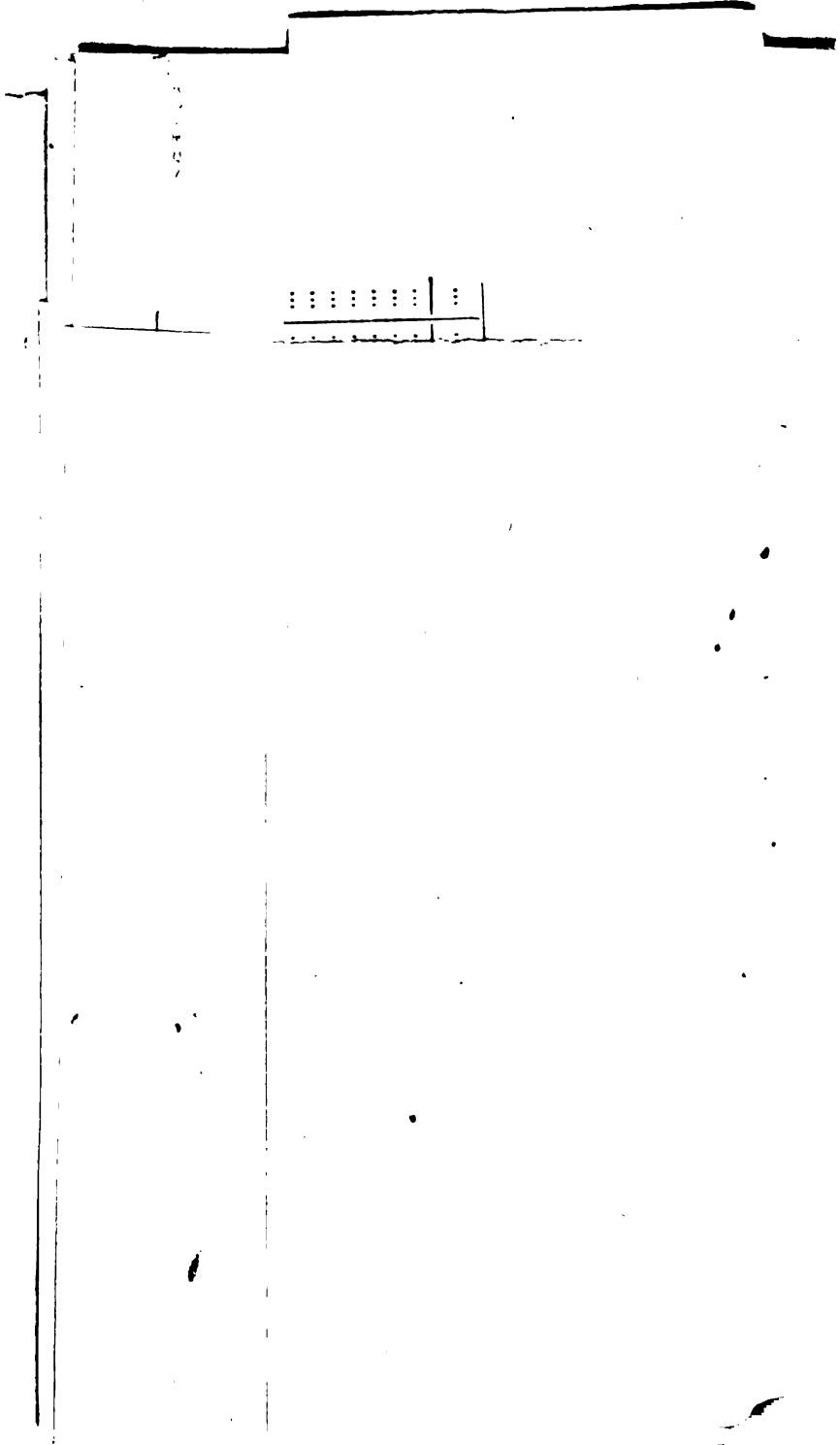
No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
B.	"KIMBAKA," (golden colored leather) about 8 inches wide, ...	Yarkund, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh, Balti, ... Changthan, ...	No. IA. No. VI.	Upwards of 3,000 pieces are imported, of which one-third is consumed in Ladakh and Balti, and two-thirds go to Changthan. Price at Yarkund, 8 for the rupee. " at Leh, 4 or 5 for the rupee. About 100 skins are imported, chiefly exported to Changthan.
C.	"SAGHEE" or "KIMUKET" (green leather), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh and Changthan, ...	Ditto.	Price at Yarkund, 1 or 2 Tunkas, or 2½ to 5 annas, and at Leh, 1 rupee, or 1 rupee 8 annas each.
17	CROCKERY, ...	China, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh and Kashmir, ...	No. IA & V.	Not imported within the last 4 years.
18	TEA-POTS of Copper ("Chai-joh,") ...	Yarkund, Kashmir, ghar, Khutum, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh and Srinugur, (Kashmir), ...	No. IA. No. V.	About 10 or 15 imported yearly into Kashmir, through Leh. Price at Yarkund, 8 to 10 Tunkas, or 1 rupee 2 annas and 6 pies to 1 rupee 5 annas each, and at Leh, 3 or 4 Rs. each. No Russian tea-pots now imported.
19	TOBACCO, ...	Yarkund, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh only, ...	No. IA.	About two Tattoo loads = 6 maunds, brought by the Kirayakush, or carriers, mostly for their own consumption. Not an article of general trade; some re-exported to Changthan.

NOTE.—See Abstract Statement at end.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Concluded.)

<p>Various, average 22 Rs. each. Tunkas 300 = 50 Rs. per md.,</p>	<p>1,320</p>	<p>||| For consumption in Ludakh, Bultee, &c.</p> <p>¶¶ All consumed in Lu- dakh, Bultee, &c.</p> <p>*** Sold to Hajees or pil- grims who take it down to Hindoostan and other for- eign countries for sale.</p>
		<p>††† Export duty at Leh as well as transit duty be- tween Leh and Cashmeer, &c. The former is estimat- ed to be 2,000 Rs.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Concluded.)



ADDENDUM

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

LIST of the Table of Routes.

No. of Route.	From	To	By what places.	REMARKS.
I	Umritsur, ...	Leh in Ludakh,	Viâ Noorpoor and Sooltanpoor in Koolloo, ...	By Major Montgomerie, G. T. S.
IA	Leh, ...	Yarkund, ...	1. The Zumistancee route by the valley of the Shayook river and the chou-kee of Kokiari, ... 2. The Tabistancee route by the valley of the Noobra river and the chou-kee of Kilian, ...	Compiled from information furnished by Moommud Umeen of Yarkund, guide of the Schlagentweits.
II	Umritsur, ...	Rampoor in Bishehr, and thence to Leh, ...	Viâ Spitee, ... Viâ Chhomoreeree Lake, ...	Taken from "Cunningham's Ladakh."
III	Jummoo, ...	Leh, ...	Viâ Sooroo, ...	From native information.
IV	Rampoor, ...	Garos in Chathan, Eastern Thibet (Chinese territory)	By Shalkhur, a frontier town of Bishehr on the Chinese boundary,	Taken from a vernacular work on the Bishehr chiefship by Extra Assistant Commissioner Sham Lal.
IV A	Mundee, ...	Garos, ...	By Koolloo, Rampoor and Shipkee,	IV A. B. D. By Major Montgomerie, G. T., Survey of India.
IV B	Ditto	Ditto	By Koolloo, Rampoor, the Kio-brung Pass and Chuprung, (Tsap-rang,) ...	
IV C	Simla, ...	Shipkee, ...	Along the left bank of the Sutluj. By Dr. Gerard, ...	
IV D	Mundee, ...	Rudokh, in Eastern Thibet (Chinese territory,)	Viâ Koolloo, Lahool and Spitee, ...	

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

List of Routes—Concluded.

N ^o . of Route	From	To	By what places.	REMARKS.
IV _E	Mundee, ...	Garo, ...	Viâ Tashigong, ...	By Major Montgomerie, G. T. S.
IV _F	Ditto	Rudokh, ...	Viâ Cheenee and Kuri, ...	
V	Sreenugur,...	Leh, ...	By Drás, ...	
VI	Leh, ...	Chathan, (Garo), ...	Viâ Sakhtee in Ludakh, ...	Compiled from native information.
VII	Umritsur, ...	Sreenugur, (Kashmeer),	By Jummoo and Banihal, ...	Taken from the Punjab Route Book. No. VIII com- piled chiefly from native informa- tion.
VIII	Goojrat, ...	Sreenugur,	By Bhimbhur and the Peer Punjal range, ...	
IX	Umritsur, ...	Ditto	By Ukhnoor, ...	
	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Taken from the Route Map of Major Montgomerie, G. T. S. of India.
X	Peshawur,...	Ditto	By Hureepoor, in Huzara, Moozufur- abad and Bara- moola, ...	Taken from the Punjab Route Book.
XI	Rawulpindee,	Murree, and thence to Sreenugur,	By the Gohalun Ferry, Chukar and Ooree, and Bara- moola, ...	By Major Mont- gomerie, G. T. S.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

Route No. 1. From Umritsur viâ Noorpoor, Sooltanpoor, in Koolloo, to
Leh in Ludakh.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in miles.	REMARKS.
1	From Umritsur to Kutthoonungul,	14	
2	Butala, ...	12	
3	Bidheepoor, ...	11	
4	Goordaspoor, ...	10	
5	Udeenangur, ...	9	
6	Puthankot, ...	16	
7	Noorpoor, ...	18	2,050 feet above the sea.
		90	
8	Kotla, ...	14	
9	Tilok Nath, ...	3	
10	Shahpoor, ...	9	
11	Kangra, ...	13	
12	Buwarna, ...	17	
13	Bajjnath, ..	13	
14	Hureebagh, ...	16	
15	Sairee, (or Huttee),	15	There is also a more direct route to Kumad the 18th halting place.
16	Mundee, ...	12	3,006 feet. Cross the Bias river.
		112	
17	Kumad, ...	10	Cross the Bias and a Tributary.
18	Bajoura, ...	15	Cross Tiri pass.
19	Sooltanpoor, ...	11	4,092 feet.
		36	

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

Route No. 1—Concluded.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in miles.	REMARKS.
20	Nugur, ...	14	
21	Jugut sak, ...	9	
22	Phookcheen, ...	14	13,300 feet. Rotung Pass.
23	Koksur, ...	19	Cross Rotung Pass and the Chundra river by a rope bridge. Difficulty about crossing ponies.
24	Seesoo, ...	13	
25	Gundluk, ...	11	
26	Khurdoong, ...	12	Left bank of Bhaga. Road narrow but safe.
27	Kolung, ...	13	Ditto
28	Darcha, ...	11	
29	Mangba, ...	18	16,221 feet. Bara lacha Pass; generally covered with snow, though not deep.
30	Kilang, ...	16	Cross ditto.
31	Churpa, ...	10	
32	Sumdo, ...	14	
33	Sumgal, ...	18	17,000 feet at foot of pass. Cross Lunglacha Pass to river.
34	Morecha, ...	10	Pond of fresh water.
35	Rookcheen, ...	8	Generally a Tartar or Bhotee camp.
36	Dubring, ...	15	Do. the nearer the Tughlungla the better.
37	Gya, ...	17	18,042 feet. Cross the Tughlung Pass.
38	Ooghshee, ...	15	
39	Marchulung, ...	9	Attabagh, or Bagh beyond Atta.
40	Chuchot, ...	11	Golabbagh.
41	Leh, ...	10	11,278 feet. Cross the Indus by bridge.
		287	
	GRAND TOTAL,	525	miles =315 kos.

APPENDIX NO. XXIV.—(Continued.)

ROUTE NO. I A.

Form Leh to Yarkund, compiled from information gathered from Mo-hummud Umeen of Yarkund (Guide of the Schlagentweits) and some Ludakh merchants.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are two routes from Leh to Yarkund, one by the Shayook river and Kokiari, traversed in the cold weather from Mughur to Phagun (Novr. to Feby.) and hence called "*Zumistanee*;" and the other by Suser and Kilian, travelled in the hot weather from Sawun to Katik (July to October) and called "*Tabistanee*." Both join at the foot of the Karakoram mountain pass (18,600 feet); after crossing which, separate at a place called Muliksha or Aktagh (4th stage after the pass) whence they proceed to Yarkund in different directions.

The "*Zumistanee*" route between Leh and Karakoram, crossing the "*Digur La*" or *Digur* pass (stage No. 2) joins the river Shayook at a place called *Ugham* No. 3, thence proceeds up the narrow valley of the Shayook river, winding along the circuitous course of the river as far as "*Duhn-i-Moorghee*"* No. 12 it then ascends up the pass through an elevated plateau called the "*Maidan-i-Dubsan*," a dreary, gravelly, uneven, extensive plain, about twelve kos in breadth, without vegetation, and covered with snow in winter. The ascent over the Karakoram leads down in a north-westerly direction along the Yarkund stream to *Mulikshah*, No. 19, (where the *Zumistanee* and *Tabistanee* routes separate), and *Koolunooldee* (stage No. 24); thence crossing the *Yungduwan* pass, the road runs down northward in a valley as far as the foot of the *Toopduwan* pass, No. 31, ascending which, slopes down into the plains of Yarkund.

The *Tabistanee* route from Leh crossing over the *Khurdoong* pass, No. 2, and the Shayook river near *Suttee*, No. 4, proceeds up the *Noobra* valley (one of the richest and most densely populated valleys in Ludakh) along the left bank of the *Noobra*† river to the foot of the *Kurawalduwan* (steep difficult pass) leading to a loftier and more difficult pass, that of "*Suser*" 17,500 feet high and covered with perpetual snow. Across *Suser* the road joins the *Zumistanee* route at *Duhn-i-Moorghee*, No. 12; thence over the Karakoram pass to *Mulikshah* or *Aktagh* as above described. The road from Leh to *Suser* lies in a north-westerly direction.

From *Mulikshah* or *Aktagh*, No. 19, the *Tabistanee* route skirts the *Aktagh* range north-east ward to the *Sooget* pass, crossing which it follows the course of a stream (the *Sooget*, the *Karakash* and the *Toogirmunlik*, one after the other) to the foot of another very difficult pass, the "*Kilian-Duwan*." The road across the pass goes along the *Kilian* stream to the large village of *Kilian*, passing by the *Police Post* of *Kilian*—thence plain open country to Yarkund.

* From *Ugham* to *Choongjungul* No. 7, North-East-North and thence to *Moorghee* Northward.

† Also called "*Yurma*" by the Thibetans.

The Tabistaneer route is closed by snow on the Kurawulduwan, the Suser and the Kilian mountains in winter.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TWO ROUTES.

I. *The difficulties of the mountain passes :—*

On the Zumistaneer route.

1st. The Digur La (No. 2). Precipitous ascent for about a kos, impracticable for laden horses that have to be relieved of their burdens over the pass by Yaks. It is partly covered with perpetual snow.

2nd. The Karakoram pass (18,600 feet above the level of the sea).

The passage through the Dubsan Plateau south of the pass in snow and cold winds attended with danger. The inclemencies of the weather are keenly felt on this elevated open spot. The Karakoram mountain pass is surrounded by unwholesome atmosphere, which brings on headache and stomachic disorders, for which bitters and sour things are used by travellers with benefit. Many beasts of burdens (ponies and horses) are carried away by fatigue and difficulty of breathing. Some ascribe this insalubrity in the air to the bad smell of a grass growing here, and others to the scent of wild leeks. (See Cunningham's Ladakh, page 47).

3rd. The Yungduwan pass, No. 25. Ascent for about 5 kos.

4th. The Toopduwan pass, No. 31. An ascent for about 4 kos.

On the Tabistaneer route.

1st. The Khurdoong pass, (No. 2). Steep ascent, impassable for laden horses.

2nd. The Kurawulduwan pass, No. 8 A, (also called Tooteeyulak) 17,660 feet high, covered with perpetual snow.

3rd. The Suser pass, No. 11, 17,500 feet high, a most difficult pass.

4th. The Karakoram pass, as in the Zumistaneer route.

5th. The Soogetduwan.

6th. The Kilianduwan, No. 19 A, steep ascent, more difficult than the Karakoram pass, like the Suser. Passable for 3 or 4 months only in the year, July to Octr.

II. *The passage over rivers on the Tabistaneer route :—*

1st. The Shayook river near Sutte (4) and again beyond the Suser pass, (No. 11).

A furious torrent in summer. Travellers have sometimes to wait for days until the stream is fordable. Men and horses are sometimes carried away by the torrent. For a full description of this river, see Cunningham's Ladakh (pages 94, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.)

The Shayook in winter is everywhere fordable, and is, above Lamakfent, frozen over, when it becomes like a metallad road. Travellers going by the Zumistaneer route therefore find an easy passage along the bed of the river.

2nd. The Tooteeyulak stream, which is crossed twice at Nos. 8 and 10. The torrent subsides in the mornings in summer, when it is fordable; in the evenings the stream becomes swollen by the melted snows from the Suser mountains.

III. *The Zumistaneer route passes through an uninhabited mountainous country.* Travellers are obliged to carry provisions on Tattoos for the most part of the route. In certain places water, grass and fuel even are not procurable.

On the Tabistaneer route supplies are procurable throughout the Noobra valley. Further on travellers have to take provisions with them as in the Zumistaneer route.

IV. *The danger to life and property* from the violence of the Koonjoodee robbers who infest the route from Aktagh (No. 19, where both the Zamistaneer and Tabistaneer routes meet) to Koolunooldee, No. 24 of the Zamistaneer route.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A.—Continued.*

*The Zamistance Route by the valley of the Sháyook river and the
Choukee of Kokiár.*

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Lé to Suboo, ...	6 Kos.	A village at the foot of the Digur Lé pass. Road good.
2	Digur, ...	8 "	A village beyond the Digur Lé, a difficult mountain pass; the summit is covered with perpetual snow; road never closed. Ascent steep for about a kos, descent easier for about 4 kos.
3	Uhgám, ...	5 "	<p>A small hamlet on the left bank of the Sháyook river.</p> <p>From this place to Moorghai, No. 12, the road runs up the valley of the Sháyook river, winding along the stream, which is crossed and re-crossed some twenty-four times between these two places. The river is frozen over in winter beyond Lamakyent, No. 6, in the months of December, January and February, when people travel over the ice. The bed of the river is sandy or gravelly. Grass and fuel in plenty, all the way.</p> <p>No habitation on the road from this to Khulustan, No. 30 A, excepting Lamakyent, No. 6, and the tents of the pastoral tribes between Nos. 27 and 30. Caravans take provisions for their onward journey from this place.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAME OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
4	Pukra, ...	5 kos.	A halting place. A spring of water.
5	Chimchák, alias Pukhpukh, ...	8 "	Ditto ditto.
6	Lamakyent, ...	4 "	A village, having 5 houses. Travellers carry provisions with them from this place also for their onward journey, as far as Khulustan, No. 30 A.
7	Choong jungul, ...	10 "	A fine pasture ground, where people of the surrounding country graze their flocks of sheep, goats, yaks and horses. At a point on the road, called "Changthang-jilgha" (meaning the Chanthan stream), two kos further on from Choong-jungul, the Chhung-chhinmo stream from the north joins the Shayook river, and a road strikes off north-east towards Rudokh and Chanthan by Chloomoortee.
8	Doongyulák, ...	12 "	A halting place. Between Choong-jungul and Doongyulak, two kos from Changthang-jilgha, is a halting place called Kupturkhana.
9	Mundurlik, ...	10 "	A halting place. An old fort called Yoorghoolook. Little or no snow falls on the portion of the road from Ugham to this place (Mundurlik). Further on it continually snows during winter as far as Brungsa, but the road is never closed.
10	Kootuklik, ...	8 "	A halting place. A spring of water called "Boolak." Yartuvee another halting place, about two kos from Mundurlik. A stream called "Kurajilgha" joins the Shayook near Yartuvee.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
11	Sooltan Chooshkoon,...	10 kos.	A halting place. Road gravelly.
12	Duhn-i-Moorghee, ...	12 "	Ditto ditto.
13	Boolak-i-Moorghee, ...	8 "	Another halting place called "Kuratagh" on the road about 5 kos from Sooltan Chooshkoon. The river Shayook is left at Duhn-i-Moorghee, and the road ascends up in a north easterly direction towards the Karakoram Pass in a narrow valley. A halting place. A spring of sweet water, grass and fuel in abundance.
14	Boorsee, ...	12 "	Another halting place called Choongtash, about 7 kos from Duhn-i-Moorghee. Boorsee is a thick grass which is used for fuel. Country full of Boorsee, hence the name of this halting place. Three steep and difficult passes are crossed between Boolak and Boorsee. The passes are called "Kia," a Toorkee word meaning "pain." Grass and fuel are not forthcoming at the following stages as far as Aktagh. Travellers carry "Boorsee" from this place for use as fuel on this portion of the road.
15	Kizil Ungoor, ...	8 "	Road in a Dara between high cliffs. Here commences the ascent to the Dubsan Maidan, an extensive dreary table land or plateau about 12 kos broad. Several streams run across this plain, which dry up in winter. There is no vegetation, no grass, no fuel. The road through the Maidan is gravelly.
16	Doulutbegooldee, ...	12 "	Across the Maidan-i-Dubsan, from which the road descends to this place over an easy slope, for about 4 kos.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

No. of Stages	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			Doulutbegooldee is a halting place at the base of the Karakoram Pass, through which the Karakoram stream comes down to this place, and thence taking a south westerly direction joins the Shayook at Yupchan.
	Chajjoshjilgha, ...	4 kos.	In the pass. The ascent to the pass commences at Doulutbegooldee along the Karakoram stream. At this place, travellers rest for a while to drink tea, hence the name jaijoshjilgha.
	Summit of the Karakoram Pass, ...	2 "	Ascent gradual. Near this point rise three streams; one runs down to the west and south, the second to the south, and the third to the north-east. The two first join at Yupchan and fall into the Shayook river, the third is the source of the Yarkund river. Snow in winter only over the pass, road never closed.
	Bultee Brungsa, ...	4 "	A place on the slope of the pass, where the Bultees (Baltis) who carry their loads on their own backs halt for the night, hence the name "Bultee Brungsa" (or resting place of Bultees). The road lies along the Yarkund stream.
17	Brungsa, ...	2 "	Halting place at the foot of the Karakoram Pass; descent gradual and easy along the Yarkund stream. The pass is throughout passable to laden horses.
	Kiziltagh (or red mountain), ...	4 "	The road from Brungsa to Koolunooldee, No. 24, lies in a valley along the Yarkund stream. Kiziltagh, a halting place. A copper mine close by, it is not worked.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stage.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Chadurtash, ...	1 kos.	A halting place. A road strikes off here towards the Keekash river, which leads to Elchee—capital of Khootun. A brushwood called “Yurbugh-rec,” which answers for fuel, is to a small extent found here.
18	Wuhabjilgha, ... Nezatash, ...	3 ” 2 ”	A halting place. A large stone in a conical form about 20 yards in height to the left of the road.
19	{ Mulikshah, ... Aktagh, ...	6 ” ½ ”	{ Halting place. Several springs of sweet water. Some pasture ground. From Brungsa to this place, Aktagh, the valley between two high snow clad cliffs which shoot up from the Karakoram range is wide and open, sloping down to the north. No vegetation, grass or fuel, excepting some brushwood at Chadurtash. Road good. Little snow in winter on the line of road. At Aktagh the Zamistanee and the Tabistanee roads separate; the former proceeds down to the north west along the Yarkund stream, and the latter to the north east by Sooget. The road from Aktagh to Koolunooldee is during winter infested by the Koonjood robbers, erroneously called “Kirghiz.” See <i>Kirghiz jungul</i>
20	Khufeloong, ...	10 ”	ZAMISTANEE ROUTE CONTINUED. Khufeloong, a halting place, is also called “Loongpa” by the Thi-bitans, and “Khoopoolugh-zee” by the Turks, all the three terms meaning mouth of a pass (“Dura”). The valley gradually narrows between two cliffs running from east to west as far as Koolunooldee, No. 24. Road good all the way. The roads from the following passes that conduct from Yupchan, Noobra, Chhorboot, over

