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N. 67
Conf. No. 9

MILITARY REPORT
AND
GAZETTE
OF THE
GILGIT AGENCY
AND THE
INDEPENDENT TERRITORIES
OF
TANGIR AND DAREL.



SIMLA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT MONOTYPE PRESS,
1909.



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by Keene, C. W.



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PREFACE.

This report has been compiled in the Division of the Chief of the Staff by Captain C. W. Keene, 27th Punjabis, and Major G. Elsmie, 25th Cavalry, F. F. While the greater portion of the material has been obtained from Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) S. H. Godfrey's Report on the Gilgit Agency and Wazarat, 1898, as revised in 1906 by Captain (now Major) B. E. M. Gurdon, Political Agent in Gilgit, every other available source of information has been consulted with a view to making the work as complete and up-to-date as possible. The material for Part II, Gazetteer, has been mainly taken from Barrow's Gazetteer of the Eastern Hindu Kush, supplemented wherever possible by more recent information.

The illustrations are from photographs taken by Colonel Lockhart's Gilgit-Chitral Mission in 1885-86, by Captain Price Wood, 12th Lancers, in 1907, and by Lieutenant N. E. Howell, 82nd Punjabis, in 1909.

All Military Officers to whom this book may be issued are directed to bring immediately to the notice of this office any errors they may detect, and also to forward from time to time any additional authenticated information which may reach them. The Chief of the Staff will also be grateful if Political Officers and others will kindly do the same.

SIMLA; } W. MALLESON, *Colonel*,
 } *Asst. Quarter Master General*,
The 10th Sept. 1909. }
Intelligence Branch.



List of Authorities consulted in compilation of this Report.

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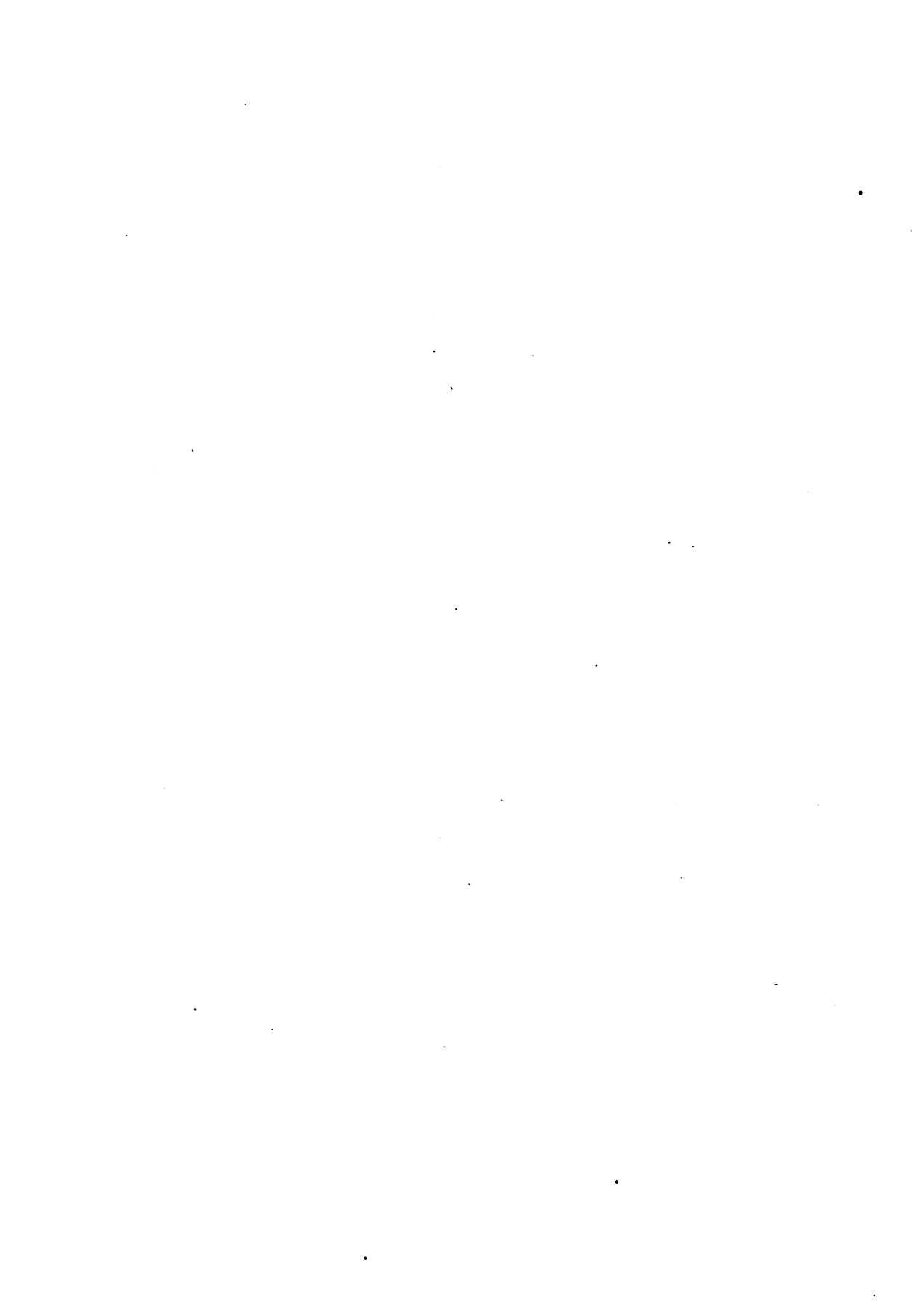
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PART I.

92 I. B.



MILITARY REPORT
ON
THE GILGIT AGENCY
AND
THE INDEPENDENT TERRITORIES OF TANGIR AND DAREL.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

The country embraced by this report is a region of lofty, rocky and for the most part sterile mountains intersected by deep and narrow valleys, in which the heat of summer and the cold of winter are alike extreme. It is situated between North Latitude 37° and 35° , and East Longitude $76^{\circ} 30'$ and 72° .

On the north is the Hindu Kush, separating Ishkuman and Yasin from Wakhan, and on the north-east in continuation of the Hindu Kush are the Mustagh mountains, which divide Hunza and Nagir from the Chinese New Dominions. On the east lies the Skardu District of Kashmir. On the west is the Shandur Range which divides the Gilgit Agency from the Chitral Districts of Dir and Swat. The southern boundaries are the Burzil Pass on the east, separating the Astor Tahsil of Gilgit from Kashmir, and the Babusar Pass, by which communication with the Punjab is maintained *via* the Kaghan Valley, while in the Indus Valley the boundary is coterminous with that of Northern Kohistan, Kandia and Dir.

The exact boundary line may be thus traced:—

Starting from the Palesar Pass on the west, it runs in a north-westerly direction *via* the Dadrel Pass to the Shandur Pass, following the range of that name to its junction with the Hindu Kush, east of the source of the Yarkhun River. From here it follows the crest of the Hindu Kush to a point about five miles south-west of the Kilik Pass; from this point it turns

north-west past the Wakhjir Pass and then, circling round the western end of the Taghdumbash Pamir, follows the northern watershed of the latter till it reaches the Peak Povalo Shveikovski, the meeting point of Afghanistan with the three empires of India, Russia and China. Leaving Peak Povalo Shveikovski the line descends in a south-easterly direction to the bed of the Karachukar stream, crossing which near Mintaka Aksai it continues in the same direction till it gains the crest of the Mustagh Range at a point about seven miles east of the Karachenai Pass. It then follows this crest-line east and south-east to a point some six miles south-west of the Oprang Pass; here the watershed is left abruptly and the line runs due east for about five miles and then south-east till it strikes the Mustagh, or Oprang, River at Kuram Jilga; it then follows the course of this river to a point some five miles above the junction of the stream from the Shingshal Pass when ascending the nearest high spur to the west it regains the crest of the Mustagh Range about 25 miles south-south-east of the Shingshal Pass. From the point where the line first touches the crest of the Hindu Kush, east of the source of the Yarkhun River, to Povalo Shveikovski the boundary of the Gilgit Agency thus coincides with the Indo-Afghan frontier, while from Peak Povalo Shveikovski onwards it is identical with the Indo-Chinese frontier up to the point where it regains the crest of the Mustagh Range south-south-east of the Shingshal Pass. Here it leaves the Indo-Chinese frontier and turns south and west along the border of Baltistan to Hispar, south to Barungdoi on the Indus, following the course of that river to Bunji, south to the Burzil and Kamri Passes, and north *via* the Kamri Dara to its junction with the Rupal River. Thence it runs west to the Babusar and Zure Passes, north to the Pushkari Pass, west to Jalkot in Kohistan, north along the watershed to the Lahtar River, west by the undefined northern boundary of the Kandia Valley, and finally links up *via* the Paloga Pass with the Palesar Pass already mentioned.

The approximate length from the Peak Povalo Shveikovski in the north to the Kamri Pass in the south is 165 miles, while the greatest breadth from the Shandur Pass in the west to the Mustagh River in the east is 190.

The territory comprised in the Gilgit Agency is as follows :—

Divisions of the Gilgit Agency.

(1) The Gilgit *Wazarat*, which consists of the *Tahsils* of Astor and Gilgit, together with the *Niabat* of Bunji

- (2) The Puniial Governorship.
- (3) The States of Hunza and Nagir.
- (4) The Governorships of Yasin, Kuh and Ghizr, and of Ishkuman.
- (5) The Republican communities of the Chilas District, and, for the purposes of this report only,
- (6) The Independent Territories of Darel and Tangir.

The whole of the country is mountainous in the extreme.

Description. Lofty snow clad peaks, rugged and barren at their base, but softening off toward their summits into pineclad slopes and grassy levels overhanging precipitous valleys. The only means of ingress and egress is along the stream and ravines which intersect this area of gigantic hills. A glance at the map will show that Gilgit itself is situated in the centre of the most mountainous region of the Himalayas. Nowhere else in the world probably is there to be found so great a number of deep valleys and mighty peaks in so small a compass. The rapid rivers running through the valleys, fed by the snow and glaciers, are mostly unfordable. The steep mountain sides are too bare and stony to support any very great extent of cultivation, which can only be carried out where the valleys widen into alluvial plains on or near the river banks. Here will be found green fields dotted with orchards, villages nestling among trees, and channels of crystal water, together forming a cheerful contrast to the barrenness which surrounds them.

Such is the character of the country where the Gilgit Agency upholds the might of British India at the meeting place in Central Asia of Afghanistan with the three Empires of Russia, China and Hindustan. It lies as it were within a gigantic fortress of serrated snowy ramparts; on the west Chitral and the Shandur Range, on the north the natural glacis of the Pamirs and Chinese Turkistan, on the east the Mustagh mountains, which rising to enormous heights stretch towards Tibet, covering Ladakh with an impenetrable curtain.

The mountain ranges are, as a rule, from 10,000 to 20,000 feet in altitude, the main feature of the whole area being the Hindu Kush. This range is a continuation of the great Asiatic watershed of the Himalayas and the Karakoram. It is in fact the division between the waters draining into the Indian Ocean and those flowing into the Aral Sea. Springing from the Hindu Kush, east of the source of the Yarkhun river, is a grand mountain system known as the Shandur Range, which trends eastwards and south-

wards till it joins the Hindu Raj in Chitral near the Shandur Pass, thus forming the western rampart between Chitral and Gilgit. On the east are the Mustagh mountains, also an offshoot of the Hindu Kush. From each and all of these great systems numberless spurs and minor features take their rise. It is not possible to enumerate the peaks in this area of stupendous mountains. Within a radius of 65 miles from Gi'git the survey maps show, amidst countless smaller heights, eleven peaks of from 18,000 to 20,000, thirteen from 20,000 to 24,000, and eight from 24,000 to 26,000 feet. The best known, however, are—

Dubunni	..	..	..	20,154'
Hara Mosh	..	..	..	24,270'
Hunza Peak	..	..	..	25,050'
Nanga Parbat	..	..	..	26,620'

Passes. The following are the more important passes that define the extremities of the country embraced :—

<i>On the West</i> —The Dadrel Pass	..	..	16,210'
The Shandur	..	..	12,230'
The Thui	..	..	14,680'
The Darkut	..	..	15,380'
The Karumber	..	..	14,050'
<i>On the North</i> —The Khora Bhort	..	..	15,000'
The Irshad	..	..	16,000'
The Kilik	..	..	15,690'
The Mintaka..	..	..	15,430'
<i>On the East</i> —The Shingshal or Shimshal	..	..	14,720'
<i>On the South</i> —The Burzil	..	..	13,500'
The Babusar..	..	..	13,580'
The Zure	..	..	15,310'
The Palesar	..	..	—

Rivers. The principal rivers in the Gilgit Agency and adjacent Independent Territories are :—

- The Gilgit River in the Gilgit *Wazarat*.
- The Hunza River in Hunza Nagir.
- The Karumber River in Ishkuman.
- The Warshikgum or Yasin River in Yasin.
- The Ghizr River in Ghizr.
- The Darel River in Darel.
- The Tangir River in Tangir.
- The Astor River in Astor.

All these are rapid roaring rivers like the Jhelum, quite unnavigable, and only fordable in winter at certain places. They are for the most part crossed by rope bridges, and animals, as

a rule, have to swim. The Yasin, however, is provided with several plank bridges, and there are various suspension bridges over the Gilgit, Hunza and Astor Rivers, of which the more important are mentioned in the following list :—

- (1) Bridge across the Gilgit near the Gilgit Fort. Span 532 feet.
- (2) Bridge across the Yasin at Gupis, 68 miles north-west of Gilgit, south of Yasin. Span 168 feet.
- (3) Bridge across the Hunza at Sikandarabad, 5 miles above Chalt. Span 335 feet.
- (4) Bridge across the Hunza at Tashot, 55 miles above Gilgit. Span 300 feet.
- (5) Bridge across the Hunza at Askurdas, 5 miles above Tashot.
- (6) Bridge across the Astor at Ramghat, 44 miles from Gilgit. Span 172 feet.
- (7) Bridge across the Astor near Gurikot, 7 miles from Astor. Two spans of 161 and 80 feet, respectively.
- (8) Bridge across the Gilgit near Gakuch in Punial.

The following bridge is under construction :—

- (1) Bridge across the Hunza near Askurdas, to replace the existing bridge condemned as unsafe.

The Indus with its tributaries from Shinaka and Kohistan is here a broad and rapid flood, especially

The Indus. in spring and summer. It can only be crossed, with one exception, by boats or rafts of inflated skins, and the force of the current renders it unnavigable.

The Indus is bridged at Partabpul, 8 miles from Bunji, by a bridge with a span of 350 feet; also at a point just below Jiliper by a suspension bridge built in 1908 of 321 feet span and 6 feet roadway, affording communication between Jiliper and Gor.

As regards lakes, on the west there are the Shandur and Pandar Lakes drained by the Ghizr, and

Lakes. in the north in the Karumbar-Yarkhun watershed is the Karumbar Sar or Kul Sar Lake. In the south, north-east of Bunji, is the Sarkandbari Lake. None of these lakes are of any military interest.

The foregoing deals as a whole with the country under report. Further geographical details may now be given of the divisions which are comprised in it.

The Gilgit Wazarat.

The limits of the *Gilgit Wazarat* extend to Guach Pari on the Hunza road to the north; up the Kargah Nala as far as the Bhaldi mountain to the south. Towards Chilas the Ramghat bridge below Bunji is the boundary. Westward the *Wazarat* is bounded at Shikariot village, 19 miles from Gilgit, while to the east it is bounded by the Shingho mountain, which lies about 20 miles south-east from the Haramosh towards Skardu.

The *Wazarat* consists of three districts:—

I.—The *Gilgit Tahsil*, divided into three sub-divisions—

- (a) War-Par and Drigo (along the Gilgit river).
- (b) Shen Bir (along the Hunza river).
- (c) Bagrot (along the Bagrot stream).

II.—The *Bunji Niabat*, divided into three sub-divisions—

- (a) Haramosh.
- (b) Bunji.
- (c) Sai.

These form the eastern portion of the *Wazarat*.

III.—The *Astor Tahsil*, divided into three sub-divisions—

- (a) Along the Burzil stream.
- (b) Doro Shing and Zila Bala, along the Kamri stream.
- (c) Along the Astor river.

The *Astor Tahsil* forms the southern portion of the *Wazarat*.

Punial.

Punial lies north-west of the *Gilgit Wazarat*. On the *Gilgit* side its boundary is a sandy plain, half a mile beyond *Shakariot* village, and, on the *Gupis* side, *Thamushki*, a short distance beyond *Hupar Pari*. The division also extends about 16 miles up the *Karumbar* valley.

Hunza.

Hunza is bounded on the north and east by the *Hindu Kush* and *Mustagh* mountains, which separate it from *Wakhan*, the *Taghdumbash Pamir*, and *Sarikol*. On the west by the mountains which divide it from the *Karumbar* and *Garmasai* valleys, and on the south by the great spur between the *Shingshal* river and the *Hispar* or *Maiatsil* river so far as the latter's junction with the *Hunza* river. From the *Maiatsil* southwards *Hunza* is divided from *Nagir* by the *Hunza* river.

Hunza consists of three parts—

- (a) Hunza proper.
- (b) Herbar or little Gujhal.
- (c) Shinaki.

Hunza proper extends from the Bulchidas spur on the east to the Tashot spur on the west, nearly opposite the Tashot bridge.

Herbar or little Gujhal includes the main valley and all the lateral valleys north of the Bulchidas spur.

Shinaki comprises that portion of the valley on the right bank of the Hunza river, extending from the Tashot spur as far as the spur separating Hunza territory from the Karumbar and Garmasai valleys. It contains the two villages of Maiun and Hini.

Nagir.

Nagir is bounded on the south by the watershed between the Guach and Chaprot *nalas* on the right bank of the Hunza river about half way between Nomal and Chalt. From here Nagir territory extends on the left bank of the Hunza river as far as its junction with the Maiatsil, and thence along both banks of the Maiatsil in an easterly direction as far as the range of mountains separating Nagir from Baltistan.

On the right bank of the Hunza river, Nagir territory includes the districts of Chalt, Chaprot and the Buladas or Garmasai valley. In the last named are the fort villages of Bar and Buladas.

Nagir is divided into two parts.—

- (a) Nagir proper, which extends from the village of Hispar on the east to Dadimal on the west of Nagir.
- (b) Shinaki or Shen Bar, which extends from Dadimal and Minapin west as far as Chalt, and includes Chaprot, Bar and Buladas.

Yasin.

The country generally marked geographically as Yasin is bounded on the north and west by the Shandur range which divides it from Wakhan and the Yarkhun and Laspur. valleys. On the south it is separated from the Swat Kohistan, Tangir and Darel by the Hindu Rajrange. The southern boundary between the district and Punial is at Hispar. The eastern boundary is the lofty range of mountains which form the

watershed between the Hunza and Karumbar rivers. The district falls into three divisions—

- (a) Ishkuman.
 (b) Yasin and Kuh
 (c) Ghizr valley } or the Yasin Governorship.

The Ishkuman district includes all the villages on either bank of the Karumbar river from its source as far as, and including, the hamlet of Kuchdeh on the left bank, and the Shahchoi Nala about 3 miles below the village of Dain on the right bank. It is under a separate Governor and has no connection with the Yasin Governorship.

The Yasin district is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*:—

- (a) Yasin, *e.g.*, from Ghanyar (about a mile below the village of Sandhi) to Burshman, about 3 miles from Gupis, and from the upper end of the Dasht-i-Taus plain to Mashar inclusive.
 (b) Salgam, *e.g.*, from the Darkut Pass to Ghanyar and Hualti.
 (c) Thui, which comprises all the hamlets in the Thui valley.

Chilas.

The district of Chilas is roughly the area which drains into the river Indus between the point where the Astor stream joins that river, and the western limits of the Hodar and Thor communities. The district lies between $35^{\circ} 43'$ and $35^{\circ} 2'$ North Latitude and $74^{\circ} 46'$ and $73^{\circ} 41'$ East Longitude. East to west is roughly 65 miles; north to south about 50. In detail the boundaries are as follows:—

On the north, the watershed which divides the Indus valley from the Gilgit river, and terminates above Bunji. On the east, the spur separating the bed of the Astor stream above Hatu Pir and Doian on the left bank of the Indus, and the easterly spur of the Taliche Nala on the right. On the south, the watershed of which Nanga Parbat or Diamir is the most conspicuous feature separating the streams which flow into the Indus from those joining the Astor, Kishanganga and Kaghan valleys. On the west, the western spurs of the Gonalo Nala (belonging to Thor) on the left bank of the Indus, and the western spur of the Hokargah Nala (belonging to Hodar) on the right bank.

The district is divided into two practically equal parts by the Indus. From Ramghat down the Indus as far as Tangir and Jalkot the country is known as Shinaka. Each *nala* or

group of *nalas* is held by separate small republics, which in addition to Chilas are known as follows:—

1. Gor.
 2. Bunar.
 3. Thak.
 4. Hodar.
 5. Tho .
 6. Dare
 7. Tangir
 8. Harban
 9. Shatial
 10. Sazin
 11. Shumar
- } on the right bank of the Indus.
- } on the left bank.

The first five have come under British influence, the remaining six are still independent communities, and are not included in the present Chilas district.

They are, moreover, practically *terra incognita* and what knowledge we have of them is derived principally from native sources.

Darel.

Darel is bounded on the east by the Hodar Nala in Chilas, on the south by the Indus, on the north by Punial and on the west by Tangir. The tract includes three valleys, all of which drain into the Indus:—

- Darel proper, on the west.
- Dudishal, in the centre.
- Khanbari, on the east.

Tangir.

Tangir is bounded on the east by Darel, on the south by the Indus, on the north by Yasin and Ghizr, and on the west by Kandia. It is a fertile valley, the chief villages of which are Khami, containing 250 houses, Diamir and Jaglot, the first two of which are fortified. Tangir is the limit of the Shin country proper.

Harban.

This valley is situated to the west of the Thor Nala on the left bank of the Indus opposite the Darel valley. It is drained by a stream of the same name, and the chief village is Harban, containing about 100 houses.

Shatial.

West of the Harban valley and to the south of the Indus is the Shatial valley. On the right bank of the stream which drains the valley and about 2 miles south of the Indus is the village of Shatial, containing about 120 houses and reported to be fortified.

Sazin.

This is to the west of Shatial. The valley is watered by the Sazin stream, which falls into the Indus about 3 miles west of the mouth of the Shatial, opposite that of the Tangir stream. The principal village is Sazin, which contains a walled enclosure of about 250 houses, and many others outside. There is a ferry across the Indus opposite Sazin.

Shumar.

Twelve miles below Sazin is a valley called Shumar. It belongs to Sazin and contains one village about 6 miles from the river. The valley is watered by a stream of the same name.

CHAPTER II.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

The origin of the peoples of the Eastern Hindu Kush is lost in the myths of antiquity. Being wholly illiterate they provide no records to guide us, and the only light shed on this question is that of contemporary history. According to Biddulph, conjecture alone is possible as to the events which brought these Aryan (*Siah Posh*) tribes into their present localities, for the actual facts must for ever remain unknown. Some idea may be formed as to the order in which these events happened, but anything approaching exact chronology is utterly unattainable.

It is generally agreed that Badakhshan and the upper part of the Oxus valley was one of the earliest homes of the Aryan race. Their progress southward was probably gradual, and at first more due to natural expansion than to any desire for conquest. It may be conjectured that descendants of the original settlers in Badakhshan and the Oxus valley crossed the Hindu Kush, and after exterminating or driving before them the aboriginal inhabitants, one group remained in occupation of the hill country spreading eastward along it for a considerable distance, while a second penetrated yet further south, settling down in the fertile valleys among the lower hills.

The *Yashkuns* or *Burish* of Hunza-Nagir must, however, be classed separately from these two groups, though now they have nearly as much Aryan as Turanian blood in their veins. Biddulph believes them to be the descendants of the Yuechi who conquered Bactria about 120 B. C. In the term "*Yashkun*," applied to them by their neighbours, the old name perhaps survives.

They probably once occupied the Shigar valley and all the affluents of the Indus, together with the Indus valley itself down to Jalkot. In the process of occupation of this country they must have subdued the two groups of *Siah Posh* inhabitants, whose women were probably not less sought after for their beauty then, than at the present day. In this way, and by absorbing the tribes already occupying the ground, they gained an infusion of Aryan blood, which altered their type of feature and general characteristics.

The next event of importance in the shifting of the tribes was probably the movement of the *Shins* northwards, which may have happened about the time of the irruption of the Muhammadans into India, though possibly even earlier. Leaving their home in Pakli they must have pressed up the Indus valley, founding a number of smaller principalities, the most important of which were Gilgit and Baltistan: The strict Hindu caste habits of the *Shins* would have prevented a thorough blending of the two races and so preserved for years a rigid line of separation between themselves and the people they had conquered. That these events are an outline of actual happenings is borne out by the fact that in the difficult fastnesses of Hunza, where the conquerors could hardly penetrate, the original race is in its greatest purity. In Nagir also, a country not quite so impregnable as Hunza, but sufficiently so to make it difficult of conquest, the population is largely Burish.

The next event must have been the movement of the Tartars from the east along the Indus valley, whilst that of the smaller tribes from the west into the same locality was no doubt due to the pressure of the Afghans in the 16th and 17th centuries, gradually pushing before them a less warlike people, who lacked cohesion.

The number and diversity of the dialects spoken among the *Siah Posh* points to their having occupied an extended area, from which they have been dislodged and driven into their present limits; and the conversion of the surrounding tribes first to Buddhism and later to Muhammadanism has isolated them from their neighbours. But while their enmity with the Afghans to the west is deadly and unceasing, their relations with their eastern neighbours admit of friendly intercourse.

The term "Dardistan" has been applied by Doctor Leitner to the whole of this area, though it is not quite clear how he arrived at the name, which appears to be unknown to the people themselves.

In Chilas the original branch of Shinaki settlers are known as Bhots.

The people as a whole may be classified under the following castes:—

- (1) *Ronos*.—This is the most honoured caste, ranking next to the ruling family in every country in which they are found. The *Wazirs* generally, though not invariably, are chosen from the *Rono* families. They exist in small numbers in Nagir, Gilgit and Punial,

gradually increasing as one travels westwards through Yasin to Mastuj and Chitral. Wherever they exist they are held in great respect.

They have two principal traditions concerning their origin, both of which may contain a germ of truth. One is that they are descended from three brothers, Zoon, Rono and Harai, the sons of a certain Sumalik, who once ruled in Mastuj. The other is that they are of Arab blood, and descended from Muhammad Hanifa, the son of Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law. The former assertion is probably the better founded.

(2) *Shins*.—These rank next to the *Rmos*. They appear to be of Hindu origin and to have established themselves by right of conquest in the country, pressing up the Indus valley from the south. They extend from Koli and Palas on the Indus to Gilgit, Punial, Hunza, Nagir and Baltistan. Though their traditions as a separate race have long passed away, the Shins still look on themselves as the aristocracy of the country, a claim for which they are unable to show any foundation. Although originally Hindus, they are now, in common with all the inhabitants of the country, Muhammadans. Their chief peculiarity is their feeling towards the cow, which is esteemed by them unclean. They will neither eat beef, drink cow's milk nor touch any vessel containing it.

At first sight this aversion appears entirely opposed to modern Hinduism, whereas it is rather a perverted sentiment that has grown out of it, for the most orthodox Brahmin would consider himself defiled by touching leather, or any part of a dead cow. Shins also regard the domestic fowl with the same abhorrence. In the Indus valley below Astor these feelings, however, have now died out.

(3) *Yashkuns*.—The caste next in order, and also the most numerous, are the Yashkuns, who form the entire population of Hunza, Nagir and Punial, and nearly all that of Yasin, besides being numerically superior in Gilgit, Sai, Darel and Astor. As previously mentioned, in Hunza and Nagir they call themselves Burish. Originally of Turanian origin, they have received infusions of both Tartar and Aryan blood, which have almost entirely swamped their original characteristics.

(4) *Saiyids*.—These declare that they first settled in the country in the time of Tamerlane. They are treated with the highest respect, and receive in marriage daughters from the ruling families, but without reciprocity, for a *Saiyid's* daughter is only given to a *Saiyid*. There are none in Hunza, but elsewhere they are scattered through the country in small numbers.

(5) *Kamins*, *Doms*, and *Shotos*.—All these are of an inferior caste, corresponding to the *Kahars* and *Doms* of Hindustan. The *Kamins*, who are millers and potters, are most numerous in Chilas and Darel, but do not exist in Hunza and Nagir. The *Doms*, who are musicians, blacksmiths and cobblers, are more numerous in Yasin, Nagir and Chilas, in which latter place they form a sixth of the population.

The *Shotos*, who rank below the *Doms*, are leather-workers. They exist only in Nagir, and nowhere else.

All three castes are probably descended from the aboriginal pre-Aryan races who inhabited India.

(6) *Kashmiris*.—In Gilgit itself there are a large number of *Kashmiris*, or, as they are called, "*Kashiros*", whose forefathers settled there in the time of Ahmad Shah Abdali about 1760 A.D. They now form the largest section of the population. Their shrewdness, which is so distinctive a part of the character of the Kashmiri, has suffered little by transplanting. They are mostly weavers, goldsmiths and carpenters.

(7) *The Gujars*.—These are nomadic cattle owners, dwelling only on the highlands, and not mixing with the people of the country in any way. In Darel and Tangir they are found in great numbers, and count their herds by thousands. Like the *Saiyids* they rank as a class rather than a caste.

From the above it will be seen that the country is inhabited by a mixed population, and in default of any other term to characterise the people, that adopted by Doctor Leitner, "*Dards*," may be accepted as a convenient denomination for comprising all the communities of the area under report.

As a whole, the *Dards* are lacking in energy and adaptability, unwilling to strike out new modes of life, or to employ themselves otherwise than with agriculture. They appear contented with the same poverty that satisfied their forefathers, and their want of cohesion or enterprise seems to show that they are doomed to be absorbed by more vigorous races.

In disposition they are tractable, good tempered, and indolent to a degree; unambitious and unwarlike, neither cruel nor quarrelsome, fond of rejoicing and merry-making, and submitting readily to constituted authority.

In appearance the *Dard* men have light active figures, averaging from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 8 inches in height. Though well made they are not, as a rule, remarkable for muscular development and their constitutions are

Physique and appearance.

wanting in stamina. The lack of physical energy is most strongly marked in the *Shin* caste. The women are pleasing looking when young, though not particularly handsome.

The Gilgitis, both men and women, are strongly built, and capable of hard work, once they can be persuaded to undertake it. The women paint their faces with a thin paste or ointment to keep the skin soft, and prevent the effect of sunburn, while working in the fields.

Although of the same race and origin, the people of Hunza and Nagir vary considerably from one another both in physique and physiognomy.

The Hunzas are of a cheerful open disposition, generally powerfully built and of medium stature. Their complexion is rather fair and individuals may be found who would pass for Europeans.

Among them red and sandy hair is often seen, and the women are said to be beautiful.

The men are splendid mountaineers and never seem to tire. One man on foot will bring in an urgent *dāk* from Hunza to Gilgit in less than 24 hours the distance being over 60 miles. The people of Gilgit would invariably ride at least part of the way, and could not possibly cover the distance on foot in that time.

The Nagir men do not possess the fine physique of those in Hunza, and are generally of darker complexion. This is probably due to inter-marriages with the Gilgitis who are physically a more feeble race than those of the pure *Burish* stock.

The people of Yasin and Ghizr are, generally speaking, of good physique. The men can mostly cover 40 miles of rough hill track in a day, if pressed, or carry a maund load for 20 miles. The people seem to age here very slowly. Boys of 18 years look to the English eye about 13. They do not develop any moustache until 30 years old, and their span of life seems to be longer than that of average humanity.

The Chilasis are neither fine men physically, nor are they capable of prolonged exertion. The men are short of stature, their physiognomy is of Jewish type, and the general expression of their faces one of cunning. The women are sharp featured and plain, and rapidly become aged and wrinkled owing to their hard labour in the fields.

The lower classes, *Kamins*, *Doms*, etc., are nearly always to be recognised by their general disreputable appearance.

The religion of the whole country is some form of Muhammadanism, three different types of which are now striving for the mastery.

From the south, *Suni Mullas* have carried their tenets up the different valleys with more or less success; from the east a current of *Shia* doctrine has set in from Skardu, and from the west the curious *Maulai* or *Rafizi* tenets* have found their way. It is to be noticed that the subversion of Hinduism and Buddhism by Muhammadanism in the remoter valleys seems to have been extremely gradual and due more to conversion than to persecution. Wherever *Sunis* and *Shias* are found living together they seem to practise a mutual tolerance rare in other Muhammadan communities. Except in Chilas and the Indus valley below Gor, there is, generally speaking, a complete absence of fanaticism.

Chitrali is spoken by all the better classes in Gilgit and Punial and by everybody in Yasin, but apart from this the population may be grouped philologically as follows:—

4 classes, speaking Shina or Dard language—

1. Shin.
2. Yashkuns (mixed).
3. Kamin.
4. Dom and Shotos.

Languago.

3 classes, speaking Punjabi—

1. Gujars.
2. Kaghani traders.
3. Saiyids.

2 classes, speaking the Afghan language, Pushtu—

1. Koliwals.
2. Mullas and their pupils.

And apart from these is the most interesting language of all, *Burishki*, spoken by the pure *Yashkuns* of Hunza, Nagir and Yasin. Its foundation has been identified as of Turanian origin, and it cannot be classed with any other Dard language.

CUSTOMS.

On the occasion of the visit of one chief to another, a curious ceremony, called *kobah*, takes place. On arrival the visitor is conducted to the *Shawaran* or village green, and the followers

* See Part II—Maulai.

of both chiefs show their dexterity in firing at a mark set upon a tall pole from horseback while galloping at full speed. After this a bullock is led out before the guest, who draws his sword and does his best to cut its head off at a single blow, or deposes one of his followers to do so. The carcass is then given to his retinue. The custom exists in Yasin, Gilgit, Hunza and Nagir, but in the latter place the bullock is slain with bow and arrow.

All that concerns the division and inheritance of land is of great consequence amongst the people. In Gilgit and the adjacent valleys on a man's death the land is not divided equally among the sons, but in equal portions between his wives' families. Should, however, a man have only daughters, the latter are entitled to a marriage portion of the land only. If a man dies without sons, the land goes to the nearest male heir of the deceased. A curious exception is made in the case of a man leaving only one daughter who is allowed to take the whole land as her marriage portion.

The custom of foster relationship is maintained among all the ruling families and its ties seem more stringent than those of blood kinship. Whenever a child is born, it is assigned to a foster mother in whose house it is brought up, so that frequently a father does not see his children till they are 6 or 7 years old. The fortunes of the foster mother's family and those of the foster child are unalterably bound together for the rest of their lives. A man's foster father is generally his most confidential adviser, and his foster brothers are employed on the most important missions. The tie is regarded as so close that marriage between foster relations would be looked upon as incestuous.

Polygamy and concubinage are practised by all who can afford it, and the right of divorce is somewhat wantonly exercised. The marriage of very young children is not common, though occasionally practised. When a boy reaches 16 or 17 years of age, his parents begin to search for a wife for him, while girls are generally married between the ages of 10 and 14.

It is customary for a boy's parents to visit the girl's father, and in the case of consent to present the latter with 5 yards of cloth, a needle, a knife and a piece of rope. About a fortnight before the date fixed for the ceremony the boy's father makes a further present to the girl's father of 3 *tuloo* (country *tolas*) of gold, and 4 seers of *ghi*. Later on the marriage is duly performed by the *mulla*. The girl's father then brings out presents for his daughter according to his means. When

the ceremonies are over, the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by the bridegroom's party, proceed to their home. After marriage, cases of infidelity are extremely common.

As regards marriage between the different castes, it may be noted that the *Ronos*, outside their own community, will only give their daughters to the ruling families or to *Saiyids*. Neither the *Ronos* nor the *Shins* will marry their daughters to *Yashkuns*, although they will themselves accept wives from the latter. Again the *Yashkuns* will not give their daughters to *Kamins* or *Doms*.

The *Kamins* do not inter-marry with any other caste, but the *Doms* will take daughters from the *Shotos*, though they will not give them in return.

The birth of a son is always a matter of general rejoicing. The friends of the happy father at once make it an excuse to stop work for the day, and seizing their matchlocks keep up a general *feu-de-joie* till their powder flasks are empty. The village band is summoned, and dancing and feasting kept up for the rest of the day. No notice is taken of the birth of a daughter, except that the mother is given a small extra allowance of *ghi*.

When a boy is 4 or 5 years old, the *sunti* or circumcision takes place, and if the parents can afford it an entertainment is given, and new clothes presented to the lad. In the case of wealthy parents the ceremony is carried out when the child is three months' old.

After the birth of a child a woman is esteemed unclean, and no one will eat from her hand for seven days.

Wives are regarded as the absolute property of the husband and his heirs. On a man's death his brothers can claim to apportion the widows amongst themselves. No widow can marry again without the consent of her husband's brothers. So strictly is the rule observed, that should there be only one surviving brother and he an infant, the widow cannot marry elsewhere, until he is old enough to decide whether he will marry her himself or not. On the other hand, it is considered a disgraceful thing to refuse to marry a brother's widow. This often leads to two sisters being wives to the same man simultaneously, though the practice is forbidden by Muhammadan law. In Gilgit and the *Wazarat* this practice is slowly being altered, and a widow is allowed to choose a husband on condition that she pays a value to the former husband's relations.

Till a very recent period both *Shins* and *Yashkuns* used to burn their dead. After Burials. the bodies were burnt, the ashes were placed in earthen vessels, which were stored in walled enclosures specially reserved for the purpose. The *Yashkuns* were not permitted to place the ashes of their dead in the enclosure used by the *Shins*.

Now, however, the dead are buried according to Muhamadan rites, with the greatest ceremony and at considerable expense, food being given to the mourners, and presents to the *mullas*. It is partly to provide for funerals that *ghi* and grain are stored for such long periods as is related below.

The *Shins* are noted for their miserly habits, which they carry to great extremes. Every Other customs. man has a secret hiding-place in the mountains, where he conceals his money, wife's jewels and other valuables. Occasional stealthy visits are paid to the treasure, which is only removed for festive occasions. No feeling of honour seems to exist as to the appropriation of another's treasure, should it by chance be discovered, and frequent quarrels arise from this cause.

In both Chilas and Darel a practice exists of storing clarified butter in cellars for a great number of years. It turns deep red, and keeps for more than a hundred years, when it is much prized. A tree is sometimes planted over the cellar to ensure its not being disturbed and wealth is computed by the amount of *ghi* so stored up.