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			<p>the Karakoram range join at Khufeloong:— Yupchan. Noobra. Chhorboot.</p> <p>Grass and fuel procurable everywhere on the line of road from this place downward.</p>
21	Jindbulghoon, ...	10 kos.	A halting place. Grass, fuel and rock-salt procurable.
22	Bookhurooldee, ...	10 "	Do. Two halting places: Khootasajlgha and Ighursuldee on the road. The former is about one kos and the latter about four kos distant from Jindbulghoon.
23	Kirghiz-Jungul, ...	8 "	<p>A halting place in a rich pasture ground.</p> <p>The Kirgiz of Pamer Khoord used half a century ago to infest the road at this place, hence the name "Kirghiz-jungul." They have since that period given up plundering in the Yarkund territory altogether, and the Koonjood Banditti have, within the last forty years, occupied their place on this part of the route. From Koonjood, a small territory owned by an independent Mohummudan ruler, named Shah Ghuzunfur, near Hoonzee Nugur, the party of robbers, numbering from 100 to 250, cross the Karakoram range by the Shingshul Pass, and following the course of the Koom stream in a north-easterly direction for 6 days reach the point called "Gil," where that stream falls into the Yarkund river, thence crossing the river a further journey of 6 days along the right bank brings them to Koolunooldee, between which place and Aktagh, No. 19, they infest the road. There is another shorter road also from the Shingahal Pass to Koolunooldee, which they follow. See <i>Routes by the Passes over the</i></p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
24	Koolunooldee, ...	12 kos.	<p><i>Karakoram range, between the Karakoram and the Chitral Passes, given in another place.</i> The old road from Tashkurghan to the "Aksai-Chin" passes through the Kirghiz-jungul. A halting place. About two kos distant from Kirghiz-jungul to the left or west of the road are the remains of old buildings in the vicinity of a copper mine, which has not been worked within the last century. The spot is called Sisikboolak, from the name of a spring of water close by. One kos further on is the tomb of a Thibitan called, Muzar-i-Thibitee." Three kos on is Bagh-i-Hajee Muhummud, a nice green shady jungly spot, so called. Another jungly tract called "Yartives" three kos on. The road leaves the Yarkund river at Koolunooldee, and ascends in a north-easterly direction to the Kotul-i-Yungduwan, an easy pass.</p>
25	Oonkoo-i-Yungduwan, Summit of the Pass,...	8 " 1 "	<p>A halting place over the "Yungduwan" Pass. From Koolunooldee to the southern base of the pass the road lies in a narrow defile, along a stream (coming down from the pass) which is frozen over in winter. From the base to the summit of the pass, where the "Tiznaf" stream rises, is an easy ascent of about 5 kos. The descent to Toorighil, the following halting place beyond the pass, is also easy. Little snow falls over the pass in winter.</p>
26	Toor-i-ghil, ...	8 "	<p>Road winds along the bed of the Tiznaf stream in a rich narrow valley, which varies in breadth from one to half a mile in places as far as Chiklik, No. 30. Grass and fuel in abundance.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
27	Doba, alias Sooget, ...	10 kos.	Toorighil, a halting place. No habitation. A halting place. The valley here is cultivated by a pastoral tribe, the "Pukhpo," who live in a neighbouring valley, and keep large herds of yaks, sheep, goats and horses. They also supply travellers with grain, ghee, sheep, &c., in their Khirgahs or felt tents near the line of road between Sooget and Chiklik.
28	Muzar-i-Badshah, ...	2 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
29	Piltash, ...	8 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
30	Tualik, ...	10 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
30	Chiklik, ...	7 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
			The river Tiznaf, a fordable stream throughout the year, is crossed and re-crossed no less than sixty times between Toorighil and this place Chiklik. It is frozen over in the height of the winter.
30 A	Khulustan, ...	1 "	A village, containing 5 houses, inhabited by Wukhees, who cultivate, and also keep large herds of cattle. The village is about a kos to the left of the road, and is visited only by such travellers as require to purchase provisions, &c., from there.
31	Ak-Musjid, ...	8 "	The "Kotul-i-Toopduwan," an easy pass, is crossed on the road. The summit is about midway. Akmusjid is an encampment "Khirgah" of pastoral Toorks and Tajiks, in a rich plain country beyond the pass, which is slightly covered with snow in winter.
	Kooshoonkoor, ...	2 "	Two caves in rocks, inhabited by pastoral Toorks and Tajiks, who keep here large herds of cattle, and also cultivate. Road in a wide rich valley, between two low rocks, as far as Poosar.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Lungur Poosar, ...	6 kos.	<p>A village, having 8 houses, where four streams meet and go down to Kurghulik.</p> <p>The road from Lungur lies in the Yarkund plains, in a well cultivated and thickly populated country, excepting the portion between Kokiari and Kurghulik, which runs through the "Beshtiruk Dusht," a sandy barren desert.</p>
32	Police post of Kokiari,	2 "	<p>A guard of 16 Chinese soldiers, under an officer called "Pia," and another of 16 Toorks under a Toork officer, "Toongchee." No strange traveller is allowed to proceed on without the permission of the Chinese Governor of Yarkund ("Umban"). The choukee officers do not generally interfere with the passage of the traders or passengers who are in the habit of travelling between Leh and Yarkund. Road along the Kokiari stream.</p>
	Kokiari, ...	¼ "	<p>A small town, inhabited by Toorks.</p>
33	Beshtiruk, ...	12 "	<p>A caravansarai and village in the Beshtiruk desert.</p>
34	Kurghulik, ...	12 "	<p>A large town with a market. A branch of the Tiznaf stream, which passes through the town, is crossed on a wooden bridge in the market. A caravansarai or Lungur.</p>
	Yuk-Shumba Bazar,...	8 "	<p>A caravansarai or Lungur, and a market, which is crowded on each Sunday. A canal from the Yarkund river is crossed in the Bazar on a wooden bridge.</p>
35	Char-Shumba Bazar, alias Posgam, ...	2 "	<p>A market and a caravansarai. The Beshkun canal, which is navigated by boats, is crossed on a bridge (wooden) on the road. Another canal crossed in the Charshumba Bazar itself.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
36	Yarkund, ...	12 kos.	The largest city in Turkish China. The river Yarkund also called "Duria Zur-ufshan" is crossed (on boats in summer) about 2 kos from Posgam, on the road. The river is frozen over in winter. Three kos further on from the river, a canal from the Yarkund, called "Yoolchak," is also crossed on a wooden bridge.
	Total estimated distance in kos, ...	345 kos.	= 575 miles.
	Add, ...	315 „	= 525 miles. From Umritsur to Leh, Route No. I.
	Total estimated distance from Umritsur to Yarkund, by Leh and the Zumistane route, ...	660 „	= 1,100 miles.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

The Tábistánee Route from Le to Yarkuñd, by the Suser and Kilian Passes.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Gánles, ...	2	A village. Road circuitous and stony, in a valley.
2	Foot of the Khurdoong Pass, ...	3	
3	Khurdoong, ...	10	A village beyond the Khurdoong Pass, which is steep and difficult,—impracticable for laden horses. Yaks are employed to carry their loads over the Pass. Ascent and descent for about two kos.
4	Suttee, (a village),	8	The river Shayook is crossed on the road near a Roong (Ravine), 7 kos distant from Khurdoong; a very rapid stream here. Road lies in a wide valley along the Khurdoong stream, until it joins the Shayook river at the above point.
5	Tirit, ...	7	A village. Road along the right bank of the Shayook river, in the rich valley of the Shayook.
	Lughjoong, ...	3	A flourishing village at the confluence of the Shayook and Noobra rivers. In July, August and September, the current of the Shayook river near Suttee, being exceedingly strong and rapid, travellers generally avoid the Suttee road, and take the following between Khurdoong and Lughjoong. From Khurdoong to Kulsur, 10 kos. " Kulsur to Duskit, 12 " " Duskit to Lughjoong, 8 " TOTAL, ... 30 "
6	Tughar, ...	5	Road in the Noobra valley; the richest and most thickly populated valley in Ludakh, along the left bank of the Noobra* river as far as No. 8, Charloong.

* (Also called "Yurma.")

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
7	Popchi, ... Punamikh, ... Takchá, ...	5 3 3	A flourishing village. Do. Do.
8	Charloong, ...	8	A hamlet at the foot of the "Kurawulduwán" range. The Tootee Yulak stream, which is rapid, is crossed 4 kos from Takcha on the road.
8 A	Kotul-i-Kurawulduwan, (Summit of the Pass Kurawulduwán) ...	8	Precipitous ascent for 5 kos; road circuitous. Yaks carry the loads of horses over the Pass. No water. A guard of 3 Sipahees is here stationed, who give intimation of the arrival of Yarkund caravans to the next choukee at Takcha by burning a fire, it is thence conveyed in the same manner choukee by choukee to Le; The choukies between Kurawulduwan and Le are :— Tughar, Lughjoong, Kulsur, Sur-i-Kotul Khurdoong, Ganles.
9	Bank of the Tootee Yulak stream, ...	3	A poisonous grass called "Luntun" grows on this mountain range. Descend to this place in a rich valley. The descent is much easier than the ascent. Supplies received from "Zing Mochec," a village across the stream, which skirts the Kurawulduwan range in a south-westerly direction.
10	Sur-i-Houz-i-Khoja Futta, ...	8	A halting place in a rich valley, across the Tootee Yulak stream.
11	Brungsa Suser, ...	5	The Suser Pass, covered with perpetual snow, the most difficult of all the mountain Passes that have to be passed over on either route, (the Zumistanee, or Tabistanee) is crossed. The ascent and descent, which extend for about 5 kos, are impracticable for laden horses. Yaks carry their loads over the Pass. Brungsa Suser is a halting place at the foot of the pass beyond. Summit of the Pass, 17,500 feet above the sea.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Duhni Moorghee,...	1	Stage No. 12 of the Zumistane Route, where both the Zumistane and Tabistane routes meet. The river Shayook is crossed about a kos from Brungsa Suser, on the road.
12 to 18	From Duhni Moorghee to Aktagh,...	69	See Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of the Zumistane route.
19	Chibra, ...	5	Road in a valley; gradual ascent to the Soogetduwan. A few stone enclosures in which travellers rest for the night. No grass, no fuel.
19 A	Summit of the Sooget duwan, ...	1	Ascent not very steep, but the atmosphere is unwholesome and produces difficulty of breathing in men and beasts. Snow in winter only. No grass, no fuel.
	Kootasjilgha, ...	3	Descent easy, in an open wide valley. Boorsee grass.
20	Sooget, ...	5	A halting place in ditto. Grass and fuel procurable at all the places from this to Yarkund.
	Left bank of the Kurakash river,...	2	
	Shuheedoolla Khoja,	3	A halting place at the mouth of a Dura, or valley. Road along the left bank of the Kurakash river.
	Chizghanlik I, ...	1	The river Kurakash is crossed twice between Shuheedoolla Khoja and Chizghanlik, which is also a halting place.
21	Groonj kurlik, ...	5	A halting place. Road along the left bank of the Kurakash.
	Duhn-i-tooghroosoo,	2	The "Tooghroosoo" stream, which falls down into the Kurakash river, is crossed here.
	Duhh-i-Dura Kilián, or Dura-i-Toogir-munlik, ...	1	Enter the Kilian Pass, a narrow defile. Remains of an old Fort at this place. The river Kurakash leaves the road, taking a north-easterly direction while the road proceeds north-west.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
22	Bostan, ...	3	A halting place in the Dura-i-Kilian. Road along the Kilian, or Toogir-munlik stream ; gradual ascent.
23	Foot of the Kilian Pass, ...	5	Road as above.
	Summit of the Pass,	1½	Ascent difficult, impracticable for laGen horses. Yaks carry their loads over the mountain.
24	Chadurtash, ...	8½	Descent also very difficult. Do. Do. Chadurtash a halting place at the foot of the Pass beyond. Fine pasture ground. The valley or "Dura-i-Kilian" extending as far as No. 26 B, is well watered, and cultivated by pastoral tribes of Toorks and Tajuks, who live in tents; it also affords good pasture to their large herds of cattle.
	Khutace tumeo, ...	5	A halting place. Road descends down the narrow valley of the Kilian, along the bed of the Kilian stream.
25	Chizghanlik II, ...	10	Do. Do. A road strikes off at this place to Sunjoo, a large village, leading to Kilian, No. 27.
26	Urpulik, ...	6	A halting place. A hamlet. Road as above, in the defile, over undulating ground. The stream (Kilian) is crossed several times.
26 A	Kurchoong, ...	8	Road good in the defile. A wooden bridge over the Kilian is crossed about a kos from Urpulik on the road.
26 B	Termination of the Kilian defile, ...	3	Here the road debouches into the Yarkund plain.
27	Kilian, ...	¼	A large village, with a market and school. There is an "Oorthung," or Police post here, like that of Kokiari, No. 33 of the Zumistanee Route, containing 16 Chinese soldiers under a Chinese officer called ("Wae Wocee," and 16 Toork soldiers under a Toork officer called "Toongchee."

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Suzam, ...	3	A small village. The Kilian stream is crossed near Suzam on the road. The stream though rapid is fordable throughout the year. Suzam is on the margin of the "Dusht-i-Boria," a large gravelly barren desert with no vegetation, fuel or water, excepting at the following stages* which lie on the road in the desert.
	Tooghr-i-kuibrook,	2	A Caravansuræ (called "Lungur" in "Toorkee"). A few houses and gardens &c., in the desert.
28	Husun booghra, ...	3	A small village with a Lungur in the desert.
29	Boria, ...	...	A large village with a "Lungur," and springs of water within a ravine extending for about 3 kos in length in the desert.
30	Beshurik, ...	12	A small town in the desert with a Lungur surrounded with cultivation, irrigated from the Ooshukbashee stream.
31	Kurghulik, ...	3	A large town with a market. See No. 34 of the Zumistancee Route.
32 } 33 }	Yarkund, 2 stages,	22	Nos. 35 & 36 of the Zumistancee Route.
		275	= 458 miles.
	Add from Umritsur to Leh, ... }	315	= 525 miles.
	Total estimated distance from Umritsur to Yarkund, by Leh and the Tabistancee Route, }	590	= 983 miles.

* Nos. 28, 29, 30, and Tooghr-i-Kuibrook.

NOTE.—The system of orthography followed in the version of the names of places in the above routes Nos. 1 and 1 A, is that prescribed by Government in the Directions to Revenue Officers.

MUNPHOOL, PUNDIT,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. II. From Umritsur to Rampoor in Bishehr, and thence to Leh.

Territory.	Number.	Names of Stages.	Distances.		Remarks.
			Miles.		
Taken from the Punjab Route Book.	1	Kutthoo ke Nungul, ...	14		Regular encamping grounds marked out throughout. Supplies and forage plentiful. No nullahs or other impediments. Dak bungalows at Buttala, Goordaspore, and Mullickpore, 3½ miles from Pathankote. Should Goordaspore be deemed too long from Buttala, supplies can be collected at a village named Ranneea, half-way between the two places.
	2	Buttala, ...	12		
	3	Biddeepore, ...	11		
	4	Goordaspore, ...	10		
	5	Deenanuggur, ...	9		
	6	Pathankote, ...	16		
	7	Noorpore, ...	18		
		Total, ...	90		

TAKEN FROM MAJOR MONTGOMERIE'S ROUTES.

Bishehr. Kooloo. } Mundee. }	8	Kotla, ...	14		3,006 feet. Cross the Bias river.	
	9	Tilok Nath, ...	3			
	10	Shahpoor, ...	9			
	11	Kangra, ...	13			
	12	Buwarna, ...	17			
	13	Bajjnath, ...	13			
	14	Hureebagh, ...	16			
	15	Sairee or Huttee, ...	15			
	16	Mundee, ...	12			
				112		
	17	Kumand, ...	12			
	18	Bajoura, ...	15			
	19	Larjee, ...	14			
	20	Plach, ...	12			
	21	Furari, ...		Not known.		
	22	Jular, ...				
23	Rampoor, ...					
			53			
		Total from Umritsur to Rampoor,				
			255 miles added to 40 probable distance for Nos. 21, 22, and 23=295.			

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 2—Continued.

ROAD FROM RAMPOOR TO LEH VIA SPITTI.

Taken from Major Cunningham's "Ladakh."

The road from Bishchr through Spitti into Rukchu joins the road No 1 either at the crest of the Bara Lacha pass, or at the foot of the Thung lung pass. The former is the more easy route, but the latter is the more frequented. From Rampoor the road ascends the Sotlej river to the Wangto bridge, where it passes over and enters the mountains to Babé. From thence it crosses the Tari pass (15,282 feet) into the Pin valley, which it descends to the junction of the Pin river with the Spitti. The latter is crossed by a jhula to Dang khar, from whence the road proceeds to the monastery of Kyi, and up the left bank of this stream to Lossar, where it changes to the right bank. Beyond Lossar it leaves the Spitti river and crosses the Kulzum pass (14,821 feet) into the upper course of the Chandra river, which is quite uninhabited, and ascends the stream to its source in the Bara Lacha pass. The other road branches off from the monastery of Kyi, and crosses the Parang pass (18,502 feet) into Rukchu at the source of the Para river. It then follows the river to Norbu Sundo, whence it crosses a low range of hills to the southern end of the Choomoori lake. From this lake it crosses the Napko Goding pass (18,000 feet) and the Polokonka pass (16,500 feet) to the Tshokar or white lake, beyond which it joins the first road at the foot of the Thung lung pass.

The following are the stages on the road by the Bara Lacha pass :—

No.	Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
		Miles.	
1	Gaora, ...	10	Left bank of Sotlej.
2	Saráhan, ...	10	do.
3	Tranda, ...	14	do.
4	Nichár, ...	12	do.
5	Yangpa, ...	11	Cross the Sotlej.
6	Larsá, ...	16	Cross the Tari pass.
7	Mud, ...	12	On Pin river in Spitti.
8	Tangti, ...	12	do.
9	Danghkhár, ...	15	Cross the Spitti pass,
10	Lara, ...	8½	Left bank of Spiti river.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No 2—Continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Miles.	Remarks.
11	Rangrig, ...	8½	Left bank—halting ground.
12	Chikyam, ...	10	
13	Kirla, ...	12	
14	Lossar, ...	12	Right bank.
15	Camp, ...	10	Foot of Pass.
16	do. ...	9	Cross the Kulzum Lá.
17	do. ...	12	Left bank of Chandra.
18	do. ...	14	do.
19	do. ...	12	do.
20	do. ...	12	Cross the Bara Lacha pass.
21	Charpa, ...	8	Mouth of Charpa river.
22	Sumdoo, ...	14	Foot of pass.
23	Soomgul, ...	12	Cross Langa Lacha pass.
24	Moorechhoo, ...	10	A small pond of fresh water.
25	Rookchin, ...	7	Boti camp.
26	Larsa, ...	14	Foot of pass.
27	Gya, ...	14½	Cross the Langa Lacha.
28	Meero, ...	7½	
29	Ookhshee, ...	7¼	Left bank of Indus.
30	Moorchhalin, ...	8½	do.
31	Chhachot, ...	11	do.
32	Leh, ...	9½	Cross Indus by bridge.
	Total from Rampoor to Leh, ...	355½	
	From Umritsur to Ram- poor, ...	295	
	Total from Umritsur to Leh by Rampoor and Spiti, ...	650	

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. II—Concluded.*

From Rampoor to Leh by Chhomoreeree.

No.	Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.	
		Miles.		
11	Rungrig, ...	129½	For this and the above 10 marches, see the preceding route.	
12	Gyihbar, ...	6½		
13	Bongrochun, ...	8½		
14	Tratung Kongma, ...	7		
15	Camp, ...	11		
16	Norba Soomdo, ...	11		
17	Chomoreeree, ...	10		South end of lake Chhomoreeree.
18	Koorzo Gonpa, ...	13		
19	Roongzoong, ...	11		
20	Polokonka (pass), ...	15		Two miles west of pass.
21	Chhokur, ...	11		
22	Lursa, ...	18		
	Thence to Leh 6 marches, (See the preceding route).	57½		
	Total, ...	310		
	From Umritsur to Rampoor, ...	295		
	Total from Umritsur to Leh by Rampoor and Chomoreeree, ...	605		

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. III. From Jummoo to Leh, via Sooroo.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Tooton-kee-khoose, ...	7	Hilly road.
2	Suroeen Sur, ...	8	Do.
3	Thuloura, ...	10	Do.
4	Ramnugur, ...	7	Do.
5	Gurtha, ...	9	Do.
6	Putta, ...	6	
7	Doda, ...	8	A town on the Chenab.
8	Mooghul maidan, ...	14	In a narrow glen. Customs post. Cross Chenab.
9	Chuningam, ...	12	A large village. Customs post. Cross the "Buradar" mountain pass.
10	Mureo, ...	12	A village on the Chenab. Steep ascent and descent.
11	Kunyen tul, ...	12	Lofty hills covered with trees. Road skirts the hill. No habitation.
12	Vadvun, ...	15	A large village. Customs choukee. Cross the Chenab.
13	Vusmuna, ...	12	A large village, in a glen. Again cross the Chenab.
14	Sookhnunz, ...	12	A large village on the slope of the Sookhnunz hill.
15	Vudkunn, ...	12	An encamping ground, at the foot of the Saghur hill. Ascend the Saghur hill, covered with perpetual snow of variegated colors. Bound- ary of the Jummoo Province.
16	Houee, ...	10	An encamping ground on the slope of the hill.
17	Sooroo, ...	10	A large village. Descend the hill. A new Fort built by the Dogras, since the acquisition of Ludakh in 1834, A. D.
18	Sankoo, ...	12	A Thana in a glen.
19	Burroo, ...	12	On the Sooroo river.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. III.—Concluded.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOOTS.	REMARKS.
20	Kurgil, ...	3	A Thana, and a fort, and customs post. The route from Cashmeer to Leh joins at this point.
21	Pushkoom, ...	5	A large village on the Pushkoom ridge. Left bank of the Wukha river.
22	Moolboo, ...	9	A village. Formerly the seat of a Kahlon.
23	Tookehee, ...	8	A large village.
24	Lama Yuroo, ...	11	Abode of Lamas. A monastery, in the Futoo-La hills. Cross the Wunla river.
25	Khulchee, ...	5	A large village. A Fort. Cross the Indus by a bridge.
26	Yar-i-himechee, ...	10	A village.
27	Timis gam, ...	15	Do.
28	Buzgooh, ...	10	A large village in a fertile valley, formerly the seat of the Ludakh Government, before the invasion of Ludakh by the Kilmaks, or Sokpos in 1686 A. D., or 176 years ago.
29	Leh, ...	13	
	TOTAL, 11...	286	= 399 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This road lies through a mountainous country over hills and dales. The Chenab river is crossed in four places. At Chunningam, Mureo, and Vadun, Musmana. The Sooroo river in three places; the Wukha, in four places by bridge; the Wunla river in four places by bridge; and the Indus before reaching Khullehee. A very difficult route, impassable for laden animals as far as Sooroo.

NOTE.—This is the route on which the Maharaja has lately made reductions in the Import and Export duties on merchandize. This road is passable from June to October.

This route has been compiled from information furnished by a native of Cashmeer.

NOTE.—The system of orthography the same as in routes Nos. I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

Route No. IV.—Route from Rampoor, capital of the Bishehr territory, Simla Hills, to Changthan in Eastern Thibet.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	FROM NIBUT TO RAMPOOR, ...	8 kos.	
	Goura, ...	5 "	Ascent throughout, but road good. Two Nalas crossed on bridges. Two shops. Water plentiful. Coolies procurable.
2	Suráhun, ...	7 "	Half the road level, the other half steep. A Temple. Three or four shops. Water, coolies, as above. A Nala crossed on bridge on the road.
3	Tranda, ...	8 "	Ascent and descent. Three Nalas crossed on bridge. A fatiguing march. Water in abundance; coolies; shops.
4	Nichar, ...	7 "	Descent. Nalas crossed on bridges. Supplies in plenty in the village.
5	Chouganw, ...	8 "	Steep ascent and descent. River Sutlej crossed on a wooden bridge (Wangtoo) on the road. A fatiguing march. A populous village. No shop, but all things procurable in the village.
8	Meeroo, ...	5 "	Road bad. Steep ascent and descent. Light march. A good village.
9	Cheenee, ...	8 "	Road very bad. Steep ascent and descent. Two shops, and two bungalows. A large village.
10	Pungee, ...	6 "	Ascent and descent. A Nala crossed on a bridge. A large village. Good encamping ground. Water in plenty.
11	Giangra, ...	5 "	Road level. A Nala crossed on a bridge. Villages at some distance, but the Zumeendars supply all things. Water in plenty.
12	Lia or Leepa, ...	6 "	Much descent, the road otherwise good. A small stream with a bridge intervenes. A large village.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. IV—Concluded.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
13	Tabha, ...	5 kos.	Ascent. A mountain pass crossed on the road. A halting place in a plain. Villages at some distance. Water in plenty. Supplies from the neighbouring villages.
14	Soonum, ...	7 "	One ascent, thence descent all the way. A large village, good encamping ground. Supplies plentiful.
15	Hangoo, ...	6 "	More ascent than descent. A mountain pass is crossed on the road. A good village in a plain. Supplies and water in abundance.
16	Nakoo, ...	7 "	Steep ascent and descent all the way. River Sutlej crossed on a bridge. A village in a narrow defile. The Zemindars furnish supplies. Water in abundance.
17	Changoo, ...	5 "	Road straight and plain. A large village in a plain. Supplies in abundance.
18	Sialkhur or Shalkhur,	3 "	Road good, with slight ascent. A large village in a plain on the Chinese Frontier. Supplies in abundance. River Sutlej crossed on a wooden bridge below Sialkhur.
19	Sakhud or Sakhund,	7 "	
		110 kos.	

Further on the road lies in Changthan territory. Stages not known.

NOTE.—This is the longest and most frequented route in the territory of Bishehr. Except in some places near Cheenee, it is passable even to mounted horses of the plains. Hill ponies can traverse it throughout with ease. It is about 12 feet broad throughout, except in some places, where narrow chasms are spanned with wooden bridges. As far as the Wangto Bridge on the Sutlej the road lies along the right bank of the river, and thence to Cheenee along the left bank. The river is again crossed at Nakoo and Shialkur on wooden bridges. Some mountain passes have to be crossed beyond Cheenee. The road is open throughout the year, but it is not much frequented in the height of winter.

This route has been taken from a vernacular work on the Bishehr chiefship written by Extra Assistant Commissioner Shamlal.

The Vukeel of the Raja of Bishehr (Simla Hill States) in attendance on the Agent to the Lieutenant Governor Cis-Sutlej States, reports that the Rampoor merchants trading with Changthan (Garo or Gartoo or Gardokh) take the Shalkhur route (the above route).

NOTE.—The system of orthography the same as in Nos. I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IV A. From Mandi via Kulú, Rampur and Shipki to Garo.

See pages 62, 63 and 64 of Report.

Number of marches.	District.	Names of halting places.	Estimated distance in miles.	Remarks.
		<i>Mandi.</i>		
1	Mandi, ...	Komand, ...	12	
2	Kulú, ...	Bajoura, ...	15	
3	do. ...	Larji, ...	14	
4	do. ...	Plach, ...	12	
5	do. ...	Farani, ...		
6	Kunawur, ...	Jular, ...		Cross the Chul pass.
7	do. ...	Rampur, ...		
8	do. ...	Gaora, ...		
9	do. ...	Sarahan, ...		
10	do. ...	Tranda, ...		
11	do. ...	Nachar, ...		
12	do. ...	Chegaon, ...	12	Cross the Sutlej.
13	do. ...	Chini, ...	20	
14	do. ...	Pangi, ...		
15	do. ...	Rarang, ...		
16	do. ...	Jangi, ...		
17	do. ...	Khanum, ...		
18	do. ...	Shaso, ...		
19	do. ...	Dabling, ...		Cross the Sutlej at Spuch.
20	do. ...	Nanija, ...	9	
21	do. ...	Shipki, ...	9	
22	Chinese territory,	Stia, ...		
23	do. ...	Majung, ...		
24	do. ...	Nu, ...		
25	do. ...	Klokh, ...		
26	do. ...	Kinipu, ...		
27	do. ...	Rúkum, ...		
28	do. ...	Shangsi, ...		
29	do. ...	Shyang, ...		
30	do. ...	Camp, ...		
31	do. ...	Camp, ...		Crossing a high pass.
32	do. ...	Gar (Guns), ...		Winter encampment.

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APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IV B. From Mandi via Kulú, Rampur and the Kiobrang pass ; to Tsaprang and Gar (Yarsa).

See pages 62, 63 and 64, of the Report.

Number of marches.	District.	Names of halting places.	Estimated distance in miles.	Remarks.
		<i>Mandi.</i>		
19	Kunawur, ...	Dabling, ...		See route No. IV A.
20	ditto, ...	Reeshee Lerpoo,		
21	ditto, ...	Tabak, ...		
22	Tibet, ...	Zamseereé, ...		Cross the Kiobrang pass.
23	ditto, ...	Zeemchin, ...		
24	ditto, ...	Bekhur, ...		
25	ditto, ...	Camp, ...		
26	ditto, ...	Karbuk, ...		
27	ditto, ...	Poling, ...		
28	ditto, ...	Tsaprang, ...		
29	ditto, ...	Totling, ...		Crossing a high pass.
34	ditto, ...	Gar (Yarsa), ...		Summer encampment.