Wine, which at one time was universally drunk, is also placed in flagged underground cellars, but is never kept more than a year. The drinking of wine has much diminished under Islam, and, where still indulged in, is concealed as much as possible, except in Hunza, Punial, Yasin and Ishkuman, where public jollifications are not uncommon. The *Maulai* sect makes no secret of the practice.

Mention has already been made of the curious fact of the cow being esteemed by the *Shins* unclean. This peculiarity led to the appellation of "*Dangarike*," i.e., Cow people, being conferred on them by their neighbours, who apply the term to all the *Shina*-speaking people. The same feeling obtains with regard to the domestic fowl, shared with them by the Hindus all over India.

The custom of cementing friendship by placing the lips to a woman's breast seems a favourite one. Should a woman dream that she has adopted any person as a son, or should

any man dream that he has been adopted by a certain woman, this milk connection is carried out, and henceforth no other relations but those of mother and son can exist between them. In cases of adultery and where conclusive proof is wanting, guarantee for the future good conduct of the accused and the woman is thus provided, and so sacred is the tie established that it has never been known to be broken, and the jealous husband ceases to suspect even though a confession of previous guilt may be made. Milk from a woman's breast is esteemed a sovereign remedy for cataract and other eye diseases, and a resort to it also establishes the milk-tie for ever afterwards.

The people are still very superstitious. For instance, charms written by the *mullas* are in great demand and nearly every person wears one or more suspended to different parts of the dress by circular brass buckles.

The *Shins* seem to have introduced along with their forms of Hinduism a superstition known as *Chili* or tree-worship. Though no longer an object of public worship, supplications are still addressed to the *Chili* tree, especially by women desirous of children. On certain occasions both men and women burn its branches and saturate themselves with the smoke which is of a most pungent nature.

It is still usual in Gilgit to sprinkle goat's blood on a tree of any kind before cutting it down.

Polo is the national game, as dancing and music are the national amusements. The former is more prevalent in Yasin, Hunza and Nagir. Firing at a mark from horseback is another favourite pastime.

There was no form of law or common justice administered by a community as a whole, except in the case of raids or injury inflicted collectively by a neighbouring tribe. As a rule, the law of the country has always been the will of the Chief. In Hunza and Nagir certain customs are in force for the punishment of a crime of which a few instances may be cited.

If two women fight, the successful one is fined 2 or 3 rupees without reference to the justice of her cause.

If two women should set on one, they are each fined in the same way.

Men are invariably fined smaller or larger amounts according to the damage they do each other. A murderer used either to be kept as a slave to the *Mir*, or be beheaded by the nearest

relation. A thief, if caught red-handed, or admitting his guilt, has to make good twice the amount stolen. If he denies the theft, and the crime be proved, he repays sevenfold, half of which goes to the *Mir*. A man can put away his wife on payment of Rs. 12 or its equivalent to the *Mir* and something to the *Wazir*.

Should the wife wish to be divorced, she has to pay the same amount to the *Mir* and *Wazir*, and something in addition to the husband.

In Yasin, Ghizr and Ishkuman vaccination is an old institution. Whole villages are vaccinated at a time, when opportunity offers, and this is repeated regularly after a fixed term of years. In the Ghizr valley the period is seven years, as with us; in other parts the term is shorter. The ceremony is performed by a *Saiyid*, who reads certain texts before commencing the operation. The instrument used consists of seven needles bound together, and the place selected is usually the forearm just above the wrist. Vaccine is taken from a small-pox patient, and when the needles draw blood, a small portion of the vaccine is applied, and the arm lightly bandaged.

In the Yasin valley proper, great faith is still placed in this form of vaccination, but elsewhere the European system is gradually becoming the more popular. Vaccination is also resorted to in Hunza and Nagir, but the method is a drastic one, and the results frequently fatal.

The mass of the people may be said to be devoid of all form of self-imposed education, only the *mullas* being in any way literate. A school was started at Gilgit 12 years ago, and has an attendance of over 100 boys from all the different States. A boarding-house is attached for the sons of Chiefs. There are also small schools in Hunza, Nagir and Gupis. Education is more thought of now.

Clothing is of the coarsest description. A loose woollen robe is worn in Yasin, Hunza, Nagir and the Yaghistan valleys. Those who can afford it substitute in summer a cotton robe of the same cut, with quilted edges, worked round the neck and front with silk embroidery. When first put on, the sleeves which are very full are crimped in minute folds right up to the neck, giving the wearer a clerical appearance. In the Indus valley the men wear turbans and light fitting clothes, and the curious leather leg wrappings known as "*Taotis*." These take the place of the "*Pibbu*" of Punial and Hunza-Nagir. "*Taotis*" consist of a piece of rough cloth worn on the foot, over which a broad piece

of skin is bandaged by a longer and narrower piece. The latter passes over the foot and is wrapped several times round the leg like a *patti*, the whole being secured by a piece of string or leather thong passed several times round the foot and leg. The toes and heel are bare. The women wear the same foot gear as the men and wide trousers, over which is a loose chemise of coarse coloured cotton stuff, fastening in the middle at the throat and coming to the knees. The opening is held together by a circular buckle from which hangs a curious triangular silver ornament called *Peshavez*. Round the neck are generally one or two necklaces of amber and coloured beads. In the greater part of the country the rolled woollen cap or *kui* is worn. It is also a common habit to wind a piece of cloth round the cap as a sort of *puggri*. The women also wear a loose woollen cap, generally of a dark colour. In the *Shin* caste, unmarried women are distinguished by a white cap. Both men and women wear numbers of charms, sewn in bright coloured silk and suspended from the cap or dress by small circular brass buckles. A curious kind of cloth is sometimes woven out of birds' down, which is twisted into coarse thread and then made into cloth. Robes made of it are very warm, but have a dirty appearance. They are only worn in the houses of the well-to-do. For warm clothing the most highly valued skins are those of the ibex and markhor, next comes the skin of the orial or wild sheep, while the poorer people and children generally use goat's skin.

The men, when young, shave the whole of the head from the forehead to the nape of the neck, while the hair on both sides is allowed to grow long, and is gathered into a single large curl on each side of the neck, and the beard is kept shorn. On the approach of middle age the whole head is shaved according to the orthodox Muhammadan fashion, and the beard is allowed to grow.

POPULATION.

The population of the Gilgit Agency according to the last census (1900) is 58,358, distributed as follows:—

Wazarat	17,985
Chilas	8,287
Hunza	8,452
Nagir	11,001
Punial	2,903
Ishkuman	995
Yasin, Kuh and Ghizr	8,735
Total	58,358

The religious distribution is approximately as follows:—

District.	Sunis.	Shias.	Maulais.
Punial	680	24	2,239
Yasin	362	..	4,259
Kuh	526	2	764
Ishkuman	48	..	1,043
Ghizr.. ..	150	..	2,192
Chilas	8,275	..	..
Hunza .. ..	..	..	7,543
Nagir .. ..	..	11,022	..
Gilgit and Bunji ..	3,689	7,370	24
Astor	3,989	2,787	..
Total	17,719	21,205	18,064

The number of families in Darel is 890, and in Tangir 730.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF []

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
1	John Smith	45	M	Farmer
2	Mary Smith	42	F	Homemaker
3	Robert Smith	18	M	Student
4	Elizabeth Smith	15	F	Student
5	James Smith	12	M	Student
6	William Smith	10	M	Student
7	Anna Smith	8	F	Student
8	Thomas Smith	6	M	Student
9	Sarah Smith	4	F	Student
10	Charles Smith	2	M	Student

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

As in this region of the Eastern Hindu Kush there is every variety of altitude from that of eternal snow to 5,000 and 4,000 feet, so is there every variety of climate, but there is one special characteristic of the country—its rainless character. From spring to autumn there is little or no rain, while during the winter months the fall is almost entirely in the shape of snow. As a consequence the whole of the Hindu Kush region is more or less arid. Tangir, however, is said to get more rain than the other valleys in the Agency. Pasturages are found usually at those elevations which are for several months under snow, or where basins and plateaux permit of the water soaking into the soil. Everything depends on the amount of snow-water available. Consequently what we call a bad or severe winter is good for the Hindu Kush, ensuring as it does an unfailing supply of water and a good harvest.

The cold in winter is intense at the higher elevations from 8,000 feet upwards, while in the valleys and at lower elevations it varies considerably with the aspect. Valleys running north and south are much colder than those running east and west, as the former get fewer hours of sunshine.

The months of April, May, September and October are certainly the most agreeable in the Hindu Kush, while June, July and August are always very hot in the valleys. During those months Bunji and Chilas are almost unbearable. The heat, however, can always be escaped by ascending to seven or eight thousand feet. Marches of troops during the hot season of the year are best done by night, while in winter the possibility of troops crossing the high passes, such as the Babusar into Chilas, has to be considered. In this case the usual precautions against frost bite would have to be taken.

There is very little disease or sickness in the Eastern Hindu Kush, which presumably is due to the dryness of the climate and the purity of the water. There is of course a certain amount of fever and a good deal of goitre, but on the whole it is as healthy a country as could be found in Asia. Small-pox is the only prevalent

disease, but no serious epidemic has occurred during the last few years, the people having begun to avail themselves of vaccination by European methods. Skin diseases, eye affections, and intestinal parasites are also common, and the custom of keeping the chest bare or covered only with a thin linen shirt no doubt encourages fever. Enteric fever is not unknown, and measles, whooping cough and chicken-pox cause many deaths among young children.

The health of the troops stationed in all parts of the Gilgit Agency is good. The men, owing to well organised gardens, are provided with plenty of vegetables, and there is in consequence a complete absence of diseases of a scorbutic nature.

There is at Gilgit a well-equipped Civil Hospital, while dispensaries under competent hospital assistants or compounders have been established at Gupis, Singal, Hunza, Nomal, Chalt, Bunji, Astor and Chilas. These are maintained at the expense of the Kashmir State under the general supervision of the British Agency Surgeon at Gilgit.

The following is an extract from the observations recorded at Gilgit during the year 1905:—

The minimum temperature ranged from 20° to 83° and the maximum from 34° to 108·4°. The rainfall was 7·48 inches, the number of rainy days being 40. The highest rainfall was in March, May and September, when it was 1·63, 2·1 and 1·93 inches respectively. There was no rain during February, August and November.

January, February and December were the coldest and June, July and August the hottest months. The temperature of the remaining six months was moderate.

CHAPTER IV.

RESOURCES.

Gilgit.

In few places are fields more fairly heavily manured or laboriously tended than in Gilgit itself ; in consequence the soil of the country round is remarkably fertile, and produces double crops of wheat, maize, barley, gram and millet, while fruit-trees, apricot, walnut and mulberry abound. Grapes are fairly plentiful, and melons too are grown, but not of good quality. Lucerne grass is cultivated in considerable quantities, and is the best fodder for ponies. Cotton and rape are only sufficient to meet the wants of the natives, while mustard is sown and used as a vegetable. The arable land is irrigated by *kuls* or channels which convey the water from the adjacent snow-fed streams to the young crops.

Hunza and Nagir.

It may be fairly said that nearly every square inch of available land in either Hunza or Nagir is cultivated. There are few arable tracks still left unoccupied, and what there are are being rapidly taken up. The population of these valleys is increasing so rapidly, that it is a burning question to find land for their upkeep. In both countries the fields are wonderfully terraced on the steep hillsides, and all stones are carefully removed and built into revetting walls. In many places the *kuls* bring water for 3 or 4 miles. Barley, wheat, millet, *trumba*, peas and a kind of *dal* called *mazur* are grown, and lucerne is also cultivated.

Yasin and Kuh, Ghizr, and Ishkuman.

The crops of these valleys include the following:—

Wheat, barley, *andalu* (a kind of bean), *kuchun* (a kind of pea), *karash* (a kind of pea sown with wheat), millet and Indian-corn.

A little cotton is cultivated in Kuh, and a small quantity of tobacco is grown in all villages below an elevation of 8,000 feet. The climate in the greater part of the district is too cold for the cultivation of rice.

Chilas.

The principal crops in Chilas are wheat, barley, Indian-corn, rice and *dal* in small quantities, peas and various kinds of millet. Wheat is generally sown in October and November, and reaped in May; other grains are sown in April and reaped in September. Cultivated fruits are—almonds, apricots, grapes, melons, mulberries, peaches and walnuts.

In addition to the cultivation by *zamindars*, there are various *Durbar* cultivation farms in the Agency, from which large supplies of fodder are now obtainable.

Darel.

The crops in Darel are Indian-corn, barley and a little wheat. Walnut trees are plentiful, and there are also apricots, mulberries and grapes of an inferior quality.

Tangir.

The crops in Tangir are rice, wheat, barley, Indian-corn and *dal*.

There is plenty of fruit, the following trees being found:—

Vine, apricot, apple, walnut and pomegranate.

In the Harban, Shatial, Sazin and Shamar valleys there is but little cultivation, though they are well stocked with fruit-trees, more especially Sazin.

Trade cannot be said to flourish in any part of the Agency.

Trade. The country possesses no "capital" in the economic sense of the term, and

the wants of the inhabitants are very few, while the sepoys' purchases are small. The chief staple of import trade is salt. In former times saline earth used to be mixed with water, which, after filtering, was used for cooking purposes. Traders from the Indus valley districts of Koli and Palas bring up their goods from Rawalpindi *viâ* Kaghan, and carry them from village to village for sale. The chief articles of their trade are cotton fabrics of white and grey colours, salt in considerable quantity, and also tea, sugar, tobacco and spices. In return for these and in lieu of cash they take grain, gold, *ghi* and *pattu* cloths.

Musalman merchants from Kashmir established a few shops here and there about 40 years ago, importing their goods from Kashmir, and about 11 years ago these were followed by some Hindu shop-keepers from the Punjab, who opened their shops in Gilgit and whose numbers are slowly increasing.

Russian chintz is brought down by traders from Yarkand, and is said to be preferred to the Manchester article on account of its greater durability, while in Yasin and Ishkuman the Wakhis from Wakhan sell ponies, harness, *numdas* and a little coarse salt in return for grain.

Speaking generally, however, some years must elapse before trade can be really developed, or become in any sense prosperous in the Gilgit Agency.

Manufactures in the modern sense of the word are unknown.

Industries. Woollen cloth (*puttu*) and home-spun made of cotton are manufactured, sufficient to balance the local demands.

In Yasin and Ishkuman the home-spun is made from the wool of sheep, goats, ibex and yak, and occasionally the finer feathers of ducks are interwoven in it. The hair of yaks and goats is twisted into ropes and mats. Long stockings and gloves are knitted. The worsted is dyed in bright colours, and the stockings are woven in good bold patterns.

Gold-washing takes place in all districts, the dust being found in small quantities in the sand along the banks of the rivers, some spots on the Indus being especially rich. Scattered along both banks of the Indus between Bunji and Hodar there are families of gold washers, who with very primitive apparatus extract a return of some ten annas a day per washing cradle. The dust sells at an average of Rs. 20 per tola.

Of domestic animals, goats, sheep and cattle are found almost everywhere, and a certain number of ponies and donkeys in most districts.

Animals. In Gilgit itself there is but little grazing land, and hence cattle there are scarce. In Tangir and Darel the Gujars count their herds of cattle by thousands, and requirements elsewhere are easily met by indenting on these districts, as, for instance, for the garrison at Gupis in Yasin, where the people only keep a small number of live-stock with which they rarely part except under compulsion. The only part of the Gilgit *Wazarat* where pack animals are procurable is the Astor Tahsil, where ponies are available for military service in some numbers, and would be a valuable asset in time of trouble.

Of wild animals, ibex, markhor, orial, yak (in Yasin and Ishkuman), red and black bears, snow leopards, the common leopard, lynxes and foxes are found on the hills. The Indus teams with fish, as do also the larger rivers elsewhere. It is interesting to note that green parrots frequent the villages of

Jaglot in Tangir in large numbers, though not found anywhere else in the Gilgit Agency.

The local transport which could be impressed in the Agency in case of disturbances is as follows:—

District.				Ponies.	Donkeys.	Coolies.
Hunza	..	..	..	..	..	400
Nagir	..	..	..	50	..	500
Punial	..	..	..	30	40	100
Yasin and Kuh	..	..	..	211	117	600
Ghizr	..	..	..	140	100	260
Ishkuman	..	..	..	..	..	80
Chilas	..	..	..	53	297	957
Gilgit	..	..	..	60	106	356
Bunji	..	..	..	..	3	38
Astor	..	..	..	356	23	363
TOTAL				900	686	3,654

A hundred mules are also kept by Government in the Agency for transport purposes.

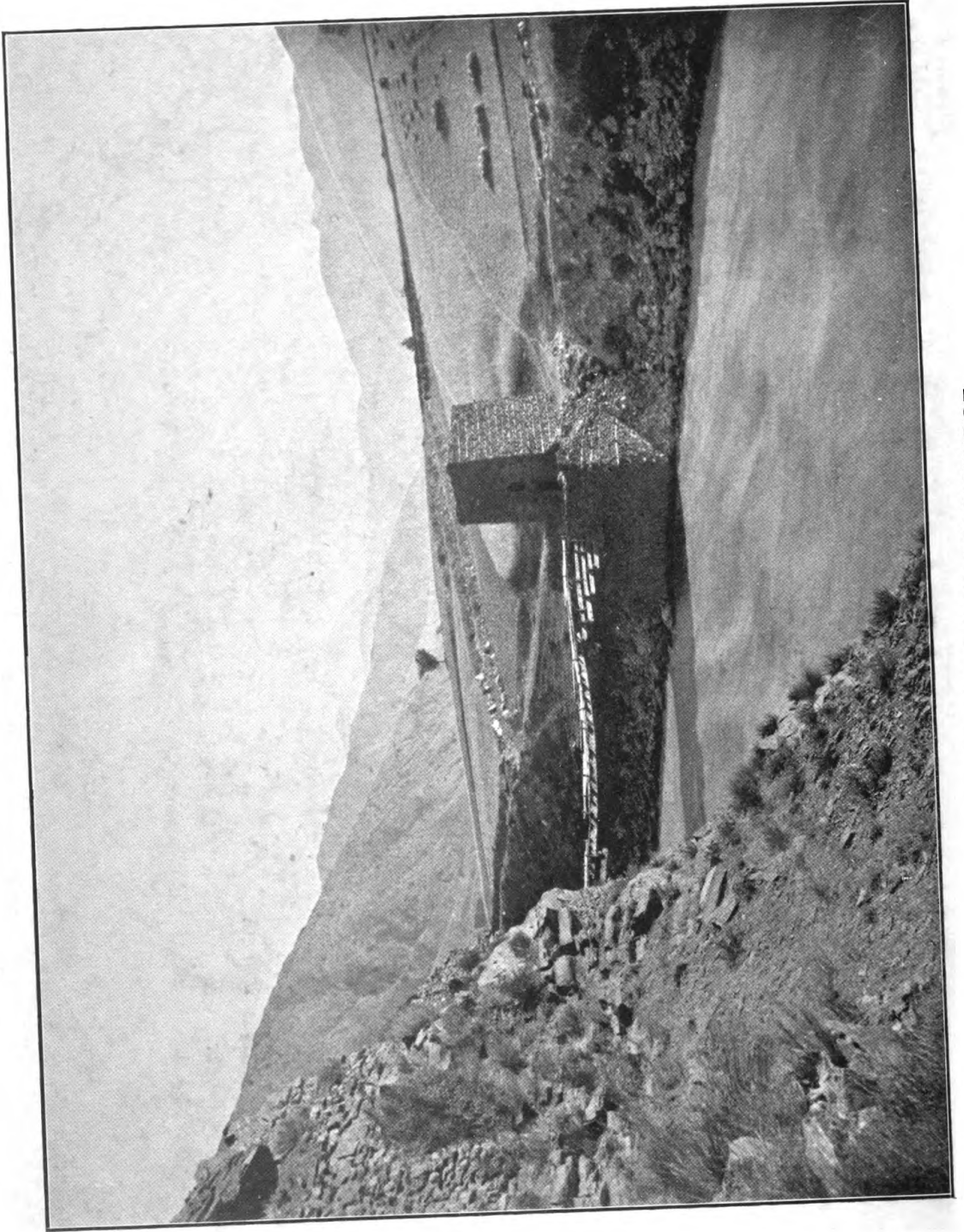
In order to give a general idea of the grain resources of the country it may be noted that in the years 1904-08 the following quantities of wheat, barley, gram, Indian-corn and *dal* were either purchased direct, within the agency, for the requirements of the troops by the Supply and Transport Department, or handed over to them from the revenue grain by the civil authorities:—

	Maunds.			
1904-05 17,179
1905-06 18,735
1906-07 18,570
1907-08 21,012

Rice, however, is imported from Kashmir and India.

The following miscellaneous articles of supply were also purchased direct within the Agency by the Supply and Transport Department in the years noted :—

	Maunds.
1905-06.	
<i>Ghi</i>	280
Fodder (<i>bhusa, makki</i> and grass) ..	16,103
Sheep and goats	1,675
. 1906-07.	
<i>Ghi</i>	254
Fodder (<i>bhusa, makki</i> and grass) ..	16,974
Sheep and goats.. .. .	1,333
1907-08.	
<i>Ghi</i>	99
Fodder (<i>bhusa, makki</i> and grass) ..	16,543
Sheep and goats.. .. .	1,109



A TYPICAL CANTILEVER BRIDGE.

CHAPTER V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The only means of communications in this area are by road. None of the rivers are navigable and boats are practically unknown.

General remarks. The roads are, as a rule, rocky, tortuous and uneven foot-paths, generally carried along the face of the hills low down in the valleys above the river's edge, and with frequent ascents or descents to avoid some precipice or dangerous slope. Many of them are perilous even for men on foot, so that, generally speaking, the travellers must depend entirely on coolie carriage. Here and there the river has to be crossed, and this is done by various kinds of bridges. The best are a rude form of the cantilever principle. Strong beams are embedded firmly in masonry with a series of others above them, built into the piers in like manner and projecting further and further over the water, until the structures are sufficiently close to each other for the space between to be bridged by a single beam. The superstructure is then formed of rough planks. (See illustration.) These carry both men and animals. Next is the wicker-work foot bridge made of plaited osiers. These are called "*julah*"; their vibration is very great, and even the most experienced must cross them cautiously, and then singly. Sometimes the river is spanned by two long pliant beams, each only a few inches wide and not lashed together anywhere, bending and rebounding at every step. Lastly, we have the suspension bridge, which consists of ropes of plaited willow or brick twigs lightly bound together in groups of threes. One triple plait forms the foot-way of about six inches wide, while the other two provide the suspension ropes and hand-rails at a height of from 2 to 3 feet above the foot-way, and are kept apart at intervals by forked sticks. The road-way is connected with the suspension ropes by single plaits at intervals of 6 feet. The ends of all 3 triple plaits are securely anchored round logs, which are again kept firm by placing heavy rocks upon them. These bridges are generally renewed yearly, and can be put up, once the material is ready, in a couple of days. They are capable of bearing 12 to 20 men at a time.

A detail of Government bridges that have been built of late years over the more important rivers has been given in Chapter I.

All routes that have been explored are described in detail in the official route book of Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan, so that this chapter will only deal with a general outline of those that are most important. For reference, however, a complete list of routes in the Gilgit Agency and Independent Territories under report is here given :—

Routes Nos. 9, 52 to 69 inclusive, 72 to 83 inclusive, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99, 100 and 106 to 129 inclusive.

Of the above the only mule roads are—

- No. 65, Gilgit to Mastuj.
- „ 82, Gilgit to Takotbas.
- „ 93, Chilas to Abbottabad.
- „ 106, Gilgit to Srinagar; also fit for camels in summer.
- „ 111, Gilgit *via* Bunji to Chilas; also fit for camels.
- „ 114, Gilgit to Hunza.

These are graded roads which have been constructed by skilled labour during our occupation of the country, and a description of them will be given later on.

From the north the Kilik and Mintaka Passes give entry to Hunza and Nagir from Yarkand, Kashgar and the Taghdumbash Pamir. By the Shingshal lies a way from the Raskam valley on the north-east. The Irshad supplies a route from Wakhan. The heights of these passes are given in Chapter I. The Kilik Pass is 80 miles distant from Hunza.

The snow and glaciers of these passes present a practically insurmountable barrier in winter to an invading force of any strength, though the Mintaka pass is used by the postal service to Kashgar throughout that season. The tracks lead over precipitous cliffs and along deep gorges, in many of which a thousand men might well be stopped by a hundred rifles.

From Wakhan two passes lead towards Yasin District. The Baroghil, 12,460 feet, is 53 miles from Yasin, and gives access to the Darkut and Thui Passes on the Yasin border. See Route No. 52. From Yasin the route continues down the valley to Gupis, the western military outpost of the Agency. The Khora Bhort Pass is 37 miles from Imit in the Karumbar valley, Route No. 59, and 107 miles from Gilgit. Both routes join the main western route, No. 65, as hereafter detailed.

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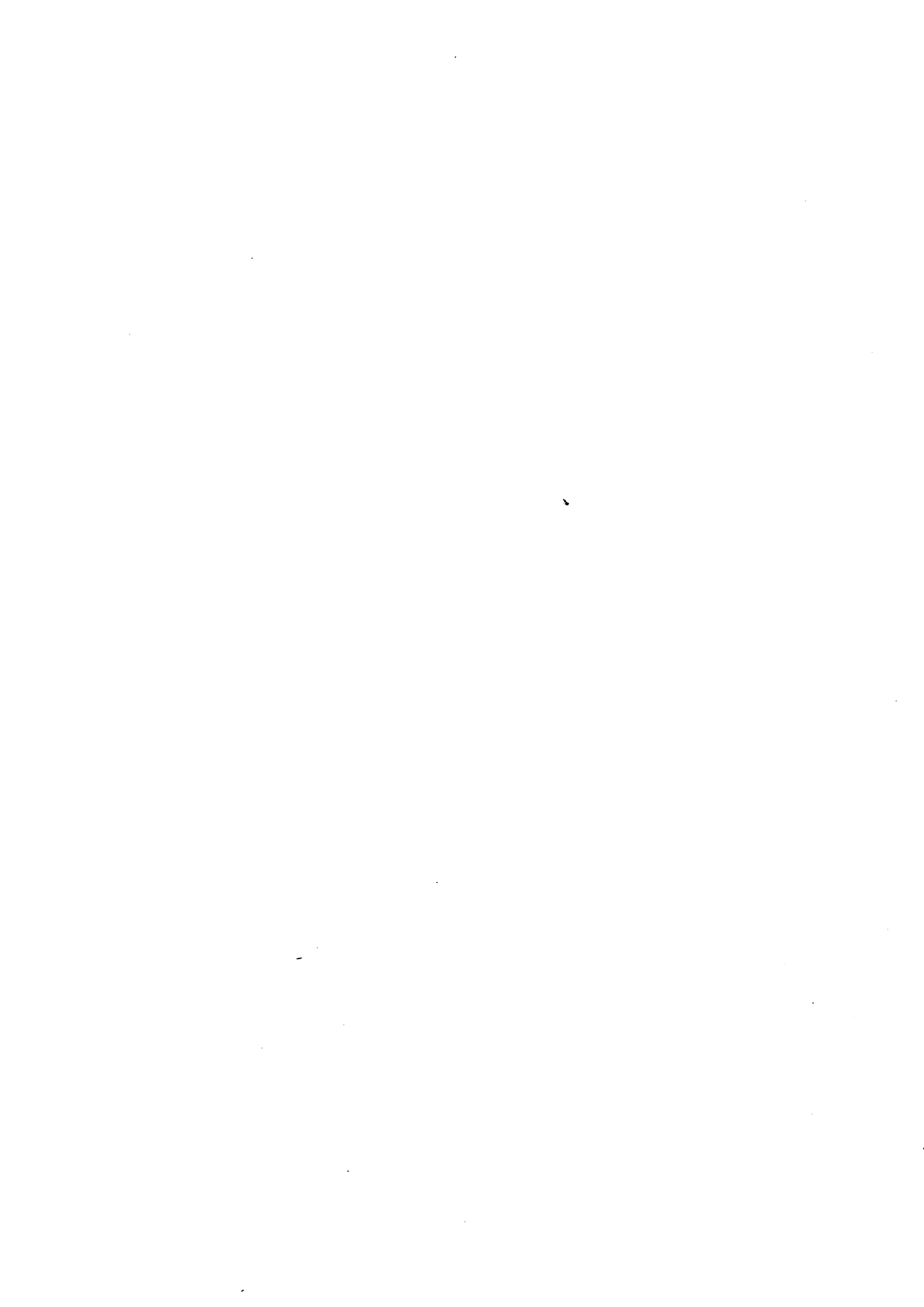
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ROAD DESCENDING CLIFF TO RIVER, ABOUT THREE MILES ABOVE ATAABAD.



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**A BAD BIT OF ROAD BETWEEN BATUR GLACIER
AND KHAIBAR.**

The main line of communication between Gilgit and Chitral is Route No. 65. This after crossing the Shandur Pass, 90 miles from Chitral and 70 miles from Gupis, becomes the excellent six-foot pack road which

The Western routes. runs through Punial into Gilgit. The Shandur Pass is easy, and the route is often practicable for laden yaks in winter. An alternative route to the Shandur Pass, used by the postmen in summer, lies across the Chamar-kand Pass, 13,600 feet. This, though rougher, is a shorter road by ten miles.

The path from Skardu to Gilgit is perhaps the most difficult of any used means of communication in the Northern Himalayas. This follows the Indus past Haramosh to the junction of the Gilgit river, and thence up the left bank of that stream to Chamogah, where there is a good suspension bridge connecting with the Gilgit-Srinagar road (Route No. 106) on the right bank. Twenty miles from Skardu to Sassli on the Indus the track is very difficult, though it could be made practicable for laden animals. From Sassli to Gilgit, a distance of 44 miles, the road is fit for mule transport.

The southern routes are of the most importance to the Agency, for it is by these that connection with India is maintained. The Southern routes. The present main thoroughfare from Srinagar (Route No. 106) is the 10-foot road which crosses the Tragbal Pass on the northern shore of the Wular Lake into the Gurais valley. Thence it leads over the Burzil Pass into the Astor valley. From here it winds down the Hatu Pir and crosses by the Ramghat bridge to the Bunji plain. After leaving Bunji the road crosses the Indus by the Partab bridge and thence follows the right bank of the Gilgit river to Gilgit, 219 miles from Baramula. The distance between Rawalpindi and Baramula is 174 miles, so that Gilgit is 393 miles from its present railway base. The gradient of this road except at some of the bridges does not exceed 1 in 10, and the rate of marching for laden mules averages about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. During the summer, when the passes are open, it is fit for camels throughout. Practically no supplies are available on this route except at Bandi pur and Bunji. South of the Burzil the road runs through capital grazing country, but north of the pass there is very little grass to be had. Fuel is obtainable at all stages except Pari, and also water, except between Doian and Ramghat, where there is none. This is a very hot march in summer, the distance to be traversed without water *en*

route being eleven miles. There are rest-houses at all the stages.

The shortest and easiest route from India to Gilgit is the 10-foot road up the Kaghan valley *viâ* the Babusar Pass, Route No. 93. This leaves the North-Western Railway at Hasan Abdal, and following the Kaghan valley up to the Babusar Pass descends into the Thak Nala on the left bank of the Indus, a few miles east of Chilas. From here an excellent 8-foot road made by the 32nd Pioneers follows the left bank of the Indus to the Ramghat bridge, where it joins Route No. 106 above mentioned. By the Kaghan valley the distance from the nearest railway station to Gilgit is 295 miles as against the 393 of the Kashmir route. It traverses one snow-pass only instead of two, or say three, if the winter snow in Murree is taken into consideration. The ruling gradient is 1 in 10, and the road is practicable for carts as far as Uttar Shisha, 25 miles from Abbottabad, and for camels as far as Kawai, 27 miles further on. From Kaghan onwards it is fit for camels throughout. Water is everywhere plentiful, but fuel and supplies have to be collected beforehand. There are resthouses at each stage, with supplies stored for small parties during the summer months. The route can generally be used between the 1st of June and the 1st of December, but the open season varies each year according to the snowfall on the passes.

The third main southern route is that *viâ* the Indus valley Route No. 72. It crosses the boundary between Kohistan and, Shinaka at the Lahtar Nala, about 8 miles above Kotgala at the junction of the Kandia stream with the Indus, and follows along the left bank of that river as far as Sazin. Here it crosses to the right bank, continuing along it till Chilas is reached. The track is difficult for mule transport, but is important as affording the only direct means of communication from the south with Tangir and Darel, and if improved might form a route from India, practicable the whole year round.

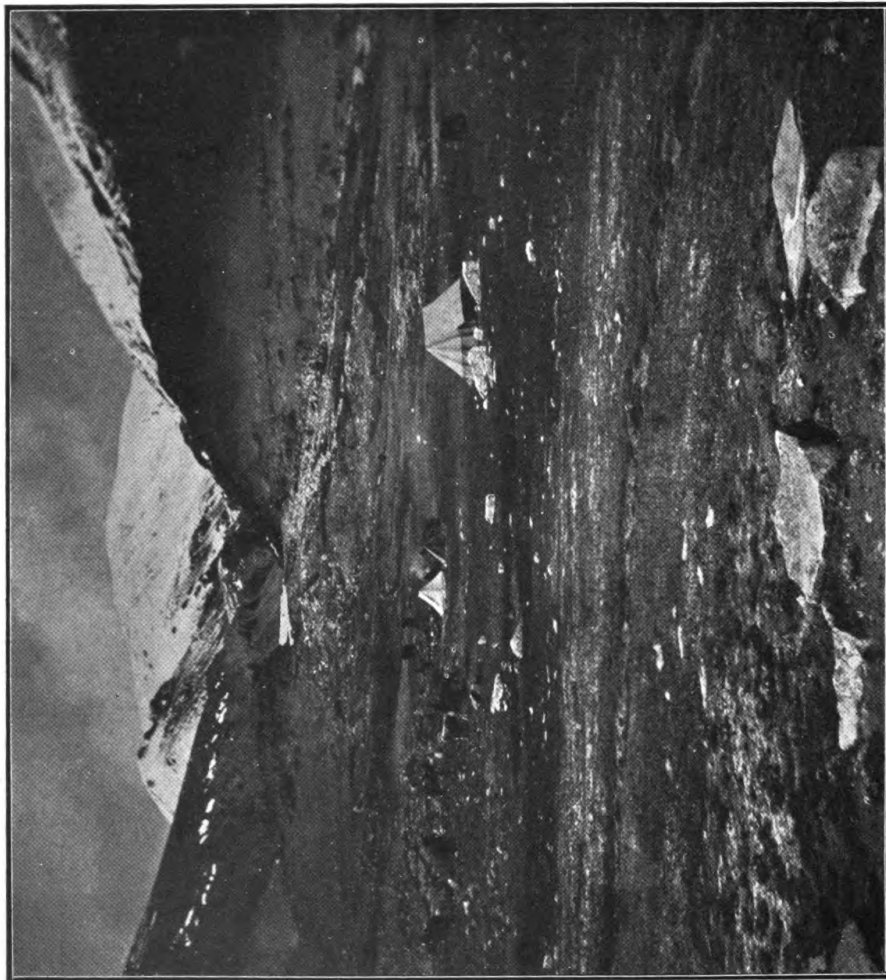
As regards internal communications, the main line is the
 Internal routes. Gilgit road (Route No. 65), from which
 paths branch off along the Ishkuman,
 Yasin and Ghizr streams, leading to the Khora Bhort, Darkut
 and Shandur Passes respectively.

The track to Ishkuman, Route No. 59, branches off the main route 3 miles Gilgit side of Gakuch, and crosses the Gilgit river by a suspension bridge. It follows the left bank of the Ishkuman river as far as Imit. The track, though rough and stony, is practicable for laden animals as far as the Karumbar glacier, except in the summer, when the stream beyond the Haim

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LOOKING TOWARDS KILIK FROM SHIRIN.

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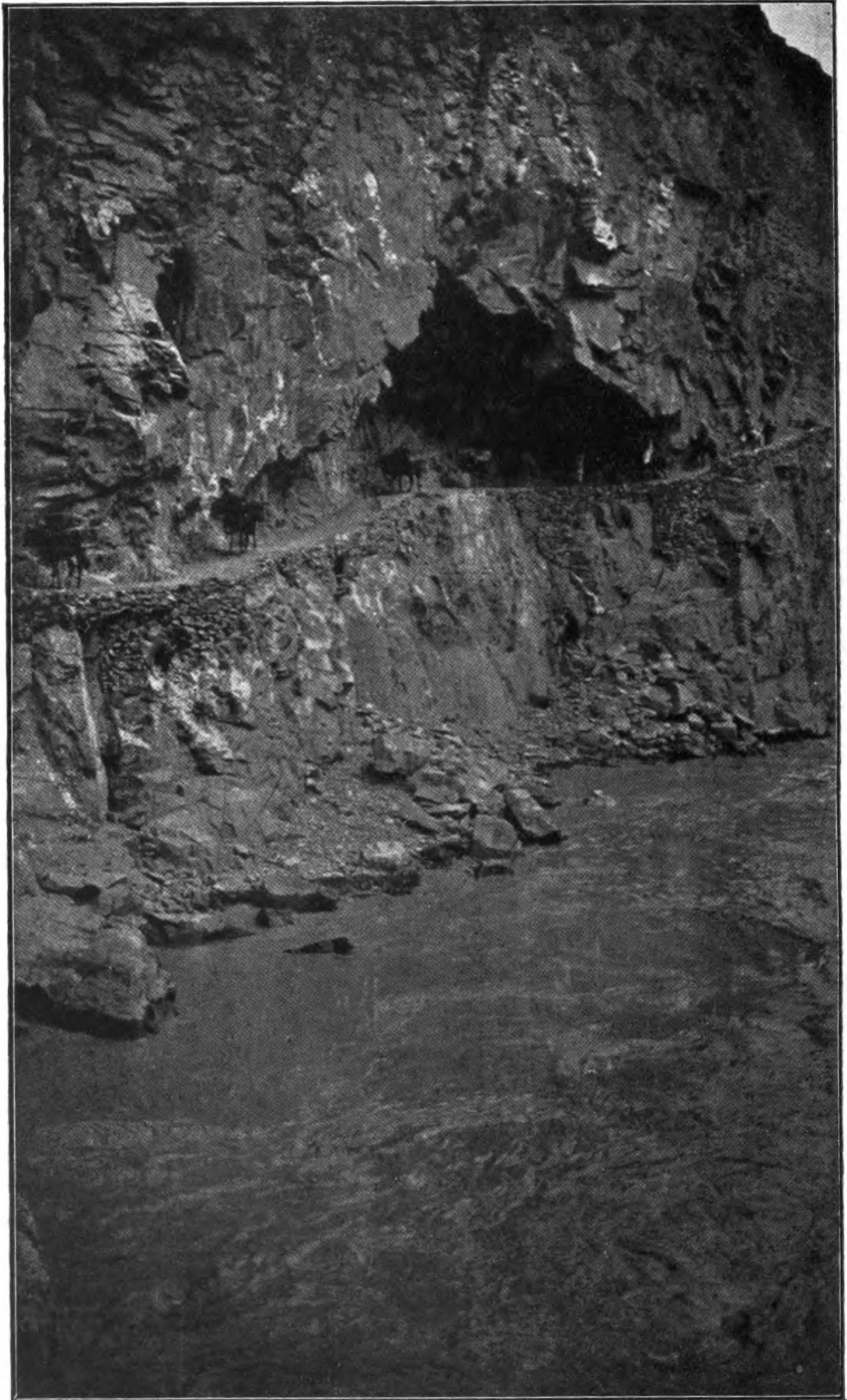
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ROAD BETWEEN CHALT AND NOMAL.

bridge cannot be forded. From the junction of the Ishkuman and Gilgit river to the Khora Bhort is 63 miles.

The route up the Yasin valley, No. 52, strikes off the main road at Gupis, where there is a suspension bridge leading to the left bank of the Gilgit river. The Yasin valley is probably the easiest of all in the Hindu Kush region, and very little labour is required to keep the track open. From Gupis to the Darkut Pass is 41 miles.

The route along the Ghizr stream has already been mentioned (Route No. 65). From Ghizr to the Shandur Pass the distance is 19 miles. For the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, after leaving Ghizr, the road ascends the left bank of the stream, and the valley becomes very narrow, and the advance along it of an enemy could easily be blocked. Four miles from Ghizr the valley again opens out. For the first mile the ascent of the Shandur valley to the pass is rather steep, after which the gradient is an easy one.

From Hunza to Gilgit the following routes exist :—

- (a) *Route No. 114.*—This is easy throughout for mule transport. It runs *viâ* the Tashot bridge into Nagir territory, thence along the left bank of the Hunza river, across the Sikandarabad bridge, whence it follows the right bank of the stream to Gilgit, a total distance of $61\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- (b) *Route No. 115.*—This is not at present practicable for mule transport but is of importance, since it is independent of bridges over the Hunza river. Running *viâ* Hini and Maiun on the right bank it joins the route mentioned above at Chalt, the total distance to Gilgit being 59 miles.

Above Tashot on the left bank of the river there is a route practicable for laden mules leading *viâ* Phikr and Somaya to Nagir. The ascent to Phikr is very steep.

Mention may here be made of the following routes from Hunza to the Mustagh Ranges :—

- (a) *Route No. 122.*—From Hunza to the Kilik Pass, and thence to the Taghdumbash Pamir in Sarikol. In winter the road to the Kilik is fairly easy, and, so long as the river is low, practicable for laden ponies.
- (b) *Route No. 129.*—From Hunza to the Mintaka Pass, and thence into Sarikol. This branches off Route No. 122 at Murkushi, No. 7 stage. It is preferable to the Kilik route in spring and autumn, as it is shorter and there is less snow. In the open season it is passable for laden animals.

- (c) *Route No. 128.*—From Hunza to the Khunjerab Pass, and thence into Sarikol. This is essentially a winter route, the Khunjerab river becoming unfordable after the end of May. Generally speaking, it is impracticable for any but local animals. The track branches off Route No. 122, 6½ miles beyond Misgar, No. 6 stage.
- (d) *Route No. 125.*—From Hunza *via* Markhun and the Karun Pir Pass to the Shingshal Pass, and thence to Sarikol. The path leaves Route No. 122 at Markhun, between Nos. 5 and 6 stages, and follows the left bank of the Abgarch-i-Tang stream to Dikut, where it meets the Shingshal river, along which it continues to the Shingshal Pass. It is impracticable for laden animals, and as a through route can only be used for a few weeks in April and May and again in September and October.

Difficult routes also lead from Nagir to Baltistan *via* the Hispar and Nushik La Passes, but they are now-a-days very rarely used.

In the Astor Tahsil, Route No. 106 has already been described. There is, however, an alternative Route, No. 108, between Gurais and Astor *via* the Kamri Pass, 13,100 feet. This route opens later and closes earlier than that *via* the Burzil, but is fit throughout for pony and mule transport, and is much used by pony-men going to Gilgit in the summer months. There is sufficient grazing along this route, but supplies have to be carried.

From Chilas there is a direct route to Bunji, No. 111, along the left bank of the Indus. It is a good 10-foot road with no steep gradient, and practicable for camels throughout. Water is plentiful and supplies from commissariat godowns are procurable at all the stages. The distance is 53 miles. The natives still use a route on the right bank of the Indus, No. 112, but it is a rough foot-path only, impracticable for laden animals. It presents no advantages, the distance being one mile more than that by Route No. 111.

A shorter means of communication between Chilas and Gilgit is Route No. 83 *via* the Kinejut Pass. For the first 17 miles it is practicable for mule transport, after which coolies have to be taken. Fuel, grass and water are procurable at all stages. The Kinejut Pass is, however, closed for some months in each year, the elevation being 14,500'. The total distance to Gilgit is 60 miles, as compared with 89, *via* Bunji.

The main track from Gilgit into Darel is Route No. 82 *via* the Chanchar Pass, 14,525'. At first the path, though rough, is fit for mule transport, but later on it becomes difficult, and is unfit for animals.

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**SHIKARI, AN OLD FORT ABOUT ONE MILE ABOVE
THE JUNCTION OF DARDI AND
KILIK STREAMS.**

The easiest route from Yasin to Tangir is that *via* the Batresgah and the Sheobat Pass, Route No. 75. It is impracticable for animals, and can only be used in summer if the bridges are standing. In winter the stream is fordable. There are numerous places to encamp *en route*, and grass and fuel are everywhere procurable. Southwards from Satil this route connects with the Indus valley route by two very difficult tracks, branching off from Jaglot, the one to Sazin, and the other to Banda-i-Sazin *via* the Utor or Choti Pass.

Tangir is connected with Darel by a route leading from the village of Rim in Tangir to Gaiah in Darel. The track is impracticable for laden animals.

All other means of communication throughout the country under report are mere mountain paths, leading up side *nalas* and crossing into neighbouring villages by more or less difficult passes.

Gilgit communicates with India by daily postal service along the Burzil and Jhelum valley routes.
 Post and Telegraph. The telegraph line follows the same roads. Postal communication is somewhat irregular during the winter and early spring, but the telegraph line is rarely damaged unless the snowfall is abnormally heavy. There is also telegraphic communication between Gilgit and Chitral *via* the Shandur Pass.

The telegraph and postal systems are Imperial. There are telegraph offices at Gilgit, Bunji, Astor, Chilas, Gupis and Tera (in Ghizr). The post to Chilas runs twice a week and to Hunza and Gupis three times. There is also a weekly post between Gupis and Chitral. Three posts in the month are interchanged between Hunza and Kashgar, the runners travelling by the Kilik Pass in summer, and the Mintaka in winter. There are post offices at Gilgit, Bunji, Astor, Chilas and Gupis.

CHAPTER VI.

FORTS.

The forts in this part of the world are very similar in plan and construction, and to describe one is to describe all. In the valleys draining into the Indus nearly every village has one, if not two, forts capable of sheltering all the inhabitants. As a rule, they are built on the edge of a plateau overlooking the river, one face being along the river bank. The general ground plan is a square, guarded at the four corners by lofty towers; a strong covered way, sometimes ending in a detached tower at the river's edge secures the water-supply in case of a siege. The walls are built of mud and stones compressed between two frame-works of roughly squared timber. Needless to say, they would not be proof even against the poorest artillery. Within the walls are the private apartment of the chief, his *harem* and his winter reception chamber.

The old fort of Gilgit is situated on the right bank of the Gilgit river, and rises almost from the water's edge. Like all other forts of its kind, it is not tenable against modern arms. The troops are quartered in the fort and lines outside.

The village and fort of Yasin together form the chief place in the Yasin valley, and the residence of the Governor. The fort is about 100 yards square, with towers at its corners; the walls are broken down in several places, having been damaged by the troops of the Maharaja of Kashmir, when Yasin was invaded in 1863. It is a place of no strength, and is commanded by the cliffs on the opposite side of the river, from the banks of which it is about 100 yards distant. In addition to the usual buildings, it contains a *masjid* and two wells.

In Punial the Governor lives at Sher Kila, a fort situated on the left bank of the river, about 24 miles from Gilgit. In this district the mass of the people live in hovels within the walls of the various forts—a custom which, though necessary in former days, might now well be abandoned.

At Bunji, which is strategically important, as guarding the junction of four roads, two from India, one from Gilgit and one from Skardu, there is the usual native built rubble fort, standing 4,630' above sea-level. It mounts one bronze 7-pounder R.M.L. gun.

In Hunza, the principal forts are at Hunza, Maiun and Hini, while in Nagir, are Nagir, Bar and Buladas.

The fort in Chilas lies at an elevation of 4,150' near the mouth of the Botogah Nala. It is garrisoned by two companies of the regiment stationed at Bunji, and has an armament of three 7-pounder guns. On the whole, the fort is strong and in good repair, and quite impregnable against the attacks of hill-men. The chief defect is the distant source of its water-supply. The channel bringing the water has its origin in the Botogah Nala, some 3 or 4 miles off. The water, however, is stored in a large tank in the centre of the fort, and so, though the channel might be destroyed, there would always be a sufficient supply for the garrison, until the arrival of relief from Bunji.

In Darel, most of the villages along the Darel stream are fortified, and there is usually a good bridge, built of pine or deodar logs, and fit for laden animals, opposite each fort. After the British occupation of Chilas, the Darelis made a fort above Birayokot, on the right bank of the stream. The fort has twelve towers, and sentries are posted in them whenever the tribesmen think there is reason to fear an attack from Gilgit. There is a spring inside the walls, which furnishes a good supply of water. The fort is commanded at easy range by the neighbouring hills, and like all others would not be tenable against modern weapons.

In Tangir the principal forts are at Diamir and Khami.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY.

The history of Gilgit and the neighbouring States can only be traced back for three and a half centuries. It rests on oral traditions and popular songs connected with the names of different princes. Little reliance can be placed on these old-world tales, of which no written records have been handed down, but, where unanimity exists, a certain substructure of truth will probably be found, and hence a few apparently authentic facts may be gleaned concerning the Hindu *Ras* (rulers) of Sargin, or as the place was subsequently called by the Sikh and Dogra conquerors, Gilgit. Sargin Gilgit in Shina language means the Happy Land of Gilgit.

The earliest stories lead back to the 16th century, when Agurtham was the Buddhist King of Gilgit. He was driven out by Abudagmu of Chalam Kuir near Rondu, who reigned in his stead, and whose grandson, Sri Badat, was the last Buddhist King of Gilgit. Sri Badat is said to have been so harsh and despotic in his rule that his cruelties gained for him the name of *adam-khor*, the man-eater. In consequence, when the country was invaded by one Shamsher, the people rose against Sri Badat and forced him to fly. Little is known of Shamsher's origin, but as he introduced the *Shia* faith into Gilgit, it is surmised that his native country was Skardu, where *Shia-ism* had obtained a firm hold on the minds of the people. Shamsher was succeeded by Malik Khan, Tratra Khan and Trakhan in the order named.

In the days of Trakhan, Gilgit was invaded by a force under Taj Mughal, who is said to have come from Badakhshan. Trakhan was captured, and only released on condition that he accepted the religion of his conquerors, and paid a yearly tribute. Taj Mughal then proceeded to Hunza, where he seized the ruler, Girkis, on whom he imposed the same conditions before restoring him to power. After this the invader returned to Badakhshan. Since then the Hunza people have remained *Mughalis* to the present day, while the people of Nagir, whose country was not invaded, have retained their original *Shia* creed.

Trakhan was succeeded by his son, Su-Malik, who refused to pay tribute to Taj Mughal. This brought about a second invasion, but

A. D. 1620.

Taj Mughal was this time defeated, and fled back to Badakhshan. Hoping to reap the full benefit of his victory, Su-Malik pursued his enemy to the Darkut Pass, where he fell into the hands of the *Mughals* who carried him off to Badakhshan. Two years later he escaped and regained Gilgit.

Nothing of importance now occurred, until Chilis Khan, great grandson of Su-Malik, made an unsuccessful expedition against Sang-i-Ali, ruler of Chitral. Sang-i-Ali retaliated but without result. Fourteen years later he made a second attempt, when Mirza Khan, grandson of Chilis, was ruling in Gilgit. On this occasion Mirza Khan fled to Skardu, where he accepted the *Shia* faith. Returning later on, he brought with him a large force under four princes of Baltistan, and with their help conquered the country as far as Chitral though this the Chitralis deny. Raja Bahadur, Khan of Astor, who died in 1900, and Raja Murad Khan, still living in Gilgit, are the descendants of one of the Balti princes, Shah Sultan.

Mirza Khan was succeeded by his son, Ali Sher, who was invited by Badshah, the ruler of Yasin, to aid in the invasion of Bashkar. A. D. 1728. To this he consented, and the combined force succeeded in subduing part of Bajaur and Bashkar. On their return, he is said to have been killed by Badshah who by this murder hoped to add Gilgit to his dominions. The people of Gilgit, however, stoutly resisted, and in the battle that ensued drove Badshah back to Yasin.

The rulership of Gilgit was then made over to Jawari, the daughter of Mirza Khan, who was married to a son of the Raja of Skardu. A. D. 1736. Having divorced her husband she proceeded to Gilgit, and took possession of her father's country. In 1750 she married Firdaus, the son of Kamal Khan of Nagir, but the real authority in the country was her Wazir, Rashu. This state of affairs was displeasing to Firdaus, who made an abortive attempt to procure the Wazir's murder. Rashu returned from the Bagrot valley, where he was at the time of the plot, and expelled both Jawari and Firdaus to Chaprot, where he kept them for 12 years. Later on Firdaus was driven altogether from Gilgit territory, but Jawari and their son, Habi Khan, were brought back to Gilgit. Habi Khan was now proclaimed ruler, and Rashu, now an old man, retired to his secluded fort at Sanikar, where he was subsequently murdered at Jawari's instigation. About 1770 Habi Khan died and was succeeded by his son, Guritham.

Guritham had a son, named Khan, whom at the age of 16 years he expelled first to Gor and then to Tangir on the pretext of his alleged complicity in a plot against his mother's life. A prominent figure now appeared on the scene in the person of Suleman Shah, who had succeeded his father, Badshah, as ruler of Yasin, and proceeded to make himself paramount over the whole country from Gilgit to Barenis. His first act was to kill Guritham and his Wazir, but this murder failed to produce the desired effect, for the people of Gilgit refused to acknowledge him as their ruler, and summoned back Khan from Tangir.

A. D. 1780.

A. D. 1810. After severe fighting at Sher Kila, Khan drove Suleman Shah back to Yasin. After a short interval Suleman Shah again attacked Gilgit, and succeeded in securing

A. D. 1817. the person of Khan whom he sent a prisoner to the Taus fort in Yasin. Abbas, Khan's brother, who was in Nagir, now attacked Suleman Shah and drove him back once more to Yasin. After the lapse

A. D. 1819. of a year, Abbas received a conciliatory message from Suleman Shah, who held out hopes of releasing his brother if he came to Yasin. Abbas agreed and went to Yasin, where he also was seized and imprisoned. Suleman Shah now became master of Gilgit, and proceeded against Nagir, whose chief, Alif Khan, he is said to have twice defeated.

He was, however, in his turn defeated by Azad Khan, son of Burish Khan, the founder of the Burish line of Punial, and fled to Yasin, where he murdered both his prisoners, Khan and Abbas. Azad Khan was murdered by Tahir Shah of Nagir, who, after a peaceful reign of four years, was succeeded by his sons, Sikandar Khan and

A. D. 1836. Karim Khan. At this period attention is attracted to Gauhar Aman, nephew of Suleman Shah, a youth destined to become the most famous of the Khushwakt princes of Yasin and Chitral. An attack led by him against Gilgit forced the two brothers to take refuge in the Sanikar fort in the Bagrot valley, whence Karim Khan escaped to Astor, where he applied to the Maharaja of Kashmir's Agent for assistance. In the meanwhile Sikandar Khan gallantly defended the fort for five months, while looking anxiously for the return of his brother, Karim. At last supplies became exhausted, and the garrison were reduced to eating dry skins. The fort then surrendered, and Gauhar Aman took Sikandar Khan to Gilgit, and confined him at Sakwar Kui, now called Sunar Bagh. Hearing of the approach of Karim Khan with a formidable Kashmir force, Gauhar Aman murdered Sikandar Khan and his

wife, and taking with him about 300 Gilgiti men, women and children as prisoners, fled to Yasin before the arrival of the Kashmir Army. These prisoners were

A. D. 1838.

sold by him to Badakhshi merchants in exchange for dogs, horses and cloth. Karim Khan reached Gilgit unopposed, and began to rule with Nathe Shah as Military Commander.

Owing doubtless to the presence of a Dogra force under Nathe Shah, Kashmir influence now began to make itself felt in Gilgit, for in 1848 Nagir acknowledged Kashmir suzerainty, though Hunza would not tender allegiance. An attempt by Karim Khan to force them to do so led to a severe defeat of the Gilgit and Kashmir troops at Maiun. Following up the Hunza success at Maiun, Gauhar Aman advanced on Gilgit, calling on Hunza and Nagir to assist him in attacking the reserve Kashmir

A. D. 1853.

force under Mian Sant Singh. The people of Nagir responded to the appeal, while the Hunza forces in attempting to come to the aid of the Kashmir troops found themselves unable to cross the Gilgit river. Sant Singh then called on Bhup Singh from Astor, but the latter with his troops was attacked and all slain to a man at Tuin, now known as Bhup Singh-ka-pari. Gauhar Aman then set fire to the fort, and all the Kashmir troops in it were burnt to death. He then gave his daughter in marriage to Karim Khan's son, Muhammad Khan, whom he made ruler of Gilgit. About this time Wazir Zorawar came from Skardu, and after conquering Haramosh advanced on Gilgit, which with the

A. D. 1854.

aid of troops from Bunji he captured. Muhammad Khan, in the first instance, fled to Darel but, returning, contracted a second marriage with the daughter of Zafar Zahid Khan, Chief of Nagir, the Kashmir troops having in the meantime withdrawn. On account of this marriage Gauhar Aman once more invaded Gilgit, and Muhammad Khan fled to Kashmir, where he died. His son and heir, Firdaus Khan, sought refuge in Kabul, and was afterwards made Governor of Badakhshan. In 1858, on the approach of a Kashmir army under General Hushiara, Gauhar Aman fled from Gilgit to Yasin, but died on the way at Gakuch. Mian Jawahir Singh, the first Kashmiri *Wazir-i-Wazirat* became ruler of Gilgit, with General Hushiara as his Military Commander. The Kashmir Governor then directed his attention to the punish-

A. D. 1860.

ment of Yasin, captured the Muduri fort, and ordered a general massacre of the people in revenge for the past sufferings of the Kashmir troops at their hands. The troops completely laid waste the Yasin valley, as may be inferred from the fact that the Kashmir Governor

appointed to Yasin refused to stay there, saying that there was nothing left to rule over. In 1862 the Gilgit fort was unsuccessfully besieged by Aman-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral. In 1863 General Hushiara after severe fighting inflicted punishment on Darel, the people of that county having refused to assist in repelling the invasion of Aman-ul-Mulk. The Kashmir troops

A. D. 1865. under the command of Devi Singh next attacked Hunza and Nagir, but were obliged to retreat with the loss of two guns and many killed.

Mian Jawahir Singh was succeeded by Bakhshi Radha Kishen. During the latter's term of office, the notorious Mir Wali, from

A. D. 1870. whom the fort in the Yasin valley takes its name, assembled a force and captured the Bubar fort. Bakhshi summoned Colonel Saif Ali from Bunji to his aid, and after a severe battle at Gurja the Dogra drove the enemy back to Yasin.

Bakshi Radha Kishen was relieved by Bhai Ganga Singh, who in his turn was succeeded by Lala Ram Kishen. In the latter's time Gilgit was invaded by Pahlwan, a brother of Mir Wali. Pahlwan captured Sharot, but Major Biddulph, who was now at Gilgit, sent Wazir Ghulam Haidar to oppose him. The latter was, however, defeated and taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped to Sher Kila. Pahlwan in the meantime, hearing of the invasion of Yasin by Nizam-ul-Mulk of Chitral, hurried back, but was defeated and subsequently murdered in Tangir in the year 1881.

In 1878 an Agency was established at Gilgit, under Major Biddulph, but was subsequently withdrawn in 1881. The events which led up to its re-establishment will now be related.

In 1885 the Hunza-Nagir forces attacked Nomal, and were repulsed, but not without loss on the side of the Dogras. The serious attention of the Government of India and the Maharaja of Kashmir was now attracted to the position at Gilgit. The situation at this time was an important crisis in our frontier politics, and negotiations were commenced with a view to effecting a more satisfactory settlement of this part of the country. The growth of the Imperial and Kashmir interests

A. D. 1886. determined the Government of India to send a Mission to Gilgit under the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., then Colonel Lockhart. This Mission visited Hunza, Nagir, Yasin and Chitral, penetrating as far as the Bashgal valley of Kafirstani

and collecting in its course a vast quantity of important information. The constant petty wars and aggressions emphasised the urgency of arriving at some satisfactory arrangement with the subsidiary Chiefs.

In 1888 the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagir again attacked Nomal, but the outbreak was repressed by reinforcements from Kashmir together with assistance from Raja Akbar Khan, Chief of Puniál. The Government of India and the Kashmir Durbar delegated Captain Durand (now Colonel Durand, C.B., C.I.E.) to enquire into and report on the state of affairs in Gilgit. As the result of his report an Agency was established in Gilgit in the year 1889, and he himself became the first Agent.

The powers of the Agency when first formed extended over Gurais, Astor, Bunji, Sai and Gilgit. Establishment and jurisdiction of the Gilgit Agency, 1889. Chitral, Puniál, Hunza, Nagir, Darel, Gor and Chilas were nominally tributary to Kashmir.

Gilgit was then garrisoned by the regular troops of the Kashmir Durbar, the outposts being held by regulars, who wore no uniform and possessed only flint and match-ock guns.

On appointment as Political Agent in Gilgit, Colonel Durand held a Durbar and explained to the assembled Chiefs the objects of the establishment of the new régime. In view of the perpetual acts of aggression, small allowances were to be made to the Chiefs on condition that they ceased raiding, and permitted officers to visit their territories. The Rajas undertook these obligations, but failed to carry them out.

In May 1891 a combined Hunza and Nagir force threatened Chalt, but retired on the arrival of troops from Gilgit. In the following November the Chiefs of those States were informed that roads were to be constructed to Fort Chalt as well as into their territory. They, however, strongly opposed the undertaking of any such measures, and defied the British Agent. Consequently

	B.O.	Men.	a force, strength
1 Sect. Hazara Mountain Battery..	2	76	as per margin,
1-5th Gurkha Rifles	2	188	under Lieute-
Bengal Sappers and Miners ..	1	7	nant-Colonel A.
20th Punjabis and Gatling Gun	1	28	G. A. Durand,
Detachment.			advanced from
Signallers		12	Chalt on the 1st
1st Kashmir Infantry	2	257	December 1891,
2nd Kashmir Rifles	3	404	and on the 2nd
Puniál Levies	1	159	captured the
			fort of Nilt in
			Nagir territory.
Total ..	12	1,131	

Our casualties were:—3 British officers, including Colonel Durand, severely wounded, 3 sepoys killed and 3 mortally wounded, 1 native officer and 22 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. The enemy's loss was estimated at eighty killed and many wounded, among the former being the Wazir of Nagir.

For exceptional gallantry in this operation the Victoria Cross was subsequently awarded to Captain Aylmer, R.E., and to Lieutenant Boisragon, 1-5th Gurkhas, while Lieutenant Badcock of that Regiment received the Distinguished Service Order. A full description of the engagement will be found in Volume I, "Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India" (I. B. publication).

After the fort had been taken, the Nagir people continued to hold the right bank of the Nilt Nala, while the Hunza force held the village of Maiun, on the right bank of the Hunza river, nearly opposite Nilt fort. It was not until the 20th December that a storming party consisting of 100 rifles of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles under Lieutenant T. Manners-Smith and Lieutenant F. H. Taylor succeeded in forcing this second position by descending into the Nilt Nala and then scaling a precipitous cliff, from which they finally attacked the left flank of the Nagir *sangars*. These being captured the enemy retreated up both banks of the river and made no further opposition. Our casualties amounted to two men only of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles wounded, while the enemy lost about 100 killed, and 118 were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Manners-Smith was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry on this occasion.

Nagir was occupied on the 21st and Baltit (the head-quarters of the Hunza Chief) the following day.

Since 1891 the affairs of the Gilgit *Wazarat* have proceeded smoothly, and there is nothing further of historical interest to relate other than the almost incredible improvements that have resulted, both from the re-organisation of their military service by the Kashmir Durbar, and also from the increased efficiency of their political administration, under the advice, and with the assistance, of British officials and officers of the Regular Army.

A brief history of the other States comprising the territory under report will now be given, avoiding so far as possible repetition of events that have already been narrated.

Punial.

The ruling family of Punial is descended from Shah Burush, grandson of Shah Khushwakt, brother of Shah Kator, from the

latter of whom the present Mehtar of Chitral traces his lineage. Shah Burush was appointed Governor of Puniā by his brother, Shah Badshah, the Khushwakt Mehtar. The records on the point are very vague, but it would appear that the Burush almost at once repudiated the suzerainty of the elder or Khushwakt branch. Gauhar Aman, Mehtar of Mastuj and Yasin, succeeded in possessing himself of Puniā in 1841, although the local Governor was aided by Nathe Shah, the Sikh Military Commandant of Gilgit. In 1858 Gauhar Aman drove the Sikhs out of Gilgit, but died soon after. Mulk Aman, his eldest son and successor, was speedily driven out of Gilgit and Puniā by the Dogras, and the latter district was restored to a member of the Burush family. Puniā continued to be a bone of contention between the rulers of Gilgit and Yasin, but finally in 1860 (according to Biddulph) passed into the possession of the Maharaja of Kashmir, who conferred the district on Raja Isa Bahadur. The latter was succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, and records show that from the date on which the Agency was re-established under Colonel Durand, this Chief enjoyed the same measure of independence as is now the lot of those of Hunza and Nagir.

Early in 1905 Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan was removed from Puniā and sentenced to detention in Kashmir for a period of 10 years for instigating the murder of two men, Mahmud and Wasil Khan. It was then arranged by Government that the eldest son of Muhammad Akbar Khan should be regarded as the future successor to his father, but that during his minority training and education, his uncle Raja Sifat Bahadur should be temporary ruler. This brings the recent history of Puniā up to date.

Astor.

Astor, or as the Dogra language has it, Hasora, was a place of some importance prior to the permanent occupation of Gilgit by the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops. Little is known of its history, which is, however, intimately connected with that of Skardu. More than 300 years ago Ghazi Makpun, a Persian adventurer, married a princess of the Skardu reigning family. Of the four sons born of this union, Shah Murad and Shah Sultan became Ras of Skardu and Astor, respectively, and from them are sprung the families of the present Chiefs of those two places. Raja Shah Sultan, the present Raja of Astor, is the direct lineal descendant of the adventurous Ghazi Makpun. In consequence of internal dissensions and incessant incursions from Chilas, the assistance of the Maharaja of Kashmir became necessary to restore order in Astor. Some 60 years ago Ranjit

ANWAR
KHAN

Singh intervened. Astor then became an integral portion of the Kashmir Domnons, and such independence as the local ruler had hitherto enjoyed disappeared for ever. The district settled down with the capture of Chilas, and the incorporation of that place into the Gilgit Province.

Hunza and Nagir.

The annals of Hunza and Nagir are closely connected with each other. The people are descended from common ancestors and speak the same language. Owing to their wild and inaccessible nature the two countries have seldom been successfully invaded. Both States were formerly ruled over by the same Chief, but one of these princes, Tali Tham, having two sons, Girkis and Moghlot, divided his territory between them, giving Hunza to the elder, and Nagir to the younger brother. These two princes quarrelled, and Girkis was killed by a servant of Moghlot. From this time forward the two countries have been continually divided against one another, and even now are far from being on good terms. The enmity has been further embittered by their religious differences, the Hunza people being *Maulais*, whilst those of Nagir are *Shias*. This latter cause has been the main factor in keeping the peoples apart in recent years. Throughout the history of the two States, there have been few, if any, decisive battles, and there is no record of a single Hunza defeat by Nagir. Chaprot was a permanent source of dispute between the two, and the district has belonged to both at various times. This place was formerly a dependency of the Gilgit dynasty. In 1848 a force under the Kashmir Commander, Nathe Shah, aided by Karim Khan, Raja of Gilgit, and a force of Baltis, attacked Maiun, where they were severely defeated by Wazir Asadulla Beg, the father of the present Wazir, Humayun Beg. Nathe Shah and Karim Khan were both killed, and 240 Baltis taken prisoners, and a gun captured. Subsequently the Maharaja of Kashmir demanded the return of the gun, and promised to give Chaprot to Hunza in exchange. In this manner Chaprot changed hands and remained in possession of Hunza for seven years, until the invasion of Gilgit about the year 1853 by Gauhar Aman, Mehtar of Yasin. The people of Chaprot then rose and freed themselves from subjection to Hunza. In the meantime the Kashmir Governor of Gilgit, Mian Sant Singh, called on the Chief of the Hunza for assistance against Gauhar Aman. Unable, however, to cross the Gilgit river the Hunza Wazir, Asadulla Beg, improved the occasion by attacking Nagir, the Chief of which place, Zafar Khan, had gone to assist his father-in-law, Gauhar Aman. Asadulla Beg captured Nagir fort and

carried off Zafar Khan's wife to Hunza where she lived in the house of Ghazanfar Khan, the *Tham*. A son was born to her and the *Tham* then married the lady. On the score of this relationship with Gauhar Aman, the *Tham* solicited the latter's assistance to help him to recover Chaprot. This was granted, and Chaprot, attacked from both sides, fell, and from that time until the reign of Ghazan Khan it remained an appanage of Hunza, the land being handed over to, and occupied by, 50 Hunza families with a Hunza Governor.

During the reign of Ghazan Khan, Zafar Khan of Nagir attacked Hunza and was defeated. The inhabitants of Chaprot in fear deserted to Hunza, and the original owners seized the opportunity of once more occupying the place. A small Kashmir garrison was then placed there. About 1866, when Aman-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, attacked Gilgit, a force from Hunza under Wazir Asadulla Beg succeeded in driving the Kashmir garrison out of Chaprot, and proceeded to Gilgit, where the Wazir had audience of Aman-ul-Mulk. On their return the Hunza forces re-occupied Chaprot, which remained in their hands until 1877, when they were driven out once more by Zafar Khan of Nagir, who had secured help from Kashmir. Thenceforward Chaprot has remained in the hands of Nagir, a Kashmir garrison being posted either there or at Chalt until the present day. In 1886, when Colonel Lockhart visited Hunza, the *Tham* of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore Chaprot to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison which has since been formed solely by Kashmir troops.

The expedition of 1891-92, under Colonel Durand, has already been referred to, and it is unnecessary to give any further detailed description here. As a result of the operations, *Tham* Safdar Ali of Hunza fled to Chinese Turkistan, where he has remained ever since. Raja Uzar Khan of Nagir with his family was deported to Kashmir. Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan, the present ruler, was appointed *Tham* of Hunza, while Sikandar Khan acted for his old father, the former Governor, Zafar Khan, on whose death in 1904 he was confirmed as ruler of Nagir.

Since these events, there has been no further trouble in either State.

Yasin or Wershgum.

Shortly after the commencement of the 16th century A.D., a family sprang up in Chitral, which was destined to play an

important part in the history of the country. A descendant of this family, Muhammad Beg, died, leaving six sons. Of these, Shah Kator and Shah Khushwakt were the most prominent. The two brothers combined and succeeded in ousting the then ruling family from Chitral. Shah Kator established himself as the ruler of Chitral, while the districts of Mastuj and Yasin were appropriated by Shah Khushwakt. These three districts are called after them to the present day.

Towards the close of the 16th century Shah Khushwakt died, and was succeeded in turn by two of his sons, Shah Alam and Faramurz Shah. The latter added to his kingdom the districts of Punial and Gilgit as far as Bunji in the east, and Chitral Proper and Kafirstan as far as Kunar in the west. Faramurz Shah was succeeded by his nephew, Khairulla, after whom came Badshah, a cousin of Khairulla. Badshah died, leaving six sons, one of whom, Mulk Aman, became ruler in Yasin, and another, Suleman Shah, governed in Mastuj. On the death of the former in 1804, Suleman Shah took over the whole country from Gilgit to Barenis. Suleman Shah was followed by his nephew, Gauhar Aman, son of Mulk Aman, and the most famous of the Khushwakt princes.

About 1825 A.D., when Gauhar Aman was 16 years old, he married the daughter of Azad Khan, ruler of Gilgit, from which place he marched against his uncle Suleman Shah, whom he surprised in Yasin fort. He next seized Punial, which was temporarily without a ruler, but shortly afterwards he was himself defeated by his brother, Mir Aman, ruler of Mastuj, and fled to Wakhan. As a refugee, and with but a handful of men, he then captured Tangir. In 1839 he invaded and took Yasin, only to lose it again. One year later the Mehtar of Chitral, Gauhar Aman's most powerful enemy, died, and Gauhar Aman again attacked Yasin through the Roshan valley, this time with success. Subsequently he drove his brother, Mir Aman, out of Mastuj, and later on, capturing Punial and Gilgit, he became ruler over Mastuj, Ghizr, Yasin, Kuh, Gilgit and Punial. Gilgit was then relieved by a Kashmir army under Nathe Shah, but after some months of fighting, in the year 1841, Gauhar Aman cut up the Kashmir troops, though, after securing the stronghold of Sher Kila, he allowed Nathe Shah to return to Gilgit. Then followed a period of intrigue, treachery and civil war with the Mehtar of Chitral, first one side and then the other having the upper hand. In 1847 Aman-ul-Mulk became ruler of Chitral, and entered into an alliance with Gauhar Aman. In 1848 the combined forces of Gauhar Aman and Aman-ul-Mulk attacked Gilgit, and in 1853 utterly destroyed the Kashmir relieving troops under Bhup Singh. After a series of attempts to subdue Nagir, during which

time he again invaded and held Gilgit, Gauhar Aman finally fled before an army of Kashmir troops under General Hushiara, and died at Gakuch on the road to Yasin in the year 1858.

Mulk Aman, eldest son of Gauhar Aman, then proclaimed himself Mehtar of all the country from Ghizr to Gilgit, but was deposed by an invading Kashmir army, who in 1860 captured the Muduri fort and utterly laid waste the Yasin valley. Subsequently Mulk Aman was re-instated ruler of Ghizr, Kuh, Yasin and Ishkuman. The next turn of fortune's wheel brought into prominence the notorious Mir Wali, brother of Mulk Aman. Mir Wali taking advantage of the retreat of Mulk Aman before the Kashmir army assembled a force to prevent his return to Ghizr, and Mulk Aman, more from cowardly instincts than necessity, fled to Tangir. Mir Wali then took over Yasin and Ghizr, and having made peace with Punial and Gilgit next tendered his submission to Kashmir. At this time Shujaat Khan, ruler of Punial, a relation by marriage of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral, determined to attack Gilgit. Mir Wali professed to join in with the invaders, but at the same time corresponded with Gilgit and supplied news to it. Aman-ul-Mulk after varying success returned to Chitral, burning Gakuch *en route*. A year later he prevailed on Mir Wali to send for Mulk Aman from Tangir, promising him Punial if the two would combine and capture it. Mulk Aman accepted, but the enterprise failed. He then returned with Mir Wali to Yasin, where he settled, much to the latter's discomfort. Waiting his opportunity Mulk Aman surprised and seized Mir Wali, who, on promise of his life being spared, abdicated and fled to Ghizr. Thence he went to Chitral, where he raised an army and advanced on Yasin. Mulk Aman hearing of its approach fled to Tangir, and Mir Wali was again proclaimed Mehtar of Yasin. It is remarkable that Mulk Aman and his no less cowardly brother, Mir Wali, should have been sons of the same father as Pahlwan, who earned for himself the title of Bahadur.

In 1870 Mir Wali murdered Mr. G. Hayward, the explorer, at the instigation of Aman-ul-Mulk. Two or three months later, Pahlwan Bahadur, who was then between 19 and 20 years old, invaded Yasin, drove out Mir Wali, and became ruler of Ishkuman, Yasin, Kuh, Ghizr and Mastuj. A year later Mir Wali made his way to Chitral, where he undertook to kill Saadat Khan, the murderer of the Mehtar's elder brother, on condition that Aman-ul-Mulk would help him to regain Yasin. Aman-ul-Mulk agreed, and on Mir Wali killing the man, caused Pahlwan to restore Yasin to him. A year or so later Mir Wali again fled, on being called upon by Aman-ul-Mulk to restore

some houses that he had confiscated, and Pahlwan once more took possession of the country. Mir Wali spent two years in Badakhshan, and in attempting to return was killed by the Governor of Mastuj.

Some years passed, and in 1878 Colonel Biddulph visited Yasin from Gilgit. Aman-ul-Mulk was annoyed at Pahlwan having received the British Agent cordially, and under treacherous promises of assistance with a view to getting him into trouble induced him to attack Gilgit. Pahlwan fell into the snare, but receiving no help failed in his attempt, and his position in Yasin now became very insecure. He went to Chitral, where he remonstrated with Aman-ul-Mulk to no purpose, and thence proceeded to Bashkar determined to collect a force to resist the Kashmir occupation. While in Bashkar he was invited to Kabul, where he remained as guest of the Amir for three months. Mir Aman had in the meantime become ruler of Yasin.

In the spring of 1880 Pahlwan and his brother Mulk Aman started to attack Yasin, and after an action at Dahimal surprised Mir Aman, whom they deposed but re-instated. Pahlwan then proceeded to attack Ghizr, but being unsuccessful the two brothers fled to Tangir. Mir Aman on return to Yasin was driven out by Afzal-ul-Mulk, and joined Pahlwan in Tangir. Afzal-ul-Mulk was then replaced under orders of his father, Aman-ul-Mulk, by Nizam-ul-Mulk, late Mehtar of Chitral.