NOTE.—There is another route by the Buspa river to the south of the Kiobrang pass. The Buspa route rejoins route No. 4 at Karbuk (26) after crossing a high pass.

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APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

Route No. IV. C. Gerard's Route from Simla to Shipki, along the left bank of the Sutlej.

See pages 62, 63 and 64 of Report.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	Simla to Bunnee, ...	13	
	Bunnee to Pulana, ...	10	
	Poolana to Kotkhaiee, ...	11	
	Kotkhaiee to Gujijudee, ...	8	
	Gujyndee to Kooroo, ...	13	
	Kooroo to Jangleeg, (3 marches), ...	26	
	Jangleeg to Moondoor, ...	10	
	Moondoor to Broang Pass,*	2	* (15,095 feet). Separates Choora from Kunawur.
	Pass to Broang village, ...	8½	
	Broang to Pooaree, ...	12½	
	Pooaree to Rispe, ...	13½	
	Rispe to Murung, ...	5	
	Murung to Nisung, ...	8	(Toongrung pass, 13,739 feet).
	Nisung to bed of a mountain torrent, crossing two mountains of 12,000 and 13,000 feet.		
	Thence to Dabling, ...	6½	Went a mile out of their way to visit the Namptoo Sungha, a wooden bridge across the Sutlej river, 106 feet broad; bridge 78.
	Dabling to Numgeea, ...	9	
	Numgeea to Shipki, (Lat. 31°48'; Long. 78°48'; 10,527 feet),	9	Pass between Kunawur and Chinese dominions, 13,518 feet.
	Garoo, 11 marches from Shipki.		

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IV. D. From Mandi, viâ Kúlú, Lahul and Spiti, to Rudok.

See pages 62, 63 and 64 of Report.

Number of marches.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	<i>Mandi.</i>	<i>Mandi.</i>		
1	Mandi,	Kamand, ...	12	
2	Kúlú,	Bajoura, ...	15	
3	do.	Sultanpore, ...	10	
4	do.	Nuggur, ...	14	
5	do.	Jagatsuk, ...	9	
6	do.	Gunza Pattar, ...	...	Cross the Humta pass.
7	Lahoul,	Sutlehet, ...		
8	do.	Shigrighati, ...		
9	Spiti,	Kulzámghati, ...	...	Cross the Kulzum La (pass).
10	do.	Lohsar, ...		
11	do.	Pámo, ...		
12	do.	Kurjeh, ...		
13	do.	Dankar, (fort), ...		
14	do.	Lari, ...		
15	do.	Kuling, ...		
16	Tsotso,	Kuri, ...	...	Village of 12 houses.
17	do.	Sungul, ...		
18	do.	Dumdun, ...		
19	Chumurti,	Nupuk, ...	...	Cross the Budpo La, (a very high pass). Encampment.
20	do.	Kurpunchung, ...	...
21	do.	Choksum, ...		
22	do.	Deboche, ...		
23	do.	Camp under and east of pass, ...		
24	Chanthan,	Do. west of pass, ...	...	Crossing the Ser-shung Pass.
25	do.	Tashigong, ...		
26	do.	Camp Tingdum, ...		
27	do.	Camp, ...		
28	do.	Camp,	Cross the Kalinka La (pass).
29	Rudok,	Camp, ...		
30	do	Churkang, ...		
31	do.	Ruksum, ...		
32	do.	Deskít, ...		
33	do.	Rudok, ...		

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APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IV. E. From Mandi, by Tashikong, to Gar (Yarsa).

Number of marches.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
25	...	Tashikong,	Winter Encampment.
26	...	Langmar, ...	...
27	...	Gar, (Gunsa), ...	...
28	...	Camp,	Summer Encampment.
29	...	Do., ...	...
30	...	Gar, (Yarsa), ...	...

Route No. IV. F. From Mandi, via Chini and Kuri, to Rudok.

Number of marches.	DISTRICT.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
		<i>Mandi.</i>		
13	Kunawur,	Chini, ...		
14	do.	Pangi, ...	10	
15	do.	Jungra, ...	10	
16	do.	Leepee, ...	8	Cross the Oorung-ghati.
17	do.	Tapung, ...	8	
18	do.	Sungnam, ...	10	Cross the Ranangridge.
19	do.	Hango, ...		
20	do.	Nacko, ...	...	Cross the Spiti River by bridge.
21	do.	Chango, ...		
22	do.	Changar, or (Chang-rezing), ...	...	Cross the Changrang La (pass).
23	Tibet (Tsotso), Chinese Territory, ...	Kuri,	Cross the Zungzam River by a natural bridge of granite.
40	...	Rudok,	See Route No. IV D.

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APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.**Route No. V. From Sreenugur (Cashmir) to Le in Ludakh,
viâ Drás.*

Remarks by Major Cunningham, on the state of this route.—See “*Cunningham’s Ludakh*,” page 148.

“The road from Cashmir traverses nearly the whole extent of Ladak from west to east, from the Seoji La (“Zoj La”) at the head of the Dras river, to Le. From the Cashmarian Pass, it follows the course of the Dras river to its junction with the Sooroo river, up which it proceeds as far as Karguil. From thence it ascends the Purik valley, past the fort and town of Paskyum (Pooshkum) as far as Waka (Wukha), where it leaves the Waka river and crosses the Namyika Pass, (13,000 feet) to the bed of the Kanji river. Thence over the Photo La, (Futoo La) an easy pass, (13,240 feet) to the village of Lama Yurru (Lama Yuroo), from which it follows the course of the Wanla-chu to its junction with the Indus. Below the bridge of Khallach (Khulchee), where it crosses the river to its right bank. From this point it ascends the Indus, past the villages of Núrla, Saspul, Bazgo and Nyimo to Patik, where it leaves the river and turns to the north-east for a few miles to the city of Le. The whole distance from Cashmir is 228 miles.

“I have travelled this road myself, and I can vouch for its being one of the most excellent and most easy routes to be found throughout the Alpine Punjab. It is passable from March till November, when it is closed by the vast masses of snow that accumulate on the Cashmir side of the Seoji La (Zoj la) and which render the passage very dangerous, both in March and April as well as in November. The greater portion of this road which lies in Ladak was made by Zorawar Singh after the conquest of the country in 1834. The large bridge over the Indus at Khallach (Khulchee), as well as the smaller bridges on this road over the Wanla, Kanji, Waka, Súru and Drás rivers, were all built by the energetic invaders, who knowing the value of good communications have since kept them in excellent repair. No road can well be worse than the few marches on the Cashmarian side of the pass, which are still in the same state as described by Izzatulla in 1812 A. D.: ‘the road is difficult and rocky, so as to be impassable to a mounted traveller.’

“This is the most frequented of all the roads into Ludakh, with perhaps the single exception of the northern line from Yarkand to Le.”

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. V—Continued.

The following table shews the names and distances of the stages from
Cashmir to Le.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	Gandarbal, (Gundurbul), By Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	Left bank of Sindh river. (A large village on the border of the Cashmeer valley. Customs chaukee. Good level road.)
2	Kangan, (Kungun), ...	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	Right bank ditto. (Between Kungun and Gandurbul, there is a large village in which travellers sometimes put up, called "Noonur").
3	Surbara, ("Soorphirao,")	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	Right ditto. (Between this and No. 4, a large village, Goondsir Singh, also a halting place).
4	Gagangir, (Gugungeer), From 2 to 4 according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ 21	Right ditto. (A small village on the slope of the Gugungeer hill. Road stony, impassable to a mounted traveller. Customs chaukee).
5	Sonámarg, (Soonamurg), According to Route Map,	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ 10	Right ditto. (A village in a valley full of verdure and flowers.)
6	Báltal, (Baltul), ...	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	Ditto. Foot of pass. (Foot of the "Zoj La" Pass. No habitation. A house for travellers).
7	Maten, ... ("Mutayun"), ...	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ (19)	Cross the Seoji La (Pass) ("Zoj La" 11,300 feet, covered with perpetual snow).
8	Dras, ... Also "Hembab," ...	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ (13)	Left bank of Dras river. (A Fort.)
9	Jasgund, ... (Thusgam ?) ...	7 $\frac{5}{8}$ (16)	On the left bank (opposite).
10	Kharbú, ... (Khurboo),	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	On the right bank (ditto). (Ascend the Khurboo Pass).

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. V—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
11	Kargvil, ... ("Kurgil"), From 9 to 11 according to Major M.'s Route Map,	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 24	At junction of Waka (Wukha) & Súrú rivers. (A Thana. A fort; a bridge over the Sooroo river).
12	Dok, ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Left bank of Waka (Wukha) river. (A large village. Between Kurgil and Moolboo (13) is a village called "Shurghool" where travellers put up).
13	Molbil, ... (Moolboo), Nos. 11 to 13, ...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ (24)	Right ditto.
14	Charak, ... (Churuk), ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ (12)	Cross the Nanyika Pass (Shush-la name of the mountain. Charuk or ascent up the pass. Tukchee a halting place within Charak and Hesku).
15	Heskú, ... (Henuskoot),	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Right bank of Kanji river.
16	Lama Yúrrú, ... (Lama Yuroo), From No. 14 to 16, ...	9 (19)	Cross the Photo La Pass, ("Futoo La"). (Abode of Lamas, and monastery, held in much reverence by the Bhotees).
17	Khallach, ... (Khulchee),	5	Cross the Indus by bridge. (A large village, Thana and fort. Customs post).
18	Núrla, (Noor La), ...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Right bank of Indus. (A large village on the slope of the Noorla hill).
- 19	Hemistokpo, ... (Hemcheetokpho), From No. 17 to 19, ...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ (15)	Ditto. (Abode of a Lama).

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. V—Concluded.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
20	Saspul, ... (Susphool),	9½	Ditto. (A large village in the Susphool valley).
21	Bazgo, ... (Buzgooh), From 19 to 21, ...	8 17	Ditto. (A large village in a fertile valley, formerly the seat of the Ludakh Government, before the invasion of Ludakh by the Kilmaks (Sookpas) in 1686, A. D., or 176 years ago. Nyeemo a large village between Nos. 21 and 23, Le).
22	Tharú, ... (Taroo),	11¼	Ditto. (A small village).
23	Lé, ... From No. 21 to 23, ...	11½ (21)	Ditto. (Pitak, a village between Nos. 22 and 23).
	TOTAL, ...	228	243 miles according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map. For laden animals, this route is passable for 7 months, Jeth to Poh, (May to November.) For foot travellers, for 10 months; being closed in Chetur and Bysakh, (February, March, April).

NOTE.—The system of orthography used in the version of names in the additions within parenthesis throughout the above Route is the same as that followed in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. VI. From Le to Chathan by Sakhtee.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Sakhtee, ...	15	A large village in Ludakh.
2	Tránchee, ...	12	Do. do.
3	Purma, ...	11	Do. do.
4	Chhooshul, ...	8	Do. do.
5	Rulma, ...	15	Uninhabited.
6	Gubchoon, ...	15	A plain.
7	Phookchee, ...	10	Boundary of Ludakh.
8	Doomchook, ...	12	Plain, in Rudokh.
9	Tashigam, ...	18	A large village, where there is a monastery.
10	Lamur, ...	6	A village.
11	Gurgoonsa, ...	12	People live in tents.
12	Numroo, ...	20	Ditto.
13	Gurdokh or Garo, ...	8	Road passable from Harh to Kutuk, June to Octo- ber, 5 months.
	Total, ...	152	

NOTE.—The system of orthography the same as in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.**Route No. VII. From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Jummoo and Banihal.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.	
1	Umrit- sur. {	Soian, ...	6	
2		Futehpoor. ...	11	
3	Sial- kot. {	Jussur, ...	10	After crossing the Ravee.
4		Sunkhuttra, ...	7	A large village.
5	Zufurwal, ...	6	Tuhseel in Zila Sialkot.	
6	Saidgurh, ...	10	In Jummoo territory.	
7	Jummoo, ...	*10	Between Nos. 6 and 7 there is a place called Bishna in Jummoo territory, where travellers sometimes put up. Cross the Tuwee.	
8	Dunshal, ...	7½	Steep ascent. Between Nos. 7 and 8, Nugrot, a halting place, about 7 miles from Jummoo.	
9	Baryun, ...	6		
10	Chinenee, alias Chundunee, ...	10	A large village. A fort in possession of Raja Gijindur Chund. A choukee. The Dārīl Lud pass, crossed between Baryun and Chinenee.	
11	Dunamund, ...	6	In the Ilaka of Chinenee. Cross a pass.	
12	Nasumuna, called also Rambund, ...	7	A village in Kashtwar. A customs house. Cross the Chenab by a rope bridge, from Mitree to "Nasumuna." Road to this place along the right bank of river is narrow, scarcely allowing an animal to go along it. A few dhuts here, and a Government store house.	
13	Birarcegurh, ...	7½	In the Banihal Purgunnah. A Modeekhana, pass and customs house. Across the Nonokot pass. A steep difficult ascent. Bad road.	

* 16 miles according to Major M.'s Route Map.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. VII—Continued.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
14	Deogol,* ...	7½	Cross Bichlaree stream at one mile by a wooden bridge beyond. An ascent for ¼ mile, and then descent of 1½ miles to the Bichlaree, which is again crossed by a wooden bridge; at 10 miles pass "Chhumbul Mas," where the ascent up the Banihal pass commences and is easy to this place. "Deogol" is a neat village, with a Government store house. Water from small stream. A customs choukee.
15	Vernag, ... 12 miles according to Route Map.	7½	<p>In the Sreenugur Ilaka. The first five miles along the pass, which is about 2 miles wide, passing the villages of Dereek-poor, Vishar Lamee, and Chhree, (the latter a good village), thence an abrupt ascent to the summit of the Banihal Pass, 9,200 feet, and a descent of 5 miles to Ver Nag, where is the source of the river "Jhelum." A Government store house.</p> <p>The Emperor Juhangeer built a garden and Baraduree, &c. here; the building stands with the following inscription on it, showing the date of the building:—</p> <p>"Uz Juhangeer Shah-i-Ukbur Shah, "Een bina sur kusheed bur uf-lak; "Bani-i ukl yaft tareekhush, "Kusr abad chushmuh-i "Vurnag."</p> <p>†1023 A. H. (A. D. 1606). Juhangeer Shah (son) of Ukbur Shah, Raised this edifice to the skies; The writer found its date (thus), The magnificent palace of the Vurnag spring.</p>

* In Major Montgomerie's Route Map the distance between Dunshal, No. 8, and Deogol, No. 14, is 55 miles; that here given is 37 kos = 60 miles.

† According to the "Ubjud" system.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. VII—Concluded.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
16	Islamabad, ... Miles 17 according to Route Map.	10½	A large town, in which shawl weaving is conducted to a large extent. A customs chonkee, Khunabul. Path along valley amidst cultivation. Ford 2 or 3 rapid streams, which are difficult to cross after rain. Supplies abundant. A wooden bridge across the Jhelum. There are several springs of water. Between Vernag and Islamabad there is a small town, Shahabad, at the south-east end of the valley of Cashmeer.
17	Vintee poor, ... Miles 17 according to Route Map.	7½	Boats are always to be had at Islamabad, and from thence Sreenugur may be reached in 12 or 15 hours. The road runs down right bank of Jhelum, and is easy. A wooden bridge across Jhelum at Bijbihara, a small town. Supplies procurable.
18	Sreenugur, ... Miles 18 according to Route Map.	10	Down right bank of Jhelum to Sreenugur. Road good. Customs chonkees of Maisooma and Soonawar, for imports by water and land.
	Total, ...	147	

NOTE.—From Jummoo to Sreenugur by Banihal according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map, 149 miles.
Do. do. as here given 98 kos = 160 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This route from Jummoo, No. 7, to Vernag, No. 15, is very difficult, passing through a mountainous country, with steep ascents and descents. The Noonookot Pass, No. 13, is the most difficult. Snow perpetual. Of all the routes leading from the Punjab to Sreenugur this is the most difficult, though the shortest and most direct from Umritsur, impassable for laden animals.

Loads carried by coolies from No. 7 to 15.

N. B.—This is the route by which the Maharaja is anxious that all merchandise from Jummoo or rather Punjab to Sreenugur should pass.

NOTE.—This route is passable for foot travellers nearly all the year round.

N. B.—The system of orthography the same as in Routes Nos. I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

TAKEN FROM THE PUNJAB ROUTE BOOK.

Route No. VIII. From Goojrat to Sreenugur by Bhimbur and Peer Punjal range.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	Doulutanugur, ...	10	In Zilla Goojrat.
2	Kotla Kukrala, ...	9	In Zilla Goojrat. A small town.
3	Bhimbur, ...	8	In Jummo territory. Two nulas unbridged, in the Jummo territory. This place at foot of low hills on the chief road from this part of the Punjab to Sreenugur, Cashmeer.
4	Syudabad Surae, ...	10	For 3 miles of the valley of the Bhimbur stream, then an ascent up the "Adeetak," or "Adeeduk," for 3 miles, steep and rather difficult for horses laden. This place is in a small valley; supplies scarce. Water from stream. Good ground for a camp.
	In Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	15	
5	Noushuhra, ...	9	First 3 miles flat and easy, then ascent up a steep sand-stone hill, and descent into the Noul shuhra valley. Road tolerably good. Supplies procurable. Water from Noushuhra river, which runs past village. Encamping ground good.
	In Route Map, ...	12½	
6	Chungus Surae, ...	11	Path runs up the valley of the Noushuhra river, most of the way to Chungas. It is bad in places. Supplies scarce. Water from river. No encamping ground on this side, but fair ground on the opposite bank. (Now in ruins).
	In Route Map, ...	13½	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. VIII—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
7	Rajouree, alias "Ram- poor," ... In Route Map, ...	12 15	By crossing river twice, the march is shortened, but it becomes too deep after middle of April to cross laden animals. This is a small town, on right bank of Nousuhra river; supplies plentiful. Water from stream. Shalimar garden, built by the Emperor Juhangeer, still in existence though in ruins.
8	Thunna, ... In Route Map, ...	12 14	Cross river Noushura, or Rajouree, one mile above town by ford, and up left bank almost to this place. Supplies procurable. One route branches off from this point to Pouch.
9	Buhram gula, ... In Route Map, ...	8 10	A stiff ascent for 5 miles, up the "Rutun Peer," or Rutun Punjal. Descent through a pine and horse chessnut forest. Supplies procurable. Hills on all sides high.
10	Poshinuh, ... In Route Map, ...	7 10	Path up a stream, which is crossed about 20 times; pass Chinimur at one mile; road indifferent. This village is deserted in winter on account of its elevation. Supplies procurable. Bad encamping ground.
11	Uliabad Surae, ... In Route Map, ...	9 12	Cross Peer Punjal Pass. Ascent steep for about 2 miles. Height of pass 11,000 feet. In the early part of May snow lies up to this place. An old Sarac. Supplies and fuel very scarce. Encamping ground good when snow has melted.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. VIII—Concluded.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
11½	In Route Map, Dubchee, or Dubjun, ...	8	Sheds in Forest.
12	Hirepoor, ... In Route Map, ...	12 6	Descent easy and path good. Cross "Rumiara" stream, a few miles above this place. Supplies procurable.
13	Shoopyun, ... In Route Map, ...	5 6	Road good and level, debouch- ing into the valley of Cashmeer at this place. A considerable town. Supplies plentiful.
14	Ramoo, ...	9	Cross stony bed of the Rumiara stream. Path flat and easy, and might be made practicable for guns with very little labor. Supplies scanty.
15	Khanpoor Surai, ...	6	Road good, over an open coun- try. A few houses here. Sup- plies procurable.
16	Sreenugur, ... In Route Map, ...	10 13	Road good, across open flat country. Pass village of Kirale- poora, 3 miles before reaching town. For the last 4 miles the road runs along the bank of the Doodgunga, a wide, but fordable stream. The river Jhelum runs through town and is crossed by 7 bridges. The palace and a portion of town at this side.
TOTAL, ...	147		

NOTE.—The distance from Bhinbur to Sreenugur according to the Route Book is 128 miles.

Ditto according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map is 150 miles.

According to the Route received from Cashmeer, it is 76 kos = 106 miles.

This route is passable for 7 months from Jeth to Mughhur, (May to November.)

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

Route No. LX. From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Ukhnoor. Taken from the Punjab Route Book, &c.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	From Umritsur to Bala- pind, ... Camp on the Ravee, ... Mulhoke, ... Kulalwala, ... Bideepoor, ... Sialkot, ... Chupral, ... Gujunsoo, ... Ukhnoor, ...	10 13 9 9 12 11 13 10 12	} 64 miles. In Jummoo territory.
2	Raja banee, or Jundra ke Baolee, ...	7	A village. A gradual ascent the whole march; at 4th mile the path lies up stony bed of mountain stream (dry except after rain,) to this place. Hills low and covered with thick jungle. Water not very plentiful. No supplies.
3	Baruk Paonee, ...	8	Path indifferent. Cross a serrated elevated ridge of sand-stone, before entering the Paonee valley; a large village situated fertile valley. Supplies and water abundance. Customs chonkee.
4	Chélé, ... (below village in bed of stream.)	8	A stiff ascent over a rugged hill. Path execrably bad, and almost impracticable for laden animals. Half mile beyond the summit pass Chountra (a few houses), and half mile beyond it the village of Chélé, containing only a few houses. A steep descent from last named village to bed of stream. A fair place for encamping. Water from stream. No supplies.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. IX—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
5	Nar, ...	12	The path, this march, lies up the bed of the stream, which is crossed innumerable times. Pass Goondul at 3½, and Reet at 5½ miles, (both small villages without supplies). The last 2 miles of march exceedingly bad for laden animals, up a rugged ascent covered with jungle. A few houses here. No supplies.
6	Bhugolee, ...	8	A very steep ascent during the early part of march, path very bad. It then runs along the high ridge for 3 miles, and descends 2 miles to this place. Fuel and water, but no supplies.
7	Boodil, ...	5	Descend for 3½ miles by a bad path, cross a stream and ascend 1½ miles up to this place. A large village with a good deal of cultivated ground near. Encamping ground fair. Supplies plentiful. A small square bastioned fort with a small garrison. Ragawur reached in one long or two short marches.
8	Abeed, ...	4	Scattered houses and cultivation on the hill sides. Pass Barôt (a few houses) at 2 miles. Path stony and bad. No supplies here. Water from stream, very limited. Encamping ground.
9	Delhi, ...	7	A very stiff ascent for the first 1½ miles. Beyond that the path is good and easy for about 3 miles, then a steep descent of 800 or 1,000 feet to this place. No supplies. Wood and water a short distance. Camp at about 9,500 or 10,000 feet elevation.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. IX—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
9	Nazum Gurhee, ...	14	A steep ascent of about 1,500 feet at commencement of march. Then about 4 miles along a bare hill side, stony in places, to the foot of pass. Ascent for about 2 miles by a steep zigzag path. Summit may be about 12,000 feet more or less, descent easy, and except for a short distance gradual. Camp near some large stones near a stream. Wood and water, but no supplies.
10	Shipeon, ... Ramoo, ... Khanpoor Surai, ... Sreenugur, ...	11 9 6 10	At 2½ miles pass a round house occupied by a few sepoy in summer. Path is fair, and there is a gradual descent throughout march. From 4½ to 7½ miles through a Pine forest. The village of Siddoo is passed at this side of it. A small town here with supplies plentiful. At the entrance of valley of Cashmeer. See No. 14 of preceding route. See No. 15 of ditto ditto. See No. 16 of ditto ditto.
	TOTAL DISTANCE, ...	208	This route is not recommended. Difficult in many places for laden animals, though much used by traders coming from the Ukhnoor direction into Cashmeer. It is passable for seven months, Jeth to Mugghur, (May to November).

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IX. From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Ukhnoor and Rajource.
Taken from Major Montgomerie's Route Map.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.	
	Umritsur to Sialkot, ...	64		
	Chuprar, ...	13		
	Gujunsoo, ..	10	Ford the Tuwee river, 4 miles from Chuprar.	
	Ukhnoor, ...	12	Cross the Chenab by boat.	
	Tanda, ...	6	Very stony.	
	Dub, or Dubnee ke huthee	13	Very stony up and down ravines, last ascent and descent steep.	
	Thunda panee, ...	13	Road good.	
	Dhurmsal, ...	10	Road good. Cross some low hills.	
	Sial Sooce, ...	10	Road good. Cross two rivers and one steep range.	
	Rajource, ...	14	Road good. Cross some large streams.	
	Thunna, ...	14	Road good. Cross one large stream.	
	Buhram gula, ...	10	Cross the Rutunpeer, about 8,200 feet.	
	Poshiana, ...	10	Up a ravine, crossing and re-crossing river, by 20 to 30 bridges. Camp in ravine, 1½ miles east of village.	
	Uliabad Surai, ...	12	Cross the Peer Panjal, 11,400 feet above sea.	
	<p>In marching to Cashmeer, a traveller could go either from Uliabad to Hirepoor, or Shoopiyun, on re-turning from Cashmeer, Shoopiyun, to Dubchee, & then to Poshiana, might be preferable according to weather.</p>	Dubchee, (Doobjun)	8	Sheds in Forest.
		Hirepoor,	6	Surae and village.
		Shoopiyun,	6	Baraduree near village.
		Khanpoor,	15	
		Sreenugur,	13	
	TOTAL, ...	259		

NOTE.—The system of orthography as in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. X. From Peshawur to Sreenugur (Capital of Cashmeer)

By Hureepoor, Moozufurabad and Baramoola.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	<i>From Peshawur to Hureepoor.</i>		
	From Peshawur to		
1	Taroo, ...	8	} Grand Trunk Road.
2	Noushera, ...	15	
3	Ukora, ...	10	
4	Utuk (Attok), ...	12	
		45	
5	Saidun Shah ka Choa, ...	10	} In Zila Rawulpindee.
6	Husun Ubdal, ...	14	
7	Oosman Khatur, ...	12	
8	Kot Nujeeboolla, ...	11	} In Zila Huzara. In a wide valley.
9	Hureepoor, ...	6	
		53	
	Total from Peshawur to Hureepoor, ...	98	

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. X—Continued.*

Made Road to Huzara Frontier. From Hurripoor to Mozuffurabad.

Taken from the Punjab Route Book.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCES.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	
1	Chumbah, ...	12	The Dohr river is crossed about 3 miles before entering the Sulhud Pass. Being a mountain stream, it is only an obstacle after heavy and continued rain. The road from Kotah ka kubbār, at the entrance of the Sulhud Pass, to Abbottabad, is carried along the hill side, and is 20 feet wide.
2	Abbottabad, ...	10	A good made road. This road leads to Kashmir. Gurhee Hubeboolla is the frontier town of Hazara. It has a Thana and Bungalow belonging to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, which may be used by travellers. The Khan of Gurhee Hubeboolla is one of the principal chiefs of Hazara; his town is on the left bank of the river Nynsookh, which is crossed by a bridge. At Manseyra there is a fort, containing Tehseel and Thana, and a serai for travellers. Mules hired at Hubeboolla should not be taken beyond Moozufferabad.
3	Manghul, ...	9	
4	Manseyra, ...	8	
5	Outur Sheesha, ...	10	
6	Gurhee Hubeboolla, ...	7	
7	Moozufferabad, ...	11	From Gurhee Hubeboolla the track is a rough one, through hills and the beds of streams. Kishengunga crossed by a bridge, which is only a tight rope, but a boat also plies.
	Total, ...	67	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. X—Concluded.

A Hill Road practicable for laden horses. From Moozuffurabad to Sreenugur.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	From Moozuffurabad to Lungurpoora, ...	8 miles.	Moozuffurabad is situated near the confluence of Jhelum and Kishungunga rivers. It contains about 4,000 houses. There is a ferry across the Jhelum and a swinging bridge across the Kishungunga. This is merely a customs choukee.
2	Huttecan, ...	10 "	There is a rope bridge across the Jhelum here. A good bazar. Supplies plentiful.
	From No. 1 to No. 2 according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	16 "	
3	Kotee, ...	12 }	Pass Doputta fort at 1 mile. Supplies scanty. * A fort here. Supplies procurable.
4	Kuthaie,* ...	13 }	
5	A Zearut, near Shahdera, ...	15 "	Supplies from Shahdera $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off.
6	Gyngul, ...	13 "	A stiff march, pass Ooree on opposite bank half way. Supplies procurable.
	In Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	10 "	
7	Peerun, ...	10 "	Road good. Supplies procurable.
8	Baramoola, ...	8 "	Road good, still pursuing course of river. A good town at the entrance into the valley of Kashmere. Supplies plentiful. The town is on right bank of Jhelum.
	From No. 6 to 8 in Route Map, ...	15 "	
9	Puttun, ...	11 "	A level road along valley of Kashmere. Supplies procurable.
	according to Route Map, ...	14 "	A level road along valley of Kashmeer. Sreenugur is the capital of Kashmeer, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants.
10	Sreenugur, ...	11 "	
		17 "	
	Total from Moozuffurabad to Sreenugur, ...	114 miles.	108 miles from Moozuffurabad to Sreenugur, according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map.
	Total from Hureepoor to Moozuffurabad, ...	67 "	
	Total from Peshawur to Hureepoor, ...	98 "	
	Total from Peshawur to Sreenugur, ...	279 miles.	

NOTE.—This route is passable for beasts of burden (Tattoos, mules) all the year round.

TABL

No

1

2

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Concluded.**Route No. XI.—From Murree to Sreenugur (Kashmeer).**Taken from Major Montgomerie's Route Map.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	FR OM RAWULPINDEE TO		
	Bharakou, ...	} 40	
	Chuttur or Seela, ...		
	Trehut, ...		
	Murree, ...		
		40	
	Dewul, (Fort), ...	11	
	Gohalun Ferry, ...	9	Cross the Jhelum.
	Dunna, ...	6	Steep ascent.
	Maira, ...	7	
	Chukar, ...	6	
	Hutthian, ...	10	
	Chukotee, ...	15	
	Ooree, ...	16	
	Noushera, ...	14	
	Bara Moola, ...	9	Another staging place between Ooree and Bara Moola, called Booniar, distance not known.
	Puttun, ...	14	
	Sreenugur, ...	17	
		134 miles.	
	Total from Rawulpindee to Sreenugur, ...	174 miles	

NOTE.—This route is taken by traders from Rawulpindee.
The system of orthography, the same as in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXVI.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES levied on goods exported from the Punjab, destined for Kashmeer, through the Maharaja's territory; and the per-centage of duty ad valorem.

No.	No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchā maund.	Duty per pukka maund.	Value per pukka maund.	Per-cent- age of duty.
1	1	"BUZZAZEE, SOOFEDDE," COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
		Long cloth, Goomtee, Jean, &c., ...	8 3	20 7 6	68	30 3
		Cambric, Linen, (Khasa &c.) ...			130	15 12
		Muslin, flowered piece goods dress pieces, ...			242	8 7 4
		Colored Muslins, &c., ...			195	10 8
		Chintz, Scarlet cotton Vel- vet, ...	11 9	28 14 6	216	13 6 10
		Bunduree, dress, ...			75	38
		Broad-cloth, per yard, ...	13 9			29 11
		SILKS.				
		Duryaee, Goolbudun, Loongees, Khes, ...	15	37 8	900	4 2 6
		English Silks, ...				
		Brocades, ...	2			12 8
			per rupee of value.			
2		KIRIANA, &c.				
	23	Sugar candy, ...	5 8 6	13 12	16	85
	50	Sugar, ...	5 14 9	14 12 10	11 10 8	126 14
	54	Molasses, ...	1 13	4 8 6	3 1 3	150
		Coarse Sugar, ...	1 13	4 8 6	4 8	100
	41	Tea, ...	25	62 8	80	78 2

APPENDIX XXVI.—Continued.

No.	No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchmaund.			Duty per pukka maund.			Value per pukka maund.			Per-cent- age of duty.		
3		SPICES.												
	8	Pepper, ...	4	3	0	10	7	6	19	0	0	56	4	0
	"	Badian Khutae, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	37	8	0
	9	Kurunful, (cloves), ...	6	10	0	16	9	0	17	0	0	100	0	0
	9	Cardamums, small, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	6	4	0
	9	Cinnamon, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	37	8	0
	12	Ilacheedana, ...	4	9	0	11	7	0	50	0	0	19	0	0
	13	Turmeric, ...	1	0	0	2	8	0	6	0	0	40	10	0
	14	Dried Ginger, ...	2	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	40	10	0
	25	Unardana, (Pomegranate seeds), ...	0	8	0	1	4	0	4	8	0	23	7	0
	47	Asafœtida, ...	4	10	0	11	9	0	12	0	0	96	14	0
4		DRUGS, MEDICINAL, &c.												
	12	Suna (Senna), ...	5	5	0	13	8	0	10	0	0	135	8	0
	12	Mazoo, (Gall-nut), ...	4	5	0	10	12	0	20	0	0	58	0	*
	10	Sandal wood, ...	4	11	0	11	8	0	16	8	0	72	14	0
	14	Soofeda, Kashghuree, ...	7	12	6	19	8	0	11	0	0	175	0	0
	15	Toorunjbeen (Manna), ...	8	0	0	20	0	0	30	0	0	66	11	0
	"	Camphor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	20	0	0
	"	Salub misree, (Salep), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	0	0	4	11	0
	"	Sheerkhisht, (Manna), ...	1	8	10	4	0	0	160	0	0	2	10	†
	40	Hulela, (Myrobolan), ...	1	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	81	4	0
	"	Bulela, (Bellerick ditto), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	200	0	0

* By the Moozufurabad route only.

† By the Moozufurabad route.

APPENDIX XXVI.—Continued.

No.	No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchmaund.			Duty per pukka maund.			Value per pukka maund.			Per-cent- age of duty.		
	40	Amla, (Emblica Phyllanthus), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	125	0	0
	„	„ “Sipistan,” (Cordia Myxia),	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	125	0	0
	46	Tamarind, ...	5	0	0	12	8	0	4	0	0	312	8	*
	47	Katechu, ...	4	10	0	11	9	0	20	0	0	57	14	0
	„	„ Kuteera, (a kind of gum),	4	10	0	11	9	0	6	0	0	194	0	0
	„	„ Gum Arabic, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	0	144	0	0
	49	Ispughol, (Plantago Ispaghul), ...	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	100	0	0
	50	Anised, ...	5	14	9	13	12	10	8	0	0	172	14	10
	50	Betel nut,	4	3	0	10	7	6	9	0	0	116	4	0
	48	Ujwain, (Ligusticum Ajo-wan), ...	5	5	0	13	4	0	9	0	0	150	0	0
	78	Darfilfil, ...	8	12	0	21	14	0	5	0	0	448	0	†
	80	Antimony, ...	4	4	3	10	11	0	20	0	0	53	2	0
	10	Nousadur, (Ammonia), ...	9	2	0	23	5	0	20	0	0	116	8	‡
5		DYES.												
	16	Indigo, Punjabee, ...	9	1	9	22	12	0	50	0	0	38	9	0
	17	Ditto, of Koorja, ...	16	1	9	40	3	0	65	0	0	62	8	0
	22	Kirmdana, (Cochineal), ...	19	3	3	48	0	1	490	0	0	9	6	0
	11	Lac, ...	3	11	0	9	4	0	17	5	4	56	4	0
	22	Vermillion, ...	19	3	3	49	8	0	120	0	0	41	24	§
	24	Safflower, ...	1	11	0	4	4	0	22	5	4	18	12	0

* By the Ukhnoor route.

† Mozufurabad route.

‡ By the Bhimbur route.

§ By the Ukhnoor route.

APPENDIX XXVI.—Continued.

No.	In.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchha maund.	Duty per pukka maund.	Value per pukka maund.	Per-cent- age of duty.
25		Post Unar, (Pomegrante peel), ...	0 8 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	44 0 0
28		Gool Kesoo, ...	1 5 3	3 5 0	1 8 0	156 0 0
31		Sujjee, (Carbonate of Potash), ...	1 10 0	4 1 0	5 12 0	81 4 0
34		Mayeen, or Mayoon, ...	4 3 9	10 8 0	2 0 0	525 0 0
		„ Madder, ...	4 3 9	10 8 0	10 0 0	104 11 0
		„ Alum, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 4 0	206 0 0
49		Myrtle (Hina), ...	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	162 8 0
49		Wusma, (dye for the hair),	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	200 0 0
51		Sundoor, (a red powder),...	5 14 9	14 13 0	14 0 0	106 4 0
6		FRUITS.				
		Narjeel, (Cocoa-nt), ...	4 3 0	10 7 6	20 0 0	56 0 0
		Almonds, ...	4 10 0	11 9 0	9 0 0	128 0 0
		Pishtachio-nuts, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	57 14 0
		Chilghoza, (Pinus Gerar- diana), ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	231 0 0
		Aloobookhara, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	115 10 0
		Raisins, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	193 12 0
		Figs, ...	2 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	56 4 0
7		Salt, per md. Cashmeeree,	0 8 3	0 0 0	3 9 0	14 1 *
8		Tobacco, ...	0 0 0	5 15 6	6 0 0	99 7 8

* Ukhnoor, &c., routes.

APPENDIX XXVI.—*Concluded.*

No.	In.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchā maund.	Duty per pukka maund.	Value per pukka maund.	Per-cent- age of duty.
9		Cotton, Raw, (with seed), "Kupas," ...	1 9 0	3 14 6	3 0 0	131 0 0
		Cotton, (without seed), ...	1 1 6	2 11 3	10 0 0	27 1 4
		Country Cotton thread, ...	2 8 0	6 4 0	17 10 0	37 8 0
10		METALS.				
		Copper, ...	4 6 9	11 2 0	51 5 4	21 14 0
		Pewter, ...	4 11 0	11 11 6	11 4 0	104 11 0
		Tin, ("Kulnee"), ...	4 11 0	11 11 6	54 8 0	21 5 0
		Copper Utensils, ...	5 5 3	13 5 1	66 0 0	20 6 10
		Kansee Utensils, ...	12 6 11	31 1 3	70 0 0	44 2 4
11		LEATHER.				
		Shoes, (men's) per 100, ...	pairs,	8 0 0	113 12 0	7 0 6
		Do. (women's), ...	per pair,	0 1 9	48 2 0	22 11 0
					for a 100 pairs.	
		Do. (children's), ...	per pair,	0 1 9	37 8 0	29 2 0
					for a 100 pairs.	
		Goat skins, ...	per score,	3 8 0	10 0 0	35 0 0
		Udhouree, (Hides), ...	on each	0 6 0	20 5 4	36 14 0
			or	7 8 0	for a score.	
			per score.			
		Pookhta Udhouree, ...	per score,	15 0 0	33 5 4	45 0 0

APPENDIX XXVII.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTY on Articles of Export from Cashmeer and Jummo; and per-centage of duty ad valorem.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.					Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.		
		BY QUANTITY.		By Number.	Percentage of duty ad valorem.	Percentage of duty ad valorem.				
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.							
1	Shawls, woven (Doshala, dourdar, furd, kanikar, goshdar), ....	...	...	7	14	10	8	1	4	10
2	Square shawls, (Qussaba kanikar), 2 yards long by 2 broad, ....	...	...	6	...	416	8	1	6	11
3	Pushmeena cloth (Ulvan sada), 15 yards long, 1 yard broad, ....	...	...	6	2	75	...	8	1	2
4	Shawl needlework, (Shawl dourumlee), 5 yards long, ....	...	...	6	11	6	175	3	14	6
5	Ditto ditto, 8½ yards long, ....	...	...	6	2	10	136	4	11	...
6	Cloaks, Pushmeena, (needle-work) (choga ulvan dour mehrab jumlee), ....	...	...	2	13	5	70	4	...	7
7	Pieces of Ulvan (10 yards long) 1½ yards broad, ....	...	...	6	14	4	88	8	5	4
8	(Qussaba dourumlee), square shawls, Shawl cloth, figured in breadth, (Jame- was) 3 yards long, ....	...	...	5	1	6	26	2	5	6
9	.....	...	...	6	4	6	210	2	2	14

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.				Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.		
		BY QUANTITY.		By Number.	...				
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.						
10	Shawl cloth figrd. in breadth, 4 yds. long.	...	...	6	13	300	2	5	6
11	Siling from Yarkund, ...	...	...	4	2	8	48	7	...
12	Sheets of Thibet Pushmeena, ...	...	...	1	11	4	14	3	1
13	Pushmeena border, woven, (or hashya kanees), ...	...	...	4	7	5	2	9	8
14	Pushmeena sheets with border, (chadur charhashya kinardar), 5 yards long, Ditto ditto, 3 yards long, ...	...	...	6	4	2	7	4	8
15	Pushmeena sheets, without border, 3½ yards long, ...	...	...	8	...	2	10	...	5
16	Pushmeena cloth woven, one thread, 20 yards long 10 girah broad, (Iktara), Pushmeena sheets, without border, Square shawls, embroidered in gold and silk (chikun abreshum neemzureen ulvan cloth), ...	...	...	5	4	1	7	8	10
17	Pushmeena sheets, without border, 3½ yards long, ...	...	...	5	2	2	10	2	6
18	Pushmeena sheets, without border, ...	...	...	7	4	...	9	1	10
19	Square shawls, embroidered in gold and silk (chikun abreshum neemzureen ulvan cloth), ...	...	...	8	11	4	2	3	5
20	Silk or cotton cloth worked in silver only, (Chikun Beahum sada on Duryasee), ...	...	...	8	1	10	2	3	5

CC3.

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.		By Number.	Average Price.	Percentage of duty ad valorem.
		BY QUANTITY.				
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.			
30	Pushmeena cloth, (Sada ulvan), 18 yards long, (Chikun charhashya)	...	...	...	...	...
37	Pushmeena cloth, (Sada ulvan), 18 yards long, (Chikun charhashya)	...	...	8	78	11
38	Ditto, Loongee (Chikun charhashya) 4 or 5 yards long, (Kaitandozee)	...	...	6	60	10
39	Ditto, Gooloobund, worked in silk lace (Kaitandozee)	...	...	...	17	8
40	Pushmeena puttoo, of Thibet wool, from 12 to 15 yards long, (Kaneekar)	...	...	1	15	10
41	Pieces of Pushmeena for female Trowsers, (Goonda pacha umleekar)	...	...	2	7	34
42	Pushmeena kumurbunds, (lungotas) and shulwar (umleekar)	...	...	5	40	13
43	Pushmeena gooloobunds worked with needle, (Umleekar)	...	...	2	12	5
44	Pushmeena mutuns or shawls, woven (Kaneekar)	...	...	1	63	4

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.			Average Price.	Percentage of duty ad valorem.
		BY QUANTITY.		By Number.		
		Per Kueha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.			
65	Shoes of Keemookht, per shoe,			9	10	6
66	Cashmeere paper : I. Kulumdance duhmooshtee, per quire, Sherjungee,			0	4	0
67	Jars of Preserve of Bunufsha, and bottles of Bedmooshk and other distilled waters, per bottle,			0	0	0
68	Walnuts and dried grapes, per 45 seers.	2	11	1	0	0
70	Ghee, per khurvar,	5	3	9	5	13
71	Vurch, a vegetable medicine, per khurvar,	4	5	4	0	0
72	Ducks, per score,	0	0	0	5	4
73	Mughz-Singhara, per khurvar,	1	7	1½	5	0
74	Phoollee, per 36 seers,	7	14	9*	9	0
75	Zurishk, (currants), per 36 seers,	5	11	10½	40	0
76	Pomes, (Cashmeere, Yarkundee and Ludakhee, per-centage of value,			0	0	0
77	Pushmeena caps,			0	20	0
78	Kujree or Horse,			0	8	0

* Per Pukka md. of 40 seers English.

* Per Cashmeere md. of 36 seers English.

79	Coats of Puttoo worked in silk lace, 'Ditto Sada, (simple),	6	3	4	0	0	0	9	12	3
80	Waistcoats of Puttoo with silk lace work,	5	0	2	0	0	0	15	10	0
81	Coats of Puttoo worked with lace and sada,	1	3	1	10	8		4	2	8
82	Kulghees, (plumes), small sized,	1	7	0	12	0		12	8	0
83	Wooden spoons (painted), large sized,	3	½	1	8	0		13	0	4
84	Kulundan, Furshee and Jebee, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Chrystal, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Yushub stone (Jade), ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Painted Wooden boxes of all sizes, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Pistols and Carabines, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Khurul of the Yushub stone, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Soznce (floor cloth worked with needle), .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Suduf or shell, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Hookkas of Bidree, (tutanag work),	3	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8	6
93	Boolghar (Russian leather), ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	Otter skin, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Mala Billour, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Turquoise (Feroza), ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Post moosh Junglee, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Deer skin, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Carpets (Ghuleecha), ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Sandals (Khuraon), ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Per rupee of value.

APPENDIX XXVII.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.				Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.
		BY QUANTITY.		By Number.	Per Pukka Maund.		
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per Rupee of value.				
101	Nuddafce, ...	...	...	0	...	19	8
102	Quibla nooma, magnetic compass, ...	...	...	3 1½	...	...	...
103	Chessmates, and Cards, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Khota zeera, per 36 seers, ...	3	4 4½	3 10	0	10	0
BY THE MOOZUFFURABAD ROUTE.							
105	Poppy peels (Postkokinar,) per 36 seers,	4	7 10½	4 13	6	20	0
106	Lac, Tobacco, and Gum Cashmeere, per 36 seers, ...	3	1 6½	3 7	0	16	0
107	Chintz Cashmeere, Coarse cloth and Soosee, per rupee of value, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				0	3	0	18
							12

PUNJAB BY THE KOOLLOO ROUTE, FOR LEH AND YARKUND.

GOODS LEAVING FOR YARKUND.							Remarks.
ON VALUE AT LEH.							
	Amt. of value. Per maund.			Per-centage.			
1	169	9	9	0	6	3	Exported to Leh only.
4	250	0	0	0	4	3	
..	
8	60	0	0	1	1	0	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

EXTRACT FROM McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL
DICTIONARY. *Page 596.*

12. *Russian Fairs.*—These are numerous, and many of them are well attended. The most important is held at Nijnii-Novgorod, at the confluence of the Oka with the Wolga, latitude 56° -19-40 north; longitude 44° -28-30 east. Previously to 1817 this fair was held in a less convenient situation, at Makarieff, lower down the Wolga. But the buildings for the accommodation of the merchants at the latter having been accidentally burnt down in 1816, Government took advantage of the circumstance to remove the fair to Nijnii. It is principally carried on within the new bazars constructed for that purpose on the left bank of the Oka. These, which are divided into parallel rows or streets, are constructed of stone walls, roofed with iron, having covered galleries in front supported by iron pillars. They are built on piles, and, to guard against inundations, the ground on which they stand has been raised about 20 feet. Being enclosed on 3 sides by canals, and on the 4th by a navigable inlet of the Oka, there is every facility for the delivery and shipment of goods. The establishment is of great extent, comprising 2,524 booths, and is admitted on all hands to be at once the largest and most perfect of its kind that is any where to be met with. But, in addition to the above, no fewer than 2,506 shops and booths, belonging to private parties, and constructed of wood, were occupied during the fair of 1841. The fair begins on the 1st of July, and continues for a month or 6 weeks.

APPENDIX XXVIII.—*Continued.*

The value of the different Russian products offered for sale and sold in 1841, is stated to have been as follows :—

ARTICLES.	OFFERED FOR SALE.	SOLD.
	<i>Silver roubles.</i>	<i>Silver roubles.</i>
Cottons, ...	7,336,665	5,947,865
Woollen Stuffs, ...	3,448,295	2,620,175
Linens, ...	3,126,736	2,375,736
Silks, ...	3,220,489	2,239,989
Skins, ...	1,996,273	1,498,273
Hides, raw and tanned, ...	1,043,583	876,083
Metals and works in metal, ...	7,600,330	6,450,830
Porcelain, Earthen ware, &c., ...	398,860	336,860
Dried Fish, Caviar, fish oil, &c., ...	513,778	473,278
Corn and Flour, ...	2,850,750	1,645,750
Wine, mead, &c., ...	866,786	781,386
Refined Sugar, wax, paper, bristles, &c., ...	4,730,148	4,516,748
TOTALS,	37,132,693	29,762,473*

* One silver rouble is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ paper roubles, and is worth about 3s. 2d.

The value of the merchandize offered for sale and sold at this fair in the undermentioned years, is stated, in the official returns, to have been as follows :—

YEARS.	MERCHANDIZE OFFERED FOR SALE.	MERCHANDIZE SOLD.
	<i>Paper roubles.</i>	<i>Paper roubles.</i>
1837.	146,638,181	125,567,881
1838.	156,192,500	129,234,500
1839.	161,643,674	137,700,774
1840.	165,427,384	135,901,454
1841.	176,773,121	145,964,826

Tea, brought from Kiachta, is an important article at the Novgorod fairs. Previously to 1840, the quantity of tea sold at any single fair did not exceed 38,000 chests; but in 1840 and

1841 the quantities, exclusive of about 5,500 chests of coarse or Tartar tea, exceeded 50,000 chests each year, its value in 1841 having been estimated at 7,107,500 silver roubles. The total value of the various articles of Asiatic (including Chinese) produce exposed for sale at Novgorod in 1841 amounted to 9,146,719 silver roubles, being more than double the value of the products of Western Europe exposed in the same year. Of the latter, indigo, wine, and cottons were the principal articles. (*“Journal des manufactures, Petersburg, 1842.”*) The stationary population of the town, which may amount to about 25,000, is, during the fair, said to amount to from 130,000 to 160,000, including Chinese, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, Bokharians, &c. Theatrical exhibitions, shows of wild beasts, and other Bartholomew fair exhibitions, add to the attractions of the scene.

Another celebrated Russian fair is held, in the month of December, at Kiachta, in Mongolia, on the Chinese frontier, lat. 50°-21-5 north; lon. 106°-28-15 east. The town is small, the population not exceeding 4,000 or 5,000; but by far the largest part of the commerce between the Russian and Chinese Empires is transacted at its fair; and it is also the centre of the political intercourse between them. The commodities brought by the Russians consist principally of Russian and German broad-cloths, furs, sheep and lamb skins, leather, coarse linens, worsted stuffs, cattle, &c., with, for the most part, bullion. These they exchange with the Chinese for tea, raw and manufactured silk, nankeens, porcelain, sugar candy, rhubarb, tobacco, musk, &c., the value of the articles other than tea being, however, quite inconsiderable. The quantity of tea purchased at the Kiachta fairs by the Russians, which has latterly increased very considerably, amounted, in 1841, according to the official returns, to 242,608 poods, or

8,733,888 lbs., valued at 7,313,325 silver roubles. It consists principally of the fine and costly species of tea called pekoe ; and in the above year, its estimated cost price, taking the rouble at 3s. 2d. must have been as high as 2s. 7½d. per lb. But, exclusive of this, the Russians buy large quantities of a coarser species of tea, called brick or Tartar tea, which, though not thought worth the trouble of putting into packages, is largely consumed by the Nomadic Tartars and Siberians. According to the same accounts, the total value of the exports to China, which pass almost wholly through Kiachta, in 1841, amounted to 7,671,118 silver roubles, and that of the imports to 7,687,576 silver roubles. The Russian trade is in the hands of a comparatively small number of merchants, some of whom are very rich ; that of the Chinese is much more diffused. Commodities may be conveyed from Kiachta to European Russia either by land or by water. In the former case, the journey takes a year ; in the latter, it takes 3 years, or rather 3 very short summers, the rivers being for the most part of the year frozen over. (*Schnitzler Statistique Générale de l' Empire de la Russie, page 143 ; Official Statement of the trade of the Russian Empire in 1841 &c.*)

APPENDIX XXIX. A.

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*GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF TURKISH CHINA,*  
*By Pundit Munphool, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from oral in-*  
*formation furnished by Mohammad Amin, Yárkandi, and founded*  
*on his personal observation.*

Turkish China\* contains the following twelve provinces, under the general control of a "Khifa" or "Khán Ambán," (the highest Chinese authority in the country, who resides at Yárkand) and the immediate administration of local Turk Governors, "Wángs" or "Hákims," &c. :— 1. Káshghar ; 2. Yárkand ; 3. Khutan ; 4. Ush Turfán ; 5. Aksú ; 6. Báí and Sairám ; 7. Sháyár ; 8. Bigur and Kurlí ; 9. Kuchár ; 10. Turfán ; 11. Karasháihar ; 12. Kummul.

The province of "Ila" or "Ili," which formerly belonged to Turkish China, is now held by a Chinese Governor, called the "*Jang-Jung*," under the direct control of the Chinese Government. It is populated by "*Kilmáks*," who are Buddhists, and worship the grand "Lama" of Lassa.

The Khán Ambán is subject to the control of the "*Jang-Jung*."

All these twelve provinces, with the exception of Karashaihr, which is a purely Kilmák country, governed by a Chinese officer, called Gurz Ambán, are inhabited by a Turk or rather Mongolian Mohammadan population.

\* The boundaries of Turkish China may be defined as follows, viz. :—

To the north, the Koh-i-Muzát, or the Musta chain of mountains, and the Sassur Daban or Duwan. To the south, the Karakoram range. To the east, Chinese territory. To the west, the Pamer steppes, or rather the "Wakhán" and "Shighnán" countries, dependencies of Badakhshán; and the chain (Kákshál) which divides the province of Kashghar from Khokand.