In 1881 Pahlwan again successfully invaded Yasin, but fearing punishment at the hands of Aman-ul-Mulk returned to Tangir. Here he was foully murdered by his nephew, Mukaddas Aman, who, at the instigation of his father, Mulk Aman, shot him in the back, while he was walking hand-in-hand with his brother, the father of the murderer. Yasin remained under the rule of Nizam-ul-Mulk until the year 1892, when the latter was driven out by Afzal-ul-Mulk, and fled to Ishkuman.

Afzal-ul-Mulk was murdered by his uncle, Sher Afzal, who in turn fled at the approach of Nizam-ul-Mulk from Gilgit. On the 1st January 1895 Nizam-ul-Mulk was shot by a servant of his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, who again was deposed by Government in favour of his younger brother, Shuja-ul-Mulk, the present Mehtar of Chitral.

Owing to this succession of murders, the Government of India determined to separate the Khushwakt country from Chitral, and this resolution was given effect to in September 1895, when Shuja-ul-Mulk was confirmed as Mehtar of Chitral, and Governors were appointed on behalf of the Kashmir Durbar to rule over

the Khushwakt districts of Yasin and Kuh, to which Ghizr was added in the year 1905.

Deposed

The present Governor of the three districts is Jao Shah Abdur Rahman Khan, eldest son of the late ruler, Pahlwan Bahadur.

In 1896 Ishkuman was separated from Yasin, and Mir Ali Mardan Shah, *ex-Mir* of Wakhan, is its present Governor.

Chilas.

The history of Chilas prior to 1854 is lost in the mists of tradition. The people have no written history, and it seems impossible to ascertain any reliable data concerning the original inhabitants of the country. Successive waves of small invasions have apparently set in up the Indus valley, the conquerors absorbing or killing off the indigenous population. Internecine wars were frequent, but the various communities would usually combine against a common foe, or for the purposes of marauding. In consequence of their raids on the Astor valley, the Maharaja of Kashmir invaded Chilas in 1851. The troops numbering some 5,000 entered the Indus valley in two columns; one from the Lolab advanced in two parties, half over the Barai, and half by the Kamakdori and Babusar passes; the second column by the Mazeno pass. The fort was captured after a stubborn resistance and a loss of about 400 men. A new fort was constructed and some 1,000 men left to garrison it, the remainder of the troops returning to Gilgit.

After four or five years, a considerable collection of the tribesmen assembled, with contingents from Darel, Tangir and Kohistan, and even from Chitral, Yasin and Punial. A prolonged investment ensued, during which the Punial men returned to their homes; in the end the fort was taken and the Dogras all killed. Peace was subsequently arranged between the tribesmen and the Kashmir Durbar, on the terms that neither side was to rebuild the fort and the tribesmen were to pay a small yearly tribute to the Maharaja sending in addition six or eight hostages from the families of the principal men to remain in Kashmir and be relieved periodically. At this time the pure Bhot tribe, the original Shinaki settlers, alone could muster some 1,200 fighting men. From that date the people seem to have abandoned their marauding habits and taken extensively to agriculture.

Up to 1889 the Chilasis gave no further trouble, but on the establishment of the Gilgit Agency it was reported that they, with other Shinaki tribes, were beginning to show signs of unrest. At the beginning of 1892 rumour affirmed that the people of

Chilas had threatened to murder the Kashmir news-writer, and had expelled him from their country. During February it was rumoured that an attack on Bunji was contemplated. An epidemic of small-pox and the successful termination of the operations in Hunza and Nagir appear to have deterred the tribes from any concerted action. A general state of unrest however continued. The British Agent at Gilgit was instructed to avoid any conflict and to send a conciliatory letter to the headman. The bearer of this letter, who was also to receive the Kashmir tribute, was refused permission to enter the country, a verbal message only being returned by the Chilasis to the effect that the tribute would be paid in a month's time. Subsequently on July 2nd, 1892, a deputation of Chilasis arrived at Gilgit and had an interview with the British Agent. They were respectful in their demeanour, agreed to all the British Agent said, and on departing took back with them the Kashmir news-writer, whom they had previously evicted. They also expressed regret for their past conduct, and at the same time offered men for military service.

On the return of the deputation to Chilas their promises were not fulfilled. The position of the news-writer was not ameliorated, and the Chilasis recommenced their raids into Kashmir territory.

In reply to a letter from the British Agent with regard to these raids, the headmen wrote that they could in future receive no instructions of any kind from Gilgit, and that they would never agree to a road being made through Chilas. The news-writer was therefore recalled and reached Gilgit on the 11th October, after having been fired at and slightly wounded as he was leaving the country. As a means of keeping the Chilasis in order, it was proposed to occupy the tributary State of Gor with a Kashmir force, which could exercise a check on the incursion from Chilas. To this the headman of Gor consented, and on the 11th November Surgeon-Major Robertson (now Colonel Sir G. Robertson, K.C.S.I.) marched down the right bank of the Indus to Gor accompanied by a small escort, consisting of 50 Punjabi levies, 60 or 70 men of the Sai valley and 50 sepoy of the Body Guard Regiment of Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.

Surgeon-Major Robertson was cordially received by the people of Gor, and the mission proceeded further down the Indus to Ges, two marches below Gor, where the grave news was received that preparations were being made by a coalition of the fanatical tribes to attack them in the course of the next two days; also that should the force begin a retirement, the attack was to be hurried on immediately. Surgeon-Major Robertson at once

proceeded to act with promptitude and daring. Early the following morning, the 15th November, he issued orders for an advance to Thalpin, 10 miles lower down the river. He himself with the bulk of his little force moved down the right bank of the Indus, whilst the Puniali levies crossed the hills, sweeping down the Khinargah valley to Thalpin at its mouth, where they rejoined the main body and the whole halted. Work was at once commenced on the repairs of a small ruined fort, and rafts were secured from a ferry a couple of miles further down. Meanwhile news kept coming in of the threatening attitude of the tribesmen, who were assembling in daily increasing numbers some 6 miles below Chilas. On the 17th November Surgeon-Major Robertson, with a few rifles, crossed the river and burnt the houses in the village of Chilas. On the morning of the 18th news was brought that some Thak headmen were standing on the opposite side of the ferry with some sheep and *nazars*. A raft with 6 sepoy was sent across to them. No sooner had these men landed than a large body of the enemy, who had been concealed behind rocks close by, suddenly appeared and opened fire. Captain Wallace, 27th Bengal Infantry, who was in command of the escort, and was standing on the right bank shouted to the sepoy to come back. The six men proceeded to do so, but were exposed to a heavy fire, and only one escaped safely to the other side. Captain Wallace also received two bullet wounds, and a sepoy standing near him was wounded in the hand. On the following day, the 19th November, the enemy made a determined attack on the hill to the north of the camp at Thalpin, but were beaten off with a loss of 60 or 70 men killed, and many wounded. On the 21st the camp was reinforced by a detachment of 3 British officers and 40 rifles from Gilgit.

On the 26th a large force of Darelis and Tangiris estimated at 2,200 men attacked Subadar Hathu, who was marching from Ges with 100 rifles, two miles from Thalpin. The Subadar established himself in a *sangar* during the night, and in the morning attacked his assailants and drove them off, killing 50 before the party sent out to help him from Thalpin had arrived. He had seven men wounded.

On the 27th November the Dareli forces on the right bank of the river were routed, and on the 30th Chilas was occupied without opposition. At the beginning of December the Chilas *jirga* came in and made their submission.

Chilas was then garrisoned by 300 men of the Kashmir Body Guard Regiment, and a chain of military posts was established, connecting it with Bunji.

The post at Chilas was made extremely strong, and consisted of a *sangar*, 70 yards square, with walls, 4½ feet high. Close by were the remains of the old Bhot fort of Chilas, now in ruins, and 350 yards to the north-west was the village of Chilas, which had been burnt in November. On the night of the 4th March 1893, the enemy made an attack on the post from the ruined village, but two volleys drove them back. Next morning the village was assaulted, and this resulted in a severe fight lasting for some hours. Major Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry, was shot in front of our entrenchment after having completely passed round the village, and the senior native officer was killed when gallantly leading his men into the village; finally, ammunition running short, the troops were compelled to withdraw, which they did in good order, bringing away all the wounded. Our losses had been 1 British officer, 3 Native officers and 19 men killed, while 1 British officer (Lieutenant Moberly, 37th Dogras), 1 Native officer and 28 men were wounded. The enemy's loss was estimated at about 200 killed besides many wounded. Their number was said to be 1,200 to 1,500, of which 400 were Kohistanis and the remainder Shinakis. The following morning the village was found evacuated.

On receipt of the news of the above attack reinforcements were ordered up from Bunji and Gilgit, bringing the strength of the Chilas garrison to over 500 rifles with 2 mountain guns. No further attack, however, was made on the post.

In view of possible complications orders were issued for the Kaghan Valley road to be opened up, and the 23rd Pioneers after making a rough track over the Babusar Pass reached Chilas on the 15th October 1893.

During the winter of 1893-94 the *mullas* endeavoured to persuade the tribes to combine in another attack on Chilas, but nothing came of the attempt.

Meanwhile the 23rd Pioneers reconstructed the Chilas fort, rendering it capable of resisting any attack by local tribesmen. During the disturbances in Chitral in March 1895, in spite of intrigues of sympathising Chiefs, the whole of this part of the country remained quiet, and from October 1895 to the present time there have been no further disturbances in the Chilas district, the subsequent history of which is one of administration only. There is nothing further to relate of interest, unless it be that in the beginning of 1899, at the urgent request of the people of Thor, that valley was incorporated with the Chilas district.

-1893

Darel and Tangir.

Of the history of Darel and Tangir there is little or no material to draw upon. For many years past the Tangiris have been in the habit of affording an asylum to the fugitive members of the Khushwakt family and have acknowledged the Yasin Chief as their suzerain since the time of Mehtar Gauhar Aman, grandfather of the present Governor of Yasin. Badshah, ruler of Mastuj, took refuge at Khami in Tangir about the year 1846, and was besieged there by Gauhar Aman. The siege is said to have lasted for five months, after which the Tangiris submitted and agreed to pay tribute to Yasin.

The Tangiris assisted Gauhar Aman in his operation against Mehtar Mir Aman of Yasin, and again in more than one of his fights with the Kashmir troops. They also helped Pahlwan, father of the present Governor, to establish himself as ruler of Yasin.

In the summer of 1902, five men from Diamir attacked the levy post in the Kargah Nala, killing two men and carrying off five Snider carbines. The raiders escaped back to Tangir by the Khanbari and Dudishal valleys of Darel. For this offence a fine of Rs. 2,000 was imposed on Tangir and Rs. 500 on Darel. As no attempt was made to collect the fine, all Tangiris found within the Agency limits were arrested and deported to Kashmir, and a blockade was instituted. The Darelis paid their share of the fine in 1903, but the Tangiris held out till the summer of 1904.

The blockade was then raised and the prisoners in Kashmir released.

In 1906 relations between the Agency and Tangir again became strained, owing to the action of the Tangiris in giving refuge to the sons of Saiyid Latif Shah of Thor, who had committed a brutal murder in Chilas. Acting on the advice of the Governor of Yasin they subsequently evicted the murderers and promised not to permit them to return.

Since then there has been no further trouble either in Darel or Tangir, although a disturbing factor has recently arisen. After the disturbances in 1895 in Chitral Muhammad Wali, Gauhar Aman and Pakhtun Wali accompanied by Muhammad Isa (the last was responsible for the treacherous capture of Lieutenants Fowler and Edwardes at Reshun) fled to Tangir. Muhammad Isa was poisoned by a *mulla* whom he had insulted. Muhammad Isa died after directing his sons, Badshah and Shah Alam, to proceed to Gilgit with a letter to the Political Agent asking

him to provide for his family; these two sons are now living in Gupis on pensions from the Kashmir State. Gauhar Aman also having quarrelled with his brother came into Chilas and lived at Gupis until he died in the summer of 1909. Pakhtun Wali stayed in Tangir and has had varying fortunes. At first dependent on charity he gradually began to force the people to supply him with grain and other necessities. Three years ago, however, he began to consolidate his power and has been much assisted thereto by large profits from the timber trade with Nowshera in the North-West Frontier Province. He has formed a body-guard of some 40 Kohistani cut-throats and outlaws and built himself a fort. All outlaws from the Gilgit Agency go straight to him and the latest addition to his strength was caused by the flight of Afzal Khan, a cadet of the royal house of Punial. He has 50 breech-loading rifles besides revolvers and a large number of locally-made 'topidar' guns. He is continually increasing his stock of arms and ammunition, and has been helped by presents from the timber merchants, the Mehtar of Chitral and from Dir and Swat. He levies what taxes he pleases on Tangir and has become virtual ruler of the country. He has this year (1909) been strengthening his power over Darel as well as Tangi, and at present the *jirgas* of both these valleys dare not come to any decision without his approval. He also collects taxes from Harban, Sazin and Shatial.

Pakhtun Wali lived for some years with Umra Khan of Jhandol in the heyday of the latter's power, he is a confirmed enemy of the British 'raj' and has sworn to all the Kohistani tribes to be their leader in any trouble with the Government and often styles himself 'the Ghazi.' He is a strong character, and adept at intrigue and has caused over 30 brutal murders in the last few years. Owing to the incessant internecine quarrels amongst the people he has been able to get rid of most of his bitterest enemies. He has lately been trying to enter into correspondence with the different Chiefs of the Agency, but for the present this has been put a stop to as far as possible.

The sudden rise to power of this man is a matter of importance, more especially as the border of his country almost touches the main road from Gilgit to the Shandur pass, which he can consequently threaten at any time.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Gilgit Agency now (1908) includes—

- (1) The Gilgit *Wazarat*, comprising the *tahsils* of Astor and Gilgit and the *Niabat* of Bunji.
Present position of the Gilgit Agency.
- (2) The Puniāl *jagir*.
- (3) The States of Hunza and Nagir.
- (4) The Governorship of Yasin, Kuh and Ghizr.
- (5) The Governorship of Ishkuman.
- (6) The Republican communities of the Chilas district.
- (7) The western portion of the Taghdumbash Pamir.

The *Wazarat* is governed by a *Wazir* appointed by the Kashmir *Durbar*. Puniāl is administered by a Governor, who is advised direct by the Political Agent, though serious crimes, such as murder, may be tried in the *Wazarat* courts if approved by the Political Agent.

The other districts of the Agency are under the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, but are not Kashmir territory, and His Highness' officials are not permitted to interfere in their internal administration, details of which will be found later on under separate headings. It will be sufficient to note here that while the internal administration is interfered with as little as possible, the whole is subject to the general guidance and control of the Political Agent.

The Political Agent has one European Assistant, who is stationed at Chilas.

Sanction exists for another Assistant at head-quarters, but it has not been considered necessary to fill up this appointment during recent years. The influence of the Political Agent at Gilgit extends from the Shandur Pass on the west to the Mustagh River on the east.

There is one European medical officer, styled "The Agency Surgeon," and as regards Supply and Transport a European officer on special duty in Kashmir controls all business under this heading, being represented at Gilgit by a warrant officer. A Civil Engineer, styled "The Divisional Engineer" is in

charge of Public Works, being directly responsible in this Department to the State Engineer at Srinagar.

The Gilgit Wazarat.

This consists of three districts—

	Gilgit <i>Tahsil</i> ,
Administration.	Bunji <i>Niabat</i> ,
	Astor <i>Tahsil</i> ,

the administrative *personnel* of which are—

A *Tahsildar* and *Naib-Tahsildar* at Gilgit.
 A *Naib-Tahsildar* at Bunji.
 A *Tahsildar* at Astor.

They are all subordinates of the *Wazir*, who is invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate and Sessions Judge, under the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes of Kashmir. The *Wazir* also exercises the functions of Director of Public Instruction under the general control of the Political Agent.

Police duties are carried out by a force known as the *Wazarat Levies* whose distribution is as follows:—

	Gilgit	..	..	..	29
Police.	Bunji	..	..	..	4
	Astor	..	..	..	12

There is a central jail at Gilgit capable of accommodating 50 prisoners.

Primary schools have been opened at Gilgit, Astor, Gupis and Hunza. At Chilas the people show no interest in education and the school that originally existed there has been closed. In 1906 the number of students at all four schools was 120.

Up to 1893 the revenue was collected without any definite system, but in that year a settlement was made, and revenue demands based upon the assessment laid down.

Customs duty is levied on liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, British officers, however, being exempt on furnishing a declaration to the Customs Department, Kashmir. The Political Agent grants licences, and exercises general control over excise matters.

In 1905-06 the total Revenue of the *Wazarat* from all sources, including tribute from other States in the Agency, was Rs. 35,585, while the cost to the Kashmir State for the Civil Establishment of the same year amounted to Rs. 33,559.

The currency, weights and measures of the *Wazarat* are those of British India.

Punial.

The administration of Punial is left as far as possible to the Administration. *Burushe Raja*, who holds the office of Governor. The Political Agent advises the Governor direct, and only cases of serious crime, such as murder, are dealt with by the *Wazarat* Courts.

The revenue settlement, which was made in Gilgit in 1893, Revenue. was not extended to Punial, and the Raja is allowed to collect revenue in accordance with previous customs. The general system is one of payment, either in grain or by labour, calculated on the amount of land held by each revenue-payer.

These payments go to the Governor who is responsible that the amount due to the State is paid to the Government officials. The scale, however, does not altogether depend on the amount of land owned, for various official duties are regulated or escaped by the amount of revenue a land owner decides to pay. The larger his tribute the greater his importance. The males of the ruling *Burushe* family, who are called "*Gushpur*," pay no taxes, and as they are now very numerous, they are a great burden on the district.

The annual tribute paid by Darel to the Kashmir State, viz., 4 *tolas* and 2 *mashas* of gold-dust is recovered through the Governor of Punial.

Hunza and Nagir.

The law of both Hunza and Nagir has always been the will of the Chiefs. These rulers are known Administration. in their own country by the name of *Tham* or *Mir*, and their orders are executed by the *Wazir*, or Chief Minister of the State.

In Hunza the office of *Wazir* is hereditary. Next to the *Wazir* comes the headman of a village or group of villages, known as the *Trangfa* or *Jangayo*.

The *Tham* can appoint any one he pleases to this post, though, as a rule, it descends from father to son. They are allowed a certain amount of the revenues of the *Tham*. In each village the *Trangfa* has two assistants, known as the *Charbus*. The one details the coolie labour, while the other provides supplies. Both collect taxes and revenue. Next to the *Charbu* comes his assistant, the *Mukaddam*. These men

receive no emoluments, but are exempt from payment of revenue. The *Charbus* of each village are selected from five men, called *Shadars*, who are excused forced labour. Other officials are the *Farash* and the *Yarfa*. The former acts as Comptroller of the *Tham's* household, while the latter performs the duty of his land steward.

The *Trangfas* formerly disposed of all petty cases, but now most of these are brought before the *Wazir*. Cases of murder or other serious crime are referred by the *Wazir* to the *Tham* before the final decision is promulgated. During the past seven years there have been no cases of murder in either State.

The administration areas of Hunza and Nagir coincide with the geographical divisions given in Chapter I.

The revenues of the *Mirs* of Hunza and Nagir are derived from taxes on cultivation, on marriages or divorces, on trade, on the washing of gold and on live-stock. In Hunza proper neither cultivation nor live-stock is taxed, but the people are obliged to cultivate the crown lands and to perform any other duties the *Mir* may demand from them. In Hini and Maiun the land is regularly assessed, the taxes being paid in grain. The gold-washers are expected to pay one-third of the proceeds of their work to the Chiefs. In both States the taxes on marriage and divorce are as follows :—

	Marriage.		Divorce.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
To the Mir	.. 5	.. ..	.. 12	
To the Wazir	.. 3	.. ..	.. 6	

The currency, both of Hunza and Nagir, is that of British India. The following are the weights and measures in use in both countries :—

For weighing grain, etc.—

1 <i>Sarmos</i>	.. = 6 <i>chuks</i>	.. = 60 <i>Seers</i> .
1 <i>Chuk</i>	.. = 8 <i>Jattis</i>	.. = 10 <i>Seers</i> .
1 <i>Jatti</i>	..	.. = 1 <i>Seer</i> , 4 <i>chittaks</i> .

For weighing gold—

				Rs.
1 <i>Bai tola</i>	.. ..	= 9 <i>Mashas</i>	.. ..	= 16
1 <i>Bai-khar</i>	.. ..	= 4½ do.	.. ..	= 8
1 <i>Tola khar</i>	.. ..	= 4 do.	.. ..	= 6
1 <i>Dhanak</i>	.. ..	= 1½ do.	.. ..	= 1
1 <i>Hari</i>	.. ..	= 1 large grain of barley		= 4 to 5 annas.

Yasin.

The Yasin Governorship includes 3 districts, namely—

1. Yasin.
2. Kuh.
3. Ghizr.

Yasin is again divided into 3 sub-divisions, Yasin, Salgam and Thui, geographical details of which are given in Chapter I.

The Governor of the 3 districts settles all questions of interior Administration. administration, but is expected to consult the Political Agent in all cases relating to the transfer of real property, and also as regards his dealings with districts which are outside his jurisdiction.

He receives a cash allowance from the Kashmir Durbar of Rs. 220 *per mensem*.

The following are the titles and duties of the sub-officials in the Governorship :—

The *Hilbi Charwelu* or *Ataliq*, who collects the revenue.

The *Sirang Charwelu*, who arranges coolie labour and collects transport.

The *Diwan Begi*, or Governor's treasurer.

The *Charbus* or assistants to the *Charwelus*.

The administration of Ghizr is carried out by a *Hakim*, who, however, refers important cases to the Governor. He receives an allowance of Rs. 40 *per mensem* from the Kashmir Durbar. He is assisted by 2 *Charwelus*, a *Munshi*, a *Havildar* of Civil levies, 5 Civil levies and 2 *Charbus*.

The revenue is obtained by taxes on the land, which are paid in grain, *ghi*, sheep, bullocks and *chogas*. A portion of this is paid as tribute to the Kashmir Durbar, and the balance is taken by the *Hakim* for his own support and that of his officials.

All *Saiyids*, officials, and members of the Khushwakt clan are exempt from payment of revenue.

The currency is that of British India, and the following are the weights and measures in use :—

1 <i>par</i> ..	..	..	= 6 <i>seers</i> .
2 <i>par</i> ..	..	..	= 1 <i>belu</i> .
1 <i>belu</i> ..	..	..	= 12 <i>seers</i> (in Ghizr, 15).
2 <i>belu</i> ..	..	..	= 1 <i>burduki</i> .
4 <i>belu</i> ..	..	..	= 1 <i>mondaq</i> (or 1 <i>donkey's load</i>).
6 <i>belu</i> ..	..	..	= 1 <i>nimar</i> .
1 <i>dohn</i> , of butter	..	..	= 1 <i>seer</i> .
1 <i>balach</i> ..	..	..	= Rs. 24 (or 2 pregnant cows).

1 <i>paien</i>	..	..	= Rs. 2 (or one sheep).
1 <i>tichin</i>	..	..	= Rs. 5 (or 1 pregnant goat).
1 <i>host</i> ..	..	..	= The measure from the wrist to the top of the middle finger.
2 <i>host</i>	..	..	= 1 <i>gaz</i> .
1 <i>disht</i>	..	..	= The measure from the little finger to the thumb, stretched apart as far as possible.

Ishkuman.

Since 1896 the Ishkuman district has been separated from Administration. Yasin, and is administered by a Governor, who is directly responsible to the Political Agent. He receives Rs. 100 *per mensem* from the Government of India, and Rs. 20 as levy leader from the Kashmir Durbar. He is assisted by the following officials:—

A *Havildar* of Civil levies.

The headmen of Imit, Ishkuman and Chatorkhand villages.

A *Munshi*.

12 Civil levies.

2 *Charwelus*.

All these have small allowances paid by the Kashmir Durbar, and varying from 6 to 10 rupees a month.

As in Yasin, the revenue is obtained by taxes paid in kind, a portion of which is handed over as Revenue. tribute to the Kashmir Durbar.

The currency, weights and measures are the same as in Yasin.

Chilas.

The Civil establishment of Chilas consists of the Assistant Administration. Political Agent, an Agency *Munshi* and Treasurer, while two *Havildars* and 10 levies act as body guard to the British Officer under a levy leader.

The form of Government is purely republican. Each community is under its own headmen or *Mukaddams*, who are responsible for the management of all internal affairs. The different villages select their own headmen, subject to the approval of the Assistant Political Agent. All civil cases and crimes, not including murder, are disposed of by the headmen. Disputes between communities, and serious offences are brought before the Political Assistant, who, as a rule, forms a *jirga* of principal men and *mullas*, and to these the settlement

of the case is left as far as possible. Their decision is then reported to the Political Assistant for confirmation. This system has worked very well, and its advantages were strikingly illustrated in 1902, when the experiment was tried of withdrawing the Political Assistant from Chilas for a time, as it was thought the *jirgas* could be left to settle their own affairs. But deprived of personal supervision by a British officer, the headmen and *mullas* resumed their former habits of intrigue and bribery, and the people found that they could neither trust themselves nor their leading men, whereas so long as the Political Officer lived amongst them, they felt sure of patient investigation into their complaints, and the maintenance of law and order in their scattered communities. The Political Assistant therefore resumed his duties on the spot, and while his presence acts as a deterrent to speculators, that of the headmen and *mullas* as assessors in every case guarantees decisions being given with due regard to local customs and sentiment. All records of cases are referred to the Political Agent at Gilgit for final orders.

The policing of the district is performed by a small corps of Police. levies under two *Raja* orderlies, who take it in turn to command the force as Assistant to the Political Officer in Chilas. Each community has its small body of levies, selected by the headmen, but enlisted permanently and paid direct by the Political Assistant. The levy leaders serve for three months at a time, thus obtaining sufficient knowledge of their duties, while the breaks in the terms of office prevent them from considering themselves indispensable. The cost of allowances to the headmen of the district and salaries of the levies, paid by the Kashmir Durbar, amounts to Rs. 10,370 yearly.

The revenue of the district is collected in the form of a light Revenue and Taxation. tribute payable to Kashmir, either in cash or kind at the discretion of the Assistant Political Agent. The four communities of Bunar, Thak, Chilas and Hodar pay an annual sum of Rs. 2,676, the people of Gor being exempt in virtue of a *sanad* granted them in 1892.

Similarly the people of Thor Valley, incorporated into the district of Chilas in 1899, pay a tribute of goats to Kashmir. No dues are levied on merchandise passing either into or out of Chilas.

The currency is British rupees, Kashmir coin and gold-dust, Currency, weights and while the weights and measures measures. employed in the *bazar* are those of

British India. The people, however, still adhere to their old measures, which are as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
For cereals	1 <i>seen</i> ..	= 20 <i>topas</i> = 25 <i>seers</i> .			
For <i>ghi</i>	.. 1 <i>dorah</i> ..	.. = 1½ <i>seers</i> .			
For gold-dust	1 <i>kham tola</i>	.. = 8 <i>mashas</i>	16	0	0
	1 <i>pukka tola</i>	.. = 9½ <i>mashas</i>	19	8	0
Gold-dust fetches about Rs. 20 per one British rupee weight.					

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

To understand the strategical importance of Gilgit, it is necessary to take a comprehensive view of a larger area than that which the Agency itself occupies, and so far as its northern limits are concerned to consider the Eastern Hindu Kush range as a whole. Between the Afghan province of Badakhshan and Chinese Turkistan intervenes the Pamir region, some 200 miles in length, barred on the south by the mountains of the Hindu Kush. This zone is a mass of immense height, pierced here and there by difficult passes, which for the greater part of the year present practically insurmountable obstacles to an invading force of any strength. It is hard to imagine a more uninviting country in the world in which to advance against an enemy with modern arms and training. Under very favourable conditions small columns might work their way by the roads which traverse the Pamirs and so find ingress by the passes of the great watershed to Kafiristan, Chitral and Gilgit, but even then the country in which this hostile force would find itself, indescribably barren and rugged as it is, forms a network of traps in the shape of precipitous valleys, and advance or retreat are alike hazardous. Failure must mean annihilation. It will thus be seen that though the country lying to the north of the Hindu Kush may offer no serious obstacles, the watershed itself and the region south of it render the chances of a successful invasion extremely unlikely. The same may be said of any attempt to advance across the Mustagh range on the north-east. As regards the west, the importance of Gilgit diminished when we occupied Chitral. Its chief value now lies in it's being the road by which reinforcements would reach the Chitral Garrison, should the tribes on the Malakand route rise against us. So long as our political arrangements ensure the friendliness of the tribes within the Gilgit Agency, our facilities for resisting invasion in that area remain passably secure.

To turn to the present military resources of the Agency itself, we find that the regular garrison consists of—

- 1 Regiment of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.
- 1 Imperial Service Mountain Battery of 4 guns.
- 2 Companies of Sappers and Miners,

the units being distributed as follows:—

In Winter.

Gilgit.—Head-Quarters and 3 Companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Bunji.—One Mountain Battery, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery.

Two Companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Chilas.—Two companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Gupis.—One Company, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

In Summer.

Gilgit.—Head-Quarters and 2 Companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Bunji.—One Company, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Chilas.—Two Companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Gupis.—One Company, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Rattu—One Mountain Battery, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery.

Two Companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

In addition to the above the following guns are permanently located at —

Gilgit.—One 7-pr. R.M.L. Mountain gun, maintained by the Kashmir Durbar.

Chilas.—Two 2·5 R.M.L. Mountain guns, maintained by the Government of India.

Gupis—Two 7-pr. R.M.L. Mountain guns, maintained by the Kashmir Durbar.

Three British officers are stationed in the Gilgit Agency as Inspecting Officers, one with the Battery and one with each of the Infantry Battalions. The senior of the three generally resides at Gilgit and advises the Kashmir General Officer Commanding on all important matters.

A certain number of men have been selected as levies from the best material in the Agency, who are paid a retaining fee of Rs. 2 monthly, on the understanding that they are liable to military service whenever the Government of India may think fit to call them out. They go through a course of annual training

Levies.

lasting for about one week, during which period the men receive pay at the rate of Rs. 4 per month and free rations. Their strength is as follows :—

Gilgit	..	..	..	38	rank and file.
Punial	..	..	..	44	..
Hunza	..	..	..	58	..
Nagir	..	..	..	50	..
Yasin, Ghizr and Kuh		..	..	98	..
Chilas	..	..	..	<i>N/A</i>	..
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	283	..
				<hr/>	

In addition to these fighting levies, there are also a certain number of Civil levies, who perform the duties of policemen. There are 86 of these at Chilas, who, though not liable for military service, are called out for an annual course of musketry with the Snider carbine.

The men are hardy and excellent mountaineers, especially those of Hunza. Though wanting in discipline, they are capable of rendering valuable service. Excluding the Regular troops, but including the levies, the total number of men who are

considered fit to bear arms within the limits of the Agency is approximately as follows :—

Gilgit <i>Wazarat</i>	..	..	..	200	fighting men.
Hunza	..	..	..	1,500	..
Nagir	..	..	..	2,000	..
Punial	..	..	..	300	..
Yasin	..	..	..	1,000	..
Ishkuman	..	..	..	40	..
Chilas	..	..	..	800	..
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	5,840	..
				<hr/>	

The levies are armed with Martini-Henry rifles, which are only issued to them during the period of training. Of the remainder of the fighting men, the majority are armed with match-

locks and the usual swords, shields and spears. In Chilas the fire-arms are very few, and, generally speaking, the people of that district

are unarmed. As regards breech-loading weapons, the numbers are as follows :—

District.	Sniders.	Martinis.	Other rifles.	Shot guns.	Revolvers.	Authority.
Hunza ..	12	2	7	5	5	Major Dew, Political Agent in Gilgit, 1909.
Nagir ..	15	..	7	6	6	
Gilgit and Astor	3	..	5	10	3	
Punial ..	6	3	10	8	5	
Yasin, Kuh and Ghizr.	12	2	6	7	..	
Ishkuman ..	1	..	1	1	..	
Chilas ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	49	7	36	37	19	

History has shown that, left to themselves, the tribes south of the Hindu Kush have never hesitated to engage in

Possible tribal combi- internecine warfare, and that any nations.

alliance one might form with another was but a temporary measure, arranged to suit necessities of the moment. Now that the country has been brought under control, and so long as our Political Administration continues successful, it may be taken as an accepted fact that any combination for war would be in aid of our own troops. It must, however, be remembered that the people of Hunza and Nagir have from all time been extremely jealous of each other, and though they have been known to combine against a common foe, their mutual support has never been whole-hearted. Punial, Yasin, Hunza and Nagir furnish the best fighting material, while Chilas stands at the bottom of the list, the men of that district being utterly lacking in warlike qualities.

Darel and Tangir.

In Darel the total number of men capable of bearing arms is said to be 3,000, but it is doubtful whether more than six or

Fighting strength.

seven hundred of these would take an active part in fighting; the rest would

probably carry the supplies. Tangir could turn out some 2,000 fighting men, if all the communities combined.

The arms consist of country guns and knives, and the people appear to make little or no effort to procure better weapons.

Armament. Breech-loaders are very few, Darel possessing 16 and Tangir 65 breech-loaders, 50 of which are in Pakhtun Wali's possession.

The Darelis have little inclination for fighting, and though they consider themselves superior to the Tangiris, facts have invariably proved the reverse. They

Fighting qualities. would doubtless combine against a common foe, but their powers of resistance are not formidable and probably a force of two or three hundred levies could effectively deal with them.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

In the year 1877 the Kashmir State, which had hitherto been under the Kashmir Government, was transferred to the control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A Political Agent was for the first time appointed in Gilgit in the same year, but was withdrawn in 1881. In 1889, when the Maharaja of Kashmir resigned the administration of the State, the Gilgit Agency was re-established. It was recognised that a thorough and drastic re-organisation of the finances and Administration of Gilgit was imperative, the main *desiderata* being as follows :—

- (1) Improvement of the relations between the frontier chiefs and their countries, and the Suzerain power of Kashmir, with proper watch and control over their political movements.
- (2) The re-organisation of the Kashmir troops.
- (3) The improvement of roads and inter-communications.
- (4) The re-construction of the Supply and Transport, Public Works, Telegraph and Postal Departments.
- (5) Encouragement of agriculture and commerce.
- (6) The settlement of the country and restoration of public confidence in the administration.

The foundation of the Gilgit Agency ensured the security of these principles, the policy towards their attainment has been unswerving, and each year shows a yet further advance towards their complete realisation.

Internal Relations.

The general system of Administration has been described in detail in Chapter VIII, and further repetition is unnecessary. The whole of the Agency is under the suzerainty of Kashmir, though the Gilgit *Wazarat* and Punial alone are actually Kashmir territory. The Agency contains a multiplicity of forms of government, due to the peoples of the various districts differing so widely in their origin and customs. For generations the separate communities had been in a state of constant war with one another, and it was out of the question to bring them under one form of government. Even now they show little inclination

for reciprocal amenities, and any concerted action by them against the paramount power is inconceivable.

The general system of internal policy is based on allowances and subsidies paid either by the Imperial Government or the Kashmir Durbar to the Governors and *Rajas* of the various districts, in return for which they undertake to maintain order, and as a token in acknowledgment of Kashmir suzerainty pay a small annual tribute in kind to that State.

A detailed statement of the various allowances and subsidies paid to the Chiefs and other numerous district notables would be superfluous in a military report, changing as they do yearly with the death of the recipients or from other causes.

The following, however, is the total sum that was so disbursed throughout the Agency in 1905-06 :—

			Rs.
By the Imperial Government	..	..	7,669
„ Kashmir Durbar	..	..	32,003
		Total	39,663

Of this amount, Rs. 4,000 each is paid to Hunza and Nagir.

External Relations.

For political reasons it has been deemed inadvisable to improve communications on the northern boundary of the Agency, and though the result of such a step would be to provide a great opening for the development of Central Asian trade, it seems extremely unlikely that any progress will ever be made in this direction. As it is, the route from Hunza to Chinese Turkistan on account of its difficulties is very unpopular with traders.

Hunza has certain claims on the Taghdumbash Pamir on the north, and the State of Shakshu Pakhpu* and the Raskam Valley on the north-east. These claims are based on the following events which are interesting, and in view of possible contingencies worthy of record :—

In former days Salim Khan, son of Ayasho and ruler of Hunza, marched against the Kirghiz nomads of the Taghdumbash-

* Shakshu Pakhpu is marked in the "Sketch map of territory between Kabul and the Mustagh Pass" at latitude 36° 50' N. and longitude 76° E.

Pamir, and in the battle that ensued utterly routed them. In celebration of his victory he erected a cairn of stones at Dafdar, and sent a trophy of Kirghiz heads as a present to the Chinese, together with a message that Hunza territory extended as far as Dafdar. Although hitherto Hunza had held no intercourse of any kind with the Chinese, the latter returned a present to Salim Khan for having conquered their enemies, and henceforward a custom of an annual interchange of presents between the Chinese and the people of Hunza has prevailed to this day. Hunza has also drawn a yearly tribute from the conquered Kirghiz from that date.

The Chinese representatives were permitted by the Government of India to be present at the formal installation as ruler of Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan in 1892.

As regards Shakshu Pakhpu, about 1879, owing to two men of Hunza, who had wandered there, being seized and made slaves by the Mir of that small State, a force of 200 men under the command of *Wazir* Humayun of Hunza conquered the country and imposed a fine, which was paid yearly up to 1891 since when no attempts to collect it have been made, thus causing a loss of revenue to the Mir of Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 yearly.

Mention may be made of certain tribute paid to the Governor of Yasin by the independent Shinaki community of Tangir, who for several generations have recognised the ruler of Yasin as their suzerain.

In summer the Tangiris graze their flocks in Yasin territory, which gives the Governor a hold over them, though he is not permitted to interfere in their internal affairs. The people of Ushu and Kalam at the head of the Swat Valley, and the people of Gabriel in Kandia also occasionally send presents to Yasin through the *Hakim* of Ghizr. It has been considered politic not to prohibit the Governor from accepting these offerings, so long as the tribesmen concerned choose to make them of their own free will.