Káshghar, Yárkand and Khutan are the most populous, prosperous and fertile provinces in Turkish China.—Yárkand is the largest of all. Each of these three provinces contain extensive tracts of both mountainous and plain level country. The mountainous portion is interspersed with rich valleys, flanked by snowy ranges, in which the shawl-goat thrives.

The others are also hilly or sub-montane districts, lying along the southern base of the Musta, or Koh-i-Muzát range, almost all producing shawl-wool.

PROVINCE OF KASHGHAR.—Bounded on the north, by the Mazártágh chain; south, by the Koh-i-Kizilárt; east, by the province of Yárkand; west, by the mountain chain ("Kákshál") which divides Kashghar from Khokand, containing the following passes leading into Khokand:—Tailik, Shart, Tirak and Artush.

Its greatest length from west to east may be roughly calculated to be 200 kos, (8 days good journey on horseback), and breadth from south to north, (from Kiziltum to Kiltá-ailák) 150 kos, (6 days journey). The hilly portion of the province to the west, inhabited by Yawáshbái Kirghiz, together with the valleys of Birutukká and Oítágh, are now in the possession of Khokand.

The submontane and plain country held by the Chinese, is divided into seven districts, watered in parts by three rivers and several mountain streams.

APPENDIX XXIX.A.—Continued.

| No. | District.   | River.                                   | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|-------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Kashghar,   | The Kashghar river and its canals, ...   | This river rises in the Ailunma Pass, or "Dara," leading over the mountain chain which divides Khokand from Kashghar into the "Dasht-i-Alai." It runs in a north-easterly direction, and joins the Yarkund river near Tughbulak, 12 days' journey to the north-east of the city of Yarkand.<br>The district of Kashghar is the largest. |
| 2   | Khanrik,    |                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3   | Faizabad,   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 4   | Artush,     | Artush,                                  | The river Artush rises in the Kakshal range. Its waters are consumed by irrigation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 5   | Yanghisar,  | Yanghisar, also called Kizlak,           | The river rises in the Kizilart and Chichiklik ranges. It divides itself into two branches at Tashbalik, one goes to Yanghisar, and the other to the Tázghunbof district. The waters of both branches are consumed in irrigation.                                                                                                       |
| 6   | Tázghunbof, | Branch of the Yanghisar or Kizlak river, | As above.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 7   | Kizllbof,   | Kinkiul stream,                          | This stream rises in the Yambulak range, a branch of the Chichiklik chain, covered with perpetual snow.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

NOTE.—Kashghar and Khanrik are the most fertile districts. Kashghar, Yanghisar and Kizilboi have large sandy deserts, called "Dasht-i-Mingul," "Kizil," &c., in them.

## APPENDIX XXIX A.—Continued.

The chief cities and towns in the province are:—

| No. | Name.                                                                                 | Situation.                         | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Káshghar,* ...                                                                        | In the centre of the province, ... | <p>Capital of the province. A large populous city, surrounded by a mud wall, with two gates. It has a number of large Bazars, the largest runs from one gate to the other. There are two Madrassas, endowed with grants in land, and eight surais within the city and ten in the suburbs.</p> <p>Seat of the Provincial Government, consisting of two Ambans, Chinese authorities, the Kutlakbeg, or Turk Hakim, and his assistants. Ishk Agha, Ghazanchi, two Shambegis Miráb, Mingbegis, &amp;c. The Chinese authorities reside in the Chinese Settlement, No. 2.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2   | Chinese Settlement called Shaihr-i-Khatái, and also Yangshaihr or new Settlement, ... | South-east of Kashghar city, ...   | <p>The new Chinese Settlement is about three kos distant from the city of Kashghar in the direction of Yarkand. It is surrounded by a fortified mud wall, with a ditch, about one kos in circumference, and is garrisoned by a Chinese infantry force, numbering 3,000 men. The Chinese shop-keepers, merchants and followers, about 2,000 in number, all reside within the walls. The Kilnak portion of the Chinese force (about 200 sowars), however, have their quarters outside. They are not allowed to live inside, not being trusted by the Chinese.</p> <p>The old site of the Chinese Settlement, called "<i>Gulbágh</i>," lies to the south-west of Kashghar. It is now in ruins.</p> <p>There are two Ambans stationed here, one invested with chief civil authority, and the other with military command.</p> |

\* Corruption of Káshkhar (meaning a white donkey) the name originally given to the place from the circumstance of the colony from "*Uzgan*" (an ancient city in Khokand, near Namagán) that first settled down here, having brought a large number of donkeys, having a white front mark, with them.



APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

| No. | District.                                                                       | Situation.                                         | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3   | Yanghisar, at the base of a bleak insulated ridge, in a plain open country, ... | South-east of Kashghar, 2 days journey,            | <p>A large mud-walled town, next to Kashghar in commercial and political importance. Seat of a local Government, under a Turk Hákim.</p> <p>This is a great mart for the interchange of goods with the Kirghiz from the hilly tract* now in possession of Khokand, who bring sheep, goats, horses, furs, woollens and camlets, shawl-wool; and take back Ilácha (cotton striped cloth), "Chakman" and "Chapán" (cotton dresses), raw cotton, Ludhiana Lungís, Shawl Kamarbunds, coral, sugar and grain.</p> <p>The Kirghiz are not allowed to enter the city; a separate market, called "Búrákhatái," about eight kos distant to the west of Yanghisar, has been set apart for them, under the superintendence of an officer (who is always a Kirghiz) "Saddiqbeg," in the service of the Chinese Government.</p> <p>The caravan route from Yarkand to Kashghar passes through Yanghisar.</p> |
| 4   | Chinese Settlement near Yanghisar, called "Yangshaihr," ...                     | North-east, about a quarter of a mile distant, ... | <p>Two Ambans with a Chinese garrison (numbering 1,000) reside here.—Appendix XX.</p> <p>The "Yangshaihr" is enclosed by a mud wall about a mile in circumference.†</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

\* Mújee Chakar Aghil, Oitagh, Bírútkka, &c.

† There are also 8 "Urthangs," or Chinese police posts and dak stations in the province, as follows:—

1. Mingiul, a frontier post on the Khokand border, at the termination of the Mingiul desert, containing a Chinese officer, called "Pia," and 18 Chinese soldiers, with an equal number of Turk soldiers, viz. 16 sipahis and two officers; one called Unbáshí, the other Tungchi.

2. Tashbalik, ditto ditto.

3. Ekziar, ditto ditto.

4. Yapchan, between Kashghar and Yanghisar.

5. Tushaktash, near Kashghar.

6. Chumalung.

7. Kizil.

8. Kiziltam.

The strength of the police force at each station is the same.

Nos. 1 is a stage on the caravan route between Kashghar and Khokand. Nos. 4 to 8 are stages on the caravan route between Kashghar and Yarkand.

## APPENDIX XXIX A.—Continued.

| No. | District.                             | Situation.                                                                    | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5   | Khanrik, ...                          | } North-east of<br>Kashghar,                                                  | Two small towns without walls. Each has four large markets in its suburbs.<br>The canal which runs through Khanrik was carried from the Kashghar river by one of the former Khoja rulers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 6   | Faizabad, ...                         |                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 7   | Artush, at the foot of the hills, ... | North of Kashghar, ...                                                        | A small town without walls, with six Bazars in its suburbs.<br>This place is largely resorted to by the Kirghiz and Kazzáks of the " <i>Dasht-i-Kipchak</i> " (Kirghiz steppe) from across the Kakshal and the Koh-i-Mazat ( <i>Musta</i> mountains) range, for the interchange of goods. They bring horses, sheep, goats, camels, furs, (simple and worked), woollens, &c., for sale, and take country cotton cloths and dresses, chintz, opium, tea, wheat, flour, shawl kamarbunds, lungis, haberdashery, &c.<br>The most frequented route from Kashghar to the " <i>Dasht-i-Kipchak</i> , and thence to Ila (Ghulja) passes by Artush, which draws its supplies of merchandize from Kashghar. The Artush-Kotul over the Kakshal range is crossed.<br>There is a Turk Hakim at Artush. |
| 8   | Tazghunboi, ...                       | } South-east of Kashghar,<br>} 1 day's and 3<br>} days' journey respectively, | Large villages. Seats of subordinate Turk Hakims called " <i>Mingbegi</i> ," each having a large market in its suburbs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 9   | Kizilboi, ...                         |                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

PROVINCE OF YARKAND.—Bounded on the north, by the Mazártágh range and the province of Ushturfan; south, by the Karakoram range and a part of Khutan; east, by part of the province of Aksu and the Dasht-i-Tátár, large sandy deserts to the north of Khútan; west, by the Yarkand river, the Tashkurghan territory,\* and the province of Káshghar.

\* See memo. containing an account of this territory, appended to this memo.

Its greatest length from Karakoram in the south to the Mazar-tagh chain in the north, is on a rough calculation, about 360 kos, and its breadth from Kokrabat in the west to Kumrabát in the east, about 220 kos. It is divided into five "Yurishes," or districts, each in charge of a Turk local Hakim, and called after his official designation as follows :—

| No. | District.                  | Rivers and Streams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Yurish-i-Ishkagha-Beg, ... | <p>Irrigated by two canals from the river Yarkund.</p> <p>N. B.—The river Yarkand rising in the Karakoram range to the east of the Karakoram Pass; runs in a north-westerly direction as far as Gil, thence north-west up to Kusrab, further on north-east until it joins the Kashghar river near Tughbulak, thence its course lies to the east.</p> <p>Its chief tributaries are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Khafelung stream, rising in the Karakoram range near the Chhorbut Pass, it joins near Khafelung.</li> <li>2. The Bazar Dara Stream, rising in the Yangdawan range, and joining between Urdak Saldi and Aghildawan.</li> <li>3. Nálá-i-Aghildawan.</li> <li>4. " Surkhabad.</li> <li>5. " Shighil musták.</li> <li>6. " Shingshal.</li> <li>7. " Upran.</li> </ol> <p>All these 5 streams rising in the Karakoram range and flowing in the country called Shingshal and Raskam, now held by the Kungjútis, fall down at Gil, after having joined in one stream in their course.</p> | <p>This Yurish or political subdivision extends to a distance of from 10 to 30 miles round the city of Yarkand in the plain.</p> <p>It is one of the most fertile districts in the province.</p> <p>The following statement shewing the relative value of land in all the five Yurishes, will give an idea of the comparative prosperity of each Yurish.</p> <p>Yurish Ishkagha, 1 Padman* of land sells for 10 Yambús = 1,650 Co.'s Rs.<br/>         Ghazanchi, do. do. 12 Yambús = 1,980 Co.'s Rs.<br/>         Shambegi 1st, do. do. 3 Yambús = 495 Co.'s Rs.<br/>         Shambegi 2nd, do. do. 6 Yambús = 990 Co.'s Rs.<br/>         Mirab, do. do. 1 Yambú = 165 Co.'s Rs.</p> <p>The river Yarkand is called "Zarfishan" (sprinkling gold) from the fertilizing virtue of its waters and the richness of its bed. Gold dust, pieces of jade ("Sangi-Yashab") lead and sulphur are found on its banks, and a large number of people is always employed in collecting them.</p> <p>The Yurish Ishkagha is</p> |

\* A land measure. 12 maunds and 32 seers of grain is the quantity of seed required for one Padman.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

| No. | District.                      | Rivers and Streams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2   | Yurish Shambe-<br>gi, Ist, ... | <p>8. Nala-i Kulan Arghún, rising in the Kulan Arghún range joins at Brungsal.</p> <p>9. Abi-Tung, rising in Kotal-i-Kandar, joins at Langar.</p> <p>10. Daria-i-Takdumbash, with its numerous tributaries, which have been described under Tashkurghan.</p> <p>11. Ab-i Charlang, rising in Chilgumbaz, joins near Tughan.</p> <p>12. The river Kashghar, which joins near Tughbulak.</p> <p>13. The river Karakash, rising in the Karakoram range, to the east of the Karakoram pass, falls down a little above Karatal, after having passed through Khutan and the Dasht-i-Khutan.</p> <p>14. The river Aksú, rising in the Koh-i-Mazat, or Musta mountains, joins at Karatal.</p> <p>And numberless hill torrents.</p> <p>The river Yarkand and four canals called :—</p> <p>1. Urpi, 2. Yakarik, 3. Rawachi, 4. Karchung, from that river—</p> <p>Nala-i-Inishchipan, rises in Koh-i-Mida.</p> <p>Nala-i-Kushrab and Uchbaldir rise in Kotal-i-Arpatallak, covered with perpetual snow.</p> | <p>subdivided into 8 Mingbashis, each under a local subordinate Hakim called "Mingbash," viz. :—</p> <p>Urdustang, Nishar, Kamara, Yulchuk and 4 others.</p> <p>Hills and plain. The country in the plain, consisting of the Ilakas of Tagharchi, Bazar Aslanbagh, Bazar Kokrabat &amp;c., is irrigated by the Yarkand canals.</p> <p>The valleys of Kiziltagh and Charlang are inhabited by Kiknaiman Kirghiz, who have long settled down there. There are mines of lead in Kiziltagh, but not now worked.</p> <p>The Kirghiz leader in Charlang is named Shahbakikar, son of Ginanbaf. He holds an honorary office from the Chinese. These valleys have, within the</p> |

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

| No. | District.                 | Rivers and streams.                                                          | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                           |                                                                              | <p>last 30 years, been taken possession of by the ruler of Tashkurghan, like the valleys of Langar, Dham-sar, &amp;c. The other valleys are inhabited by Turks.</p> <p>There is a gold mine in the vally of Kushrab (worked), and a mine of jade in the Inishchipan valley, in the Koh-i-Mida.</p> <p>Yurish Shambegi is subdivided into nine Ming-bashis, viz. :—</p> <p>In the plain. {<br/>                     1. Karawaljas, Kok-rabat.<br/>                     2. Araming.<br/>                     3. Tagharchi.<br/>                     4. Rawachi.<br/>                     5. Kuzúmal, Yakarick.<br/>                     6. Karchung, Chamasal, Kushrab, and Karayantak.</p> <p>In the hills. {<br/>                     7. Uchbaldir, Popochi.<br/>                     8. Kiziltagh, Charling.<br/>                     9. Inishchipan.</p> <p>Karawaljas, Tagharchi, Karchung are places (small towns) of note, each having a market. Karawaljas, Yakarik and Kushrab are also "Urthangs," or Chinese police posts.</p> <p>The caravan route to Kashghar passes through Nos. 1 and 2, that to Aksu, through No. 3, and the route to Badakhshan thro' Nos. 4 to 8.</p> |
| 3   | Yurish Ghazanchi Beg, ... | 1. Nala-i-Gosar.<br>2. " Usas.<br>3. " Yulung.<br>4. " Balung.<br>5. " Chup. | <p>Hills and plain. This is the most fertile Yurish, or district, in the province.</p> <p>The plain portion contains the large extensive Kishlak</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

APPENDIX XXIX A.—Continued.

| No. | District.      | Rivers and Streams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                | <p>6. Nala-i-Ulughushtang.<br/>                     7. „ Kichick Ush-tang.<br/>                     8. „ Pukhpo.<br/>                     9. „ Chiraghsaldi.<br/>                     10. „ Tureghil.<br/>                     11. „ Ulugh Ailak.<br/>                     All rising in the "Yang-dawan" range, covered in parts with perpetual snow, fertilize as many valleys, in which large herds of shawl-goats, sheep, camels, yaks and cows find rich pasture. Leaving the valleys, these streams become one and form the river Teznaf, which runs down in a north-easterly direction to Karghalik, <i>in the plain</i>, and after watering a large tract of country, loses itself in sand.</p> | <p>or Ilaka of Karghalik, consisting of several minor Kishlaks, called "Mingbashi" and Yuzbashis.<br/>                     Bazar Karghalik, Yusaf Khoja, Mehman Khoja, Topbagh, Besharik, Besh-tarik, Khanbalasi, Shakhah, Yunglung, &amp;c., &amp;c.<br/>                     Karghalik itself is a town of some commercial importance, having a large Bazar. The two caravan routes from Le, and that from Khutan to Yarkand, unite at this place.<br/>                     Topbagh, Besharik, Besh-tarik, Zunglung, &amp;c. are also large villages.<br/>                     There are eleven Mingbashis in the Yurish Ghazanchibeg, 6 in Ilaka Karghalik (plain), and 5 in the hills, containing the fertile valleys above enumerated.</p> |
| 4   | Shambegi, 2nd, | <p>The river Yarkand, and six canals from it, called :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tunghuzluk.</li> <li>2. Ulughming.</li> <li>3. Posgam.</li> <li>4. Beshikan.</li> <li>6. Yakshamba Bazar.</li> <li>6. Buelik.</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Irrigate the plain country to the south-east of the city of Yarkand, divided into nine Mingbashis, each under the control of a Mingbash, viz. :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 &amp; 2. Beshikan subdivided into 2 Mingbashis.</li> <li>3. Charshamba Bazar.</li> <li>4. Yakshamba Bazar.</li> <li>5. Zangoa.</li> <li>6, 7, 8 &amp; 9. Gumma Bazar, subdivided into 4 Mingbashis.</li> </ol> <p>These Mingbashis are so called after the names of the chief villages having markets in them.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## APPENDIX XXIX A.—Continued.

| No. | District.         | Rivers and Streams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                   | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Mountain Streams.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kokiár, rising in the Yaspalung range.</li> <li>2. "Yulrik," rising in the Chushkan range.</li> <li>3. "Yushaikbásh," do.</li> <li>4. Shumaling, rising in the Shumaling Kotal.</li> <li>5. Kilián, rising in the Kilian Dawánbázár range.</li> <li>6. Sanjú, rising in the Kotal-i-Sanjú.</li> <li>7. Doá, rising in the Kotal-i-Ailák.</li> </ol> | <p>All these streams after watering and enriching as many valleys, some of which are called after their names, debouche on the plain, irrigating the following Taluqas:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kánsá, 2. Borá, 3. Ismsulá, 4. Suzám, 5. Kyangsai and 6. Tyártú.</li> </ol> <p>The hilly portion is divided into six Mingbashis, viz. :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pialma, 2. Sanjú, 3. Kilian, 4. Ushakbash, 5. Yulrik, and 6. Kokiar.</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 5   | Yúrish Mírab, ... | <p>River Yanghisár.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">„ Kashghar.</p> <p>Ab-i-Tagharchí.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>All plain. This is the least fertile district in the province, containing large tracts of uncultivated sandy country.</p> <p>It contains the Taluqua of Kulturín, one of the best cotton producing tracts to the north-west and north of the Yurish Ishkaghabeq, irrigated by the rivers Yanghisar and Kashghar, and the jungle country of Langartirak, Makit, Lai Masjid, Bachak, Chachrin, Chinan, watered by Abi-Tagharchí, and inhabited by Dulan Turks, who mostly lead a pastoral life, keeping large herds of cattle, sheep, horses, camels, cows and goats.</p> <p>Kulturín sends its cotton and cotton fabrics chiefly to Yarkand. The direct route from Kashghar to Aksú lies through this Yúrish.</p> |

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

Chief cities and towns in the province of Yárkand :—

1. *Yárkand*, chief city in Turkish China. It has a mud wall round (about 30 feet high and 12 feet broad on top), and 5 gates. It is about 4 kos in circumference. The houses are all kutchá, only one storey high. The colleges and mosques, numbering about 50, are, however, all pukka built, and endowed with grants in land. The reservoirs in the town, about 30 in number, from which the people draw water for daily consumption are kutchá, and supplied with water from the two canals running through the city, from the Yárkand river. Turki and Persian are taught, but Turki only is spoken throughout all Turkish provinces. There are numerous large Bazars; the largest is that running from one gate ("Kuwátkú") of the city to another ("Altun"). There is also a "Registan," or large circular Bazar in the centre of the city.

This is the seat of the Turk Hakim "Wang," and his assistants Ishkáhá, Ghazanchí, Shámbeji, &c.

The streets generally are from 6 to 8 feet broad. The largest Bazar is 12 to 15 feet wide.

The streets of Káshghar and Khutan are generally six feet wide.

2. *The Chinese Settlement*, called Yangshaihr (new town), about a quarter of a mile to the west of the Yárkand city, with which it is connected by a Bazar. It has a fortified mud wall round, with a ditch and two gates. It is garrisoned by a Chinese infantry force, numbering 5,000 men. The



Chinese and Tungani traders, shop-keepers and followers are about 4 or 5,000 in number.

This is the seat of the Chinese Governor, Khán-Ambán, and two Ambáns (Deputy Governors), four Dálúás, (military officers).

None but the Chinese are allowed to remain at night within the precincts, and ingress to Turks and others in day time is allowed only under certain restrictions.

- 3.—*Karghalík.* } Above alluded to.  
 4.—*Gummá.* }

THE PROVINCE OF KHUTAN.—Bounded on the north, by the Dasht-i-Táţár, great sandy desert, and part of the province of Yarkand; south, by the Karakoram range; east, by the Dasht-i-Tatar, or sandy desert; west, by the province of Yárkand.

Taking into account the populated portion of the province only, its length, east and west, from Kumrabát to Imam Jáfar Sadíq, may be roughly estimated at 150 kos, and its breadth, from Kumrabat, at the base of the Kuen Luen range in the south, to Bushtugh in the north, at 120 kos. The great desert, called the Aksái-Chín, or, as the term implies, the Chinese white desert or plain, commencing between the Karakoram and the Kuen Luen ranges to the south of the above tract of country, extends in an easterly direction into Chinese territory. A range of hills that shoots off from the Karakoram until it joins the Kuen Luen range, about 25 kos above Sumgal, is its western boundary. Its breadth from the Chhangehlinmo pass over the Karakoram range, by which A. Schlagentweit entered it in 1857, to the Elchí Dawan pass over

the Kuen Luen range, is about 60 kos. It is here gravelly and covered with brushwood. It is watered by numerous streams from the Karakoram and the Pír Yakh or Kuen Luen. There are also several lakes and gold mines in it. The gold mine of Ichídí, in the direction of Karia, one of the towns of Khutan, is one of the largest, where 1,500 men (Khutanís) are constantly working for six months of the year, (June to November). Each man has to pay a tax of 1 ser, or 3 tolas of gold yearly, for the Emperor of China.

The Aksai Chin teems with wild animals, such as yaks, horses, musk-deer, foxes (black). Ducks, in large numbers, are seen on lakes.

Khutan has long been proverbial for the beauty of its women ("Rainai Khutan"), its silk fabrics\* (Debai Khutan"), and its musk-bags ("Nafai Khutan").

The province contains seven districts, fertilized by as many rivers, which are called after their names, viz. :—

1. Karakash, 2. Elchí, 3. Yurangkásh, 4. Chirá, 5. Karia,
6. Tukpái and 7. Nía.

The river Karakash rises in the Karakoram range, to the east of the Karakoram pass, and taking a north-easterly direction through the district and the sandy desert of "Tatar," falls into the river Yarkand near Karatal.

All the other rivers, viz. Elchi, Yurangkash, Chira, Karia, Tukpai and Nia rise in the Kuen Luen range ("Pír Yakh"), and after having followed a north-west or north-easterly course through their respective districts, lose themselves in the Dasht-i-Tatar.

The city of Elchí, which is the capital of the province of Khutan, is the largest of all the other towns. It has a mud wall round. The Chinese cantonment adjoins the city.

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\* The silk fabrics of Khutan are superior to those of Bukhárá.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.**GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Sar-i-kul or Tash-Kurghán Territory.*

See note at page cccxviii of the *Geographical description of Turkish China.*

The ancient territory of Sar-i-kul, containing the province of Tashkurghan and the Pamer steppes, which are divided by the range\* of mountains that shoots off N. W. East from the Karakoram chain, until it joins the "Kizilart" range, may be defined as follows:—This territory was formerly a part of Turkish China, and is still nominally subject to it.

Bounded on the north, by the "Kizilart" range, which is the southern boundary of the Kashghar district, and of the Alai valley (in the Khokand Territory; south, by the Karakoram range; east, by the river Yarkand† and the hilly tract of country called "Shing-shal" and "Raskam," now in possession of the Kunjutí ruler; west, by the river Panj (Oxus) and the Wakhan and Shighnap territories, dependencies of Badakhshan.

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\* This range will, for the sake of facility, be called the "*Pámer Range*" in the following pages. It contains the following principal passes or kotal.

1.—*Kotal-i-Karáh Chunkur*, immediately below the Karakoram range. Closed for 4 months in the year by snow. Caravans en-route to Yarkand from Jalalabad and Badakhshan through the Pamer steppes, sometimes avoid the direct road by the "Barzasht" and "Aghajan" Kotals from fear of the Shighnani robbers, and pass by the *Kotal-i-Karáh Chunkur*. See stage 31, appendix IV. B. and stage 43, Appendix XXXI.

2.—*Kotal-i-Baiyik*, an easy pass, traversed by the country people only. Closed in the height of winter only.

3.—*Kotal-i-Barzasht*, passed on the Caravan route from Jalalabad and Badakhshan to Yarkand. See stage No. 31, Appendix IV. B. and Appendix XXXI.

4.—*Kotal-i-Aghajan*, passed on the Caravan route from Badakhshan to Yarkand. See stage No. 43, Appendix XXXI.

5.—*Kotal-i-Karesú*, passed by the country people and the khokand traders trading with Tashkurghan from the Alai Valley (in the Khokand Territory) or Pamer Khurd into the Tashkurghan Valley.

† The valleys of Langar, Dhamsir, Popochi, Babajan, to the east of the Yarkand river, formerly belonging to the province of Yarkand, have, within the last 35 years been taken possession of by the Sar-i-kul chief. For particulars, see under "History."

The province of Tashkarghan lying to the east of the "*Pamer range*" contains several fertile valleys, flanked by high hills, having snow clad peaks, or lower ridges subject to the fall of snow in the height of winter only, and affording fine pasture to large herds of shawl goats, sheep, yaks, cows, camels, and horses. Its greatest length from south (the Karakoram range) to north (Kizilart range) is about 150 kos (250 miles) and breadth—from Chiraghtang on the bank of the river Yarkand in the east, to the Pamer range in the west, about 60 kos (100 miles).

THE PRINCIPAL VALLEYS ARE—

1.—The Tashkurghan valley, containing the elevated plain or table land called the Pamer "*Taghdumbash*" (a Turki word, meaning head of mountains,) buttressed by the karakoram range and sloping down to the north, and the fortified towns of Tashkarghan, (meaning in Turki fort of stone) Kurghan-i-Tagharma\* and Kurghan-i-Ujadbai,† which give names to the three ilakas or districts in the valley.

Tashkarghan is a very ancient city, said to have been founded in the time of "*Afrasiab*" the celebrated King of Turan. It has of old been the capital of the Sar-i-kul territory and the impregnable stronghold of its rulers.—It is in a circular form, about a kos in circumference; its walls are built of unusually large blocks of hewn stone, and is situated in an extensive open plain.

Tagharma and Kurghan-i-Ujadbai are both small towns, with mud walled enclosures.

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\* "*Taghar*" in Turki is bag of grain; grain is most abundantly produced in this ilaka, hence the name "*Tagharma*."

† So called from its being the residence of a tribe of "*Kirghiz*" named "*Ujadbai*."

The following are the principal kishlaks or sub-divisions in the three Ilakas.

*In Ilaka Tashkurghan.*

1. Tiznif, containing a small town of that name.
2. Chashman, ditto ditto.
3. Tughlan shaihr, ditto ditto.
4. Kuzghun, ditto ditto.
5. Tashkurghan, ditto a large town, above stated.

*In Ilaka Tagharma.*

1. Tagharma.
2. Wate khaif, containing a small town.
3. Sarghan ditto.

The plain in which this Ilaka lies is called the "*Dasht-i-Safri Kho*," containing numerous springs of water.

*In Ilaka Kurghan-i-Ujadbai* is included the Pamer "*Taghdumbash*." The Kurghan-i-Ujadbai itself is situated in the plain lying below the *Pamer Taghdumbash*, inhabited by nomade Kirghiz.

The valley of Tashkurghan is the largest of all the valleys in the province of Tashkurghan, being about 150 kos in length, and varying from 12 to 60 kos in breadth. It is watered by the following streams :—

1. "*Dariai Taghdumbash*," which rising in the Kara Chunkur Kotal and fed by numerous streams\* flows down in a north easterly direction through the Pamer-i-Taghdumbash into the plain of Tash-

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|                                                                       |   |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| * Ab-i-ghundrab, rising in the Ghundrab kotal in the Karakoram range, | } | See Appendix XXX. |
| Ab-i-Mintaka, „ Mintaka kotal.                                        |   |                   |
| Ab-i-Kilik, „ Kilik kotal.                                            |   |                   |
| Ab-i-Baiyik, „ Baiyik kotal in the Pamer range.                       |   |                   |
| And numerous mountain rills &c.                                       |   |                   |

kurghan, passing by the towns of Kurghan-i-Ujadbai and Tashkurghan, and after having been joined in its onward course by almost all the streams (nalas) that run through the different valleys in the province of Tashkurghan, which will be immediately noticed below, falls into the river Yarkand at Chiraghtang, in a narrow glen. It is frozen in winter ; in summer it is crossed on inflated skins ("sanach") near Kurghan-i-Ujadbai and Tashkurghan.

2. "Ab-i-Barzasht" rises in the Kotal-i-Barzasht in the Pamer range.

3. Ab-i-Wate-khaif, rising in Kotal-i-Aghajan, in the Pamer range.

4. Abi Karasú, rising in Kotal-i-Karasú, in the Pamer range.

- |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Ab-i-Tagharma.   | } All rising in the Chichiklik range which is covered with perpetual snow, and is supposed to be higher than the Pamer mountains. All these streams join the Taghdumbash river. |
| 6. Ab-i-Darshat.    |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 7. Ab-i-Chichiklik. |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8. Ab-i-Yambulak.   |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 9. Ab-i-Muzeling.   |                                                                                                                                                                                 |

II. The *Uchí* valley flanked by Kotal-i-Íliksú and Ughriat on the west, and the Kotal-i-Kandar on the east, and containing the following Kishlaks or Taluquas :—

- |              |                                                                   |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Maryang.  | } Each Kishlak derives its name from the principal village in it. |
| 2. Uchí.     |                                                                   |
| 3. Baldir.   |                                                                   |
| 4. Shindí.   |                                                                   |
| 5. Aghchigh. |                                                                   |

A large stream called the "Abi-Uchí," rising in the "Kotal-i-Kandar," partially covered with perpetual snow, waters this valley. It falls into the "Darai Taghdumbash" near Baldir.

III. The valley of *Tung*, between the Kotal-i-Kandar, and the "Arpatallak" range, containing the following Kishlaks, and watered by the "Ab-i-Tung" stream, which rises in the Kotal-i-Kandar, and falls into the Yarkand river near Langar.—

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brungsal.</li> <li>2. Kichik Tung.</li> <li>3. Chung Tung.</li> <li>4. Almalign.</li> <li>5. Chiraghtang.</li> <li>6. Kusarab.</li> </ul>                                                          | } | <p>To the west of the Yarkand river. The present ruler, Babash Beg, lives at Chung Tung. The small valleys of Langar Pil, Dhamsar, Babajan and Popochi, belonging to the Tashkurghan territory, lie to the east of the Yarkand river.</p>                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IV. The valley of <i>Muzeling</i>.</li> <li>V. „ <i>Tangitar</i> or <i>Chichiklik</i>.</li> <li>VI. „ <i>Yambulak</i>.</li> <li>VII. „ <i>Charling</i>.</li> <li>VIII. „ <i>Kiziltagh</i>.</li> </ul> | } | <p>Small valleys flanked by low ridges, off-shoots from the Chichiklik range, inhabited by nomade Kirghiz, and watered by streams which are called after the names of their respective valleys, Nos. iv, v, vi, fall into the Dariai Taghdumbash as already stated, and Nos. vii and viii join the Yarkand river near Kusarab.</p> |

The population of the province of Tashkurghan is composed of Tajaks and Kirghiz. The Tajaks, who are supposed to be the aborigines of the country, are the prevailing race, inhabiting the valleys of "Tashkurghan" (with the exception of the Ilaka of Kurghan-i-Ujadbai, peopled by Kirghiz) "Uchi" and "Tung." The ruler of Tashkurghan or Sar-i-Kul has always been a Tajak. The Tajaks of Tashkurghan and the Kirghiz of the Pamer steppes have long been subject to the predatory and kidnapping incursions of their Tajak neighbours of Shighnan and Wakhan (two depen-

dencies of Badakhshan) and of Kunjut. This and other causes, which will be hereafter explained,\* have within the last 30 years led to the depopulation of the Pamer steppes and some parts of the province of Tashkurghan and the emigration of the greater part of the population to the Khokand, Yarkand, and Kashghar territories.

The Kirghiz inhabit the Ilaka of Kurghan-i-Ujadbai, and the small valleys of Muzeling, Tangitar, Yambulak, Charling, and Kiziltagh, living in their "Khircghs" or woollen tents, and rearing large flocks of shawl goats, sheep, yaks, horses, &c.

The Tájaks are generally a peaceable race and good agriculturists, with fair complexion, reddish hair and bluish eyes. They have a peculiar dialect† of their own. The Kirghiz speak Turki. Persian and Turki are generally understood amongst the Tajaks, as well as amongst the Kirghiz.

The climate of Tashkurghan, though cold, is during a greater part of the year genial and invigorating. Very little snow falls in the valleys. The river Taghdumbash and all other streams are frozen in the height of winter.

The vegetable staple productions are :—

*Grain.*—1. Wheat; 2. "Mujak" ("Mutar") peas; 3. Arzan (Bajra), *Holeus Spicatus*. Only one harvest is produced throughout the year, the crops being sown in "Humul" (March) and reaped in "Mizan" (September-October).

*Fruits.*—Apricots and Apples, not produced in abundance.

*Minerals.*—Saltpetre, found in Tashkurghan and the Pamer steppes; Lead, found in Kusarab; Sulphur, found in Tashkurghan; Copper, found in the Kiziltagh valley.

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\* See Note on Tashkurghan under History.

† See list of words appended.



|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Animals.</i> —Sheep. | } Shawl wool, cloth manufactur-<br>ed of sheeps wool and camel hair,<br>cheese and clarified butter made<br>from the milk of yaks, cows,<br>sheep and camel, are largely ex-<br>ported to Yarkand. |
| Shawl goats.            |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Yaks.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Cows.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Camels.                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Horses.                 | }                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

THE PAMER STEPPES OR “DASHT-I-PAMER,” also called “Bam-i-dunia” or roof of the world, lie to the west of the Pamer range.

This table-land, which is roughly estimated to be 150 kos in length from south to north, and more than 100 kos in breadth from Kotal-i-Aghajan to Langar-i-zung, has six sub-divisions, viz:—

Pamer Alí chur, Pamer Khurd, Pamer Kalan, Pamer Khargoshi, Pamer Runkiul, and Pamer Sares.

In Pamer Kalan there are two lofty mountains\* with snow clad peaks.

The following are the principal LAKES and RIVERS or streams in the Pamer steppes.

LAKE *Karakiul*, meaning in Turki the black lake, the largest lake in the steppes, in Pamer Khargoshi, one of the five principal streams which make up the “Dariai Panj,” the name by which the Oxus is called until it reaches Shighnan, takes its rise from this lake; this stream, which is the largest of the five, falls into the waters of the “Dariai Panj” near Bartang on the borders of the Darwáz country.

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\* About 19,000 feet above the level of the sea according to Wood.

2. "*Hauz-i-Pamer Kalan*," a large lake in Pamer Kalan, lying at the foot of the lofty mountains above alluded to.

3. "*Hauz-i-Sares*," or "*Ishal Kul*," in Pamer Sares.

4. "*Hauz-i-Rankiul*."

5. "*Hauz-i-Pamer Khurd*."

} In Pamer Khurd.

All these four lakes give rise to streams, which feed the "*Dariai-Panj*." The Pamer Kulan stream joins near Langar-i-Zung on the borders of Wakhan and the "*Sares*" near Shakh-dara in Shighnan; the waters of the Rankiul and the Pamer Khurd lakes fall into the Karakiul lake after having united in their course. Another stream from the Pamer Khurd lake falls into the head waters of the "*Dariai Panj*" near Karwan balasi, which have their source on the western side of the Karachunkur pass in the Pamer range, below the "*Piryakh*" Peak in the Karakoram range.

It snows heavily in all parts of the Pamer steppes in the months of October, November, February and March, (or when the sun is in Ukrub, (Scorpio,) Kous, (Sagittarius), Hút, (Pisces) Hamal (Aries,) Sour (Taurus,) and partially after the rains which occasionally fall in the months of June, July, August and September.

No grain or fruit can grow in the Pamer steppes, which, however, contain the richest pasture grounds in the world for shawl-goats, sheep, and yaks.

As already stated, the steppes have now no human habitations excepting the tract of country in the vicinity of the Rankiul lake in Pamer Khurd, called the Mújí Chakar Aghil, where upwards of 1,000 families of Kirghiz take their abode in summer months.

The following wild animals are found in the Pamer steppes:—

1. "Arkar" a kind of goat deer, which supplies "Asaltús;" the female is called "Arkar," the male "Ghulja."

2. "Rang" a kind of shawl goat. Its wool is softer and warmer than the ordinary shawl-wool.

3. Fox.

4. Bear.

} Skins used for covering.

5. Salesún,—a kind of Lynx. Its fur is used for Postín pelisse and fetches a high price, from 50 to 60 Tankas (12 or 13 Co.'s rupees). 12 Salesun furs make a pelisse.

6. Hare.

7. Ducks in Lakes.

8. Tigers.

9. "Chardah," a bird.

## APPENDIX XXIX. B.

*SKETCH OF THE MODERN HISTORY OF TURKISH CHINA.*

*By Pundit Munphool, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from oral information given by Mahammad Amín, Yarkandí.*

Kharwár Kor, son or grandson of Horgo Kar\* was the last of the ancient line of the Tartar rulers of Eastern Turkistan, or rather Mughlistan. He married his daughter—his only child—to Makhdúm Azim Khoja, a religious character, who was held in much reverence by the Turk nation, in consideration of his reputed lineage from Zainulábdín, son of Iman Husain, one of the two sons of Ali by Fatima, daughter of the Prophet Mahammad.

Apák Khoja, the offspring of this connection, succeeded Kharwár Kor to the throne on his death, and ruled for a long course of years, combining spiritual influence with sovereign political authority.

He divided his kingdom between his two sons, Hast Khoja (by a woman of his own tribe, Syad), and Khan Khoja (by a Kilmak wife). To the former he gave the flourishing fertile provinces of Káshghar, Yarkand, and Khutan, and to the latter the hilly or submontane and less productive districts of Ushturfán, Aksú, Báí, Sahram, Kurlí, Kuchár, Karashaihr, Turfan, Kummul, and Ilá.†

Khan Khoja was never satisfied with this division, and at last succeeding, with the support of his Kilmak relations, in murdering his brother Hast Khoja and his family, became sole master of the whole of Eastern Turkistan.

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\* The invasion of Thibet by the Tartars, Kilmaks, (Calmucs) in A.D. 1688, (174 years ago) is said to have occurred in the reign of Horgokur.

† All these districts are inhabited by Mohammadans, excepting Ilá and Karashaihr, which are purely Kilmak countries.

The Karataghlik population throughout the province observed a public mourning by putting on black clothes for the loss of their royal priest, Hast Khoja. The Aktaghlik Kashgharí Turks, or rather Moghals, rejoiced at the success of Khan Khoja, and evinced decided attachment to him.

The descendants of the two sects are still divided into two hostile factions, retaining the original designations of their ancestors, the "Karataghlik," and the "Aktaghlik."

The Kilmaks, under Khan Khoja, soon arrogated to themselves all the power in the State, and tyrannized over the Turks—the Karataghliks in particular—who in vain applied to Khan Khoja for redress. The Karataghliks then solicited and secured the interference of China. The agent of the Turfani gentry, the chief actors in the approaching revolution, who had been entrusted with the representation of the Turk nation to the Emperor, returned with a large Chinese army, under the command of a "Jang Jung," named "Ái," which, after having successfully encountered and dispersed the troops of Khan Khoja at Ilá, Turfán, and Aksú, advanced on Yarkand, where the latter made their last bold but unsuccessful stand under Khan Khoja against the Chinese. The Khoja fled, accompanied by several thousand Kilmaks and Kashgharís, to Tashkhurghán or Sar-i-kul, leaving the whole of his territory to the Chinese. Receiving no support from the Sar-i-kul chief "Shalwár," he proceeded through the Pámer steppes to Badakhshan, where he was hospitably received by its ruler, Mír Sultán Sháh Khán; but having subsequently been suspected of entertaining treacherous designs against the life and kingdom of the Mír, he was put to death by the latter.

His three sons made their escape to Bukhárá, whence they were subsequently taken by their, "muríds," or devotees of Kashghar, to Andijan, where their families are still living, and whence some of their descendants have, as will be hereafter shewn, at times invaded Kashghar and Yarkand, in the vain hopes of regaining possession of their ancestral territory.

The Kilmak followers of Khan Khoja settled down in Badakhshan, or migrated to Affghanistan and Khokand; and their descendants, who subsequently adopted Islamism, are still found in those countries, mostly employed as soldiers. The Khokand Kilmaks, who are called "Arkar," respect the Khojas.

The Chinese took military possession of the country thus wrested from Khan Khoja about 112 years ago (about A.D. 1750). A Jang Jung, stationed at Ilà or "Ghulja," was invested with supreme authority over it. Kashghar, though inferior to Yarkand in point of size and importance, was, from its vicinity to the Khokand border, made the seat of a subordinate Government, with a Khan Ambàn at its head, and a permanent garrison of 5,000 Chinese troops. An "Ambàn" was also appointed to each of the principal districts, such as Yarkand, Khútan, Aksú, &c., with a fixed garrison of troops.

The civil administration of all the Turk provinces was, under the general control of the Khan Ambàn, entrusted to the Turk chieftains of the country. Satvadí Beg, a Turfàn gentleman, who had done good service in the campaign, was appointed Bailí Beg (native governor) of Kashghar, under the Khan Ambàn. The tribute payable by each district, in cash, grain, cloth, &c., was also fixed.

These arrangements, eventually made for some of the principal provinces, are specified below :—

| No. | Name of Province.                 | Chinese Authority. | Turk Authority. | Strength of Chinese troops cantoned in each district or province. | Amount of yearly tribute.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Kàshghar, ...                     | Khan Ambàn.        | Baili Beg.      | 5,000                                                             | <i>Cash.</i> 24,000 Tankas monthly = 4,000 Co.'s rupees = 48,000 Co.'s rupees annually.<br><i>Cloth.</i> 75,000 pieces annually of cotton cloth.<br><i>In Grain, &amp;c.</i> One-tenth of the agricultural produce annually. |
| 2   | Yàrkand, ...                      | Ambàn.             | Hàkim Beg.      | 3,000                                                             | 32,000 Tankas monthly = 5,334 Co.'s rupees = 64,008 annually.<br>One lac pieces of cotton cloth annually.<br>In kind, one-tenth of the agricultural produce.                                                                 |
| 3   | Khùtan, ("Elchí" and "Karakash.") | Ambàn.             | Hàkim Beg.      | 500                                                               | 8,000 Tankas monthly = 1,334 Co.'s rupees = 16,008 Co.'s rupees annually.<br>25,000 pieces annually of cotton cloth.<br>One-tenth of produce in kind.                                                                        |
| 4   | Aksù, ...                         | Do.                | Hàkim Beg.      | 5,000                                                             | 8,000 Tankas monthly = Co.'s Rs. 16,008 annually.                                                                                                                                                                            |
|     | Lai Maşjid, ...                   | Do.                | Do.             |                                                                   | 25,000 pieces of cloth annually.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | Ushturfàn, ...                    | Do.                | Do.             |                                                                   | One-tenth of produce in kind.<br>8,000 Tankas monthly, or Co.'s Rs. 16,008 anny.                                                                                                                                             |

The Chinese Government took upon itself the payment of all the Chinese troops and officers in the country. This payment continued to be made monthly in silver ingots remitted from Peking (Bejín) by annual instalments in specie, until the internal dissensions in China broke out about 15 years ago. The troops have since been paid from additional funds,\* raised by the Turk Hakims from the people.

Satwadi Beg was succeeded by Akbeg (probably his relative).

During Akbeg's administration the country prospered, cultivation and commerce increased, and a number of Kashgharís, who had fled with Khan Khoja and settled in the vicinity of Lake Ishalkul in Pamer Khargoshí, one of the seven subdivisions of the Pamer steppes, returned to their homes, hence called Ishalkulís. A number of Khokandís, upwards of one hundred, also settled down as traders at Kashghar. Narbute Khan was then King of Khokand. His principal officers, Kaitaki, Sardar Lashkar Irishkuli Beg, Vazir and Rajab Ghulcha Yasawal succeeded in appointing Niamatjan-bai, a wealthy merchant of Tashkand at Kashghar, to the office of Akskal, or commercial agent on the part of the Khan of Khokand, to look after the affairs of the Khokandi traders, termed Andijanís, in the latter city;—receiving from them the usual "Chehl yakí," or one-fortieth duty on merchandize. This appointment is believed to have been made with the permission of Akbeg (Hakim of Kashghar) and the Chinese Governor.

This was the beginning of the Akskal system, which, as shewn hereafter, paved the way for the future exercise, in a foreign territory, of independent supreme authority on the part of the Khan of

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\* Raised by means of new taxes, called "Ginatan," Capitation tax; "Bají Bazar," or tax levied on sale of goods in the Bazar.



Khokand, over a large portion of the population of Kashghar, consisting of emigrants and travellers from the country of Khokand.

The Khokand Akskal having passed the "Ishalkulís" (who had returned to Kashghar as above stated) off for Andijanís, and taken them under his commercial charge, incurred the severe displeasure of Akbeg. The Bai, who had by this time gained much interest with the Khokand Durbar, by means of the large presents he annually sent to the King and his courtiers, resented the rebuke he had received from the Baili Beg for his improper conduct, and complained of him to the Durbar, which sent a strong party of horse to the Kashghar frontier posts, with orders to seize and bring away any Chinese officer they could get hold of. The "Piá," or Chinese officer, at the Ekziar "Urthang," or police post, between Oitagh and Yanghisar, was accordingly carried off prisoner to Khokand, and there placed in strict confinement.

This event led to the dismissal of Akbeg from the office of "Hakimbeg," and the appointment of "Sikandar," also a Turfani gentleman, in his place.

Sikandar succeeded, by largely bribing the Khokand Darbar,\* in procuring the release of the "Pia," for which good service he was rewarded by promotion to the high Chinese office of "Wang," accompanied by a letter patent from the Emperor, making the rank hereditary in his family.

Sikandar ruled for about 40 years, with a remarkable degree of efficiency and success. His administration was free from all internal commotions and external aggressions.

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\* Alum Beg, successor of Narbut Khan, was now on the throne.

Sikandar Wang on his death was succeeded by his son Yúnas Wang.

The Khokand King, Mahammad Alí, who had succeeded Alam Beg on his death, finding the Aksakalí of Kashghar to be a desirable source of income, wished to have similar Aksakalis established at Yarkand, Khutan, Aksú, Ushturfan, &c., but the Khan Amban would not agreed to any new arrangement of the kind, and rejected the Khan's application on the subject.

In revenge for this refusal the Khokand Darbar instigated Jahangir Khan Khoja, a grandson of Khan Khoja,\* to make an inroad in the Kashghar territory, with the assistance of his numerous Muríds, or disciples. In 1827-28 A. D. the Khoja\* accordingly, taking with him a party of his Kashgharí "Muríds," took up his residence at Kilta Ailak, a place to the north of Artush in Kashghar, where the Aktaghlik population from all sides flocked to worship their hereditary priest, and the Khoja was in a short time able to command the services of a large rabble of armed men.

The Khan Amban in the meantime called in a large Chinese force to Gulbagh,† the Chinese cantonment near Kashghar, from Ila, Karashaihr, and other cantonments in Turkish China, while Yúnas Wang rigorously persecuted the Aktaghliks for defection, putting several of their ringleaders to death.

With a countless rabble the Khoja at last attacked the frontier

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\* Khan Khoja.

Samsak Khan Khoja.

Ishak Khoja.

Jahangir Khan Khoja, son or grandson of Samsak Khan.

† Name of the former Chinese cantonment at Kashghar; the present cantonment is called "Gya Shang."

Chinese post of Mingyul, putting all the Chinese soldiers stationed there to death. A large Chinese army, said to have been 8,000 strong, which had advanced to oppose him also met a similar fate. All the Kilmak soldiers (about 4,000 horse) deserted the Chinese colors at the first sight of the Khoja, flying back to their country, and the fanatic Aktaghliks furiously rushed upon the Chinese before they could even find time to fire their unwieldy matchlocks on them, and spread general destruction among them.

The news of this catastrophe caused such a panic in the Chinese army that had remained at Gulbagh, that it did not leave the cantonment; and the Khoja meeting with no further opposition either from the Chinese or the Turk Wang, (for the latter had also taken refuge at Gulbagh) marched on Kashghar, of which he took possession, plundering the houses of all the Turk officials, levying heavy black mail from the rich merchants, and leaving his Aktaghlik followers to tyrannize over their old hereditary enemies, the Karataghliks. A large party under an Aktaghlik leader, named Takhta Díwán Begi, was sent to Yarkand, which he took without any opposition from the Turk Hakim, Yusaf Beg, and held in the name of the Khoja. Another Aktaghi, Yúnas Turrá, in like manner possessed himself of Khutan.

The Dúlan Turks, inhabiting a large tract of jungle country between Yarkand and Aksú, also declared themselves in favour of the Khoja, cutting off all communication between the garrison of Gulbagh and the Chinese authorities on the eastern frontier, through their country.

The Khoja's followers then laid siege to the Gulbagh, and maintained it for three months, but all their efforts to reduce the garrison proved ineffectual, until the state of affairs in Turkish

China induced Mahammad Ali Khan, the Khan of Khokand, to march with a large army (12,000) on Kashghar, and encamp in front of the fort, when, a portion of the mud fortification having tumbled down from the effects of a flood, the Khokand army rushed into the fort, followed by a numerous multitude of the Kashghari troops, and destroyed the whole garrison after a desperate fight, in which a large number of the assailants was also killed: Yúnas Wáng, who had fallen into the hands of the Kashgharis on the occasion, was subsequently put to death by them.

The Khan of Khokand, however, returned with his army to Khokand a few days after this conquest without at all interfering with the affairs of the Khoja. Whether a desire for conquest, or jealousy for the unexpected good success which had attended the operations of the Khoja, prompted the Khan to move on Kashghar, is not known, but his immediate and sudden return to Khokand is ascribed to fear engendered by the discovery of a plot laid by the Khoja and his Kashghari friends to murder the Khan while attending their invitation to a feast. The Khoja is said to have suspected the Khan of being hostile to his designs, and intent on carrying him back as a prisoner to Khokand. His Kashghari adherents, therefore, never allowed him to approach the Khan during his short stay in the Kashghar territory.

The departure of the Khokand troops from Kashghar was followed by the arrival of a large Chinese force\* at Aksú, whence they marched on the former place, after having dispersed the Dúlans, who had collected to oppose their advance at Aksakmaral on the road. The Khoja, after a feeble opposition, fled, accompanied by a large body of his Agtaghí followers, to the Dasht-i-Alai valley,

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\* Said to have been 70,000.—“*Burnes' Bukhàra.*”

beyond the Kashghar hills, whence he retired to the Kirghiz steppes (Dasht-i-Kipchàk), taking refuge in the house of a Kirghiz chief named Tailák. The Aktàghs scattered themselves in the Khokand country, where they were for the time allowed to settle down as subjects of the Khan.

Takhtà Diwàn Begi, the rebel Hakim of Yarkand, fled at the approach of the Chinese army, but Yûnas Turrà, Hakim of Khûtan, opposed the troops sent against him, and bravely held out until he was killed in action.

Having thus regained possession of the country, which had been occupied by Jahangir Khoja for eight months, the Chinese appointed Ishàk, the Turk Hakim of Kuchàr, who had done good service with the army, Hakim Beg of Kashghar, in the room of Yûnas Wang deceased. Abdurrahman (son of Kadir, a Turk gentleman, whose father had, on the first overthrow of the Khoja dynasty, gone over to Peking, and there, by rendering good service to the State, obtained distinction and high appointments for himself and his family), who had accompanied the army from China, was made Hakim Beg of Yarkand.

The Chinese demanded of the Khan of Khokand the surrender of Jahangir Khoja and the large body of Kashgharis who had fled with him to Khokand. He refused to give up the Khoja, but stated that if his wishes regarding the appointment of Akskàl at the other principal commercial towns of Turkish China were complied with, and the duties levied on merchandize imported into Yarkand from Thibet, ceded to him, he would not interfere with the capture in his territory of the Khoja by the Chinese authorities themselves; and that he would also make over the Kashghari subjects to them. The Khan Ambàn and the Turk Hakim intimated their inability to

accede to his wishes, but gave him hopes of their support if he applied to the Emperor. The Khan accordingly sent an envoy (Alim Badshah, a rich merchant of note, accompanied by one Sharif Tishna as interpreter) to Peking. He at the same time restored to the Khan Ambàn a great portion\* of the Kashghar population, after having exacted a promise of pardon in their behalf from him.