As the Chilas district is but a part of the tract known as Shinaka in the Indus Valley, the communities under our control maintain relations with the members of the independent republics lower down the valley. The people of Darel, Tangir, Harban, Sazin, Shatial, Somar and Jalkot inter-marry with the Chilasis, and have other dealings with them. In winter many of the independent tribesmen visit Chilas to purchase salt and cloth, while in summer the grazing grounds on the border are jointly

used by the Chilasis and the independent communities. For some years the Jalkot grazing ground at the head of the Sapat Nala was the subject of dispute between the people of Jalkot and the people of Thor, both laying claims to what is said to be the finest grazing ground in the Indus Valley. The quarrel was settled by Government in favour of Jalkot, but the question still rankles, and as a consequence the people of Jalkot are inclined to raid the upper reaches of the Kaghan valley. A meeting with the Political Assistant at Babusar has, however, caused their demeanour to be more satisfactory for the last two years.

Darel.

The Agency authorities have a considerable hold over the independent Darelis. Within the limits of that territory the grazing is insufficient, so the Darelis take their flocks in summer to the Singal and Gumatti Nalas in Punial, and the Roshan and Balti Nalas in Yasin. In the summer of 1906 fifteen thousand animals belonging to the Darelis were reported as being present in the Punial Nalas alone. On this account they are afraid to give any trouble, knowing that any misbehaviour on their part will entail the seizure of their flocks and the closing of the grazing grounds.

Darel used to pay an annual tribute of 4 *tolas* and 2 *mashas* of gold-dust to the Kashmir State, which they transmitted through the Governor of Punial. In addition to this, they made an annual offering of 16 seers of salt to the Governor. Pakhtun Wali has stopped the payment of this tribute.

Tangir.

As in the case of Darel, the Agency has a strong hold over the Tangiris, at least half of whom bring their flocks to graze within the limits of Yasin, thus providing certain means of punishment in case of acts of aggression. Though formerly subordinate to the Darelis, they are now independent of them, but they have acknowledged the suzerainty of the Yasin Chief ever since the time of Mehtar Gauhar Aman, the grand-father of the present Governor, to whom they pay a yearly tribute of one maund of salt and 72 rupees in cash.

PART II.
GAZETTEER.



NOTE.—*All routes quoted are taken from "Routes in Chitral, Gilgit and Kohistan."*

A

ABGARCH—Elev. 10,430'.

A fort-village in Gujhal, containing about 8 houses. It is only inhabited in summer, when the ground is cultivated by the villagers of Markhun. It stands on an alluvial plateau, about 200 feet above the stream, on the right bank of the Abgarch-i-Tang river.—(*Cockerill.*)

ABGARCH-I-TANG RIVER—

A tributary of the Hunza river, which it joins at Markhun in Gujhal. Above Abgarch the valley is open and well-wooded with pencil cedar; below that hamlet it grows narrower, and the stream flows in a very confined gorge. Up this valley lies the summer route to Shingshal *via* the Karun Pir or Markhun pass. The stream is always fordable, but in the summer months must be crossed before noon.—(*Cockerill.*)

AISH—Elev. 7,200'.

A village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Gilgit river. It is situated about 2 miles to the west of Gakuch, on the same plateau and is included in the Gakuch district of Puniāl.—(*Cockerill.*)

AK KUL OR GHAZ KUL—Elev. 14,060'.

A lake in the Hindu Kush, about 20 miles east of the Baroghil pass and from which the Karumbar river takes its source, flowing south-east. The lake occupies nearly the entire Yarkhun-Karumbar watershed, and is about 2 miles long, by half a mile wide. To the south a lofty snow capped mountain rises almost sheer from the water's edge. To the north the hills slope more gently and a narrow strip of *pamir*-like grass-land is left between them and the lake. To the east the valley of the Karumbar river falls away very gradually. Chitralis sometimes speak of the lake as Showar Shuro Chat, or the lake of Showar Shur.—(*Cockerill.*)

ALAUJ—*See ISHKUMAN PASS.*

ALGHALIN—Lat. 36° 50'; Long. 75° 19'; Elev. 13,200'

An open patch of grass and dwarf jungle in the Khunjerab valley, some 6½ miles on the Hunza side of the pass. It serves as a convenient spot for a camp. Grass plentiful; dry wood

scarce. Beyond this point no wood of any sort is obtainable.
—(*Cockerill.*)

ALIABAD—Lat. $36^{\circ} 19'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 39'$; Elev. 7,150'.

One of the villages in Hunza proper, lying about 3 miles ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the road) west of Baltit. There is a fort-village of 140 houses (population 789), and an excellent open encamping-ground, the best in the valley. In the centre of this open space and about 600 yards north-west of the fort-village is a large barrack in the form of a hollow square whose sides are 100 feet in length, built for the Kashmir troops who at one time formed the Hunza garrison. These were withdrawn in 1897, and the barracks and hospital are now in charge of a party of 12 levies.—(*Dew.*)

ALTIT—Lat. $36^{\circ} 19' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 43'$; Elev. 7,300'.

A fort-village of 120 houses at the eastern end of Hunza proper. It is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Baltit, and is separated therefrom by a deep ravine, the stream in which issues from a considerable glacier and in summer is with difficulty fordable, but easily bridged. The village is perched on a rock at the extreme edge of the river cliff, and, observed from the east, forms an exquisite foreground to a view of the whole Hunza valley, backed by the superb glaciers of Rakapushi. There is a splendid poplar-lined polo-ground suitable for a camp.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

AMALCHAT—Lat. $36^{\circ} 34'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 28'$; Elev. 8,900'.

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

AM GES—*Vide* GES.

ANDARAP OR HANDARAP—Lat. $36^{\circ} 8' 30''$; Long. $72^{\circ} 50'$; Elev. 10,000'.

A village in the Ghizr district, on the right bank of the Ghizr river, just above its confluence with the Ushu Nala or Shunji Gol, as it is called by Ghizr people. It contains 70 houses.—(*Cockerill.*)

APPIA HARAR—Elev. 8,700'.

A tiny hamlet in the valley of the Miatsil river (Nagir), about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Hispar.

ASKURDAS—Elev. 7,030'.

A fort-village in Nagir nearly opposite the Hunza village of Sinakkar. It contains 113 houses. There is a bridge here across the Hunza river.

ASTOR OR HASORA OR PATIPUR—Lat. 35° 22'; Long. 74° 54'; Elev. 7,840'.

The chief place in the Astor valley, one of the outlying provinces of Kashmir. It is situated on the western side of the valley at its junction with one of those tributary valleys which come down from the Nanga Parbat ridge.

The fort and town are situated on a shelving promontory between two deep ravines, which run into the Astor river lying some 500 feet below the fort. The fort would be quite untenable against modern arms. The town consists of 21 houses. A mile south of it is the village of Idgah, 48 houses, where there is a polo-ground often used for camping purposes. There is a splendid camping-ground at Sango Sar (*q.v.*), 3 or 4 miles west of the fort. There is a post and telegraph office at Astor. The Astor river is crossed by a bridge opposite the fort.

ASTOR OR HASORA VALLEY—

A valley lying to the north-west of Kashmir between it and Gilgit, and east of the mighty Nanga Parbat mountain. Its southern boundary is the watershed of the Kishanganga over which run the Burzil and Kamri passes, the two principal routes to Astor. The watershed, except at the passes, is about 14,000 or 15,000 feet high, while at the passes it is over 13,000 feet. The whole valley of the Astor river is 79 miles long. The descent to it from the passes is steep for a thousand feet or so, and then the slope becomes gradual. Cultivation ends at 10,000 feet. Some of the hillsides have great stretches of birchwood, extending up to nearly 12,000 feet. The principal place in the valley is Astor, or Hasora, as it is called by the Dogras. On the north the valley ends at Hatu Pir, a spur projecting between the Indus and Astor rivers. At Gurikot, 7 miles below Astor, there is a suspension bridge over the river built by the Public Works Department. The Astor river is not fordable, but has country bridges in several places. The inhabitants of the valley are Dards of the Yashkun stock, closely related to families from Baltistan. Formerly the valley was a Dard principality with a *Raja* of its own, but it lost its independence during

the time of the Sikh rule in Kashmir. The Astor valley now forms one of the divisions of the Gilgit Wazarat. The title of Raja is still borne by the descendant of the former Ras, but he is now only a *jagirdar* of the Kashmir State. The people are extremely poor, but the valley is slowly recovering its prosperity since the cessation of the devastating raids by the Chilasis. The population of the valley according to the census of 1900 was 6,479.—(*Dew*)

The Astor Tahsil is divided into three sub-divisions :—

1. Along the Burzil stream.
2. Doro Shing and Zila Bala, along the Kamri stream.
3. Along the Astor river.

Along the Burzil stream.

	Houses.	Population.
1. Das }	38	312
2. Khirim }	14	122
3. Gudhai	10	82
4. Bobind (up the Gudhai Na'la)	32	2
5. Pakora	47	3
6. Naugam		

Doro Shing.

7. Shankangarh or Marmai	11	77
8. Gornai	7	37
9. Drilla (Upper)	4	33
10. Fakir Kot	21	24
11. Dril'la (Lower)	11	71
12. Sakmal	5	30
13. Ispah	8	47
14. Faroocha	3	23
15. Goryal	3	35
16. Mir Malik (up the <i>nala</i>)	29	219
17. Rattu	11	82
18. Chogam	38	306
19. Zaipura (Upper) }	27	182
20. Zaipura (Lower) }		
21. Rampur or Tchro	21	166
22. Tarsing	39	249
23. Chorot	38	219

Along the Astor river.

24. Phina	23	199
25. Laos	57	448
26. Gootamsar	7	46
27. Parishing	74	574
28. Gurikot	74	538
29. Balan	11	106
30. Idgah	48	332

31. Patipur or Astor	21	187
32. Chongra	80	449
33. Harchu.. ..	17	160
34. Dashkin	24	229
35. Dashkin Khud Kisht	10	64
36. Turbelian	7	49
37. Doian	18	149
Total	887	6,479

—(Gurdon.)

ASUMBAR—

A branch ravine of the Ishkuman valley, which it joins about 4 or 5 miles above Chatorkhand. Up it there is a road to Yasin, practicable for horses without loads. Routes 61 and 62.

ATA-ABAD— Lat. 36° 19' 30"; Long. 74° 50' 30"; Elev. 8,100'.

A small fort-village in Hunza, 9 miles above Baltit. It stands about 800 feet above the right bank of the river and contains 27 houses. This is the first stage on the road to Gujhal, the Kilik, Mintaka, and other passes. The camping-ground is in the river-bed below, which is here a broad sandy waste, once the site of a lake (*vide* article "Ghammesar"). The summer route for horses passes above the fort-village (*vide* "Baskuchi pass").—(Barrow; Cockerill.)

B

BABA GHUNDI—*Vide* Stiman-i-Kan.

BABUSAR—Elev. 13,580'.

The main communication, a mule-road from Abbottabad to Chilas *via* the Kaghan valley, crosses the Kaghan-Indus watershed by this pass. It is open generally from about the middle of June until the first heavy fall of snow which occurs as a rule early in October. For a detailed description of the pass, *vide* route No. 93.

BABUSAR—

There are two villages of this name in the Thak valley between Thak and the Babusar pass. These villages are about a mile apart on opposite banks of the Thak stream. They together contain about 15 houses. A small stream from the Babusar pass joins the Thak stream between these two hamlets.—(Ahmad Ali Khan.)

BAGROT—

A valley south of the Rakapushi mountain, which drains to the Gilgit river about 10 miles below Gilgit. It contains several flourishing villages, such as Datuchi, Bulchar, Sinakar, where there is a fort, Hupar, Parpui, etc. Population, according to census of 1900, was 2,261. The valley contains many signs of mineral wealth, and is famous for its gold-washings. In former times it was a favourite summer resort of the Gilgit rulers or when hard pressed by their enemies. The people belong to the Shin and Yashkun castes. There are a very large number of Cretins in the valley. The people are the most backward in the Gilgit Agency, and until quite recently kept up many old heathen customs dating from before the Muhammadan invasion. Strictly speaking, the valley lies between a spur of the Rakapushi mountain on the west, and the Dubunni mountain on the east.—(*Biddulph ; Dew.*)

BAHUTAR OR BAHUSHTAR GOL—

A rapid torrent, which, rising in the watershed between the Ghizr and Yasin valleys, joins the former river just below Chashi. Up this valley there is a route, No. 55, to the Nabsur Gol in Yasin.—(*Barrow.*)

Bahushtar is the better known name of this valley. There is another route, No. 66, up it, leading to Chamarkand and Mastuj.—(*Cockerill.*)

BALAN—Lat. 35° 20'; Long. 74° 53'; Elev. 7,700'.

A scattered village on the left bank of the Astor river. It is situated on a fine fertile plateau, and its fields and houses extend for over a mile. It consists of about 11 houses, population 106.—(*Barrow ; Gurdon.*)

BALKUTI—*Vide* BARKULTI.

BALTI—

A hamlet of 3 or 4 houses in the Batresgah (*q.v.*)—(*Cockerill.*)

BALTIGAH OR BALTI GOL—

A branch of the Batresgah (*q.v.*)—(*Douglas.*)

BALTI—Lat. 36° 19' 54"; Long 74° 41' 30"; Elev. 7,930'.

The principal village of Hunza, and residence of the *Mir*. The village contains 345 houses.—(*Gurdon.*)

BALUNG NALA AND PASS—

The Balung Nala is a branch of the Niat Nala in Chilas which joins the latter at Kamen. At the head of the Balung Nala is the Balung pass by which the Gittidas valley, and hence the Kaghan valley, can be reached by a good track. For about 2 miles above the junction with the main stream at Kamen, the Balung valley is between steep rocky hills; above this it opens out, and the hills, especially those on the west side, slope gently and are covered with excellent grass. The valley rises very rapidly towards the top. An easy track leads from the Balung into the Beah Nala (*q.v.*); about a mile above its mouth the Balung is joined by another large *nala* called Jigi up which there is a cattle track.—(*Douglas.*)

BANDA-I-SAZIN—

A hamlet of 15 houses in Shinaka on the left bank of the Indus between the Gabarchar and Shuni valleys. It is chiefly inhabited during summer by shepherds.

BAR—Elev. 7,200'.

A fort-village of 42 houses, situated in the Garmasai valley, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Chalt. Bar forms part of the Chaprot district, together with Chalt, Buladas and Daintar.

BARAI NALA AND PASS—

The upper portion of the Bunar Nala in Chilas is known by this name. At the head of the *nala* is the Barai pass, 14,250 feet, by which the Kel valley, and so the Kishangang valley, can be reached. There is a rough track up the *nala*, impracticable in places for animals. The pass is closed during most of the year by snow, being open generally from the middle of June until the beginning of October. This road and the Barai pass will be found fully described in Route No. 100.

BARAKHUN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 53'$; Long. $75^{\circ} 11'$; Elev. 11,700'.

A camping-ground on the Khunjerab route, No. 128, at the junction of the Barakhun and Khunjerab streams, 4 marches above Gircha and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the pass. Plenty of space to camp; forage obtainable; fuel abundant, and water excellent from the stream. The ground was formerly cultivated by the Kirghiz.—(*Cockerill.*)

BARGU (DISTRICT)—

The most westerly district of the Gilgit province which is under immediate Kashmir rule. It comprises the villages

of Bargu Bala and Paian, Sharot and Shikaiot. The population is about 700.

Bargu Bala is on the left bank of the Gilgit river, and is situated on the river cliff, in the fork between it and the right bank of a lateral ravine. The village contains 24 houses. There is the usual cultivation, and fruit trees are singularly plentiful.

Bargu Paian is about a mile lower than the upper village and cultivation is continuous between them. It contains 29 houses. The elevation of both villages is about 5,600 feet.

Sharot, containing 34 houses, is situated on the right bank of the Gilgit river. Here, too, fruit trees are very plentiful. Elevation 5,650 feet.

Shikaiot is a small village on the right bank of the Gilgit river and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above Sharot. It contains 31 houses. It is the most westerly village in the Gilgit district.

From Bargu Paian there is a footpath to Nomal, and a longer path to the same place, practicable for led horses, see Route No. 64.—(*Cockerill*.)

BARIBEN PASS—Elev. 14,000'.

A pass over the watershed, between the Gilgit and Indus rivers, connecting the Khinar valley of Chilas with the Sai valley in the Gilgit district *viâ* the Horpe stream of the latter. It is practicable for unladen cattle, but is closed by snow from December to the middle of May. There is no vegetation on the pass. The Bariben and Kinejut glens drain together into the Narnaishini which is itself a tributary of the Khinar valley.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan*.)

BARIGAH PASS—

The Barigah pass is that over the watershed between the valley of Darel and Khanbari. It lies about 9 miles southwest of the Chanchar pass, which it resembles in many respects, but is at least 500 feet higher and more difficult. It is very narrow and easily blocked. From the crest the village of Yaktut Darel is about 57 miles distant. Hayward speaks of this pass as the Kuli pass. See Route No. 82.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan*.)

BAR JANGAL—Elev. 7,100'.

A tiny hamlet in the Ishkuman valley on the left bank of the river, 5 miles above Chatorkhand. It contains 2 houses, occupied by Wakhis, followers of Ali Mardan Shah.—(*Cockerill*.)

BARKULTI OR BALKUTI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 29'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 26'$; Elev. 8,650'.

A village in Yasin on the right bank of the river and about 10 miles north of Yasin itself. It consists of 44 houses, and is usually the intermediate stage between Yasin and Darkut.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

BARKULTI OR BALKUTI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 8'$; Long. $72^{\circ} 54'$; Elev. 10,000'.

A village in the Ghizr district. It is a scattered place of about 40 houses, situated on a plateau about a square mile in extent, at the south-west corner of the Pandar lake. The people here are a thriving lot. About a mile east of the village is the Barkulti river which flows into the lake. It is a rapid stream, about 30 yards broad. In the summer the stream is not fordable, but there is a bridge by which the road crosses it.—(*Barrow.*)

BARMAS—Lat. $35^{\circ} 54'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 21'$; Elev. 5,215'.

A small village on the crest of a plateau overlooking the Gilgit valley. It contains about 73 houses, and the position is an important one as it completely commands Gilgit fort from the south-west at a range of 1,300 yards.—(*Barrow.*)

BARNAS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 27' 30''$; Long. $73^{\circ} 25'$; Elev. 8,500'.

A small hamlet at the mouth of the Thui river up which there is a route from Yasin to Mastuj (*vide* "Thui Pass").—(*Barrow.*)

The hamlet contains one house only, that of the Barnas Pir.—(*Cockerill.*)

There are 25 acres of cultivation. Firewood and fodder are obtainable. The Thui river is here fordable all the year round except during July and August.—(*Bretherton.*)

BARO MARTAL—

A village belonging to Gor at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Lasnot fort. There are no fruit trees. The land is irrigated from several springs at the foot of the mountain (*vide* "Gor").—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

BARPU (GLACIER)—

A large glacier in Nagir, which unites with the Bualtar glacier near Hopar. The road to Hispar (Route No. 120) passes round it, and is difficult for animals on account of boulders. The length of the glacier is about 20 miles and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. In 1897 this glacier slipped down into the

bed of the stream, damming the latter and forming a lake 3 miles long, 250 yards wide and 200 feet deep.—(*Cockerill*.)

BARPU HARAR—Elev. 9,900'.

A small hamlet in Nagir on the right bank of the Barpu glacier. There are a few sheep-pens and a little cultivation. Wood and water plentiful; coarse grass obtainable. The road from Nagir to Hispar (Route No. 120) passes through this hamlet $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Hopar.—(*Cockerill*.)

BARUGAH—

The name of the ravine in the Ishkuman valley, in which the Ishkuman fort is situated. Up this ravine is a route across the hills to the village of Darkut (Route No. 60).

BARUSHAL—*Vide* HOPAR.

BARUSHKI—

A village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

BASAKKAL—

A village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

BASHA—

A village in Niat valley (*q.v.*).

BASIN—Lat. $35^{\circ} 55'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 18'$; Elev. 5,050'.

Two small hamlets on each side of the Kargah river at its mouth. They really form part of Gilgit, as the cultivation of Basin Paian is almost continuous with that of Gilgit; together they contain about 20 houses.—(*Barrou*.)

BASKUCHI PASS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 52'$; Elev. 10,250'.

This is the name given to the highest point of the high level summer route between Hunza and Gulmit in Gujhal. *See* Route No. 122.

BATRESGAH—

A stream and valley which joins the Ghizr valley from the south-east a mile above the village of Dahimal. For a few miles above its mouth the valley is narrow with steep, rocky sides, but higher up it becomes more open and is much used as a grazing-ground in summer by the people of Darel and Tangir.

The only permanent habitation is the hamlet of Balti, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles up, situated at the mouth of the Baltigah, a stream

which joins from the south-west. Below this are a few patches of cultivation, occupied in summer by people from Dahimal and higher up are numerous shepherds' huts to which Darelis and Tangiris bring their flocks in summer. The main road up the valley is practicable for country ponies, but only when the bridge $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles up is standing, and even then it is difficult in its lower part. In June 1894 both this bridge and that higher up near the mouth of the Chuni Batres were broken. The Chuni Batres is a large branch which joins the main valley 21 miles above its mouth; it has two branches called Sheobat and Kutroparao; up the former is the road to Tangir by the Sheobat pass (*q.v.*) and at the head of the latter is a difficult pass leading to the watershed between Darel and Tangir. *See* Route No. 75.

Up the Baltigah is a difficult footpath which leads to the head of the Chashi Gol and thence by the Gujarkoni pass to Tangir. Higher up near the head of the valley are three passes to Darel—the Suj Gali, Zhuni and Dodar Gali, of which the first is the easiest and most used. Close to the Dodar Gali is the Paresar pass leading into the Singal valley, and lower down the right bank the Saragah pass leading into the Singal valley, the Gulmiti into the Gulmiti valley, the Rcshan Ao to Rcshan and a difficult path up a branch called Gafar Bodo leading to Gupis by the Gupis Nala. At the very head of the valley is the Majasar lake. Except at the head, the stream is unfordable in summer. *See* Routes Nos. 77, 78, 79.—(*Douglas.*)

BAT SWAT—Elev. 8,700'.

A hamlet in the Karumbar valley of Ishkuman, on the left bank of the river, and some 200 feet above it. It contains 8 houses occupied by Wakhi refugees, followers of Ali Mairan Shah.—(*Cockerill.*)

BATTAKUN PASS—*See* ZHUNI PASS.

BATUR (GLACIER)—

A great glacier in Gujhal, about 25 miles in length. It extends down to the edge of the Hunza river between Pasu and Khaibar and has therefore to be crossed on the road from Hunza to Sarikol or Wakhan by the Khunjerab, Mintaka, Kilik, and Irshad passes. At the point where it is crossed it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Like most glaciers it is very eccentric. Sometimes it is practicable for laden animals. Sometimes again even an unladen pony cannot be led across.

It is always difficult. In summer if this glacier is impassable the route is closed to animals; in winter animals can ford the river and so avoid it. See Routes Nos. 122, 128, 129.—(Cockerill.)

BAURIT—Lat. 36° 27' 30"; Long. 74° 54'; Elev. 8,600'.

A small village in Gujhal, situated partly above and partly at the lower end of a small bitter lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long.

The lake is also called Baurit.—(Cockerill.)

BAWANJI—*Vide* BUNJI.

BEAH—

The head of the Niat Nala above the junction of the Balung Nala is known as the Beah Nala. It is barren and rocky in the lower part; the hills on both sides are steep and rocky, covered with a sparse growth of trees, chiefly juniper. There is very little grass in this part, but higher up, for about 2 miles above and below the halting-place of Beah, there is good grazing on the lower slopes of the hills on the right bank of the stream. The main Kamakdori road is up this branch, Route No. 99. From the halting-place at Beah a road goes across the hills into the Balung Nala. The ascent from Beah to the pass is steep over grass, the height of the pass being a little over 13,000 feet; on the Balung side the road is very easy over grass with hardly any descent. The distance by this route is only about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it is practicable for mules.—(Douglas.)

BESK-I-YENJ—Lat. 36° 49' 30"; Long. 74° 13' 30".

The point where the Irshad and Chillinji routes to Wakhan and the Ishkuman respectively diverge. The stream from the Irshad drains into the Chapursan glacier through a remarkable gorge, about 150 or 200 feet deep, and so narrow that the turf in places bridges it over. A few yards above the junction the glacier (in April 1893) had pressed against the cliff and destroyed the track for horses. In July of the same year, however, the route was again open for animals.—(Cockerill.)

BHORT—Elev. 8,950'.

A tiny hamlet of 3 houses in the Karumbar valley. Firewood is plentiful; grass is very scarce; supplies practically *nil*; and space for a camp very cramped. Water is obtained either from the Karumbar river or from a tributary stream, which joins it at Bhort, issuing from a large glacier about

a mile above the village. In summer the stream must be very muddy. *See* Route No. 59.—(*Cockerill.*)

BHORT—Elev. 12,630'.

A spot on the Khut pass between the Yarkhun and Turikho valley. It is used as a camping-ground in crossing the pass.—(*Cockerill.*)

BHUP SINGH PARI—Elev. 4,330' .

A camping-ground on the south bank of the Gilgit river, 14 miles east of Minawar. It is devoid of shade and is a dreary jumble of rocks and sand. Water from the river very muddy. It was near here that a Kashmir force under Bhup Singh was nearly annihilated in 1852. Hence the name.—(*Barrow.*)

BIACHIN—Elev. 10,710'.

A grazing-ground in Nagir on the hill slopes above Nilt. There are a few shanties. The spot makes a convenient halting-place on the Shaltar route, No. 116, from Jaglot to Nilt. Water and firewood are both obtainable.—(*Cockerill.*)

BIJEGAH NALA—

A branch of the Bunar Nala in Chilas which joins the main stream at Manugush. There is no track up this *nala*, and it is of no importance except from the fact that there are a few scattered hamlets and some cultivation near its mouth.—(*Douglas.*)

BILHANZ—Elev. 8,300'.

A village in the Karumbar valley of Ishkuman on the left bank of the river, some 5 miles above Imit. It contains 9 houses, occupied by Wakhi refugees, followers of Ali Mardan Shah. Firewood is plentiful; grass and a very small amount of supplies available.—(*Cockerill.*)

BIRAYOKOT—

A fort in Darel on the right bank of the stream.

BOBIND—

A village about 6 miles up a side *nala* which joins the right bank of the Burzil stream in the Astor Tahsil near the village of Gudhai. Bobind contains about 10 houses with a population of 82.—(*Gurdon.*)

BOTOGAH VALLEY—

The Botogah valley runs in a north-easterly direction and joins the Indus close to Chilas. It is formed by the junction

of two valleys, the Sumhal and Udorbat, which meet at Chakar, about 14 miles from the Indus. The Sumhal Nala comes from the south, starting from the watershed in the north-west corner of Kaghan, and is joined about a mile and a quarter above Chakar by another large *nala*, the Dalupar, from the south-east. The Udorbat Nala comes from the south-west, and is joined about a mile from Chakar by the Keogah, which starting from the hills above Sapat, runs in a direction almost parallel to the Sumhal. The main branch of the valley is the Sumhal, and the Keogah stream is the largest affluent. Neither the Udorbat above the junction with the Keogah nor the Dalupar have any water in them at this time of year (January). Below Dasar, 6 miles from Chilas, the Botogah is very narrow. Above Dasar, however, it is considerably more open.

The population of this valley, according to the census returns of December 1900, amounts to a total of 1,122.

Botogah or Butagah (the valley of the Botas or Butas) is the most important of the valleys comprising the Chilas community. The fort and village of Chilas stands near its junction with the Indus; cultivation begins at Kaya, 4 miles above Chilas, and continues in an almost unbroken stretch on both sides of the stream as far as Chakar, the uppermost village in the valley, 15 miles from Chilas and inhabited by Gujars. Reckoning from Chilas upwards, the villages are:—Kaya, Barushki, Mashai, Tsaun, Basakkal, Chushbin and the Gujar settlements of Gulla and Chakar. There are about 140 families in the *nala* and their share of the tribute is Rs. 649 a year.—(*Smith*, 1906.)

BROKPAS→

A name given by the Baltis to the Dard communities dwelling among them in the country south-east of Haramosh. These people hold a position in the community interior to that of the Baltis who call them "Brokpas" or "highlanders" from the circumstance of their cultivating the higher and less fertile ground in the lateral valleys and on the mountain sides, while the lower — that is, the best — is in the hands of the Baltis. Towards the Brokpas the Baltis occupy the same position of a superior and privileged class, as the Shins occupy towards the Yashkuns elsewhere.

The Brokpas acknowledge themselves to belong to the Shin caste of Gilgit, Astor, &c.—(*Biddulph*.)

BUALTAR (GLACIER)—

A glacier in Nagir, which unites with the Barpu glacier near Hopar. The road from Nagir to Hispar crosses it, and is usually easy and practicable for laden animals. The length of the glacier is about 10 miles, and its average width is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—*See* Route No. 120.—(*Cockerill.*)

BUAPUTZ HARAR—Elev. 12,500'.

A hamlet in Nagir, belonging to Hispar, where about 500 sheep and goats are kept in spring. There is a spring of good water; wood is fairly plentiful and in summer grass is abundant. There is a high-level road passing through this place from Nagir to Hispar. It is only used by shepherds.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan; Cockerill.*)

BUATTAR—Lat. 36° 49'; Long. 74° 11'; Elev. 13,150'.

A camping-ground on the Chillinji route from Gujhal to the Ishkuman valley. Grass plentiful; no firewood; water from a spring or from a river; plenty of room for a large camp.—(*Cockerill.*)

BUBAR—Elev. 6,200'.

A village-fort in Punial, on the left bank of the Gilgit river, opposite Gulmiti with which it is connected by a rope-bridge. It is a large and prosperous village, with many fruit trees about it, and a considerable amount of vine cultivation. The fort is reckoned a strong one.—(*Drew.*)

The village contains 100 houses.—(*Cockerill.*)

BUIMAL—

A village half a mile south of Chun Martal in the Gor valley (*q. v.*).—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

BULADAS—Lat. 36° 16'; Long. 74° 23'; Elev. 6,300'.

A fort-village of 16 houses standing on the left bank of the Garmasai river, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Hunza river. Supplies scarce.—(*Cockerill.*)

BULADAS (GARMASAI) VALLEY—

A glen draining into the Hunza river near Chalt. In it are the two fort-villages of Buladas and Bar (*q. v.*) and the small summer hamlet of Toltar. The stream takes its rise in a large glacier about 4 miles above Bar. It is crossed by a rope-bridge about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Bar, and by a good strong bridge fit for laden animals, opposite Buladas. It is practically unfordable except for horses in winter, and in a few

places for men at the same season. In summer it is a considerable torrent. About 5 miles above Buladas, the Daintar stream (*q.v.*) comes in from the west.—(*Aylmer ; Cockerill.*)

BULCHIDAS—Elev. 7,500'.

The first grazing-ground in Gujhal. The spur, about 1 mile south of this place, forms the boundary between Hunza and Gujhal. The river here is not fordable for more than about 2 months in the year.—(*Cockerill.*)

BULDAR NALA—

A *nala* flowing into the Indus on the left bank between the Lechir and Rakhiot Nalas. It is uninhabited and uncultivated. There is no practicable route up it, and it is remarkable chiefly as a good *nala* for game.—(*O'Connor.*)

BULDAS—Elev. 7,250'.

A fort-village in the Hunza valley, just below Baltit. In former days there used only to be a summer village here, occupied during sowing and harvest time by men from Ganesh. About 1886 the present fort-village was built by Gazan Khan. It now contains 38 houses. It is situated just above the old village, which is still used for housing cattle. It is of no strength, and is completely commanded from the hill slopes below Karimabad. The village is sometimes incorrectly called Shukar-noish-ali by other villagers.—(*Cockerill.*)

BUNAR NALA, VILLAGE, AND LEVY POST—

Bunar Nala is a large stream flowing into the Indus on the left bank opposite Ges, 16½ miles above Chilas. It is known as the Bunar Nala from the junction of the Barai (*q.v.*) and Bijegah streams to the mouth of the *nala*. Bunar village (7,800 feet) lies up a side *nala* to the west of the main stream. It is a small scattered hamlet surrounded with cultivation. Bunar levy post is situated at the mouth of the *nala* on the Chilas-Bunji road. Here is a levy post and a commissariat godown. There is a ferry near the mouth of the *nala* communicating with the right bank of the Indus. *See* Route No. 100.—(*Douglas.*)

The population, according to the census returns of December 1900, amounts to 640 persons.

Bunar is one of the six administrative communities of Chilas numbering about 200 families. The land is owned by the people of Bunar itself, who live for some ten months in the year at Bunar fort, which is situated in a ravine branching off the main Bunar Nala. For two months in the year the

people move to Hallala at the junction of the main Bunar Nala with the ravine where the fort is situated. The community pays Rs. 408 yearly towards the Chilas tribute to Kashmir, and Gini, which is tenanted chiefly by Bunar people though it belongs to Chilas, pays Rs. 48. The villages in the *nala* are:—Hallala, Bunar, Manugash, Nashkin and Paloi, which is at the head of the main *nala* and inhabited by alien tenants, Gujars and people from Gurais.—(*Smith*, 1906.)

BUNJI OR BAWANJI—Lat. $35^{\circ} 39'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 40'$; Elev. 4,631'.

A village on the left bank of the Indus, about 6 or 7 miles above the junction with it of the Astor river. This was at one time a flourishing settlement, and is said to have contained eight forts, but during the wars at the beginning of the present century it was laid waste and became entirely depopulated. In 1841 it contained only 200 houses, and it was then finally ruined by the disastrous flood of that year. The irrigation channels were destroyed, and their repair was beyond the means of the poor inhabitants. The Kashmir Government has, however, taken the place in hand with a view to encouraging its re-settlement, but, as at present it only contains a colony of convict horse-stealers and a small garrison, the area under cultivation is naturally small. The place is, however, of some importance, as it commands the ferry across the Indus. There is a fall of about 600 feet to the Indus. The current is very swift and the water deep. The ferry is above the fort and immediately opposite it the Sai stream falls into the Indus.—(*Barrow*.)

Bunji does not lie in Chilas territory, but is situated seven miles further up the Indus from Ramghat. It is connected with Chilas by a good 10-foot road running along the left bank of the Indus, of which a full description will be found in Route No. 111. At Bunji there is a dāk bungalow, commissariat godown, fort, and the winter head-quarters of a Kashmir Imperial Service Mountain Battery and 2 companies of infantry, post and telegraph offices, and a *bazar*. In summer only 1 company of infantry remains at Bunji, the second company and the Mountain Battery moving into camp at Rattu.—(*O'Connor*.)

BUNJI NIABAT—

One of the divisions of the Gilgit Wazarat lying along the Indus between the Gilgit and Astor Tahsils. It is divided into three sub-divisions: Haramcsh, Bunji and Sai.

The following are the villages in the division :—

	Villages.	No. of houses.	Population.
	1. Shahpur or Shatut		Cultivated by people of Sasli.
	2. Sasli or Sasi ..	13	.. .. 91
	3. Guro ..	..
	4. Skaro ..	..
	5. Barcho ..	..
	6. Jutial ..	..
	7. Daso ..	..
	8. Khaltaro (up the <i>nala</i> of this name).	12	.. .. 109
	9. Hauoochal ..	23	.. .. 144
	10. Shooto (up the <i>nala</i> of this name).		
	11. Khad ..	..	(Cultivated by people of Shooto.)
	12. Bunji ..	89	.. .. 426
	13. Ramghat ..	4	.. .. 11
	14. Hurpai ..	..	(Was first cultivated by people from Pahot and Gasho, but has now been abandoned and is used simply as a grazing ground by the people of Pahot and Gasho and the people of Khinargah and Hodar in Chilas.)
Haramosh and Bunji.	15. Gasho (Gujar population up the Gasho <i>Nala</i>).	6	.. .. 40
	16. Parkhach ..	..	(Cultivated by men from Khili included in Shamrot.)
	17. Jagot ..	18	.. .. 144
	18. Shamrot ..	23	.. .. 130
	19. Sabil ..	17	.. .. 114
	20. Chakarkot ..	25	.. .. 145
Sai ..	21. Damot (consisting of Shahot, Manot, Damot Barmas, Kashroshingh, Bargin, on the right bank of the Damot <i>Nala</i> ; and Salat and Chitaicho, on the left bank of the Damot <i>Nala</i>).	68	.. .. 424
	Carried over ..	354	.. .. 2,122

	Villages.	No. of houses.	Population.		
	Brought forward	354	....		2,122
Sai	22. Pahot (Gujar cultivation)	5	..	..	25
	23. Chharoi ..		(Cultivated by Barkach people.)		
	24. Hurkoos ..		(Cultivated by Khili people included in Shamrot.)		
	25. Chaturbari or Belas (cultivated by Jalkotis)	14	..	..	63
	26. Hurki Kooi ..		(Cultivated by Jagot people.)		
	27. Anyale ..		(Cultivated by Jagot people.)		
	28. Maruk ..	..	..	..	..
	29. Jilijut ..	..	Cultivated by Charkarkot people.)		
	30. Boorijut ..	..	..	..	108
	31. Darot	18	..	..	128
	32. Juglot ..	20			
	Total ..	411	..	..	2,446

BURZIL PASS—Elev. 13,500'.

A pass leading from Burzil in the Kishanganga valley to Astor. It rises from Burzil 2,000 feet in 5 or 6 miles. The actual pass or *kotal* is not a defile, but a depression in the ridge, which here forms the watershed. See Route No. 106 from Srinagar to Gilgit. The pass is also known as the Dorikun Pass.

C

CHAHMURI OR CHAMURI—Elev. 15,341'.

A mountain in Chilas which separates Gor from Taliche. The road between the two places crosses a spur about 10 000 feet high, 2½ miles south of the Chahmuri peak. This pass is practicable throughout the year for men and goats, but there is no water obtainable between the two places. See Route No. 112.—(Ahmad Ali Khan.)

CHAKAI—

A small village of 15 houses on the right bank of the Indus. Here a Dard dialect, probably Shinaka, is spoken. It is apparently the lowest village in the Indus Kohistan. North of it the whole country is occupied by Dard races.

CHAKALWAT GOL OR MASHGHAN GOL—

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

CHAKAR—

The uppermost village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*). It stands at the junction of the Sumhal and Udorbāt *nalas*, about 15 miles from Chilas. Inhabitants, Gujars.

CHAKARKOT—Lat. 35° 44' ; Long. 74° 36' ; Elev. 5,030'.

A village of 25 houses on the right bank of the Sai Nala, in the Gilgit province of Kashmir. The houses here are all built of boulders. The place is surrounded by a fair amount of cultivation, and fruit trees are numerous. The Sai is here crossed by a bridge 30 feet long, and the road to Gilgit leaves the valley just opposite Chakarkot.—(*Barrow.*)

CHALT—Lat. 36° 15' ; Long. 74° 22' ; Elev. 6,120'.

Two villages and fort on the right bank of the Hunza river at the point where, leaving Hunza and Nagir territory, it makes a great bend to the south. The fort stands on the left bank of the Chaprot stream, on cliffs about 200 feet high. It is garrisoned by Kashmir troops. Resolutely defended it is strong enough to resist attacks by local tribes, but could easily be breached by a light gun or two. On the south face, near the west corner, a covered way, leading down to the Chaprot stream, secures the water-supply. The fort is commanded by low hills to the east and west.

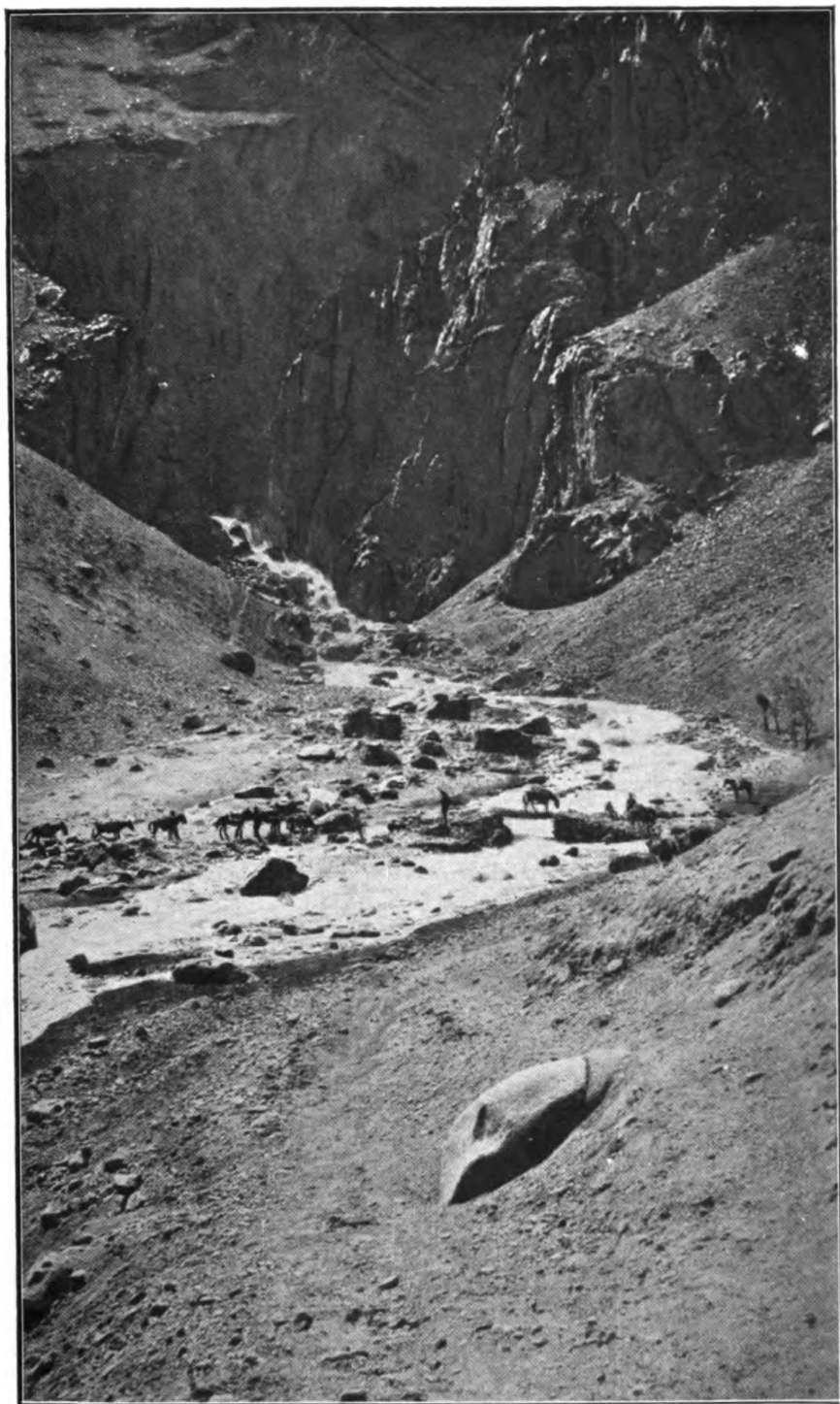
Of the two villages one has but lately been built. It lies on the left bank of the Chaprot stream, about a mile to the east of the fort. The other is situated about a mile to the south of the fort, well to the right of the Chaprot stream. The two villages together contain about 50 houses. The plain is almost bare of trees and the soil is somewhat poor and in places stony. There might be from 300 to 400 acres of really good cultivable land.

Politically the district of Chalt includes Chaprot, Buladas, Bar and Daintar.—(*Gurdon ; Cockerill.*)

CHAMARKAND PASS—Lat. 36° 13' ; Long. 72° 40' ; Elev. 13,600'.

A pass between Mastuj and the upper end of the Ghizr valley, which has the advantage of being 10 miles shorter than the main road by the Shandur pass. See Route No. 66.

To face page 102.



CHAKALWAT GOL.

CHAMARKAND STREAM—

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

The stream which flows from the Chamarkand Pass down to the Yarkhun river is also known by this name.—(*Barrow.*)

CHAMBAI KARA—

A dangerous part of the road along the left bank of the Indus, about 9 miles below Sazin, Route No. 72.

CHAMOGAH—Elev. 5,000'.

A village of 5 houses at the mouth of the Batakor Nala and on the north bank of the Gilgit river, 17 miles below Gilgit. There is a bridge here across the Gilgit river, span 300 feet.—(*Barrow.*)

CHAMURI—See CHAHMURI.

CHANCHAR PASS—Elev. 14,525'.

A pass over the watershed between Gilgit and Darel, important as being the only practicable route for horses between those districts. The route lies up the wild Kargah valley, which for one day's march is totally destitute of vegetation. It then passes through a beautiful Kashmir-like tract with green sward and forests of pine, dense willow groves lining the stream. Above this comes a grass country. At the head of the valley, where vegetation ceases, the rugged hill-sides and the path itself are strewn with piles of splintered rock. From the summit of the pass (14,525 feet) a rough pathway leads down to the Khanbari valley, which has to be crossed near its head. The Barigah pass has then to be crossed, after which there is a long descent to Yaktut, the first village of Darel. It was at the head of the Kargah valley that in September 1866 a column of the Kashmir army returning from an expedition against Darel was overwhelmed by a sudden and unseasonable snow-storm, in which a number of sepoy and coolies perished. The Chanchar route is impassable from December to April. Snow is met with till August, when it disappears altogether for a couple of months.—(*Tanner; Hayward; Ahmad Ali Khan.*) Also see Route No. 82.

CHAPROT—Lat. 36° 16' ; Long. 74° 19' ; Elev. 7,100'.

A fort-village on the right bank of the Chaprot stream about 3 miles above its junction with the Hunza river. It is locally considered impregnable, being situated at the fork between two precipitous ravines, but it is commanded on both sides at a distance of 500 or 600 yards. It contains 45 houses, and is part of the Chalt district, which also includes Bar, Buladas and Daintar.—(*Gurdon ; Cockerill.*)

CHAPROT—

A glen draining into the Hunza river about one mile east of Chalt. It occupies the fork between the Naltar and Daintar glens, and, besides the fort of Chalt at its mouth and the fort-village of Chaprot, it contains the two summer hamlets of Burishki and Das. A path leads across a spur to the summer village of Daintar, which is a long day's march from Chaprot. From the head of the glen another path, only practicable for men on foot and difficult for them, crosses a lofty spur into the Naltar valley. This route is only open for a few months in summer.

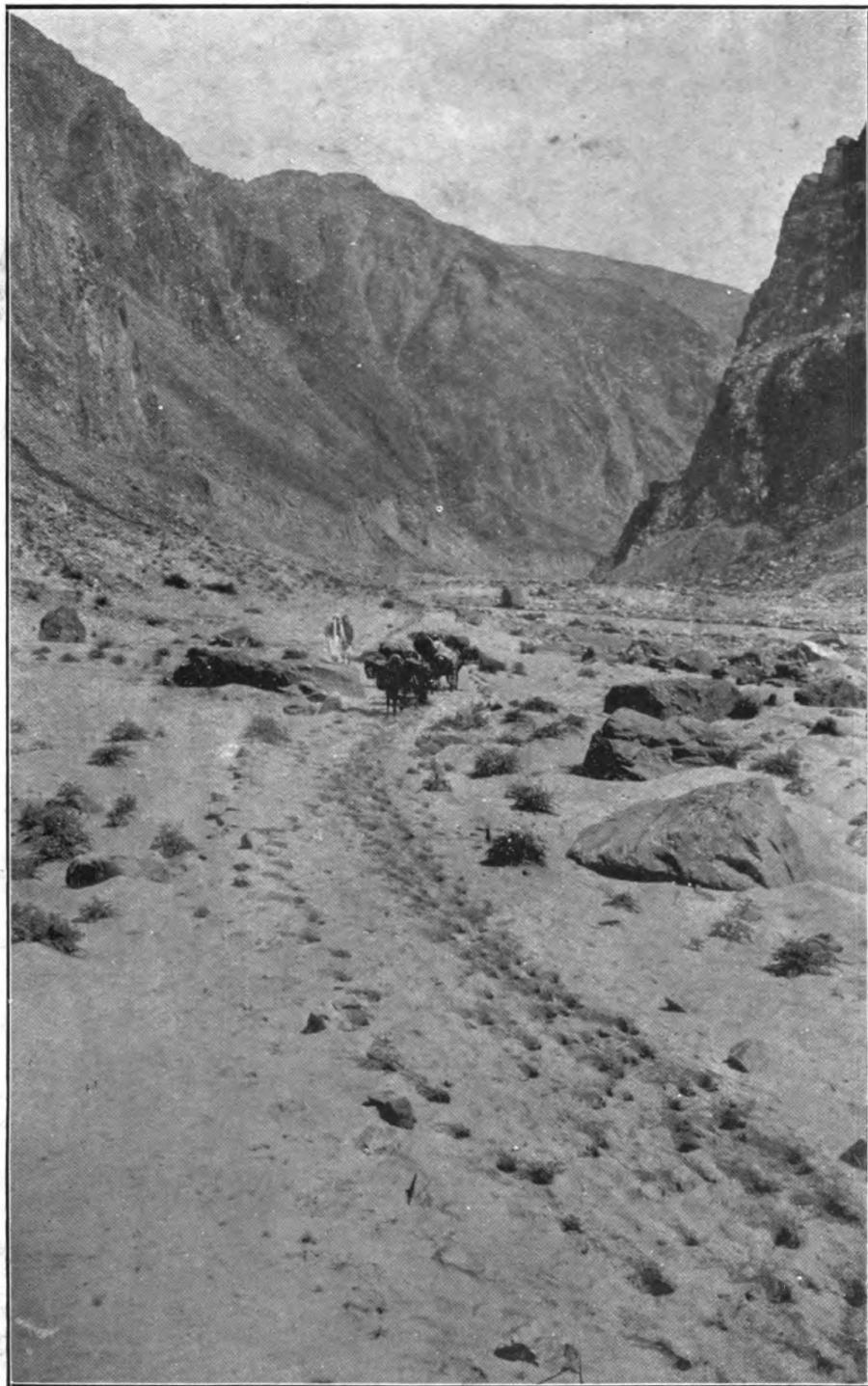
The glen is pretty thickly wooded with *deodar* and other forest trees.—(*Biddulph ; Cockerill.*)

CHAPURSAN—

A valley in Gujhal which drains into the Hunza river at Khudabad, *see* Route No. 58. The upper portion is filled by a large glacier. Two smaller valleys, the Chillinji and Irshad (up the former of which lies a difficult route, No. 57, to the Ishkuman valley, while a good path up the latter leads to Wakhan, No. 58), drain into the glacier just above its termination. There used to be a narrow strip of grass between the glacier and the cliff, but in April 1893, the glacier had advanced and closed both the above routes to horses. In July 1893 the route was reported again practicable for animals, but whether a road had been improvised round the cliff (as might easily have been done) or whether the glacier had been carried away by the water from the Chillinji glacier and so left the old road open, my informant was unable to state.

Below the glacier and as far as the Spandrinj the valley is open and easy. There was formerly much cultivation and several prosperous villages, but the fields have been overwhelmed by glacial mud and heavy boulders. The only village in the valley is Reshit, but there are hundreds of acres of good ground which might easily be brought under cultivation and water is plentiful.

The summer route from Khaibar (in Gujhal) to Sarikol *via* the Kilik or Mintaka passes lies up this valley as far as Spandrinj, and crossing the Kermin pass, rejoins the winter route at Top Khana.



CHAPROT VALLEY.

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About 15 miles above Reshit is the much revered *ziarat* of Baba Ghundi.—(*Vide* “Stiman-i-Kan.”)

At Baba Ghundi, the Chapursan river is bridged. The span is only 9 feet, for the stream here flows through a narrow gate of rock. This bridge is practicable for laden animals. Other bridges exist at 4 miles and at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Khudabad, giving communication from Reshit and Khudabad respectively to Misgar. These paths are only fit for men on foot.

Near Spandrinj the stream is said to be fordable throughout the year at least until 9 or 10 A.M. The principal tributaries of the Chapursan river are all on the right bank, except the Chilliiji and Irshad streams. The largest are the streams from the Yishukuk glacier, the Rammnji or Lupghar river, and the Kishipjerab.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHARGALI—

A name given to two different passes or paths which enter the Buldar valley in Chilas from the south-east, one being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chokh, and the other the same distance south-west; both about 15,000 feet.

The path that enters by the northern pass comes from Liscomb and the other from Harcho. Both are difficult, and only passable by man. The passes are guarded by the Astor people when there are disturbances in Chilas and the neighbouring valleys.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

CHASHI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 9'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 1'$; Elev. 8,800'.

A scattered village of about 30 houses in the Ghizr district. It is situated on the left bank of the Chashi or Dangarik Nala just above its junction with the Ghizr river, from which it is separated by a rocky ridge five or six hundred feet high, while another ridge separates it from the Pandar lake. The Chashi river is crossed near its mouth by a wooden bridge practicable for laden animals. Up the Chashi river there is a route to Tangir and another to Gabriel in the Kand valley, *see* Routes Nos. 67 and 68. The Bahutar river from the north has its confluence with the Ghizr just opposite the junction of the Chashi. Cultivation is fairly extensive about Chashi, wheat, barley and jowar being chiefly raised; the walnut and the mulberry are the only trees. The surrounding mountains have softer outlines, but have no tree growth on their slopes.

At Chashi the Shina language is not spoken, and we come in contact with the Kho race, who have crossed the watershed from Kashkar, and settled in the Ghizr district, from which

they have expelled the Shins. The language is called Khowar.

Up the Bashushtar Gol there are two paths by which it is possible (though probably a matter of difficulty) to take ponies. One leads to the Nasbur Gol, and thence to Yasin, Route No. 55; the other to the Chamarkand Gol, and so to Mastuj, Route No. 66.

The basin in which Chashi stands is of glacial origin, as also is the ridge which separates it from the Pandar lake. Through this ridge the water of the lake percolates in considerable volume, and it is this stream which supplies much of the irrigation. If the ridge should give way at any time, the village would be instantly destroyed. If the gorge by which the Ghizr river leaves the lake were blocked by a great landslip (as might easily occur), it is quite possible that the ridge *would* give way, and that the river would thus find a new outlet, where the fields of Chashi now are.—(*Biddulph ; Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

CHASHI GOL—

A valley which joins the Ghizr valley from the south at the village of Chashi.

About nine miles from its mouth it divides into two large branches, one from the south-west called Nichar, up which there is no road. The other from the south-east is called Anagol. At its head are two passes, the Gujarkoni pass leading to Tangir, and another more difficult pass to Kandia.

The valley is uninhabited and there is no cultivation, though in several places there are traces of terraced grounds; at the head of the Anagol are several shepherds' hamlets.

The road up the valley is fairly good, *see* Routes Nos. 67 and 68. The stream is bridged at Thamushki, just below the junction of the Nichar and Anagol.

Below Thamushki, for the first few miles from the mouth of the Anagol, the valley is somewhat narrow; higher up it is open, with abundance of first-rate grazing.

The Chashi is a large stream and unfordable, except in winter. Besides the road up the valley, there is a difficult footpath from Poyuzhogosh at the head of the Anagol to Baltit in the Batresgah.—(*Douglas.*)

CHATORKHAND—Lat. 36° 22'; Long. 73° 55'; Elev. 7,000'.

A village on the left bank of the Ishkuman river, 12 miles above its confluence with the Gilgit river. It stands on the right bank of a small tributary, at the head of which are excellent grazing-grounds called Haiul. The village

consists in all of 22 houses, 13 of which are held by Saiyids of Turikho. From Dain, on the opposite bank, a track leads into the Jach Ga glen just below Sumal (*q.v.*); by it the Hupar position can be turned. This route, No. 62, is said to be practicable for led ponies: it looks exceedingly steep. It closes in November, and re-opens in June or July.

Three or four miles above Dain, the Asumbar valley joins the Ishkuman valley from the west. Up this there is a route, No. 61, practicable for ponies to the Yasin valley (*vide* "Asumbar"), Manduri being two days' journey. The road from Gurujur to Chatorkhand is fairly easy, except for an ascent of about 200 feet nearly opposite Gakuch, and a difficult cliff 2 or 3 miles beyond. This in winter is avoided by fording the Ishkuman river twice, which, even in November, is a matter of difficulty, the water being between 3 feet and 3½ feet deep, and running very fast over a boulder bed.

Dain is a hamlet of nine houses, three of which belong to Saiyids. A bridge usually connects it with Chatorkhand.

Firewood, forage, and some supplies are obtainable.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHATURKAN—Elev. 7,050'.

A fort-village in Nagir, opposite the Hunza village of Garelt. It contains 57 houses. It is situated at the eastern end of a low knoll or bank of boulder alluvium, and on the edge of the river-cliff. It is well placed for defence against Hunza raids, but the Gilgit-Nagir road keeps well to the south of, and is not commanded by, it.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHER KILA or SHER KILA—Lat. 36° 6'; Long. 74° 5'; Elev. 5,670'.

A village-fort on the left bank of the Gilgit river in Punial, of which it is the chief place.

The word *cher* means 'rock' and that is the correct name, but the Dogras usually call it Sher Kila. It is a picturesque place, and is the strongest fort in Punial; all four sides are lofty walls, with towers at the angles and on each face.

One face is on the river-bank. The water-supply for the fort is obtained from the river itself. The fort is approached from the opposite side by a rope bridge. The village consists of about 70 houses; the fort is much dilapidated and has been deserted, the people now living in scattered hamlets outside. The houses are mostly three-storeyed, the basement being occupied by the cattle. The people are, with few exceptions, of the Yashkun or Burish stock, but the language is Shina, and the religion that of the Maulai sect. Fruit

trees abound round Cher Kila, and there is a considerable amount of cultivation. The river is about 120 yards wide, between steep cliffs. The water-supply from the river is generally muddy, but there is excellent water obtainable from the *cher* and its side channels, two of which flow close to the fort.—(*Drew; Biddulph; Muhammad Shah; Barrow; Dev.*)

CHILAS VILLAGE AND FORT—

Chilas village and fort are situated near the mouth of the Botogah Nala. The village consists of a group of 30 or 40 houses with a considerable amount of cultivation. The fort (elevation 4,150 feet) lies a little way above the village. Near the fort is the Chilas bazar, post and telegraph offices. The residence of the Political Officer lies about one mile down the road towards Bunji. Roads run from Chilas up and down the left bank of the Indus to Bunji and Thor respectively; up the Thak and Botogah *nalas* to the Kaghan valley; and a ferry plies across the Indus to the right bank. Descriptions of all these roads will be found in Routes Nos. 72, 83, 93, 97, 100, 111 and 112.

Chilas fort is 89 miles from Gilgit; 53 from Bunji.

Thirty-two acres of lucerne grass are under cultivation by the Commissariat Department.

The population of Chilas, as taken in the census of December 1900, amounts to 186 souls.—(*O'Connor.*)

There is a Kashmir treasury in the fort which was built on the site of the old Chilas fort, by the 32nd and 23rd Pioneers. The garrison consists of 2 Companies, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, armed with Lee-Metford rifles. A masonry tank within the fort, fed from the main Chilas water-course, is capable of storing a week's supply. Two 2·5" R. M. L. mountain guns maintained by the Government of India, and a reserve of Snider rifles and ammunition, complete the armament.

The Supply Department's godown is also accommodated in the fort and a post and telegraph office stands in the bazar near the main gate. About a mile to the west of the fort on the Chilas-Thor road is the civil hospital under the military hospital assistant. A sub-overseer of the Public Works Department is stationed at Chilas.—(*Smith, 1908.*)

CHILLINJI—Elev. 10,850'.

A camping-ground in the Karumbar valley on the left bank of the river, to the south of the Chillinji glacier. Firewood is obtainable, but no forage.

From Chillinji a very difficult footpath leads over the Chillinji pass to the Chapursan valley of Gujhal, Routes Nos. 57 and 58.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHILLINJI PASS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 47' 40''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 6' 46''$; Elev. 17,000'.

A pass between Gujhal and the Ishkuman valley. Leaving the Kilik route at Khudabad, the path leads up the Chapursan valley for five marches to Buattar. Just above this camp the track ascends steeply to a glacier over which it runs for two or three miles, crossing to the right bank just under the pass. There is then a stiff climb to the pass. The Ishkuman side is very steep and difficult.

The route is quite impracticable for animals, and men on foot should carry ice-axes. The glacier on the Gujhal side, where it is crossed, is much crevassed. From July until the first fall of autumn snow the passage is easiest. *See* Route No. 57.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHOGAM—Lat. $35^{\circ} 11'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 49'$; Elev. 8,350'.

A village of 38 houses (population 306) on the left bank of the western branch of the Astor river. This is one of the usual stages between the Kamri and Astor, but there is very little room for encamping and Rattu is a much more convenient stage. The valley at Chogam is very narrow and confined, and in summer the place is very hot, considering its elevation.—(*Barrow ; Gurdon.*)

CHONGRA—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

CHORAT—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

CHOTI PASS—*See* UTOR PASS.

CHUKURT OR TSUKURT—Elev. 12,400'.

A bare and cramped spot on the spur, up which lies the summer route, No. 125, from Dikut in the Shingshal valley to Markhun *via* the Karun Pir pass. As the distance cannot be easily traversed in one day, travellers usually halt the night here. No firewood or grass are procurable except wormwood. Water, too, is only obtained from the bed of the Karun-i-dur stream, which is a long way from the camping-ground.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHUKWIN PASS—Elev. 12,500'.

A pass over a spur from the Shingshal Pir, crossed on the summer route to the Shingshal pass. It is said to be practicable for cattle, but not for laden animals.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHUMAR KAN—Elev. 7,400'.

A village in Hunza proper, containing 20 houses. It is commanded from Haidarabad at a distance of about 600 yards.—(*Cockerill.*)

CHUN MARTAL—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of Baro Martal,—*vide* Gor.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

CHUSHBIN—

A village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

D

DACHKAT—

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

DADANG BALSİ—

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

DADIMAL—Lat. 36° 16'; Long. 74° 37'; Elev. 6,600'.

A fort-village in Nagir containing 45 houses. It stands about 300 feet above the Hunza river, on the edge of the cliff.

Cultivation extends up the hillside to a height of about 8,000 feet. The Gilgit-Nagir road does not pass through the village, but along the narrow stony strip of level ground between the foot of the cliff and the Hunza river.—(*Cockerill.*)

DADREL PASS or USHU KOTAL—Elev. 16,210'.

A pass over the watershed between the Ghizr and Swat rivers. The road to it lies up the Shuanji or Andarap valley, which joins the main valley opposite the village of Ghizr. See Route No. 9.

About 10 miles from the top of the pass is a grazing-ground called Tukatuki, and a few miles below this Ambesh, where the road from Laspur joins. From Ambesh to Ushu is about 14 miles.

DAHIMAL—Lat. 36° 12'; Long. 73° 17'; Elev. 8,200'.

A small village on the left bank of the Ghizr river. Walnut and apricot trees are numerous, and in the bed of the river there is a thick jungle of birch and willow. The main road lies on the southern bank. The people of Dahimal are Dangariks and speak the Shina and Khowar dialects.

The village contains 16 houses (population 152) and about 20 acres of cultivation. About a mile above it the Batresgah stream (*q.v.*) joins the main stream on the right bank.

The Ghizr river is fordable just above the village for half the year from November to April, and there is a rope-bridge about a mile above the village which is used in summer.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill ; Dew.*)

DAIN OR DAYIN—Lat. 36° 22'; Long. 37° 54'; Elev. 7,000'.

A hamlet of 9 houses, 3 of which belong to Saiyids. It stands on the right bank of the Ishkuman river just opposite Chatorkhand (*q.v.*).—(*Cockerill.*)

DAINTAR—Elev. 9,100'.

A hamlet in the glen of the same name, draining into the Garmasai river. About 2 miles above the present hamlet there was formerly a fort village; this has long since been deserted, and is now a ruin. The place is cultivated by the people of Bar, who only occupy the hamlet during summer.

At a point just above the old fort-village two streams unite to form the Daintar torrent. The branch from the north issues from a fairly large glacier, shut in by lofty ranges, whose peaks reach the height of 20,000 feet, and across which no pass is known to exist. The westerly branch also issues from a glacier. At a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the confluence, and 2 below the glacier, is a grassy and well-wooded *marg.* From this a difficult footpath strikes due south across a lofty spur into the Naltar valley. The pass is 15,210 feet high and is open for two or three months after the middle or end of July.

At the extreme end of this branch there is a marked depression in the great range separating the Hunza and Ishkuman valleys. This gap is about 15,700 feet high and is filled with glacier, but a small party of trained men might cross to Imit, in the Ishkuman valley. The route is, however, exposed to constant ice avalanches from hanging glaciers and would be both difficult and dangerous.

Daintar may be reached from Bar by the Talmutz pass (Route No. 63); from Chaprot by crossing the spur to the south; and from Chalt by the most direct but very difficult path up the right bank of the Garmsai river.—(*Cockerill.*)

DAINYUR—

A village belonging to Gilgit on the left bank of the Gilgit river, and at the junction of the Hunza river. At this place there is a wretched mud fort with half a dozen towers, also a village containing 150 houses. A rope bridge crosses the Hunza river opposite the fort.—(*Barrow.*)

DAKAS—

A village $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above the junction of the Kichlo stream with the Tangir on the left bank. 20 houses.

DALNATI—Elev. 5,700'.

A summer village in Punial on the right bank of the Gilgit river, a mile or so above Cher Kila, at the confluence of the Dalnati river, a considerable stream which flows in from the south. The place can be used as a camping-ground on the Gilgit-Mastuj route, No. 65, but supplies must be arranged for from Cher Kila.

Opposite Dalnati, the Gilgit river is fordable from mid-October till April.—(*Cockerill.*)

DALTI—Elev. 7,500'.

A summer village (10 houses) on the right bank of the Ishkuman river just below the confluence of the Barugah and Karumbar. It is cultivated by the villagers of Ishkuman.—(*Cockerill.*)

DAMOT—Elev. 5,250'.

A village of 14 houses on the left bank of the Damot Nala, a side stream joining the Sai Nala near its mouth. The village lies at the mouth of the *nala i* there are a few houses and a considerable cultivated area. Several cattle tracks lead across the hills from Gor into the Damot Nala. [*Vide* Route No. 113.] A path leads from Damot village down the Sai

stream to the Government ferry which plies here and maintains communication with the left bank of the Indus.—(O'Connor.)

DANACHAL NALA—

A small *nala* joining the Indus on the right bank below Gor, nearly opposite Jiliper. It forms part of the territory belonging to Gor. It contains the small hamlet of Bargin (four houses), and there is grazing for cattle at the head. The name of this *nala* is generally pronounced "Damatsil" locally.—(O'Connor.)

DANGARI—

A stream which, flowing from the south-west, joins the Ghizr river on its right bank, just below the Pandar lake. It is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge.

DANGARIKS—

This tribe inhabits Ashreth and Purigal, but the people of Beorai are Bashkaris, and those of Kalkatak are converted Kafirs. The Dangariks speak a language cognate with Shina, and themselves declare they are Shins from Palas in the Indus Kohistan. They appear, however, to have retained none of the Shin prejudices.—(Cockerill.)

DANIAT—

A hamlet of 5 houses on the right or eastern bank of the Khanogah stream (formed by the joint waters of the Niat and Thak).—(Ahmad Ali Khan.)

DARACHI—

A village of 7 houses in the Khinargah valley, in Chilas, 1 mile north of Sari on both banks of the Shaitan stream, which is 11 miles long.—(Ahmad Ali Khan.)

DARANG OR DARAN—

A village on the right bank of the Indus in Chilas, about 3 miles south of Gor. From it two roads lead up the Indus,—one along the river, which is very difficult, and practicable only for men on foot; the other by Gor. This is the longer road and has a steep ascent, but horses may be brought by it, and as far as Gor it is practicable for laden mules. See Route No. 112.

This village forms part of the community of Gor. It lies near the mouth of the Gor Nala on the right bank of the Indus. It consists of some six houses surrounded by cultivation.—(Douglas.)

DARAPPU—*Vide* HISPAN.

DARBAND—Lat. 36° 9' 30"; Long. 73° 6'; Elev. 9,600'.

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

DARBAND-I-DARKUT—Lat. 36° 41'; Long. 73° 27'; Elev. 9,650'.

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

DARDISTAN—

The term applied by Dr. Leitner to the Gilgit Agency (*q.v.*) and the valleys north and south of the Indus as far as Jalkot.

DAREL—

An Independent Dardistan valley with two subsidiary valleys, Dudishal and Khanbari. It is bounded on the east by the Hodar Nala in Chilas, on the south by the Indus, on the north by Punial and on the west by Tangir. The valley is small but populous. Its upper portion is densely wooded with pine. It is drained by the Darel river which has a course of about 25 miles.

The following are the villages in Darel:—

Gaiah	..	..	..	..	240 houses.
Phogach	..	..	..	..	120 "
Samakial	..	..	..	..	150 "
Manikal	}	..	..	..	320 "
Rashmal					
Ochater					
Khand					
Patial	..	..	..	..	40 "
Dudishal	..	..	..	..	20 "
				Total	.. 890 "

DARKUT PASS—Lat. 36° 45'; Long. 73° 27'; Elev. 15,380'.

A pass over the watershed between the Yasin and Yarkhun valleys, on the main road from Gilgit to Baroghil, the crest

of the pass being about 33 miles north of Yasin fort. The real ascent of the pass may be said to commence just above Garkushi (*q. v.*), and about 4 miles from the village of Darkut. *See* Route No. 52.

DAS—

A village on the right bank of the Burzil stream in the Astor Tahsil. About four miles lower down on the same bank is another village Khirim, the two together containing about 38 houses with a population of 312.—(*Gurdon.*)

DASHKIN—Lat. $35^{\circ} 28'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 49'$; Elev. 7,900'.

A village about 12 miles below Astor and about a mile from the left bank of the river. The country around is excessively bare, rocky, and arid, but at Dashkin the hill slopes are irrigated by one or two fine streams, and a considerable extent of terraced fields has been brought under cultivation. At Dashkin there are 24 houses (population 229), 4 water-mills, and a tower; the houses are all built of rubble and mud.—(*Barrow; Gurdon.*)

DASHKIN KHUD KISHT—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

DASHT-I-TAUS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 23'$; Elev. 8,000'.

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

DASI—

A village about a mile north of Uthalipan in the Khinargah valley near the junction of the Shahrgah stream with the main one. The people on moving to the Malpat *maidan* in Ke Ges pass through this part.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

DAUNG PASS—Elev. 9,200'.

A pass over the watershed between the Hunza river and the Miatsil (Nagir river). The summer route from Hunza to Nagir used to cross the Hunza river by a rope-bridge near Ganesh, and ascending the left bank to this pass, descended along the right bank of the Miatsil to a rope-bridge just below Nagir. The route is not now used, as a rope-bridge in summer spans the Nagir river just below the village of Sumaiyar.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan; Cockerill.*)

DERDI RIVER—

A tributary of the Hunza river, which rises in glaciers and joins the main stream about 4 miles above Misgar. Down it lies the summer route from Hunza to Sarikol, &c., *vid* the Kermin pass, Route No. 124. There is some grazing up the valley, but it is poor in quality. The stream is always fordable, though difficult in summer. It should then be crossed before 9 o'clock in the morning.—(*Cockerill*.)

DIAMIR—

Vide NANGA PARBAT.

DIAMIR—

A village in the Tangir valley (Shinaka). It is about 4 miles above Lurg, from which village the road ascends rather abruptly for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and then rises gradually for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Diamir is a village of 100 houses, all in one group, the cattle-sheds being near the dwelling houses. Rice is not much cultivated, but other grains are produced abundantly enough, and there are fruit trees about the village. A canal brings its water-supply to Diamir from a stream in Jaglot grounds, which, besides irrigating, &c., turns the mills of the village. The supply of water is, however, altogether dependent on the will of the Jaglot people. There is a fort at Diamir with a few houses in it.

DIAMIRAI NALA—

A branch of the Bunar Nala which drains some of the northern slopes of Nanga Parbat. There are several large glaciers at the head of this *nala*. Difficult tracks lead up the *nala* to the Mazeno and Thosho passes by which the Rupal Nala can be reached. "Diamir" is the local name for Nanga Parbat.—(*O'Connor*.)

DIH—Lat. $36^{\circ} 52'$; Long. $75^{\circ} 2'$; Elev. 10,728'.

A camping-ground on the Khunjerab route at the junction of the Dih stream with the Khunjerab, 3 marches from Gircha and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from the pass, Route No. 128.—(*Cockerill*.)

DIKUT—Elev. 9,100'.

A camping-ground on Route No. 125 to the Shingshal pass, at the junction of the Abgarch-i-Tang stream with the Shingshal river.

DIRKAL—

A village on the right bank of a small stream in Gor valley (*q.v.*) coming from the Chamuri hill and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-

east of the Lasnot fort. The stream is about 6 miles long and falls into the Indus at about 2 miles east of Daran. Contains about 8 houses and the usual fruit trees. Irrigation and drinking water from a spring a little above the village.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

DOBOT—*Vide* GOR.

DODAR GALI OR DODARI PASS—Elev. 14,800' (approx.).

A pass leading from the head-waters of the Batresgah southwards into Darel. The approach from Punial (*see* Route No. 81) lies up the Singal Nala, the Paresar Pass, elevation 14,750 feet and very similar in nature, having to be crossed about three miles before reaching the Dodar Gali. At the northern foot of the latter is a large lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; from the lake the actual ascent to the summit of the pass is only about 800 feet, but it is very steep and rocky and impracticable except to men on foot. The descent into Darel is steep, but not very difficult, joining the road from the Zhuni Pass (Route No. 79) at Chila Harai about 5 miles from the summit.

The Dodar Gali is very little used, the Zhuni (*q.v.*), though higher, being preferred. It was, however, used by one column of the Kashmir troops advancing from Gilgit in 1863, but they only reached Darel too late to co-operate with the remainder of the force.—(*Tanner ; Douglas.*)

DOGA DARA—

The name applied to the upper part of the Maidan Dara (*q.v.*). The valley is very narrow, and the path up it rough and difficult, being practicable only for foot passengers. A path leads from the head of the valley over the watershed to Ghizr and Andarap in Yasin territory.

DOIAN OR DOGNI—Lat. $35^{\circ} 31'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 44'$; Elev. 8,500'

A small fortified hamlet of 18 houses (population 149) in the Astor valley on the old Hatu Pir road.—(*Gurdon.*)

DOMAN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 20' 30''$; Long. $73^{\circ} 24' 0''$; Elev. 8,100'.

A small village in Yasin, about 2 miles below Yasin fort, on the right bank of the river. It consists of about 50 houses, inhabited chiefly by Doms. There is a great profusion of fruit trees, chiefly apricot, about the village. A mile below Doman there is a bridge, about 20 yards long and 4 feet wide, across the river.—(*Barrow.*)

DOMIAL—Lat. 36° 19' 30" ; Long. 74° 42' ; Elev. 7,300'.

A village in Hunza situated on the right bank of the torrent that separates Baltit from Altit and about half-way between the former village and Ganesh. It is inhabited entirely by Doms. It consists of 28 houses.—(*Cockerill*.)

DOMS—

A Dard caste who correspond to the low-castes of India and Kashmir. They are musicians, blacksmiths, and leather-workers, and are found throughout the Dard countries. They appear to be most numerous in Yasin, Nagir, and Chilas, in which latter place they form a sixth of the population. A number of Doms are always in attendance on *Mehtars*, *Ras*, and other Dard chiefs in order to play at dances, at the national game of polo, and to welcome visitors of note.—(*Biddulph*.)

DONG—

A small *nala* containing a village of the same name some 7 or 8 miles above Chilas between the Thak and Gine *nalas*. The village of a few houses is situated some two miles from the mouth of the stream in which there is a slight perennial flow of water. The population is reckoned with that of Gine and, according to the census of December 1900, amounts to a total of 102 persons.—(*O'Connor*.)

The people of Gine and Dong are Bunars and tenants only of the Chilas community to which these *nalas* belong.—(*Smith*, 1906.)

DORIKUN PASS—*See* BURZIL.

DORKHAN—Elev. 7,150'.

A fort-village in Hunza, containing 36 houses. It is situated on the right bank of the Haidarabad Nala, a few hundred yards south of the Gilgit-Hunza road.—(*Cockerill*.)