Ishak, the Baili Beg of Kashghar, taking advantage of the ill will the Khan bore to the Khoja and his professions of neutrality in the matter of his capture, had the Khoja apprehended in the house of his host Tailak† (whom he had previously gained over by means of large bribes), and brought to Kashghar—whence the Khan Ambàn sent him in a cart, guarded by a strong Chinese force to Peking, where he was murdered by order of the Emperor in 1828 A. D.

To ensure his safe custody while in transit through the country of the Dúlans, the Chinese had taken the precaution of cantoning a Chinese force at Aksakmaral, where a Chinese garrison of 500 soldiers has since been maintained, the place being called by a new name "Lai Masjid."

The Khokand embassy which arrived at Peking after news of the surrender of the Kashghari population and the capture of Jahangir Khoja had reached there, was favorably received by the Emperor, who granted to the Khan permission to appoint Akkals as requested, but rejected his application to receive the Thibet duties levied at Yarkand as being quite unreasonable. The Emperor, however, thought it expedient to confer a similar privilege on the Mir of Badakhshan, and give up levying the Thibet duties alto-

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\* Supposed to number 50,000 souls.

† The treacherous betrayal of the Khoja, by his host and father-in-law Tailak (who had married his daughter to him while living under his roof) is the theme of a popular Turki song still sung in the Dasht-i-Kipchak, Andijan, Kashghar, &c.

ther. Khokand Akskals were accordingly appointed at Yanghisar, Yarkand, Khutan, Ushturfan, Aksú, Ila, &c., as mere commercial agents or consuls.

An Akskal on the part of Badakhshan was also appointed at Yarkand only.

The traders from Thibet were exempted from the payment of all customs duties, and left to arrange their affairs as before with their "Panch" or Akskal Kasim Ali Khoja the Gumashta or agent of Kotú Mal of Umritsur (grand-father of Rai Hardial) said to have been the first Mahajan from that city who traded with Yarkand.

An order was also received from the Emperor directing the Chinese authorities to confine their jurisdiction within the limits "of the Urthangs" or Chinese police posts existing in Turkish China. This resulted in the speedy estrangement of certain tracts of country on the southern and western boundaries, from the provinces of Yarkand and Kashghar. The Kunjútis\* crossing over the Karakoram range possessed themselves of the hilly tract of country interspersed with rich valleys called Shingshal† and Raskam‡ lying between that range and the Yarkand river. It is still held by the Kunjuti ruler Ghazanfar, who from fear of the Cashmir Maharaja, has of late years removed his treasure to Singshal.‡

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\* Natives of Kunjut, a territory owned by Ghazanfar, an independent Mohamadan Ruler.

† See map of the routes in Turkish China &c.

‡ The Kunjuti robbers, erroneously called Kirghiz, who infest and plunder the Thibet road between Kulanuldi and Aktagh (see Route Appendix XXIV. No. 1 A. stage 19, and Memo. on Yarkand trade, same Appendix) and also make occasional raids into the adjoining Yarkand valleys of Pakhpo, and Chup, kidnapping men, women and children for sale, and carrying off herds of cattle by force, pass through Shingshal and Raskam, and while employed on their predatory excursions on the road, draw their supplies from those places. Their Ruler takes the largest share of their spoils.

The Kunjuti ruler Ghazanfar is connected with the Gilgit chief Malik Aman, his daughter being the wife of the latter.

The Tashkurghan or Sar-i-kul chief\* appropriated to himself the Yarkand valleys of Pil, Langar, Dhamsar and Babajan, across the river Yarkand, which has of old been the eastern boundary of his territory in this direction, and still holds them.

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\* The territory of Sar-i-kul or Tashkurghan originally formed part of the Kingdom of "Ferghana" (Tashkant) under "*Afrasiab*." It subsequently became subject to the Moghal Kings of Tatar (now Turkish China). When the Chinese wrested Turkish China from Khan Khoja about the year 1752 A. D., "Shalwar" was ruler of Sar-i-kul. He submitted to the Chinese, who confirmed him in possession of the country; commuting the woollen cloth and shawl-wool which were annually received in tribute from the Sar-i-kul territory, for a large quantity of saltpetre.

Mahammad Shah, the 4th or 5th ruler after Shalwar, held Sar-i-kul about the period above alluded to. Unable to resist the predatory incursions of the Badakhshan, the Shighnan, the Wakhan and the Kunjut rulers, who besides plundering his country, carried off large numbers of his people to sell into slavery, Mahammad Shah sought the protection of the new Chinese authorities who had recently regained possession of Kashghar and Yarkand after the expulsion of Jahangir Khoja. Disheartened at his prolonged absence at Yarkand, the people of Sar-i-kul applied to the Khan of Khokand (Mahammad Ali Khan) for protection against the depredations of Badakhshan, &c. The Khan deputed one of his officers with a force to induce the inhabitants to leave the country (Sar-i-kul) and settle down in the adjoining valleys of Alai, Ush &c., in Khokand territory. The people of Tagharma and Watekhaif, and most of the Kirghiz population of the Pamer steppes, accordingly emigrated to the Khokand valleys, but the people of Tashkurghan and other valleys would not quit their homes.

Mahammad Shah subsequently resumed the rule of his country under the auspices of the Chinese Government, but he soon incurred the displeasure of the Khan of Khokand for having sent some information injurious to his (the Khan's) interests to the Chinese authorities. The Khan sent an (Elch) envoy named Adina Beg, to protest against his conduct, but Mahammad Shah made over Adina-beg to the Chinese authorities, who caused him to be forthwith executed. This so much enraged the Khan that he sent a large army to punish the Sar-i-kul chief, who was killed in the action that followed, and the army returned with his head to Khokand.

The people of Sar-i-kul then applied to the Chinese to appoint a ruler over them, but the Chinese declined to interfere with their country as being beyond the limits of their jurisdiction, or finding themselves unable to protect it from the depredations of the Shighnis, &c. The people at last elected one Kulchak Beg, an influential Tajak of Chashman in Ilaka Tashkurghan, for their ruler. Kulchak Beg ruled for 5 or 6 years, after which he fell in an attack made upon him by a Khokand force sent to chastise him for having abused the Khan. Mahammad Beg, a respectable landholder of Baldir in the Uchi valley, succeeded him, and on his death, a year afterwards, Mahammad Beg, a person of some note in Shindee, was raised to the throne; but failing to protect the country against the incursions of the Kunjutis, Shighnis, &c., he was, soon after, deposed to make room for Babash Beg, the present ruler of Sar-i-kul, who is a descendant of Shalwar, the former hereditary chief of the country above alluded to.

Though professing allegiance to the Chinese Government of Turkish China, Babash Beg is in reality an independent sovereign. He is now in peace with all his neighbours. The Kunjuti and Shighnan rulers who were most intent on plundering his country he has gained over by means of matrimonial alliances, having obtained the daughter of the Kunjuti chief Ghazanfar for his son, and given one of his daughters to his (Ghazanfar's) son, and another to the chief of Shighnan, in marriage. The Badakhshan chief, who has an Akskal or commercial agent at Yarkand, and is consequently interested in the prosperity of the trade with that city



And the Khan of Khokand, trespassing on the old natural (mountain) boundary between Kashghar and Khokand, seized a large tract of country lying between the Kashghar chain and the Urthangs or Chinese posts of Mingyul, Tashbalik and Ikziar, inhabited by Yawashbai Kirghiz, and also the valleys of Birutukka, Oitagh and Kinkiul. The whole of this tract is still in the Khan's possession, and a Sarkarda or official, stationed on his part at Birutukka, collects the revenue in grain, cattle, &c., and annually remits it to his treasury at Khokand.

For the capture of Jahàngir Khojà, Ishàk, the Hakim Beg of Kàshghar, was promoted to the high office of Wàng, and the rank was further rendered hereditary in his family.

Abdúrrahmàn, the Hakim of Yàrkand, also became a Wáng, in succession to his father, Kadir Wang, retaining his charge of the Yàrkand province.

The Khan Ambán removed from Kàshghar to Yàrkand, which henceforward became the seat of the local Government.

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which is carried on by his subjects and others through the Sar-i-kul territory by the routes detailed in Appendices IV B. and XXVIII, also assists Babash Beg in providing for the safety of his country.

Babash Beg also maintains friendly intercourse with the Turk Hakim of Yarkand, and annually exchanges presents in cloth, horses, &c., with him. He has, however, no large resources at command, nor sufficient influence to coerce his own subjects. He has no army; his revenue collections in kind are confined to the small valleys of Uchi, Tung Langar, Dhamsar, Babajan and Popochi. The Kirghiz population of the valleys of Muzeling, Tangitar, Yambulak, Charling and Kiziltagh pay him "Chahlyakki" or one out of 40 head of cattle. The people of Tashkurghan have never paid him any revenue. They are under the immediate control of one "Lajward," Arbab or Headman of Tashkurghan, who is descended from Shanbaba Bahadur, formerly an influential courtier of the Sar-i-kul state.

Babash Beg lives in Chung Tung, in the valley of Tung, in a retired part of Tashkurghan.

The country of Sar-i-kul, though rich in natural resources, is now very thinly peopled. The Pamer steppes, which thirty years back, contained several thousand families of a pastoral population of Kirgiz, with their large flocks of shawl goats, sheep, &c., are now devoid of all habitation. The Kirghiz were driven by the depredations of Shignis, &c., to seek refuge and settle down in the Khokand territory, and the valleys of Yarkand and Kashghar. The whole population of the Tashkurghan territory does not now probably exceed 8,000 houses or families.

Ishák Wàng, dying 8 years afterwards, was succeeded by Zahúruddín Beg, of Kuchàr, who was appointed as a "Hákim Beg." To Abdurrahmán, Wàng of Yàrkand, who died a year or two after Ishák, succeeded one Tàjì Beg, as "Hákim Beg."\* Both these new Hákim Beks failed to agree with the Khokand Akskáls at Kashghar and Yarkand; and complaints of their ill treatment of the Akskáls reaching Khokand, the Khokand darbar,† in 1852-53, induced seven‡ Khojas of the family of Khan Khoja to invade Kashghar, with the assistance of their Aktaghlik Kashgarì Murids of Khokand (the remnants of the Kashgharì followers of Jahângìr). The Aktaghliks of Kashghar also joined them. Zahúruddín fled to the Chinese garrison. The Khojas took possession of Kashghar and held it for 4 months. The Chinese never moved out of the fort to oppose the Khojas. Tàjì Beg, under orders of the Khan Àmbàn, sent 500 Yarkandis to the aid of Zahúruddín, accompanied by 1,000 Chinese soldiers from Là Masjid, Khutan, Yarkand, &c. The Khojas met these troops at Yapchân on the road, and defeated them. Most of the Chinese were killed. The Yarkandis were taken prisoners by the Khojas, but soon after set at liberty, on promise of assistance in their intended attack on Yarkand. The Khojas were, however, routed by a large Chinese force that had arrived from Aksù, and met them at Kokrabát, on the road, and fled back to Andijân, accompanied by a number (5,000) of their Aktaghlik Murids.

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\* The sons of Ishák and Abdurrahmán succeeded to Wàngship on the death of their fathers. Ahmad, son of the former, is now Wàng of Aksù, and Mohamad Aziz, son of the latter, was made Wàng of Khutan. He subsequently died, succeeded by his son Ballar, who is still Wàng of Khutan.

† Khodayar Khan was then on the throne.

‡ 1. Katta Khan Turrà.  
2. Vali Khan Turrà.  
3. Kichik Khan Turrà.  
4. Tawakkal Ishàn.  
5. Badshah Khan Turrà.

6. Son of Subur Jân, son-in-law of Sher Ali Khan, King of Khokand, father of the present King, Khodayar Khan.

7. Name not known.

Both Zahúrúddin and Tâjî Beg were superseded in their office of Hakim Beg by Ahmad Wáng (son of Ishák Wáng), and Afredùn Wáng, son of Yûnas Wáng,\* respectively.

Ahmad Wáng, of Kashghar, also failed in securing the good will of the Khokand Akskál at that place, and he had not long been in office before Vali Khan Turrá, one of the seven Khojas of Andijân above alluded to, instigated by Karamkul, Vazîr of the Khokand Khan, Khodayar Khan, and summoned by the Aktaghliks of Kashghar, suddenly appeared before that city, and being at once joined by a multitude of Aktaghliks, took possession of it and the country around, his followers plundering and massacring the people at random. Ahmad Wáng fled to the Chinese garrison, who, as usual, never moved out of the fort to attack the Khoja during his occupation of the country, which lasted for about three months.

Tille Khan, an Aktaghlik leader, who was sent with a strong force to take Yarkand, could not wrest it from Afredùn Wáng, though he besieged it for 20 days. He succeeded, however, in destroying a party of 300 Chinese that had come out of the Chinese fort to oppose him. It was during this siege that Adolphe Schlagentweit, travelling on a scientific mission in Eastern Turkistan, arrived in the environs of Yarkand. He was immediately summoned by Tille Khan from Karghalik, and sent under an escort to Vali Khan Turrá at Kashghar, where he was beheaded by order of the Turrá. This event occurred in August 1857.

Both Tille Khan and Vali Khan fled to Karátghín (in a remote part of the Khokand territory), on the arrival of a large Chinese

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\* Afredùn, whose mother was a Chitrali woman, was born after the death of Yûnas Wáng. The Chinese Government, in consideration of the services of his grandfather, Sikandar Wáng, liberally provided for him during his minority, and when he came to age, appointed him to the charge of country, with his hereditary rank of Wáng.

force from the Chinese provinces at Yarkand and Kashghar. Their Aktaghlik followers, to the number of about six thousand, also fled to Khokand. Moved by compassion for the great disasters that had befallen the country during its occupation by the Khoja, the Chinese overlooked the fault of the Kashghari population who were more or less concerned in the rebellion, but they caused a respectable Shekh of Artush, by name Mîr Ahmad—a man of great spiritual influence, who had been compelled by Vali Khan, while passing through that place on his advance on Kashghar, to give him his daughter in marriage—to be murdered, and his large estate to be confiscated.

Ahmad Wâng, on resuming his seat at Kashghar, found that his sister and nephew had been sent off captives by the Khoja to Khokand. The Khan Ambân and the Wâng wrote to the Khan of Khokand, complaining of the conduct of the Khokand darbar in having allowed Vali Khan to come on Kashghar, and demanding the restoration of the Wâng's relatives, and the surrender of the numerous Kashghari subjects who had taken refuge in his territory. The Khan (Mulle Khan, who had recently succeeded Khudayar Khan), sent back the captives and most of the refugees, and cleared himself of all blame in the matter of Vali Khan, by referring his (Vali Khan's) proceedings to the time of his predecessor (Khudayar Khan), whom he had deposed. He further sent an embassy, consisting of two Khokand officials, Mirza Abdul Kâim, and Mirza Mahammad Rahim Zakatchi, to attend on the Emperor of China at Pekin, with presents, &c.

In his communication to the Emperor, the Khan of Khokand is said to have retorted the censure that had been cast by the Khan Ambân upon the Khokand Government in connection with the

attack of Vali Khan on Kashghar, by animadverting on the absurd weakness and cowardice of the Khan Ambán and his Chinese assistants, in having allowed themselves, while in command of a large Chinese force on the spot, to be cowed by a robber, meaning Vali Khan.

The Khan Amban, fearing the consequences of this communication reaching the Emperor, tried his best to persuade the Ambassador to return to Khokand, but to no effect, for he was determined to fulfil his mission, and was ready to start on his onward journey, when the Khán Ambán caused the whole party to be sent for and assassinated at the Gulbagh (Chinese Cantonment) near Yárkand. The Khan of Khokand having brought this matter to the notice of the "Janjung" of "Ila," it was reported to the Emperor, who had the Khán Ambán sent for to Peking and executed for the traitorous murder.

All this occurred within 8 months after the flight of Vali Khán Khojá from Kashghar.

In April or May last year (1861 A. D.) the sons of Shekh Mir Ahmed of Artush who had been murdered by the Chinese authorities, as above stated, followed by their Muríds, attacked Kâshghar in revenge for the murder of their father, but fled back precipitately after having killed about three hundred Chinese who happened to fall in their way.

The trade of Western Turkistan has declined since the murder of the Khokand envoy at Yárkand.

News has recently been received at Cashmír that the Manjour Chinese authorities (royalists) in Turkish China, have, since April 1862, been supplanted by the Karakhatais, the rebels, who are now in possession of the country.

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NOTE.—The system of orthography used in the version of names in the above Appendix, is that followed by Sir William Jones.



## LIST OF CERTAIN WORDS OF THE SAR-I-KULI DIALECT.

*See note, page cccxxxi.*

| <i>Sar-i-Kuli.</i> |     | <i>English.</i>           |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| Khel,              | ... | Man.                      |
| Ghin,              | ... | Woman.                    |
| Nícho,             | ... | Child, infant.            |
| Ghadá,             | ... | Boy, youth.               |
| Pichát,            | ... | Girl, daughter.           |
| Atá,               | ... | Father.                   |
| Aná,               | ... | Mother.                   |
| Birár,             | ... | Brother.                  |
| Amak,              | ... | Uncle.                    |
| Warch,             | ... | Horse.                    |
| Yash,              | ... | Mare.                     |
| Shír,              | ... | Ass.                      |
| Zúgh,              | ... | Yak.                      |
| Chat,              | ... | Cow.                      |
| Tugh,              | ... | Goat.                     |
| Mauk,              | ... | Sheep.                    |
| Shuch,             | ... | Dog.                      |
| Gilm,              | ... | Goat-wool, clean.         |
| Chupur,            | ... | Goat-hair.                |
| Un,                | ... | Sheeps wool.              |
| Lichik,            | ... | Female head dress.        |
| Tágh,              | ... | Mountain, hill.           |
| Barf,              | ... | Snow.                     |
| Khas,              | ... | Water.                    |
| Khech,             | ... | Bread.                    |
| Dút,               | ... | Milk.                     |
| Malím,             | ... | Cream.                    |
| Rúgh,              | ... | Butter, clarified butter. |
| Narín,             | ... | Meat.                     |
| Khutum,            | ... | Wheat.                    |
| Yurk,              | ... | Barley.                   |
| Pachet,            | ... | House.                    |
| Kurghan,           | ... | Fort.                     |

| <i>Sar-i-Kuli.</i>        |     | <i>English.</i>     |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Jang,                     | ... | War (Persian word). |
| Dostí,                    | ... | Friendship.         |
| Dushmaní,                 | ... | Enmity.             |
| Warz,                     | ... | Large, tall.        |
| Lel,                      | ... | Cotton.             |
| Jer,                      | ... | Stone.              |
| Kars,                     | ... | Bird.               |
| Marzech,                  | ... | Hunger.             |
| Trish,                    | ... | Thirst.             |
| Chanak,                   | ... | Eye.                |
| Tuit,                     | ... | To go.              |
| Tuidaf,                   | ... | Go away.            |
| Ao,                       | ... | Come.               |
| Mash,                     | ... | I.                  |
| To,                       | ... | Thou.               |
| Pirau,                    | ... | Coat.               |
| Shiwál,                   | ... | Breeches.           |
| Panja,                    | ... | Hand.               |
| Pung,                     | ... | Foot.               |
| Pekh,                     | ... | Shoes.              |
| Zej,                      | ... | Wood.               |
| Wuf,                      | ... | Grass.              |
| Dariaí,                   | ... | River.              |
| Yailak,                   | ... | Pasture ground.     |
| Aghil,                    | ... | Cattle shed.        |
| Khirgah,                  | ... | Tent encampment.    |
| Birazim,                  | ... | To eat.             |
| Alunjata,                 | ... | To sleep.           |
| Uturghin, (a Turki word,) | ... | To sit.             |
| Kubghin, (do.)            | ... | To rise or get up.  |
| Begim,                    | ... | Governor, Ruler.    |

NUMERALS.

|            |          |                |
|------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Iv.     | 5. Panj. | 9. Nív.        |
| 2. Búe.    | 6. Khíl. | 10. Das.       |
| 3. Troi.   | 7. Urt.  | 11. Dasat ív.  |
| 4. Chohor. | 8. Hat.  | 12. Dasat búí. |



## APPENDIX XXX.

*Roads leading over the Passes of the Karakoram or Hindú Kush range from Western Thibet (Ladakh, Balti, &c.), Kunjut, and Gilgit into the Sar-i-Kul or Tashkurgán and Yarkand territories; and from Affghanistan and the North West frontier of the Punjab, through Chitral into Badakhshan and the Pamer steppes, and thence to Yarkand;—from oral information given by Mahammad Anín, Yárkandí, and founded on his personal observation.*

## I. OVER THE CHHANG CHHINMO PASS.

*For this route see Appendix No. IV A.*

## II. OVER THE KARAKORAM PASS.

*See Appendix XXIV. Table of Routes.—No. I A.*

## III. OVER THE CHHORBAT PASS, LEADING FROM CHHORBAT AND THE NUBRA VALLEY.

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                                                                                               | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.        | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | From the Pass to Khafalung, stage No. 20, on the caravan route from Leh to Yarkand, No. I A, Appendix XXIV, Table of Routes. | About 40 kos, or 3 days journey. | The road lies along the Khafalung stream, which rises in the Karakoram range near the pass, (Chhorbat) which is a difficult one, passable only for foot passengers, and open for two months only, (July and August,) in the year. The Baltís cross over this pass with loads on their backs; they take gold dust to Yarkand, and bring back Yarkand cloth, wool, &c. |

## APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

## IV. OVER THE SHIGHAL OR MUSTAGH PASS.

(Leading from Shighál in Iskardo and Balti. This pass is difficult, but somewhat easier than the Chhorbát pass, practicable for laden yaks, open for 4 months (July, August, September, October,) in the year.

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                          | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                             |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | From the Pass to a halting place. ...                   | 6 kos.                    | Along the Ab-i-Mustagh stream in the Ab-i-Mustagh valley.                                                                                            |
| 2   | A halting place called Jangalak, ...                    | 12 "                      | In the valley; the "Kum" river, in which the Ab-i-Mustagh falls, is here crossed; another stream "Sur Khaná" also joins here.                        |
| 3   | A halting place on the bank of the Surkhaná stream, ... | 10 "                      | The road runs up the "Surkhaná" stream, then turns at this point (halting place) in a northerly direction towards the "Aghildawan," following stage. |
| 4   | Foot of the Aghildawán Pass, ...                        | 8 "                       | Across the Pass, which is an easy pass over a low ridge. A halting place.                                                                            |
| 5   | Dahn-i-Bazár dará, ...                                  | 12 "                      | Road along the Nála Aghildawán stream in the valley. The stream joins the Yarkand river at this point (Dahn-i-Bazar dará). A halting place.          |
| 6   | Urdak saldí, ...                                        | 10 "                      | Road in a valley up the Yarkand river. A halting place.                                                                                              |
| 7   | Chirágh saldí. ...                                      | 5 "                       | Road in a valley up the Yarkand river. A halting place.                                                                                              |
| 8   | Foot of the Chirágh saldí Pass, ...                     | 12 "                      | Road in a valley up the Chiragh-saldí stream, which joins the Yarkand river at Chiraghsaldí.                                                         |
| 9   | Surkhábád, or "Surkhaná," (bank of the stream),         | 12 "                      | The Kotal-i-Chiragh saldí, an easy pass, is crossed; thence the road descends down the Surkhábád valley, along the stream.                           |
| 10  | Dahn-i-Firakhrabát, ...                                 | 8 "                       | In the valley, along the Surkhábád stream.                                                                                                           |
| 11  | Kangshibar, ...                                         | 6 "                       | Pasture ground ditto ditto, inhabited by pastoral tribes.                                                                                            |
| 12  | Dahn-i-Táshkurghán, ...                                 | 5 "                       | Ditto ditto.                                                                                                                                         |
| 13  | Dahn-i-Sunjrú, ...                                      | 7 "                       | Ditto ditto.                                                                                                                                         |
| 14  | Mazár, ...                                              | 4 "                       | Ditto ditto. The Surkhábád stream here joins the Tiznáf river. Here the road joins the caravan route from Leh to Yarkand.                            |

See Appendix XXIV. Table of Routes, No. I A.

## APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

V. OVER THE SHINGSHAL PASS, *leading from Kunjut, Hunzî, Nagar, &c.*

| N <sup>o</sup> .                                                                                                                                                               | NAME OF STAGE.                                                   | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                                                                                              | From the Pass to Jangalak, ...                                   | 12 kos.                   | Road along the "Kum" stream. This is the same stage as No. 2 of the preceding route.                                                                                                                                                          |
| 2                                                                                                                                                                              | Chiragh soldî, 5 stages, Nos. 2 to 7 of the preceding route, ... | 45 "                      | At Chiragh soldî two roads separate, one goes to "Mazâr" as detailed in the preceding route, the other to "Kulanuldî" a stage on the Caravan route between Leh and Yârkând. See the Zamistâni route, Appendix XXIV, Table of Routes, No. I A. |
| 3                                                                                                                                                                              | Kulanuldî, ...                                                   | 10 "                      | Road up the Yârkând river,                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Total, ...                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                  | 67 kos.                   | This is the road by which the Kunjutî robbers cross over from Kunjut to Kulanuldî to infest and plunder the caravan route from Leh to Yârkând, between Kulanaldî and Aktâgh.                                                                  |
| <p>The Shingshal Pass is much easier than the two preceding passes, "Chhorbat" and "Mus-tâgh," inasmuch as it is passable to laden horses and is open throughout the year.</p> |                                                                  |                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

VI, VII, VIII.\* OVER THE "GHUNDRAB," "KALIK" AND "MINTAKA" PASSES, *leading from Kunjut, Hunzî, Nagar, and Gilgit into Pamer-i-Taghdumbâsh and Tâshkurghân in the Sar-i-kul territory.*

|   |                                                         |                       |                                                                                           |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | From each of the three Passes to Kurghan-i-Ujadbâi, ... | Between 8 and 10 kos. | Road along streams through the Pamer-i-Taghdumbash, Kurghan-i-Ujadbâi is a large village. |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

\* These three Passes are close to each other; they are easier than the Shingshal pass, practicable for laden horses and open throughout the year.

## APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.  | PROBABLE<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2   | Tàskurghàn, ... | 10 kos.                         | A fortified town, capital of the Sar-i-kul or Tàskurghàn territory. The Chitral and Badakhshan routes to Yarkand pass through Tàskurghàn. See Route Appendix IV B, and the route from Kunduz to Yarkand, Appendix XXXI. The Badakhshis, Wakhis, (of Wakhàn) and Shighnis (of Shighnàn), carry on slave-trade by these three Passes. They buy slaves in Kunjut, Gilgit, Chitral, and take them for sale to eastern and western Turkistan, viz., Yarkand, Bukhàra, &c. |

IX. OVER THE CHITRAL OR BIRUGHIL PASS. *Caravan route from Jalalabad to Yarkand. See Appendix IV B.*

X. BY THE SATISHTIRAK KOTAL, *leading from Chitral into Wakhan, a dependency of Badakhshan, a difficult pass, impassable to laden animals. Not used by caravans.*

|   |                                                                                                                                              |         |                                                                                           |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | From Buní, in the Chitral territory, in the valley of the Kuner river, stage No. 19 of the route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IVB, to | 12 kos. | A large village in a rich inhabited valley. Road up the "Kut" stream along the left bank. |
| 2 | Shagram, ...                                                                                                                                 | 12 "    | Ditto ditto.                                                                              |

APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

| No.                       | NAME OF STAGE.                               | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3                         | Kut, ...<br>( a large village, )             | 15 kos.                   | <p>Two roads branch off here, one goes to "Kila-i-Ziábeg" as follows :—</p> <p>From Kut to a halting place in a rich valley called Shajan Ali, along the Shajan Ali stream, } 12 kos.</p> <p>Thence to Kila-i-Ziábeg* } 13 kos.<br/>road along the above stream,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">24</p> <p>And the other leads to the Satishtirak-kotal or pass as here detailed.</p> |
| 4                         | Foot of the Satishtirak Pass, ...            | 20 kos or 2 days journey, | Road in a valley along a stream rising in the Satishtirak Pass.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5                         | A halting place across the Kotal (Pass), ... | 12 kos.                   | Pass difficult, covered with perpetual snow, not passable to laden animals.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 6                         | Sat-ishtirak. ...<br>( a large village, )    | 12 kos.                   | In Wakhân, a dependency of Badakhshan, stage No. 34 of the Route from Kunduz to Yarkand through Badakhshan, Appendix No. XXXI.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Total estimated distance, |                                              | 83 kos.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

\* Ziábeg is stage No. 26 of the Route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV B.

NOTE.—This is not a Caravan Route.

APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

- XI. THE "KOTAL-I-KHARTEZA,"  
 XII. THE KOTAL-I-NUKSAN,  
 XIII. THE KOTAL-I-AGRAM,
- } *Leading from Chitral into Badakhshan.*

*These three Passes are used by caravans of petty Badakhshí traders and slave dealers, impassable for laden animals, safe even for single travellers.*

XIV. THE KOTAL-I-DURAH. *Passable for laden animals, and largely used by caravans of traders from Bukhárá, Badakhshán, &c., to Chitral and Peshawar.*

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                                                                                                                     | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | From "Danín" (a stage, No. 14) on the left bank of the Kuner river, on the caravan route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV B, to Chitral, ... | 2 kos.                    | Across the river "Kuner." Chitral, also called " <i>Káshkaro</i> " (Kashgurnh of the maps?) is the capital of the Chitral territory, containing about 1000 houses and a market called "Deh-i-Bazar."   |
| 2   | Chingur, ...                                                                                                                                       | 6 "                       | A village containing about 200 houses at the confluence of the Kuner and Shughur rivers. Road up the Kuner river. This is the place of Munfat Khan, son of Mohabbat Khan, one of the Chitral Grandees. |

## APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                                                                                            | PROBABLE<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3   | Shughur, ...<br><br><i>Road leading to the Khar-<br/>teza, (XI) the Nuk-<br/>sán, (XII) and Agram,<br/>(XIII) Passes.</i> | 10 kos.                         | <p>Road along the left bank of the Shughur river. A village, the residence of a son of the Chitral King. Three streams join here, viz :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Lutku," rising in the Durah Pass.</li> <li>2. "Arkari, rising in the Agrani, Kharteza, and Nuksan Passes.</li> <li>3. Khuzara, rising at the foot of the Tirichmir peak of the Hindu Kush or Karakoram range, covered with perpetual snow, and the stream thenceforward called "Shughur" falls into the Kuner river at Chingur as above stated.</li> </ol> <p>Two roads branch off at this place; one leading to the Khar-teza, (XI) the Nuksan, (XII) and the Agram, (XIII) Passes, and the other to the Durah Pass (XIV).</p> |
| 4   | Shali, ...                                                                                                                | 10 "                            | Road up the Arkari stream. Shali is a large village in the Chitral territory, on the right of the Arkari stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 5   | Arkari, ...                                                                                                               | 10 "                            | Road as above. A large village containing 500 houses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 6   | A halting place at the confluence of three streams, viz :—<br>1. Nalai Kharteza.<br>2. " Agram.<br>3. " Nuksán.           | 8 "                             | In a rich valley. No habitation. Here the roads to the three Passes separate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 7   | To "Kotal-i-Kharteza",                                                                                                    | 5 "                             | Summit of the Pass Kharteza. This is a very steep difficult Pass. The ascent and descent are covered with perpetual snow; the former extends for about 5 kos and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                 | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8   | Deh-i-gul, ...                 | 10 kos.                   | the latter about 6 kos, impassable for laden animals, used by foot travellers and caravans of petty traders of Badakhshan trading with Chitral.<br><br>A village across the Pass in Badakhshan. Road descends into the valley of Deh-i-gul. This is the residence of an Arbab or Head man. Here the roads from the three "Kotals" Kharteza, Nuksan, and Agram, unite. |
| 9   | Zebák, ...                     | 10 "                      | A village in the "Darah" or valley of Zebak. This is a stage on the caravan route from Kunduz to Yarkand by Badakhshan, Appendix XXXI.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|     | Total from Danín to Zebák, ... | 71 kos.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

By KOTAL-I-NUKSAN (XII), or "*Hill of injury*," down which travellers slide upon the frozen snow on a leathern skirt on the Chitral side of the Pass.

|                                                                                              |         |                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| From the halting place No. 6 of the preceding road, to the Summit of the Kotal-i-Nuksan, ... | 5 kos.  | The same remarks as to the Kharteza Pass apply to this. Road along the Nuksan stream. |
| Deh-i-gul, ... (No. 8 of the preceding road),                                                | 10 "    |                                                                                       |
| Zebák, ... (No. 9 of ditto),                                                                 | 10 "    |                                                                                       |
| Total distance from Danín to Zebák, ...                                                      | 71 kos. |                                                                                       |



APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*

BY KOTAL-I-AGRAM. (XIII.)

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                                              | PROBABLE<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                          |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | From the halting place,<br>No. 6, to the summit<br>of the Kotal or Pass,... | } 5 kos.                        | The same remarks as to the<br>Kharteza Pass. Road lies along<br>the Agram stream. |
|     | Deh-i-gul,<br>(No. 8, as above), ...                                        | 10 "                            |                                                                                   |
|     | Zebak,<br>(No. 9), ...                                                      | 10 "                            |                                                                                   |
|     | Total distance from Da-<br>nfn to Zebak, ...                                | 71 kos.                         |                                                                                   |

NOTE.—All these three Passes, Kharteza, Nuksan and Agram, are covered with perpetual snow. Kharteza is passable to foot passengers only. On the Chitral side of the Nuksan Pass, men crossing from the Badakhshan side have to slide down upon the frozen snow on a leathern shirt. Ponies if taken by this Pass are tied hands and feet after having been relieved of their burden, and then rolled down upon the snow. By these processes both men and beasts generally reach the base of the Pass safely. The "Agram," which is the easiest of all the three Passes, is passable to foot passengers as well as to unladen animals, at times.

The Nuksan and Agram Passes are closed during the height of winter, the Kharteza is open throughout the year.

All the above roads on either side of the Passes run through a safe populous country, where supplies are procurable in abundance.

These Passes are traversed by petty traders from Badakhshan, who bring "Pa-cha," striped cotton cloth, and other descriptions of cotton piece goods manufactured in Badakhshan, rock salt from Kalavgan, (in Kunduz) and sheep, to Chitral, and take back slaves, male and female children, and grown up persons, whom they buy from the ruler of Chitral.

The ruler of Chitral is in the habit of enslaving all persons from the tribes of Kalash, Dangiri and Bashghali, idolaters living in the Chitral territory, as well as from the Shia sects who are convicted of any crime, and the children of culprits from these classes, and selling them to slave dealers from Badakhshan, Kunduz, Balkh, Bukhara, &c., receiving their price in money and merchandize.

The Siah-posh Kafirs of Kafirstan kidnapped or forcibly seized from the adjacent country of Kafirstan are also sold as slaves by the Chitral ruler. The price of slaves varies from 25 Tillas (= 156 Company's rupees) to 12 Tillas (= 76 Company's rupees) each.

## APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

*Road leading over the Kotal-i-Darah (No. XIV.)*

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                            | PROBABLE<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | From Shughur, stage<br>No. 3, from Danin, to<br>Mogh, ... | 10 kos.                         | Road along the "Lutku"<br>stream. A village in a valley.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 2   | Andarti, ...                                              | 10 "                            | Ditto ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 3   | Lutka, ...                                                | 12 "                            | Ditto ditto. A large village on<br>both banks of the Lutku stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4   | Shah-i-salim, ...                                         | 12 "                            | Ditto ditto. A hot spring in<br>a rich pasture ground.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 5   | Summit of the Kotal-i-<br>Durah Pass, ...                 | 3. "                            | This is the easiest of all the<br>Passes leading from Chitral to<br>Badakhshan except No. 1, (the<br>Chitral or Birughil Pass) pass-<br>able to laden horses, and closed<br>only in the height of winter by<br>snow.<br>The ascent and descent are<br>gradual, the former extends to<br>about three kos and the latter to<br>about 5 kos. |
| 6   | Base of the Pass across on<br>the Badakhshan side,        | 5 "                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 7   | Gogardasht, ...                                           | 5 "                             | A halting place in a wide rich<br>valley, where there is a sulphur<br>mine. Road along the Gogardasht<br>stream, which rising in the "Ko-<br>tal-i-Darah" Pass joins the Var-<br>doj river (a tributary of the<br>Oxus) at Gaokhana, stage No. 30<br>of the road from Kunduz to Yar-<br>kand, Appendix XXXI.                              |
| 8   | Sanglich, ...                                             | 10 "                            | A village in the Gogardasht<br>valley which narrows here. Road<br>along the Gogardasht stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 9   | Iskitul, ...                                              | 5 "                             | A village containing about 200<br>houses, in ditto ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

APPENDIX XXX.—*Concluded.*

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                             | PROBABLE<br>DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS. |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 10  | Zebak, ...<br>stage No. 9, under<br>Kharteza Pass, No. XI, | 10 kos.                         |          |
|     | Total from Danin to Ze-<br>bak, by the Durah<br>Pass, ...  | 100 kos.                        |          |

**NOTE.**—This route by the Durah Pass is the most frequented of all the routes leading from Chitral into Badakhshan by travellers and caravans from Badakhshan, or from Bukhara, Balkh, Kunduz, &c., through Badakhshan to Chitral. The great bulk of the trade\* between these countries is carried on by this route. The Chitralis seldom or never cross over into Badakhshan. Some of the Badakhshan merchants journey on to Afghanistan and the other countries bordering on Chitral. The road in the vicinity of the Durah-kotal is subject to the depredations of the Siah-posh Kafirs, whose country here borders on the Chitral territory.

\* The imports and exports are the same as specified in the preceding routes.

## APPENDIX XXXI.

*Caravan Route from Kunduz to Yárkand, through Badakhshán, the Pamer steppes, and the Sar-i-Kul or Tashkurghán Territory, given by Mahammad Amín of Yárkand.*

| No. | NAMES OF STAGES.                                       | PROBA-<br>BLE DIS-<br>TANCE IN<br>KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | IN KUNDUZ TERRITORY. { From Kunduz to<br>Khánábád, ... | 5                                      | A town in a wide valley. River Bangí.                                                                                         |
| 2   |                                                        | 5                                      | A fort and a town.                                                                                                            |
| 3   |                                                        | 5                                      | A large town. Plain open country.                                                                                             |
| 4   |                                                        | 5                                      | Summit of the Lataband Kotal, an easy pass, not closed in winter, passable for laden animals. Salt mine close by.             |
| 5   |                                                        | 5                                      | In a valley. Stream.                                                                                                          |
| 6   |                                                        | { Kila-i-Kalavgán, ...                 | 5 | Do. inhabited by pastoral tribes. Kattaghan Uzbaks. |
| 7   | Kila-i-Mashhad, ...                                    | 10                                     | "Chinar-i-Gundushkan," a place on the road. The "Ab-i-Virsach" stream. Inhabited by pastoral tribes. In Badakhshan Territory. |
| 8   | Ahan dará, ...                                         | 5                                      | Along a stream in a valley. Do.                                                                                               |
| 9   | Gandákul, ...                                          | 6                                      | Along a stream in a valley. Cross an easy Pass, "Kotal-i-Gandakul, on the road.                                               |
| 10  | Teshkhán, ...                                          | 5                                      | A village in a valley.                                                                                                        |
| 11  | Kila-i-dareim, ...                                     | 10                                     | Do. Do.                                                                                                                       |
| 12  | Kila-i-Arghú, ...                                      | 5                                      |                                                                                                                               |
| 13  | Kotal-i-Zíghárchí, ...                                 | 2                                      | An easy Pass.                                                                                                                 |
| 14  | Faizábád, ...                                          | 9                                      | Chief city of Badakhshan.                                                                                                     |
| 15  | Chatta, ...                                            | 2                                      |                                                                                                                               |
| 16  | Bagh-i-Mubarik, ...                                    | 5                                      | Cross an easy Pass, (Rafak).                                                                                                  |

APPENDIX XXXI.—*Continued.*

| No. | NAMES OF STAGES.            | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17  | Deh-i-nou, ...              | 10                        | In the Dasht-i-Khas. A large well cultivated valley inhabited by nomades.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 18  | Pukluk dárah, ...           | 10                        | A village Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 19  | Waghar dara, ...            | 2                         | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 20  | Kila-i-Jirm, ...            | 10                        | A city. Kokcha river is here crossed on a wooden bridge.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 21  | Dasht-i-Furghamach, ...     | 10                        | A well cultivated wide valley, inhabited by nomades.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 22  | Dasht-i-Faragh, ...         | 10                        | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 23  | Kila-i-Yardar, ...          | 5                         | As above, in a valley. Ab-i-Vardoj, a stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 24  | Sang-i-duzdan, ...          | 5                         | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 25  | Kila-i-Khoja, ...           | 5                         | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 26  | Yúmal, ...                  | 10                        | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 27  | Karsang, ...                | 12                        | A large stone in the valley, which is wider here.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 28  | Tírgaran, ...               | 5                         | In the valley. A village.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 29  | Sufed dara, ...             | 5                         | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 30  | Gao Khana, ...              | 10                        | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 31  | Zebak, ...                  | 3                         | Three streams join here, <i>viz</i> :—<br>Gogardasht.<br>Deh-i-gul.<br>Kulbala.<br>Zebak is a small town with a fort, in a wide valley.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 32  | Kul bala, (village), ...    | 5                         | In the valley of the Daria-i-Panja" (river Oxus). The stages Nos. 7 to 33 are in the Province of Badakhshan. Nos. 34 to 38 are in Wakhan, a dependency of Badakhshan. Two roads separate at Kila-i-Panja; one proceeds through Pamer Kalan by the Aghajan Kotal, and the other by Sarhadd-i-Wakhan and the Barzasht Pass. |
| 33  | Shikashum, (village), ...   | 4                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 34  | Satishterak, (village), ... | 10                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 35  | Pigish, (village), ...      | 12                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 36  | Kila-i-Panja (town), ...    | 5                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

APPENDIX XXXI.—*Continued.*

*Road through Pámer Kalan by the Agháján Pass over the Pámer range.*

| No. | NAMES OF STAGES.                   | PROBA-<br>BLE DIS-<br>TANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37  | Zung, ...                          | 5                                      | } In the valley. In Wakhan territory.                                                                                   |
| 38  | Langar-i-Zung, ...                 | 2                                      |                                                                                                                         |
| 39  | Zer-i-Zamin, ...                   | 15                                     | Termination of a deep ravine in the Pamer steppes.                                                                      |
| 40  | Ab-i-mast, (bank of a stream), ... | 10                                     | A stream. Pamer steppes.                                                                                                |
| 41  | Jangalak, ...                      | 10                                     | A halting place in Pamer Kalan.                                                                                         |
| 42  | Ham damin, ...                     | 10                                     | Pass between two sections of the high insulated chain of Pamer mountains.                                               |
| 43  | Kotal-i-Aghajan, ...               | 10                                     | Mouth of the Aghajan Pass, (an easy Pass, closed during height of winter).                                              |
| 44  | Watekhaif, ...                     | 12                                     | A village in the valley of Tashkurghan across the Pass. Road along the Watekhaif stream, rising in the Kotal-i-Aghajan. |
| 45  | Tagharma, ...                      | 3                                      | A town in the valley, now deserted.                                                                                     |
| 46  | Aghil, ...                         | 7                                      | A cattle shed in ditto. Here the road joins the Chitral route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV. B.                |
|     | From Aghil to Yarkand,             | 109                                    | 8 stages detailed in above route, Appendix IV B.                                                                        |
|     | TOTAL DISTANCE, ...                | 430                                    | From Kunduz to Yarkand by the Aghajan Pass.                                                                             |

APPENDIX XXXI.—*Concluded.*

*Road from Kila-i-Panja, stage No. 36, by Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, and thence to Yarkand by the Barzasht Pass over the Pamer range.*

| No.                                                                                                         | NAMES OF STAGES.        | PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 36                                                                                                          | From Kila-i-Panja<br>to |                           |                                                                                                                |
| 37 A.                                                                                                       | Kila-i-Wús, ...         | 10                        | A Fort and a village. In the valley of the "Panj" river, (Oxus). Wukhan territory. A dependency of Badakhshan. |
| 38 A.                                                                                                       | Babatangi, ...          | 2                         | A village in Wukhan.                                                                                           |
| 39 A.                                                                                                       | Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, ...   | 15                        | Do. Do. The road joins here the Chitral route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV B.                        |
| From Kunduz to Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, ...                                                                        |                         | } 264                     |                                                                                                                |
| Further on as detailed in the Chitral route Appendix IV B. from Sarhadd-i-Wakhan to Yarkand, 19 stages, ... |                         | } 210                     |                                                                                                                |
| <b>TOTAL PROBABLE DISTANCE.</b>                                                                             |                         | <b>474</b>                | <b>From Kunduz to Yarkand by the Barzasht Pass.</b>                                                            |





APPENDIX XXXII.

Route from Yárkand to Aksú, (to the east of Yárkand) given by Mahammad Amin of Yárkand.

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                        | DISTANCE IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | From Yárkand to Ajit-kú, ...          | 12               | A Chinese "Urthang" or Police and Dak station.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2   | Chauki Mahnat, ...                    | 12               | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3   | " Aláighir, ...                       | 12               | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4   | " Shimál ...                          | 12               | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 5   | " Aksakmarál, ...                     | 12               | Do. Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 6   | " Maralbáshí, alias " Lái Masjid, ... | 12               | Do. Do. A town of some importance founded by the Chinese about 30 years ago. Has a force of 2,000 Chinese. Water supplied by stream from the Káshghar river. A road in a northerly direction from this place leads to " Almasím," a new Russian settlement on the Khokand boundary founded within the last 8 years, and another to the east leads to Elchí in Khutan by Kará Kásh. |
| 7   | " Tumshuk, ...                        | 12               | A Chinese "Urthang."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 8   | " Chilan, ...                         | 12               | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 9   | " Kuduk, ...                          | 12               | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10  | " Yuká Kuduk, ...                     | 12               | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 11  | " Sáirik, ...                         | 12               | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 12  | " Kúa, ...                            | 12               | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 13  | " Kúkbáshí, ...                       | 7                | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 14  | " Baltang, ...                        | 12               | Do. Road from hence to Khutan in southerly direction.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 15  | " Aksú, ...                           | 12               | A city in Turkish China. On the high road from Yarkand to Pekin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|     | Total, ...                            | 175              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

APPENDIX XXXII.—*Concluded.*

## GENERAL REMARKS.

This route which is the commencement of the high road between Yárkand and Peking, lies in an easterly direction in a plain jungle country, inhabited within Yárkand jurisdiction up to stage No. 10, by an "Elebái," or nomad tribe called Dúlán, Turk or rather Moghal Musalmans—who keep large flocks of sheep, goats, cows, camels and horses, and supply the town of Yárkand with milk, ghee, and fuel, &c.

The river Yárkand runs along the line as far as Sàirik No. 11, where it joins the river "Aksú," flowing in a south easterly direction.

Wheeled carriages, drawn by horses, are used for the conveyance of merchandize.

Provisions have to be taken.

The journey to Peking by regular stages occupies six months. The Dak, however, which is taken by the relays of sowars (horsemen) stationed at the different "Urthangs" or Chaukis, reaches Peking from Yárkand in 40 days; and Aksú in one day and one night only.

The merchandize is conveyed in carts drawn by horses.

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NOTE.—The native names are spelt according to Sir W. Jones' system of orthography.

## APPENDIX XXXIII.

*Road from Yárkand to Elchí, the capital of Khutan.*

| No. | NAME OF STAGE.                                         | DISTANCE<br>IN KOS. | REMARKS.                                      |                                  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1   | PROVINCE OF YÁRKAND.<br>From Yárkand to<br>Posgam, ... | 12                  | An "Urthang" or Chinese post station.         |                                  |
| 2   |                                                        | Luk, ...            | 12                                            | Do.                              |
| 3   |                                                        | Chulák, ...         | 12                                            | Do.                              |
| 4   |                                                        | Gummah, ...         | 12                                            | Do. A well.                      |
| 5   |                                                        | Zango, ...          | 12                                            | Do. Do.                          |
| 6   |                                                        | Piyalmah, ...       | 20                                            | Do.                              |
| 7   | KHUTAN.<br>Kumrabát alias<br>"Tarbughuz,"<br>Zawá, ... | 20                  | Do. Road sandy.<br>Cross the Kara Kash river. |                                  |
| 8   |                                                        | Elchí, ...          | 20                                            | A large town. Capital of Khutan. |
|     | Total, ...                                             | 120                 |                                               |                                  |

NOTE.—The route lies in a plain open country.

The native names are spelt according to Sir W. Jones' system of orthography.



## APPENDIX XXXIV.

*EXTRACTS from letters from Dr. H. W. Bellew, of the Guide Corps, and Dr. H. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, regarding the produce of Salep, Asafetida, &c.*

FROM DR. BELLEW.

*Murdan, 12th July 1862.*

On reference to my notes on the journey to Kandahar, I see that at Hazrah, an elevation of some 11,000 feet above the sea, and four marches west from Kurram fort, we found the portions of surface from which the snow had melted away, were covered with Absinta and Orchis plants. This was on the 31st March 1857. Owing to the scarcity of provisions there our horses ate the Absinta with apparent relish, and many of our escort and camp followers ate the leaves of the orchis, which they cooked as we do greens. We also, by way of experiment, tasted this dish.

The leaves of this orchis are thick and fibrous, and contain a good deal of water; its root is a firm roundish tuber, from the size of an almond to that of a walnut. I believe it is the true Salep. I have often examined samples of the Salep exposed for sale in the bazars, and always found them to contain the roots of three or four different plants. These I could not positively recognize, but conjectured them to be the dried roots of the wild squill, the wild leek and onion, and of the long thin leaved, and other kinds of orchis plants, all of which I have seen growing in the same localities as the true Salep-yielding orchis.

I believe that the best or true Salep is obtained, at least in

these parts, only from the plant above described, and which I think is the "Orchis Mascula" of Botanists.

The Asafœtida of commerce is obtained from only one plant in Afghanistan, viz. "Narthex Asafœtida." The "tear" sort is the gum resin that exudes and dries drop by drop from incisions around the top of the root; the "lump" sort is the gum resin as it exudes from a broad surface, as when the top of the root is sliced off. The latter sort is more frequently met with than the former, but I don't know of any difference in the qualities of the two sorts.

There are several other umbelliferous plants in Afghanistan, which resemble the Asafœtida plant in external appearance, and which also, like it, when wounded, exude a milky viscid sap, but I never heard that the sap of these plants (also resinous gums) was ever collected by the natives, though the plants are very abundant, especially on the western slopes and ranges of the Sufaid Koh.

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FROM DR. H. CLEGHORN.

*Valley of Chandrebagha, near Tindi, Chota Lahoul,*

11th August 1862.

1. SALEP is believed to be the produce of several Terrestrial Orchids, belonging to the genera *Orchis* and *Satyrium*. The starch is highly nutritious, and the tubers fetch a high price. The commercial route is not exactly known by which they are brought to the plains, but as Cabul horse-dealers carry the genuine Salep as far south as Bangalore, we may infer that Afghanistan is the native country. The producing plants occur both in the Himalayas and

Nilghirry hills. Old residents at Simla and Ootacamund collect the tubers of various ground Orchids, which they use in their families as "*Salep*."

2. ASAFETIDA.—Dr. H. Falconer described the plant (*Narthex Asafetida*), and process of obtaining the exudation in the Linnean Society's Transactions? He sent seeds from Iskardo to Mussooree and to Britain, where it thrives in the open air. The plant grows in the Pangi valley; about a week ago specimens were brought to me, and I hope an opportunity may occur of shewing the villagers the method of obtaining the gum resin. The Raja of Chamba is anxious about this, and sent instructions to his officers, but the manipulation was a failure.

The drug is in great demand, both for medicinal and culinary purposes. There are two other stout umbelliferea, yielding medicinal gums, but my information regarding them is very scanty.

3.—MADDER.—The plant is indigenous in all the valleys of the Himalayas; the root is procurable in the bazars of Simla and Chamba, but there is little demand. The hill people do not dye their clothing.

I paid some attention to this article on the *Nilgherry* hills, and submitted a bale of *Madder* to an eminent Dye Chemist, who reported favorably, though the roots were inferior in size and color to some I have gathered in this valley. The great consumers, I believe, are the Calico-printers of Manchester and Glasgow, to whom a cheap *red* is a *desideratum*.

Colonel Burnett and Mr. Cope have grown Madder in the Punjab from French seed, and I doubt not their specimens will attract attention in Kensington.

4.—KALA JEERA. (*Cuminum Cyminom*).—The Cumin seed of Scripture, is widely diffused over the Kohistan and Punjab, and is an article of trade where I now am, as also in Kunawur; the price here is 6 pukka seers for a rupee. The Coolies and Cauprasies gather it every day on the river bank. Last year from want of rain the plant yielded little fruit, but this year there is an immense quantity in all the pasture land.

5.—KOOT. (*Aucklandia Veracosta*) is another product of this valley. The aromatic roots are sent down to the plains via Chamba and Dalhousie in considerable quantity. They pass on to Bombay and Calcutta, and are partly exported to China?

6.—EKULBEER. (*Datrica Cannabina*). The yellow cortex of the root is exported from Lahoul, Kulu, and Pangri, for dyeing cloth (wool and silk) in Umritsur, Nadown, &c.













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