DRILLA—(UPPER AND LOWER)—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

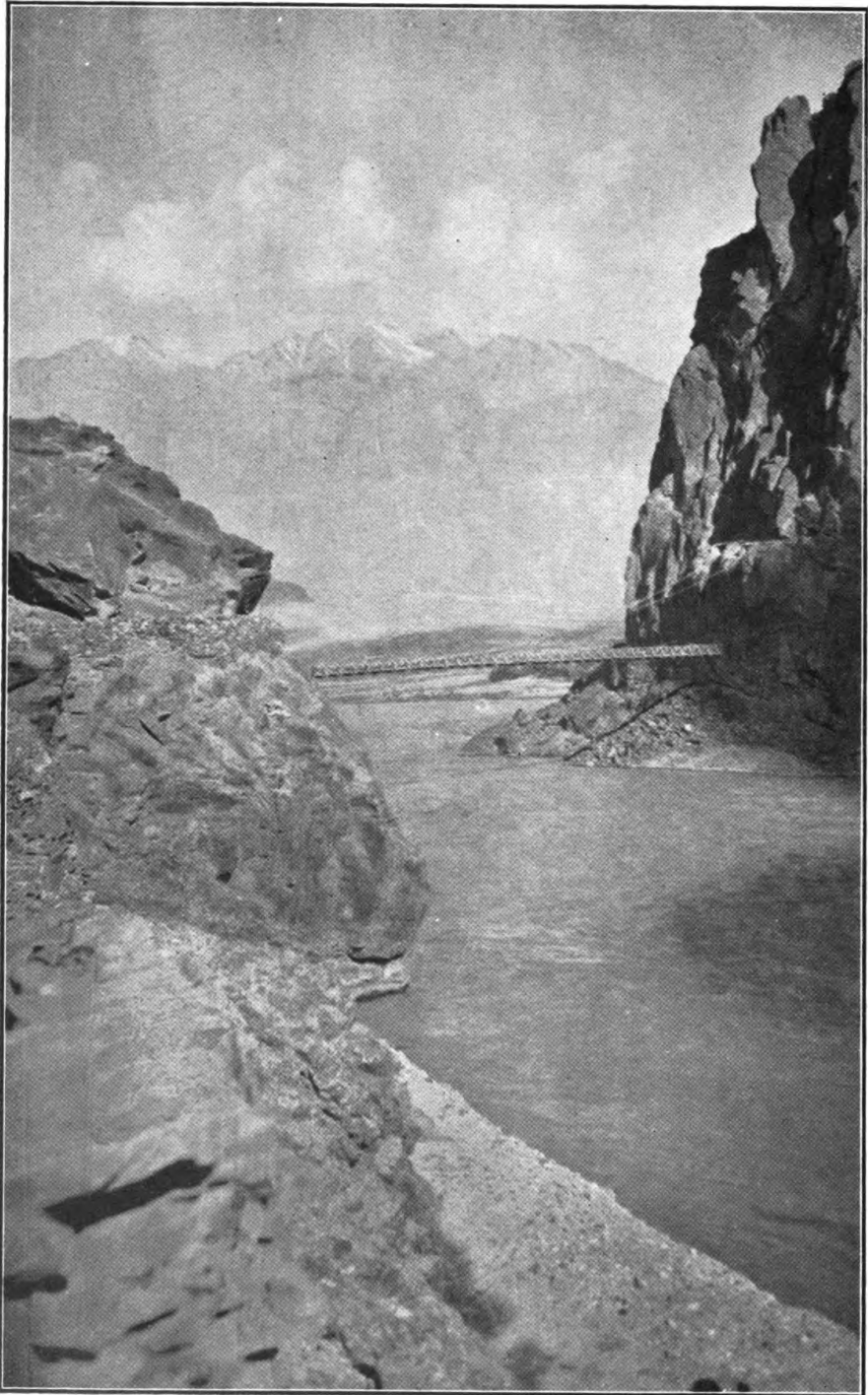
DUBUNNI—Elev. 20,154'.

A mountain separating Haramosh on the east from the Bagrot valley of Gilgit on the west.

DUDISHAL—

A village of about 20 houses, subordinate to Darel. It lies between the Darel and Khanbari valleys, on the right bank of the Indus. *See* Route No. 72.

To face page 119.



GAKUCH BRIDGE.

F

FAKIR KOT—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

FASAT NALA AND PASS—

Fasat Nala is a branch of the Niat Nala, which latter flows into the Thak Nala. There is a cattle track up the Fasat Nala leading to the Fasat pass at the head, whence the Barai Nala and pass may be reached. This *nala* joins the main valley about 3 miles above Niat. In its lower part it is thickly wooded, but higher up, the hills are steep and rocky. The pass at the head of the valley is steep on both sides, about 15,200 feet high, and the road is bad. The road descends from the pass on the east side to the mouth of the Surgam Nala where it joins the main road up the Barai valley.
—(*Douglas.*)

G

GAI AH—

A village in the Darel valley, 4 or 5 miles from the Indus. It contains 240 houses, both single and double storeyed, with flat and pent roofs; some in a fort, or rather walled enclosure, with an entrance, and others in the open. There is also a large *masjid*, and besides fruit trees and a great profusion of grapes, there are about 20 *chinars*, rivalling the finest in Kashmir. To the west of and near the fort, cattle are kept in sheds away from the dwelling-houses. The people are in very comfortable circumstances, wanting for nothing with their fields and flocks. Wine is made from the grape, which grows in profusion in this and the other villages in Darel, and it is stored for years, but on the sly, for fear of the Maulvis in some villages, though openly in others.

The people are all Yashkuns, and the village can turn out some 360 fighting men.—(*Gurdon, 1906.*)

GAKUCH—Lat. 36° 10'; Long. 73° 50'; Elev. 7,200'.

A village-fort in Punial on the right bank of the Gilgit river. It stands on a knob of rock about a mile from the river and 700 feet above it. This knob crops out of the stony plateau lying between the mountains and the cliffs which hem in the river. There is a considerable amount of cultivation about Gakuch, and fruit trees, specially the apricot, are abundant. The poplar is also a common tree. Gakuch is a cold, windy place, where snow lies for about three months. Only one

crop is raised here. The place contains 600 inhabitants, who all dwell within the fort, as the place is exposed to raids. Gakuch is four stages from Gilgit, with which it is connected by Route No. 65. There is a bridge across the Gilgit river near Gakuch.

GALA—

A village in the, Khinargah valley 2 miles north of Thalpin. Three houses. Land watered by a small stream, 5 miles long, coming from the north-west.—(*Ahmad, Ali Khan.*)

GANESH—Elev. 6,980'.

A fort-village of 143 houses in Hunza. It is built on the edge of the river cliff just opposite the confluence of the Hunza and Miatsil (Nagir) rivers. It commands the direct road between Baltit and Nagir, and is strongly placed for opposing Nagir raids. In 1865, when the Dogras, in alliance with the *Tham* of Nagir, attempted the subjugation of Hunza, the Nagir force was badly beaten at Ghammesar while the Dogras fared little better in their attack on Ganesh.—(*Cockerill.*)

GARELT—Elev. 7,100'.

A fort-village of 57 houses in Hunza. It is situated below Haidarabad.

GARKUSHI—Lat. 36° 41' 30"; Long. 73° 27'; Elev. 9,750'.

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

GARMASAI—Vide BULADAS VALLEY.

GASHAT—

A village in the Bunar valley (*q.v.*)

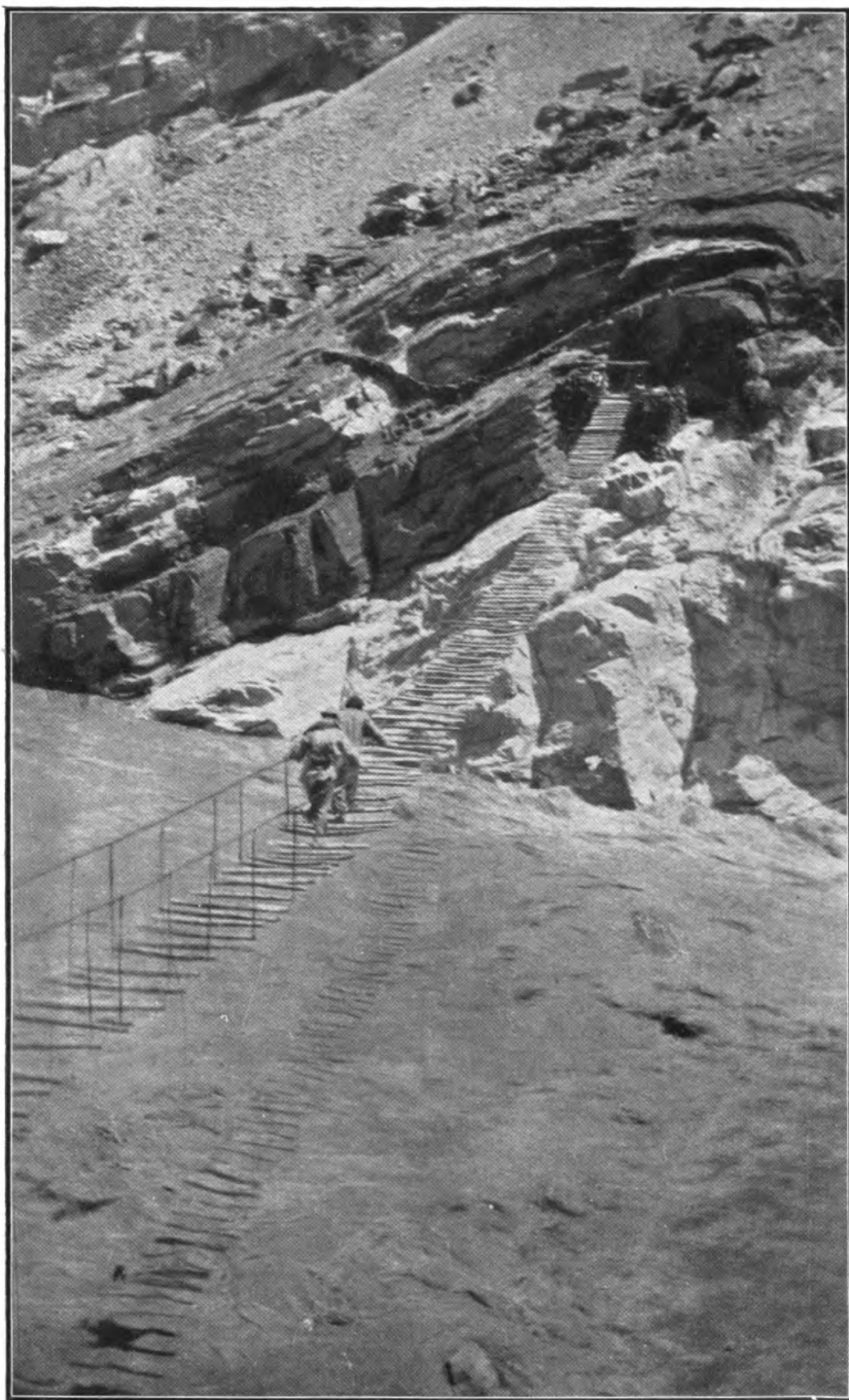
GAURAL—

A summer pasturage in the Bunar valley.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

GAZAN PASS—Elev. 16,000'.

A pass over the Hindu Kush, a little to the west of the Khora Bhort pass, to which it is an alternative route. It is far more difficult than the Khora Bhort pass, and both steeper and higher. It leaves the Lupsuk valley of Wakhan

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BRIDGE OVER HUNZA RIVER AT GANESH.

at the grazing-ground of Gazan, 4 miles below Lupsuk, and rejoins the Khora Bhort route at Suktarabad (Sokhta Rabat) in the Karumbar valley.—(*Younghusband* ; *Cockerill*.)

GES—

There are two *nalas* and villages of this name—Am Ges and Ke Ges, or Upper and Lower Ges ; both form part of the community of Gor.

Am Ges village is situated at the mouth of the Am Ges Nala and consists of some 12 houses and a little cultivation. The *nala* drains into the Indus on the right bank. It is a long *nala* with a plentiful stream of water, with a few grazing stations here and there where the Gor people bring their cattle and flocks in the summer. There is a difficult track up the *nala* leading over the Shonashung pass into the Matera branch of the Ke Ges Nala.

Ke Ges village is situated at the mouth of the Ke Ges Nala and consists of some 12 houses and a little cultivation. The *nala* drains into the Indus on the right bank below the Am Ges Nala. Some three miles from the mouth the *nala* divides into two main branches, called Matera and Malpat (or Chingah). At the head of the left hand (easterly) branch, Matera, a track leads across the Kostho, or Matera, pass into the Gashu Nala, a branch of the Sai stream. At the head of the Malpat branch a track leads over the Sonchi pass into the Horpe Nala, also a branch of the Sai stream. Both tracks are bad, and fit for cattle only. A second pass called Niluwai or Malpat at the head of the Malpat stream is said to communicate with Gashu Nala. Both these valleys contain a plentiful stream of water, and there are grazing stations with a few huts and some cultivation here and there where the Gor people bring their cattle and flocks to graze. A ferry plies across the Indus at a point some 2 miles south of Ke Ges village, connecting Ges with Bunar and the left bank of the Indus.

In the Am Ges valley there are the following hamlets : Laroganj, Betamba, and Dhugah.

In Ke Ges are : Dasha, Chingai, Banga, Damreli, Gatapach, and Chingah.—(*O'Connor*.)

When Chilas was taken in 1892, the Chilasis fled, so the *nalas* of Am and Ke Ges together with the Moshtar Nala were handed over to Gor, a proceeding which has made that community obnoxious to Chilas. Of late years the people of Gor have shown an increasing desire to avail themselves of the opportunities for expansion afforded by the cultivable land in Ges.—(*Smith*, 1906.)

GHAL—Elev. 14,900'.

A camping-ground in the Taghdumbash Pamir on the north side of the Kilik pass. It is a cold place, much exposed to wind. Forage and water abundant but no fuel, except the roots of wormwood. From here routes diverge to Wakhan, Hunza and Sarikol in Chinese Turkistan. The Kirghiz often encamp here, as the vicinity abounds with *ovis poli*, which they kill in great numbers.—(*Barrow.*)

GHAMMESAR—Lat. 36° 19'; Long. 74° 49'.

This name is given to an enormous bank of boulders and earth which is crossed just below Ata-abad by the road between Hunza and Gujhal.

Here some 40 or 50 years ago a serious landslip occurred, which, blocking the river for several months, caused a lake to form. This extended up to and somewhat beyond Pasu. When the obstacle gave way, a vast wave swept down the Hunza valley, carrying away several forts in Hunza and Nagir and considerably widening the ravine between the two states.

Possibly, too, we must ascribe the devastation of the Matun Das, Guach and Nomal fields, which must have occurred about this time, to the same cause.

Ghammesar was also the scene of a fight between the Hunza and Nagir peoples, probably in 1865. The Dogras attacked Hunza by way of Ganesh, and the Nagiris, in alliance with them, crossing the spur between Nagir and Ata-abad, attacked from that direction. The Hunza people were victorious at both points.—(*Cockerill.*)

GHARASAR PASS—Elev. 12,660'.

A pass over a spur separating the Tang ravine from the Shingshal valley, over which lies the winter route to the Shingshal pass. The path is exceedingly difficult and quite impracticable for animals.—(*Cockerill.*)

GHAZ KUL—Vide "AK KUL."**GHIZR OR SHIVAR—Lat. 36° 11'; Long. 72° 52'; Elev. 10,000'.**

A village in the Ghizr valley of Yasin. It is a straggling place with about 80 houses in all. There is also a miserable fort, well situated, however, on the top of a rock in the centre of the valley. The village lies on the north side of the valley. The river spreads out into innumerable channels just above the fort and the whole centre of the valley is marsh land covered with low jungle. Opposite Ghizr the Ushu vodi

joins the main river. The only language spoken at Ghizr is Khowar. The *Hakim* of the Ghizr district (*q.v.*) lives here. Ghizr is surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, and is evidently an old lake-bed which the river now enters by a narrow gorge. Shivar is the Shin name for the place.—(*Barrow.*)

The Ushu *nadi* is called by Chitralis and Ghizr people Shuanji Gol. Up it lies a route to Ushu by the Dadrel pass, Route No. 9. Yasinis call this place Azair, and it is sometimes spoken of as Shawir.—(*Cockerill.*)

This place with Andarap and Ghulamaturi villages in the same lake-bed has about one hundred and fifty acres of cultivated land, but the soil for the most part is poor.

The marsh land in the middle of this valley affords upwards of two hundred acres of good grazing from 1st May to the middle of October. Trees are scarce, and the few that there are bear signs of being regularly lopped for firewood; consequently fuel would be very difficult to obtain for troops, except from the low jungle in the river-bed which does not burn well.—(*Bretherton.*)

Ghizr is on the main route, No. 65, from Mastuj to Gilgit.

GHIZR (DISTRICT)—

This is one of the divisions of the Yasin Governorship. It includes nearly the whole of the Ghizr valley, the western portion of the Gilgit Agency. The district is administered by a *Hakim* under the Governor of Yasin. It is traversed by Route No. 65 from Mastuj to Gilgit.

The following is a list (furnished by Major Gurdon in 1906) of the villages and hamlets in the Ghizr district which has no sub-divisions:—

				Number of families	Total popu- lation.
Name of village.					
On right bank of Ghizr river	}	1. Andarap	.. ..	39	353
		2. Barkulti	.. ..	48	381
		3. Sehrbal	.. ..	15	169
		4. Chashi	.. ..	35	376
		5. Shumaran	.. ..	18	127
		6. Rawat	.. ..	2	14
		7. Pingal	.. ..	18	179
		8. Thangai	.. ..	3	28
Carried over				178	1,627

Name of village.				Number of families.	Total population.
Brought forward ..				178	1,627
On left bank of Ghizr river,	{	9. Barsat (at mouth of <i>nala</i> leading to Chamarkand pass, occupied by people of Tera in summer only).		..	..
		10. Tera	40	365	
		11. Ghizr	83	792	
		12. Der Barkulti (cultivation of Barkulti, communication by rope bridge).		..	..
		13. Khhashin	{ Some of the people of Chashi and Pingal reside here in winter. }	..	..
14. Khhasundar					
Total ..				301	2,784

GHIZR (RIVER)—

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

The principal tributaries of the Ghizr river are the stream from the Shandur lake, the Chamarkand stream, the Chakalwat, the Ushu,—a very large stream, the Barkulti, the Chashi, the Bahutar and the Balti. The road lies along its left bank as far as Ghizr; below Ghizr it is on the right bank, *see*

Route No. 65. Wood is very scarce in the valley of this river, except at Langar, Ghizr, and Dahimal. In the villages there are fruit trees and poplars, but on the mountain sides nothing but a few stunted junipers. The elevation of the valley varies from 12,000 feet to 7,300 feet.—(*Barrow.*)

GHULKIN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 26'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 53'$; Elev. 8,100'.

A small village 2 miles north of Gulmit in Gujhal, situated in the level hollow between the *moraines* of two glaciers. It contains 30 houses and belongs to the Ali Gauhar family, the principal family in Gujhal. The small hamlet of Baurit on the left bank of the larger glacier is cultivated from Ghulkin by servants of the same family.—(*Barrow; Cockerill.*)

GHULMAT—Lat. $36^{\circ} 14' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 29' 30''$; Elev. 6,500'.

A fort-village in Nagir on the left bank of the Hunza river. It contains 86 houses, and is about half-way between Chalt and Aliabad. There is plenty of room to camp. Firewood, forage, water, and some supplies obtainable.—(*Cockerill.*)

GHURJERAB RIVER—

The main source of the Hunza river. It has its origin in about lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$, and taking a north-westerly course is joined near Wadakhun by the stream from the Khunjerab. It has at every season of the year by far the greater volume of the two. Below the junction it takes its name from the Khunjerab.

GICH—Elev. 5,900'.

A summer village on the right bank of the Gilgit river, about 3 miles below Singal. It is sometimes used as a camping-ground between Sharot and Gakuch. Supplies must be arranged for from Singal.—(*Cockerill.*)

GICHE—

This is a small valley on the left bank of the Indus, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Chilas. It contains one village, situated about 4 miles up the valley, and which consists of some 30 or 40 houses with a good deal of cultivation and many fruit-trees. The people belong to Chilas. There is a track up the valley which crosses the hills at the head and joins the road from the Botogah Nala *via* the Guchar Nala to Thor. From Giche there is also a track over the hills to Mashai in the Botogah Nala and another and better road descending by the Basakal Nala.—(*Douglas.*)

The population of this *nala*, according to the census of December 1900, amounts to a total of 163.

It is the most westerly *nala* of the Chilas community. The inhabitants comprise about 30 families, who all live together in one spot. There are no tenant-holdings here. The annual tribute is Rs. 168. The people of Giche and Botogah use Gittidas in the Kaghan valley and also Sapat in Jalkot to graze their flocks in summer.—(*Smith*, 1906.)

GILGIT—

A fort and town of 532 houses situated on the right bank of the Gilgit river. It is the head-quarters of the Gilgit Agency, which has been fully described in Part I. The Agency Residency is situated at the west-end of the valley. Contiguous to the fort are the Government offices, Post office, Supply and Transport stores, Engineer's workshop, Telegraph office and new *bazar*. Gilgit is garrisoned by Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, details of whom will be found in Part I, Chapter IX, "Military." The main route connecting Gilgit with India is Route No. 106 to Srinagar, a distance of 228 miles. Other roads described in Part I, Chapter V, "Communications," radiate from Gilgit throughout the Agency. Near the fort is a bridge across the Gilgit river, span 532 feet.

GILGIT AGENCY—

The territory comprised in the Gilgit Agency is as follows :—

1. The Gilgit *Wazarat*, which includes the *tahsils* of Astor and Gilgit together with the *niabat* of Bunji.
2. The Punial *jagir*.
3. The States of Hunza and Nagir.
4. The Governorships of Yasin, Kuh and Ghizr, and of Ishkuman.
5. The Republican Communities of the Chilas District.

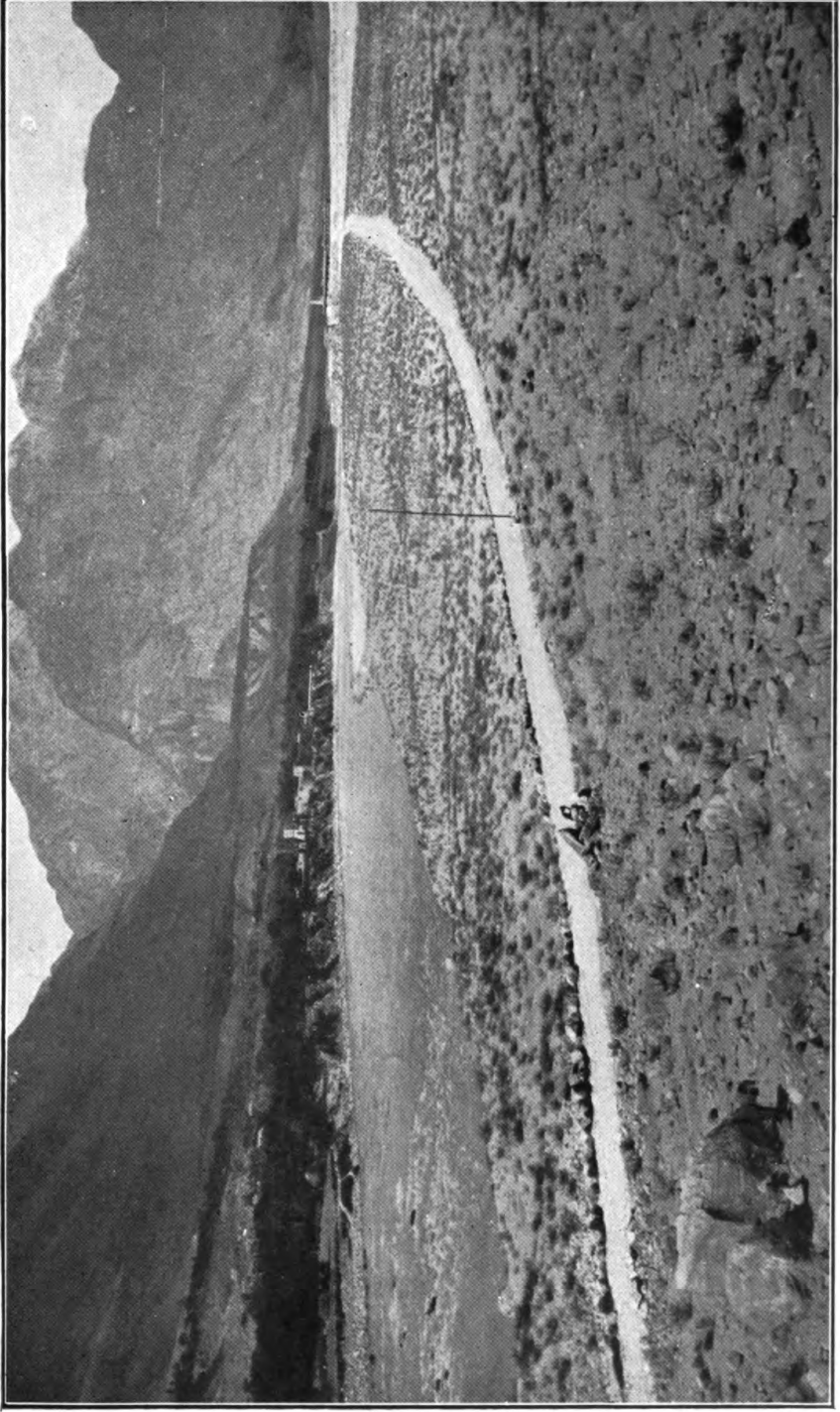
The whole is under the suzerainty of Kashmir, guided and controlled by a British Political Agent and his Assistant at Chilas. (*See also Part I.*)

GILGIT TAHSIL—

The Gilgit Tahsil is divided into the following subdivisions :—

1. War-Par and Drigo (along the Gilgit river).
2. Shen Bir (along the Hunza river).
3. Bagrot (along the Bagrot stream).

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**GILGIT LOOKING UP STREAM, SHOWING FORT ON RIGHT BANK AND
COMMENCEMENT OF HUNZA ROAD ON LEFT BANK.**

A list of villages with their population is given below:—

War-Par—

Name of village.		Number of houses.		Total population.
1. Shakiot	..	31	..	153
2. Sharot	..	34	..	214
3. Hinzal	..	5	..	30
4. Basin	..	20	..	134
5. Kargah (up the <i>nala</i>)	..	13	..	89
6. Naupur	..	40	..	217
7. Naikui	..	5	..	17
8. Barmas	..	73	..	410
9. Gilgit	..	532	..	3,001
10. Khomar	..	42	..	243
11. Jutial	..	18	..	88
12. Sakwar	..	40	..	270
13. Minawar	..	70	..	472
14. Bargu (Upper)	..	24	..	129
15. Bargu (Lower)	..	29	..	219
16. Thuldass	..	Cultivated by gold-smiths of Gilgit.		
17. Sakwar Kooi Partabpur or Sunnar Bagh.		Ditto.		
18. Dainyur	..	105	..	663
19. Chamogah	..	5	..	15
20. Batakor	..	10	..	80
		<hr/>		
	Total	..	1,096	..
		<hr/>		6,444
		<hr/>		

Shen Bir—

21. Naltar	..	33	..	248
22. Nomal	..	103	..	578
23. Jaglot	..	33	..	147
24. Matundas	..	27	..	127
25. Jutal	..	20	..	130
		<hr/>		
	Total	..	216	..
		<hr/>		1,230
		<hr/>		

Barot—

Name of village.			Number of houses.		Total popula- tion.
26. Dar	..	..	..	(Cultivated by Farfu and Bulchhi people.)	
27. Sat	..	..	..	Ditto.	
28. Bulchhi	..	..	44		390
29. Datuchi	..	..	22	..	185
30. Sinakar	..	..	34	..	210
31. Chirah	..	..	30	..	206
32. Farfuh	..	..	49	..	358
33. Hopai	..	..	25	..	190
34. Teshot	..	..	45	..	354
35. Bulchar	..	..	37	..	288
Total	..	..	286	..	2,181

GINDAI—Lat. 36° 18'; Long. 73° 26'; Elev. 7,800'.

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

GINE—

A small valley on the left bank of the Indus, 8½ miles above Chilas. It contains one small village of 9 or 10 houses. There is a track up the valley, and over a low pass at its head to Bunar, and it may also be entered by a footpath from the Thak Nala.—(*Douglas.*)

The population of the valley together with that of Dong (*q. v.*), according to the census of 1900, amounts to 102 persons.

GITLA—

A village in the Gor valley (*q. v.*) 1 mile east of Buimal.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

GOMAI—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

GONALO—

This is a small valley on the left bank of the Indus between the Jiliper and Gonar *nalas*, 22½ miles from Chilas. It is uninhabited and is used only by the people of Gor, to which

community it belongs, for grazing goats. There are some hot sulphur springs in this valley.—(*O'Connor.*)

The Thor community (*q.v.*) also includes a small valley of this name.

GONAR—

This is a small valley on the left bank of the Indus between the Gonalo and Bunar *nalas*, 20 miles above Chilas. There is a track up the left bank of the *nala* for some 3 miles leading to some small patches of cultivation (mostly Indian-corn) where there is also a small hamlet of 3 or 4 houses inhabited by Pathans who have settled in the country. Their cultivation extends to some 5 miles from the mouth of the stream. An excellent *kul* (or water channel) has recently been completed which carries water along the left bank of the stream from a point some 5 miles from the mouth to a plateau lying between the Gonar and Lechirwai *nalas*. Here there is a small colony inhabiting some 15 or 20 houses and cultivating the land irrigated by the *kul*. The Commissariat Department have taken up 3 acres of land here for lucerne grass cultivation and 7 acres more lower down near the main road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mouth of the Gonar Nala.

The population of this valley, according to the census return of December 1900, amounts to a total of 98.—(*O'Connor.*)

This *nala* belongs to the Gor community which has grazing rights in it and there is a settlement of Gor people who cultivate the land near its mouth. The people of this settlement retain an interest in the Gor lands on the other bank of the Indus.—(*Smith, 1906.*)

GOOTAMSAR—See ASTOR VALLEY.

GOR—

The village of Gor lies in a sort of amphitheatre above the right bank of the Indus under Chamuri peak. It contains three forts, Lasnot, Dobot, and Kartalot, all situated close together, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. Of these Lasnot is the largest, containing above 140 houses. The fort is an irregularly built structure, with walls of stone and wood, and with seven towers. Dobot and Kartalot are similar to Lasnot but smaller.

Gor is watered by numerous small streams which flow down from surrounding hills. In early summer during the melting of the snows these streams contain a fair amount of water,

which gradually diminishes until about the end of October they dry up altogether, and the people depend for their water-supply on small springs near each fort. All the slopes of the hills near the forts are terraced and cultivated. Higher up on the hillside to the east are patches of cultivation at Martal, Junegir, Buimal, and Gitla, the latter a large space of open ground. To the west there are small patches of cultivation at Ganu, Bemur and Teremal. Lower down is the hamlet of Dirkal in a deep ravine; it contains 12 houses. Darang, situated at the junction of the Gor stream with the Indus, consists of six houses. Owing to the insufficient water-supply the people can grow barely enough grain for their own use, and little, if any, is available for supplies. A little grass can be procured and wood is abundant. The people possess large numbers of sheep, goats, and cattle. The community, or little republic of Gor, includes, in addition to the villages mentioned above, the valley of Taliche, Danachal, Am Ges, and Ke Ges. This little republic forms now a portion of the sub-district of Chilas. It cannot be taxed owing to the agreement given to the people by the British Agent, Gilgit, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1892; but a light tribute is payable to the Kashmir Durbar.

The outlying hamlets and villages of Gor are as follows:— Taliche, Dirkal, Darang, Bargin, Am Ges, Ke Ges, Teremal, Bemur, Ganu, Gitla, Buimal, Junegir, Martal.

Roads.—The principal roads are those from Darang to Gor, and thence eastwards across a spur from Chamuri to Damot and Taliche, and northwards over the Luthu pass to Damot. These are all described in detail in Routes Nos. 112 and 113; they are only rough cattle-tracks, and all very steep in places.

Besides these there are three cattle-tracks from Gor, (1) by the Kan pass to Damot; this is a very steep, rough track, and is used chiefly for taking cattle to graze at the Turan Harai at the head of the Damot Nala. From Turan a path descends to the Damot stream and joins the road from the Luthu pass; (2) a track through Martal to the head of the Danachal Nala; and (3) a track through Junegir, also the Danachal Nala, but crossing the spur lower down. Both these latter are bad on the Danachal side, the higher one being the best; they are used for taking cattle to graze at the head of the *nala*. There are also several footpaths, one through Gitla to Bargin, said to be very bad and difficult. Another crosses the hills to the north, about 2 miles west of

the Luthu pass, descending into the Husharai Nala. In summer men and goats can go all over these hills. The population of Gor as taken in the census of December 1900 amount to 1,696 souls.—(*Douglas.*)

The *nalas* of Lechir, Buldar, Rakhiot, Jalipar Gonalo, Gonar and Lechirwai on the right bank of the Indus may also be included in the Gor community, as the people have grazing rights in all of these *nalas* as well as a settlement in the mouth of the Gonar Nala. In Gor itself there are about 300 families all huddled together in the three crowded forts, Dobot, Lasnot and Kartalot. Here the people live in a state of indescribable filth; while other communities except Bunar move to the grazing-grounds in the summer, and thus give their head-quarters time to recover from winter occupation, the Gor people remain in their villages all the year round. Epidemics of small-pox, pneumonia and measles are more common here than in the rest of Chilas. The water-supply is scanty and frequent quarrels take place over irrigation. Gor has more intimate relations with Sai in the Bunji Tahsil than with any of the Chilas communities. Gor is a common place of refuge for wanderers from independent territory who wish to escape the notice of the authorities. The Gor people were granted a "sanad" in recognition of their attitude during our advance on Chilas, which absolves them from paying any revenue or tribute except an offering of twelve goats a year, and further promises that no forced labour shall be imposed on the people so long as they behave themselves. None of the headmen have any decisive influence over the people, and their *jirga*, though a large one, is treated with little respect.—(*Smith, 1906.*)

GORDUR-I-GIRAF—See SHACH KATR.

GUACH—Elev. 6,000'.

A deserted village in the valley of the Hunza river, about half-way between Nomal and Chalt. A great deal of the ground formerly cultivated was swept away by an inundation; and the place has been frequently raided by the Hunza people. Either of these causes may account for the villagers leaving it. Troops should make no halt here, but march straight through from Nomal to Chalt. Practically no grass or firewood are obtainable, and the ground is very stony.—(*Cockerill.*)

GUDHAI—

A village on the right bank of the Burzil stream in the Astor tahsil; 14 houses, population 122.—(*Gurdon.*)

GUJALTI—Lat. 36° 23'; Long. 73° 24' 30"; Elev. 8,400'.

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

There are 16 houses, and about 35 acres of well-wooded cultivation.—(*Bretherton.*)

GUJARKONI PASS—Elev. 14,700'.

A pass over the watershed between Yasin and Tangir. The road lies up the Chashi river and is good, *see* Route No. 67. From Poyuzhogosh to the foot of the pass is 5 miles up an open grassy valley. Thence there is a very steep ascent by zig-zags, 700 feet in half a mile to a small lake. From this to the pass is a more gradual ascent of 650 feet in one mile. The top of the pass is fairly level, but rough and stony. Immediately below the crest is a small lake whence a stream descends rapidly southwards. About 2 miles from the top, the Gujarkoni stream, which flows from west to east, is reached, and the path goes down this, for about three miles to Barobas at the head of the Barobas Nala.

The road was clear of snow by the beginning of July.

From Barobas to Satil is probably about 5 or 6 miles.—(*Douglas.*)

GUJARS—

This well-known class are found here and there amongst the Dard countries, in the highland valleys south of Gilgit, in Tangir and Darel, and in the Kohistan of Swat and Panjkora. They are essentially a pastoral people, and attach themselves to no particular locality. They all speak the dialect of Punjabi peculiar to their class.—(*Biddulph.*)

GUJHAL—

The northern portion of Hunza or Kanjut. Its proper name is Herbar, but being commonly called Gujhal or little Gujhal (in contradistinction to great Gujhal or Wakhan) by the neighbouring states, the name Herbar has dropped out of use and is now seldom heard. Its southern limit is a spur about 1 mile south of the Gujhal grazing-ground of Bulchidas.

The routes from Hunza through Gujhal are No. 122 to the Kilik pass, No. 129 to the Mintaka pass, No. 125 to the Shingshal pass, and No. 128 to the Khunjerab pass.

Gujhal is under Hunza rule, and its position is somewhat important as from it the Chillinji route leads into the Ishkuman valley; the Irshad into Wakhan; the Kilik, Mintaka and Khunjerab to the Taghdumbash Pamir; and the Shingshal to Sarikol and Raskam.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

The following is a list of the villages in Herbar or little Gujhal with their population (*Gurdon, 1906*) :—

Name.		Number of houses.	Total population.
On right bank of Gujhal stream.	1. Dilisang (cultivated by people of Misgar).	..	..
	2. Khudabad	6	23
	3. Chapursan { Kil	22	96
	or { Reshit		
	Irshad. { Sipinj		
	4. Khaibar	11	71
	5. Pasu	18	102
	6. Susaini	17	97
	7. Ghulkin	41	220
	8. Gulmit	87	481
On left bank of Gujhal stream.	9. Misgar	22	117
	10. Sust	5	27
	11. Gircha	9	58
	12. Markhun	9	97
	13. * Shimshal	37	269
or Shingshal			
Total		284	1,658

*NOTE.—Wakhis call it Shingshal while the Hunza people call it Shimshal.

GULAPAR—Elev. 5,700'.

The most easterly village in Punial. It contains 37 houses. It stands on the right bank of the Gilgit river, about 3 miles below Cher Kila. Opposite the village, the river is crossed by a rope-bridge.—(*Cockerill.*)

GUL KHWAJA BASAI—Lat. 37° 1'; Long. 74° 51'.

A spot just below the Mintaka pass on the Hunza side, sometimes used as a camping-ground. In spring, when the pass is deep in snow, horses should be halted here, so as to cross before sunrise. There is a fair patch of grass, but no firewood. The place is about 6½ miles north of Murkushi.—(*Cockerill.*)

GUL KHWAJA UWIN PASS—

A pass between Hunza and Sarikol, which crosses the watershed near the Mintaka pass and between it and the Kilik. It is probably well over 16,000 feet in height, and has been disused since the discovery of the Mintaka. The route leaves the Mintaka stream just above Gul Khwaja Basai, and striking steeply up the right bank into a lateral valley, crosses the pass and rejoins the Mintaka route at Lupgaz. It was never practicable, except for local animals taken singly and unladen.—(*Cockerill.*)

GULLA—

A Gujar village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

GULMIT OR GILMIT—Lat. 36° 23' 30"; Long. 74° 53'; Elev. 8,200'.

A fort-village in Gujhal, containing 87 houses, and situated on the right bank of the Hunza river. A considerable extent of sloping ground is cultivated.

About 1 mile south of the fort-village is the summer hamlet of Chamangul, while to the west and about 700 feet above it is the ruin of a fort called Andarra.—(*Barrow; Cockerill.*)

GULMITI—Elev. 6,200'.

A pretty little village of 22 houses on the right bank of the Gilgit river.

The place seems richly cultivated. Vines and other fruit-trees are plentiful. From Gulmiti there is a road up the Gulmiti ravine to Darel and Tangir, Route No. 79.—(*Barrow; Cockerill.*)

GULMITI PASS—Elev. 15, 350'.

A pass leading from the head of the Gulmiti valley to the Batresgah valley. From the foot of the pass on the north

side there is a very steep ascent of 1,000 feet over a hillside covered with boulders to the top of the ridge. The path is very bad, but cattle are taken over. When seen in the middle of August, there was still a little snow along the top of the ridge on the north side, the remains of what must be a difficult "cornice" earlier in the year.

On the south the descent is steep and very stony for 1½ miles to a small deep lake. Below this it is easier and reaches the Gulmiti Ao stream just above its junction with the Batresgah river, the total descent being about 3,000 feet in 3 miles.

The pass is only open for cattle for about three months in the year.—(*Douglas.*)

GULMITI VALLEY—

The Gulmiti valley is 21 miles long. For 13 miles above its mouth it is very narrow and stony, but the upper portion is fairly open with good grazing.

There are several small patches of cultivation occupied in summer, the largest being called Halishah at the mouth of the Koegah stream, 8 miles up.

The road up the valley is very bad in the lower part, but cattle are taken by it. It leads to the Batres valley by the Gulmiti pass (15,350 feet), Routes Nos. 78, 79.

There are several footpaths over the hills to the east into the Palagah branch of the Singal valley, the best being by the Koegah.

Opposite the mouth of the Koegah a path goes over the hill to the west to Gakuch. The pass is called the Kani Gali and is about 12,500 feet. Cattle can cross this. There are also two paths to the Sargah branch of the Singal valley; one up a *nala* called Gutumogah 15 miles up, and one from the head. From the head are also two paths into the Roshan valley. All these are footpaths merely. See Routes Nos. 77 and 80.—(*Douglas.*)

GUNDAI—

A valley which properly belongs to Sai, though the people of Gor have permission to pasture cattle throughout it. The mountains to east and west of it are very steep and difficult of access. The portion of the Husharai valley (one of the lateral valleys of Gundai) that lies to the left of the Daush hills is used as a pasturage by the people of Damachal, and that to the right by the people of the Gor forts.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

GUPIS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 14'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 28'$; Elev. 7,250'.

A village opposite the mouth of the Yasin valley. It stands in a mass of fruit-trees. In winter the Yasin river is fordable close to the village. The inhabitants are Dangariks speaking the Shina dialect. There are about 15 or 20 houses; also post and telegraph offices.—(*Barrow.*)

There is a Public Works Department suspension bridge at Gupis, span 168 feet.

Gupis is garrisoned by one company of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, and there are also here two 7-pr. R. M. L. mountain guns maintained by the Kashmir Durbar.

GURIKOT—Lat. $35^{\circ} 17'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 53'$; Elev. 7,800'.

One of the principal villages in the Astor valley. It lies about 7 miles south of Astor, on the left bank of the river. It consists of 2 or 3 hamlets, of 74 houses (population 538), which, with their fields, extend over more than a mile of ground. The polo ground offers a good camping-ground. Near Gurikot there is a P. W. D. suspension bridge across the Astor river, 2 spans, 161 and 80 feet. There is a rest-house at Gurikot.—(*Barrow; Gurdon.*)

GURUJUR OR GURJU—Lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 54'$; Elev. 6,400'.

A village-fort in Puniat on the left bank of the Gilgit river, just below Gakuch. It contains about twenty houses. About a mile above it there is a rope-bridge by which Gakuch may be reached. Above it to the north is the high hill or mountain known by the same name.

GUTANS HARAR—Elev. 13,200'.

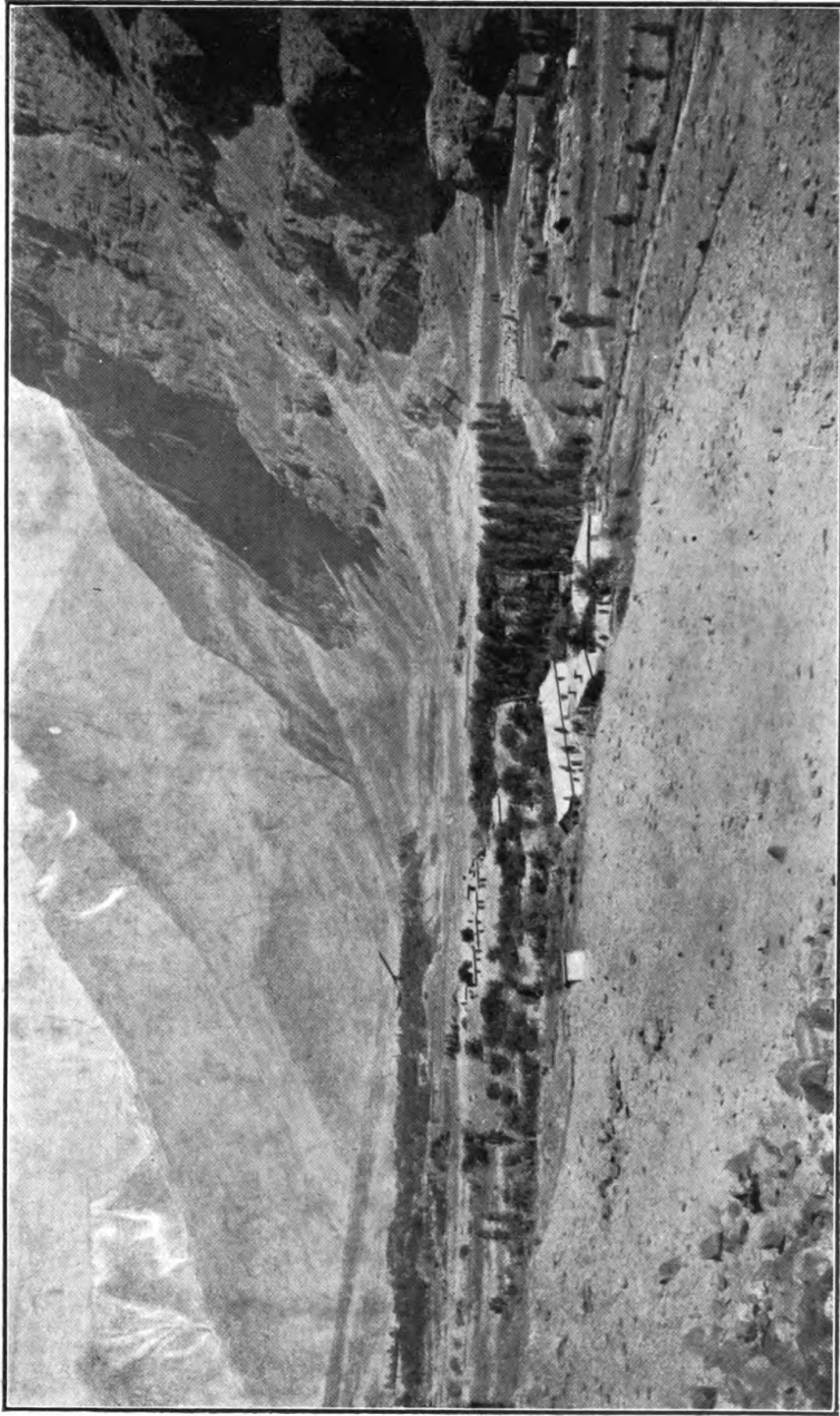
A shepherds' hamlet in Nagir, belonging to Hopar, where in spring and summer about 250 sheep and goats are kept. There is a spring of good water and wood and grass are plentiful. In summer horses are brought here to graze, and a bad foot-path leads down the hillside to Hispar.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan; Cockerill.*)

H

HABIKHAN-I-BASA—Lat. $36^{\circ} 47'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

A spot used as a camping-ground on the Chillinji route from Gujhal to the Ishkuman valley. It is in the latter valley at the foot of the pass, 6 marches from Khaibar in Gujhal, and four from Chatorkhand.—(*Cockerill.*)

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GUPIS AND PART OF YASIN VALLEY.

HACHINA—Elev. 8,730'.

A tiny summer hamlet above Nomal. There are a few shanties and a little ground is cultivated. After the snows have melted there is only the merest trickle of water in the *nala* from which the fields are watered, but the spot forms the only possible halting-place between Nomal and Bargu on the Shardai pass route (*q.v.*), see Route No. 64. Grass is very scarce; firewood is obtainable from the hill-slopes about a mile from the hamlet.—(*Cockerill.*)

Haidarabad—Lat. 36° 20' ; Long. 74° 40' 30" ; Elev. 7,800'.

A fort-village in Hunza containing 117 houses. It stands on a rocky knoll, and commands the Gilgit-Hunza road, but is itself commanded from the north.—(*Cockerill.*)

HAIGUTUM—

A camping-ground on the route from Nagir to Baltistan, two marches above Hispar (*Vide* "Rzong La" and "Nushik La").

HAIUR—

A grazing-ground in the Chatorkhand valley of Ishkuman, about 8 miles from the village of Chatorkhand. Wood, grass and water are plentiful, and there is ample space for a camp. At the head of the valley there seemed to be an easy pass about 14,000 feet high, free from glacier, and with but little snow on it even in November, by which it might be possible to reach the Naltar valley. This requires exploring.—(*Cockerill.*)

HAKALSHAL—*Vide* HOPAR.**HAKUCHAR—Lat. 36° 17' ; Long. 74° 39' ; Elev. 7,400'.**

A small fert-village in Nagir containing 18 houses. It boasts a tower of unusual height. It stands on somewhat cramped ground to the east of and about 650 feet below Phikar.—(*Cockerill.*)

HALLALA—

A village in the Bunar Nala (*q.v.*).

HAMUCHAR—

About 10 acres of cultivation belonging to the Raja of Puniyal, situated about 3 miles above Sher Kila, on the left bank of the Gilgit river.—(*Cockerill.*)

HARAMOSH—Lat. 35° 50' ; Long. 74° 45' ; Elev. 4,535'.

A small district belonging to Kashmir, which lies along the Indus between Rondu and Bunji. The inhabitants are

principally Yashkuns and speak the Gilgiti dialect of Shina. Besides Yashkuns there are about 8 per cent. of Shins and about the same number of Doms. On the west the Haramosh valley is bounded by the Dubunni mountain (20,154 feet), and on the east by the Haramosh mountain (24,270 feet). Above Haramosh a complete change takes place in the population, which thence up the Indus valley is almost entirely Balti. Haramosh is in the Gilgit governorship.—(*Biddulph ; Hayward.*)

HARBAN—

A valley situated to the west of the Thor Nala on the left bank of the Indus opposite the Darel valley. It is drained by a stream of the same name, and the chief village is Harban, containing about 100 houses.

HARCHU—Lat. 35° 27'; Long. 74° 50'; Elev. 7,700'.

A village on the left bank of the Astor river, about 8 miles below Astor. It contains 17 houses (population 160), and is the *jagir* of the Raja of Astor. The Harchu torrent, though only 2 or 3 feet deep, is almost impossible for animals to ford in summer. It is crossed by a bridge about 20 feet long.—(*Barrow ; Gurdon.*)

HARPAN—Elev. 7,300'.

A bare hill lying to the south-west of Chilas fort.

HARRAJ—Elev. 10,080'.

A grazing-ground in the Jaglot glen. On the Shaltar route, No. 116, from Jaglot to Nilt this is a good place to halt, as water is not obtainable elsewhere. Here there is a good spring and firewood is obtainable. There is no level ground on which to pitch a tent, but the hill-slopes are fairly gentle. There are two or three shanties.—(*Cockerill.*)

HASANABAD—Lat. 36° 18'; Long. 74° 39'; Elev. 7,000'.

The first village on the road from Gilgit, in the actual valley of Hunza.—(*Barrow.*)

It contains 35 houses. It is situated on the left bank of a very large *nala* from the bed of which to the village is a steep ascent of 250 feet. The stream, which issues from a glacier, is always of considerable volume, and in summer unfordable. Just below the village it is crossed by a good bridge which is practicable for animals.—(*Cockerill.*)

HASORA—

The Dogra name for Astor (*q.v.*).

HATU PIR—Lat. $35^{\circ} 33'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 42' 30''$; Elev. 10,254'.

The last prominent peak on the long ridge which runs northwards from Nanga Parlat to the Indus at Ramghat. The east side of this ridge below the Hatu Pir is very steep and falls in great precipices of sheer rock into the Astor stream. Along the face of these runs the main Kashmir-Gilgit road—a wonderful piece of road-making, the path having been blasted throughout out of solid rock.—(*O'Connor.*)

HERBAR—See GÜJHAL.

HINDU RAJ—

A name which may conveniently be applied to the great watershed separating Gilgit, Yasin and Chitral on the north from Kohistan and Shinaka to the south. This range runs from the very bank of the Indus, opposite Bunji, right away to the Kunar valley. To the east its peaks are about 15,000 feet high, but in the west they rise to 20,000 feet. The perpetual snow line is at about 16,000 feet. The range is a very important geographical feature, for it separates the rainless tracts of Gilgit and Yasin from the well-watered regions on the south. To the north vegetation is limited to a narrow belt, the general altitude of which may be stated to be from 9,500 feet to 12,500 feet; while to the south the forests are magnificent. Broadly speaking, this range may be regarded as the dividing line between Sunis and Shias, the people to the north being almost entirely Shias. The name Hindu Raj is not one generally known, and may not be altogether correct, but it supplies a want.—(*Tanner.*)

HINI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 16' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 34'$; Elev. 6,500'.

A large village in Hunza, opposite the Nagir villages of Pisan and Minappin. It has two forts and contains 139 houses. It is the "capital," so to speak, of the district stretching from Chalt to the Hasanabad ravine. The only villages in this district are Maiun, Hini, and Murtazabad, which together contain 239 houses with a population of about 1,000 souls.—(*Barrow; Cockerill.*)

HINZAL—Lat. $35^{\circ} 58'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 14' 30''$; Elev. 5,150'.

A small hamlet on the left bank of the Gilgit river, about 8 miles above that place. It only contains 5 houses.—(*Barrow.*)

HISPAR—Elev. 10,100'.

The most easterly village in Nagir. It is situated in the Miatsil valley, 3 marches from Nagir, on the left bank, just

below the point where the river issues from a large glacier, see Route No. 120. The village, which contains 50 houses, is divided into two nearly equal portions by a stream from a lateral glacier. On the right bank is the village of Hispar; on the left bank and about one mile from the stream is a collection of huts called Darappu, which is only occupied in summer. Cultivation extends in all for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. There are a few fruit-trees, but owing to the great elevation of the place fruit never ripens. A little wheat is grown, but for the same reason is often a failure and always of poor quality. Barley forms the principal grain produce. The villagers keep about 600 head of sheep and goats and there are twenty *yaks*.—(*Cockerill*.)

HISPAR PASS—*Vide* RZONG LA and NUSHIK LA.

HODAR—

A valley on the right bank of the Indus, about 9 miles below Chilas between the Khanbari Nala of Darel and the Khinargah Nala of Chilas. There are three villages near its mouth with a good deal of cultivation and many fruit-trees. The main road of the valley crosses the watershed at the head and then joins the road from Kinejut to Khanbari. From here the Khinargah can also be reached by the Guche Nala. Another road goes up a side *nala* called Dachai, 5 or 6 miles from the Indus, and thence into the Khinargah by the Shitan Nala. Numerous other side *nalas* join the main stream, and the following hamlets exist:—Paloshgah and Pajai in the Biali Nala; Chama, Shahi, Surichap, Bangpari, Hamachach, Sahri, Balash, and Sari in the main valley.—(*Douglas; Mir Jafar*.)

The population of Hodar, as taken in the census of December 1900, amounts to a total of 629.

Hodar, including Hokargah, the smallest of the Chilas communities, numbers about 80 families. The village of Hodar which used to be situated at the mouth of the *nala* was swept away by the great flood of 1841. The people now live in hamlets scattered up the narrow valley. The colony of Gujar tenants cultivate the land at Dangpari at the head of that *nala*. The grazing-grounds of Hokargah are used by the Darelis in the winter and those of Khanbari by the people of Hodar in the summer.—(*Smith*, 1906.)

HOKARGAH—

This is the name of a small dry *nala* immediately below Hodar on the right bank of the Indus. It belongs to the

people of Hodar and is used only for grazing purposes. A path runs up the *nala* to Khanbari and thence by Dudishal to Darel. It is shorter than the river road, but not so good. Cattle can go by it.—(*Douglas.*)

HOLE NAR PASS—Elev. 14,637'.

A difficult pass, about 1 mile south of the Barai pass, lying at the head of a *nala* of the same name which drains into the Kishanganga through the Kamakdori. The Hole Nar and Kel valleys of the Kishanganga can be reached from the Bunar valley of Chilas by the paths leading over this pass.

HOLSHAL—Elev. 9,100'.

One of the villages of Hopar in Nagir. It stands on the left bank of the Barpu glacier just below its junction with the Bualtar glacier. The road from Nagir to Hispar, Route No. 120, passing through this village, descends abruptly some 200 feet to the glacier.

HOPAR—Elev. 8,950'.

A community of Nagir consisting of the five villages of Hakalshal (60 houses), Ratul (40), Barushal (40), Ghushushal (20) and Holshal (20). It lies in a curious hollow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and about 1,000 yards in breadth. To the south is the Bualtar glacier; to the east the Barpu glacier; to the west the hillside slopes gently back; while to the north the lateral *moraine* of the Barpu glacier jutting westward hems the valley in. The Daranj stream has now cut through this barrier. The whole basin is cultivated, and the hillside also is terraced to a considerable height. In all there may be 400 acres of ground under the plough. There is a singular paucity of trees, though each village has a narrow girdle of apricot and poplar. The valley drains northwards, and the height given is that of Ratul, the most central village.—(*Cockerill.*)

HUALTI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 26'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 24' 30''$; Elev. 8,400'.

A village on the right bank of the Yasin river just below its junction with the Thui. It extends in a narrow strip for over a mile along the river and contains 18 houses. West of the village there are the remains of a fine aqueduct leading from the Thui river to the Dasht-i-Taus (*q.v.*)—(*Barrow.*)

There are about 40 acres of well-wooded cultivation. Fire-wood plentiful; fodder obtainable.—(*Bretherton.*)

HUN—

A small hamlet of two or three houses, situated on a slope on the right bank of the Ghizr river about one-and-a-half miles

east of Ghizr. About ten acres of cultivation. This is said, May 1894, to be a new village.—(*Bretherton.*)

HUNDAR—Lat. 36° 31' 30"; Long. 73° 27'; Elev. 8,780'.

A scattered village of 39 houses on the right bank of the Yasin river, about 3 miles above Barkulti. Apricot and apple trees are abundant here. About a mile above Hundar the Yasin river is crossed by a shaky pole bridge, about 25 feet long.—(*Barrow.*)

There are about 240 acres of well-wooded cultivation and 40 or 50 acres of good grazing. Fowls are reared in unusually large numbers. Supplies, sheep, goats and cattle obtainable; firewood and fodder abundant.

Except during July and August, when the Thui river is unfordable, an excellent mule-road leads direct from Yasin to this place along the right bank of the river. See Route No. 52.—(*Bretherton.*)

HUNZA—

One of the divisions of the Gilgit Agency (*q.v.*). It is bounded on the north and east by the Hindu Kush and Mustagh mountain ranges which separate it from Wakhan, the Taghdumbash Pamir and Sarikol; on the west by the mountains which divide it from the Karumbar and Garماسai valleys, and on the south by the great spur between the Shingshal river and the Hispar or Miatsil river so far as the junction of the Hunza river with the Miatsil river.

It is divided into three administrative districts:—

- (i) Hunza proper or Kanjut.
- (ii) Herbar or little Gujhal (*q.v.*).
- (iii) Shinaki (*q.v.*).

The following is a list of the villages in Hunza proper, showing the population in each according to the census of 1900-01:—

Name.		Number of houses.	Total population.
On right bank of Gujhal stream.	1. Ata-abad ..	27	100
	2. Muhammadabad ..	27	117
	3. Altit ..	120	612
	4. Domial ..	28	165
	5. Baltit ..	345	1,707
Carried over ..		547	2,701

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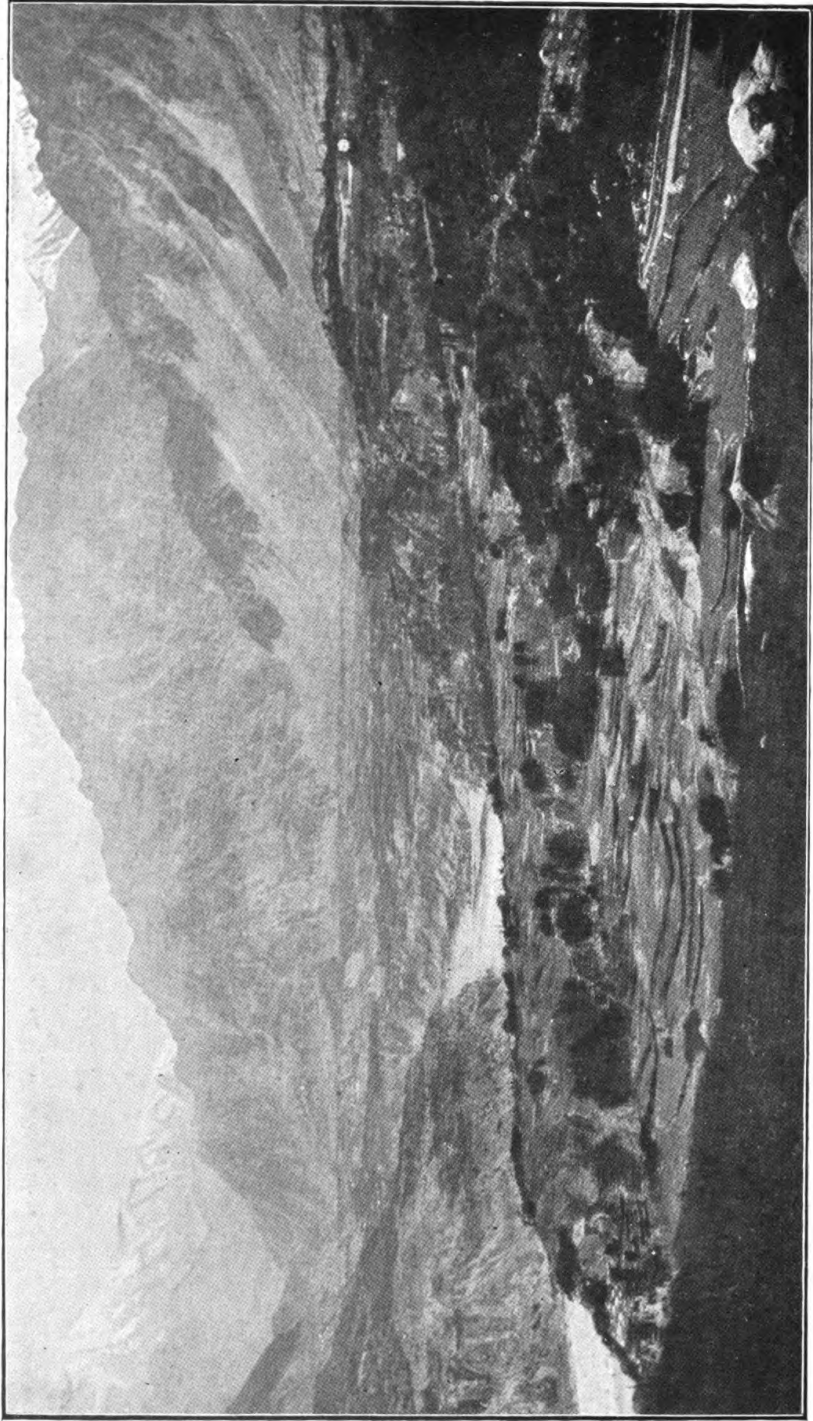
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THE HUNZA VALLEY.

Name.	Number of houses.	Total population.	
Brought forward ..	547	2,701	
On right bank of Hunza river.	6. Ganish ..	143	697
	7. Garelt ..	57	316
	8. Hadarabad ..	117	725
	9. Dorkhan ..	36	232
	10. Aliabad (Hunza) ..	140	789
	11. Hasanabad ..	35	202
	12. Murtazabad (Upper) ..	67	189
13. Murtazabad (Lower) ..		158	
Total ..	1,142	6,009	

HUNZA RIVER—

A large tributary of the Gilgit river. It rises in several branches in the Hindu Kush, its main source being at the head of the Ghurjerab river (*q. v.*). Flowing through Gujhal it enters Hunza, separating that state from Nagir, and then bending southwards joins the Gilgit river near the village of Dainyur (Dewa) a little below Jutial.

There is now a good mule road up the valley to Hunza, Route No. 114.

HUPAR—Lat. 36° 16'; Long. 73° 44'; Elev. 6,448'.

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

HUPAR PARI—Lat. 36° 16'; Long. 73° 45'.

A rocky spur on the right bank of the Gilgit river, between Gakuch and Roshan, and about a mile short of Hupar (*q. v.*).

This is one of the most difficult places on the whole road between Gilgit and Chitral, Route No. 65.

The Hupar position is turned by a path up the Jach Ga ravine leading to Dain in the Ishkuman valley, Routes Nos. 59 and 62. It closes in November, and is free from snow again in June or July.—(*Cockerill.*)

HUSHARAI.—*Vide* GUNDAI.

HURU HARAI—Elev. 8,800'.

A tiny hamlet in the Miatsil or Hispar valley of Nagir. It contains about 3 acres of cultivation. There is a good spring of water, and the hillside is covered with willow trees. The place is used as a camping-ground on the river route from Nagir to Hispar, Route No. 120. Just beyond the hamlet there is a steep descent of about 1,000 feet to the river-bed.—(*Cockerill.*)

I

IDGAH—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

IMIT—Elev. 7,600'.

A village of about 20 houses in the Karumbar valley of Ishkuman, on the left bank of the Karumbar river. It is inhabited by Wakhi refugees, followers of Ali Mardan Shah, *ex-Mir* of Wakhan. Fourteen miles above Imit is the Karumbar glacier, which is reached by Route No. 59. From Imit a very difficult footpath leads by the Munjawir Gol to the Daintar valley, and thence to Chalt in the lower Hunza valley.—(*Cockerill.*)

IRSHAD PASS—

A pass on the direct route, No. 58, between Hunza and Wakhan. There are in reality two passes, the most easterly of which is Kik-i-Uwin, 16,200 feet, and the other, Kirghiz Uwin, 16,050 feet. The former, though higher, opens earlier, and is practicable for horses by the end of June, but on the Wakhan side there is a glacier to be crossed. There is none on the Kirghiz-Uwin route, which therefore, when open, is used in preference to the other.

ISHKUMAN—

Formerly a division of the Yasin district. The valley is watered by the Karumbar and Ishkuman rivers, extending from the source of the former to Kuckdeh, a hamlet on the left bank of the latter river, and to the Shahchoi Nala on the

right bank. The district is now administered by a Governor, directly responsible to the Political Agent, and not to the Governor of Yasin (*see* Chapter VIII). For a description of the road up the valley, *see* Route No. 59, also No. 60. The length of the valley is about 22 miles.

The following is a list of villages in the district (*Gurdon*, 1906):—

Name of village.		Number of families.	Total population.	
On right bank of Karumbar river.	1. Ishkuman (in the Ishkuman valley, the stream from which joins the main river on its right bank nearly opposite Imit village. The majority of the people are Shinakis).	41	368	
	2. Asumbar	2	9	
	3. Dain ..	24	172	
On left bank of Karumbar river.	4. Bhort ..	2	14	Inhabitants mostly Wakhis.
	5. Batswat ..	11	82	
	6. Bilhanz ..	11	84	
	7. Imit ..	32	221	
	8. Bar Jangal ..	3	24	Saiyids and settlers from Ghizr and Laspur.
	9. Shonas ..	5	28	
	10. Phakor (Saiyids)	9	69	
	11. Chatorkhand ..	22	122	
	12. Kuchdeh ..	3	27	
Total ..		165	1,220	

ISHKUMAN (OR ALAUJ) PASS—Lat. 36° 38' 30"; Long. 73° 39'; Elev. 14,750'.

A pass over the watershed separating the Ishkuman and Warahikgum valleys—*see* Route No. 60.

ISPAH—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

J

JACH GA OR YATCH GOL—*Vide* under SUMAL.

JAGLOT—Elev. 6,200'.

A fort-village on the left bank of the Hunza river opposite Guach. It contains 33 houses. It is situated on a lateral stream about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its confluence with the Hunza river, *see* Route No. 116.

Jaglot belongs to Nomal district (*q.v.*).—(*Cockerill.*)

JAGLOT—

A village in the Tangir valley (Shinaka). Starting from Diamir, Jaglot is distant about 4 miles up the valley. The road thither has, however, a general descent as it is on somewhat lower ground, on a level with and near the Tangir stream; but there are ups and downs. Jaglot consists of about 200 houses, scattered over a plain about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile square, with some 20 or 30 houses at the foot of the hill slope. The houses are generally on the pieces of ground belonging to, and tilled by, the owners. The Tangir river is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge immediately above Jaglot. This bridge is about 60 feet long, but it does not allow of cattle crossing. *See* Route No. 67.

JAPUK—Elev. 5,800'.

A small village in Punial, containing 10 houses. It stands on the left bank of the Gilgit river, about half-way between Cher Kila and Bubar.—(*Cockerill.*)

JILIPER—

The name of a *nala* which drains into the left bank of the Indus near'y opposite the Danachal Nala, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Chilas. At the mouth of the *nalu* there is a two-roomed *dâk* bungalow and a Commissariat godown lying on the main Bunji-Chilas road, Route No. 111. The stream is crossed near its mouth by a wire-rope suspension bridge. The *nala* itself is uninhabited and drains from the northern slopes of Nanga Parbat.—(*O' Connor.*)

The people of the Gor community have grazing rights in the Jiliper Nala

Just below Jiliper the Indus is crossed by a suspension bridge (321 feet span, 6 feet roadway) built in 1908, affording a means of communication between Jiliper on the left bank and Darang and Gor on the right bank; the bridge is known as the Darang bridge.

JUGOT—

A hamlet in the Naltar valley (*q.v.*) on the left bank of the stream.—(*Cockerill.*)

JULIZHAL OR JULJAS—Elev. 7,720'.

A camping-ground on Route No. 65 from Gilgit to Mastuj, nearly opposite the village of Dahimal. It is a sandy strip of fairly level ground near the river-bed. Space is somewhat cramped. Supplies must be arranged for from Dahimal.

A short distance west of the camping-ground is the confluence of the Batresgah with the Gilgit river.—(*Cockerill.*)

JUTAL—

A village of about 20 houses on the left bank of the Hunza river below Nomal, in which district it is included.—(*Cockerill.*)

JUTIAL—Lat. 35° 54' ; Long. 74° 23' ; Elev. 5,300'.

A small hamlet in the Gilgit valley, 2 miles east of Gilgit fort. It only contains about 18 houses, but it overlooks the whole of Gilgit and barracks for extra troops are situated here. They have not been used for some time and are in a dilapidated state. Water is obtained from the Khomar Nala.

There are several water-mills at Jutial.—(*Dew.*)

K

KALA PANI—

A torrent which joins the Kamri Dara about 6 miles north of the Kamri Kotal. At the junction there is a very good encamping ground, *see* Route No. 108. Forage and firewood plentiful. The stream, which is about 20 feet broad, is roughly bridged. Although the Kala Pani is the lesser stream of the two, the inhabitants apply the name Kala Pani to the whole valley down to its junction with the other main branch of the Astor valley.—(*Barrow.*)

KALBOI—

A village of 9 houses in Bunar valley.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

KALI PASS—Elev. 14,250'.

A pass leading from the head of the Shatochao branch of the Singal Nala to Khanbari, *see* Route No. 80.

KAMAKDORI—Lat. 35° 6'; Long. 74° 13'; Elev. 14,120'.

A pass over the Indus-Kishanganga watershed connecting the Niat Nala of Chilas with the Kishanganga valley *via* the Kamakdori Nala.

It is closed by snow generally from the beginning of October till the middle or end of June. Cattle can be taken over the pass, but not laden animals, *see* Route No. 99.

KAMINS—

A caste or branch of the Dard race. They are millers, potters, and carriers, corresponding to the *kahars* of India. They do not intermarry with any other caste. They are not very numerous, except in Duber, Kand a, Harban, Sazin, Darel and Chilas, where from one-half to one-quarter of the population are Kamins.—(*Biddulph*.)

KAMPIR-I-DIOR—

The site of a once prosperous hamlet in the Chapursan valley of little Gujhal. It was overwhelmed by an avalanche of mud and boulders from a lateral ravine; a few deserted fields remain (*vide* "Zudakhun").—(*Cockerill*.)

KAMRI DARA—

A branch of the Astor valley of Kashmir, which may, in fact, be considered the main western branch of the Astor valley. It contains about 12 villages, with a total estimated population of about 900 souls, all Dards speaking the Shina dialect.

Above Rattu the valley, generally speaking, is fairly open with plenty of good forage, but below Rattu it gets confined by steep rocky mountains.

The principal tributaries of the Kamri Dara are the Kala Pani, the Loiahalol, the Mir Malik, and the Rupal Nala.

The name Kamri Dara seems locally unknown and the inhabitants generally speak of the main river as the Kala Pani: the latter, however, at its junction is certainly the lesser stream of the two. The villages in this valley are Sakamal, Mamai or Shankargarh, Ispai, Gomai, Faruchai, Darlah Dar, Fakarkot, Tsain, Gurial, Rattu, Maichai, Chugam. It is doubtful whether the population exceeds 500. The whole valley is under a *Thanadar*. From Darlah there is a path to the Burj Pir (Burzil route), and 3 miles above Sakamal the Gugai route branches off.—(*Barrow*.)

KAMRI PASS—Lat. 34° 48'; Long. 74° 58'; Elev. 13,100'.

A pass between the Burzil valley of Gurais and the Astor valley, on the Kashmir-Gilgit road. The Kamri pass. (*see*

Route No. 108) offers an alternative to the road over the Burzil Pass. When open, it is practicable for mule transport and is on the whole easier, as well as shorter, than the road over the Burzil; it is, however, closed for six months in the year, *i.e.*, for a few weeks longer than the latter. In 1885 the Kamri Pass remained closed as late as July, but the snowfall in that year was exceptionally heavy. In winter the *dák* always goes by the Burzil Pass, the road over the Kamri being somewhat liable to avalanches. In some maps the Kamri Pass is given another name, the Rajdiangan, but Kamri appears to be the only name known locally.—(*Barrow.*)

KANJUT—

The name applied to Hunza proper by the people of little Gujhal, and to the whole of Hunza (including little Gujhal) by the Russians, Chinese, Wakhis, Sarikolis, &c., but one never used by the inhabitants themselves and seldom by other Dards.—(*Cockerill.*)

KAN PASS—

A pass at the head of the Gor Nala over which a cattle-track leads into Damot Nala. A difficult track, open only in summer and impracticable for laden animals.—(*Douglas.*)

KARCHANAI—

A stream which joins the Khunjerab river about 2 miles above Dih on the right bank. At the head of the valley there is a pass, Route No. 128. over the Mustagh mountains to Sarikol. It has never been used, however, for a long time past. After crossing the pass the path lies down a stream also called Karchanai, which joins the Mintaka stream about 3 miles above Mintaka Aksai. The route is of no military importance, as it shares all the difficulties of the Khunjerab while possessing none of its advantages.—(*Cockerill.*)

KARCHANAI PASS—*Vide* KARCHANAI.

KARGAH—

One of the principal feeders of the Gilgit river on its south side, entering that river between the two hamlets of Basin. The valley is so far important that up it lies the only practicable route for horses between Gilgit and Darel, Route No. 82. The pass at its head is known as the Chanchar. (*q.v.*). It is also the principal source of Gilgit's wood-supply. There are no villages in the valley, but at Jut there is a small Gujar settlement. Below Jut the valley is totally destitute of trees, a rock-strewn ravine, often bound by perpendicular

cliffs, several hundred feet high, above which again tower the steep mountain slopes characteristic of these regions. Above Jut, according to Hayward, it is a beautiful Kashmir-like tract, with green sward and forests of pine, dense willow groves lining the stream. Above this comes a grass country. At the head of the valley, where vegetation ceases, the rugged hillsides and the path itself are strewn with piles of splintered rock. It was at the head of the Kargah valley that in September 1866 a column of the Kashmir army, returning from an expedition against Darel, was overwhelmed by a sudden and unseasonable snowstorm, in which a number of sepoy and coolies perished. The Chanchar route is impassable from December to April. Snow is met with till August, when it disappears altogether for a couple of months. The river is fordable in winter.—(*Tanner ; Hayward ; Ahmad Ali Khan ; Barrow.*)

KARIMABAD—Elev. 7,570'.

The name given to a large orchard situated about half a mile from Baltit in Hunza. At its lower end is the residence of the Political Officer in Hunza.—(*Cockerill.*)

KARUMBAR—

A grazing-ground with a few sheep-pens on the north side of the Karumbar glacier (*q.v.*) in the Karumbar valley of Ishkuman. There are no supplies obtainable though fire-wood is plentiful, and some, but very little, grass.—(*Cockerill.*)

KARUMBAR GLACIER—

A large glacier which descending from the east reaches to the very edge of the Karumbar river, 14 miles above Imit.

In 1876, when Biddu'ph visited the valley he was "stopped by an impassable wall of ice, formed by a glacier from a side valley, which had pushed itself across the main valley, making a barrier, over 200 feet high and a quarter of a mile wide, across the main valley." He writes:—

"Between the granite rock on one side and the wall of ice on the other is a space of 15 feet, through which the icy torrent rushes. The only road is by wading up this stream for 400 yards. This can only be done when extreme cold has shrunk up the stream, which now is 4 feet deep, and quite impassable till November. As well as I can learn it is only within late years (that is, within the last 30) that the ice has closed in, and blocked up the road."

In 1894 when I visited the glacier, there was a space of fully 100 yards between the granite rock and ice cliff. A flood had come down the previous year from the Chatiboi

glacier and had swept a passage for itself. Of course the glacier would again advance, and with every flood, the same result would occur.

In 1894, however, it was quite possible to cross the glacier a little higher up. It was just as easy in 1891 when Stewart saw it, and I was assured that the route *across* the glacier was never closed. The point, however, is quite unimportant, since, about 2 miles above the glacier, there exists a gorge which in summer is quite impassable. The river, which is unfordable, crosses from one side of the valley to the other, and the cliffs on either side which rise precipitously from the very edge of the river, afford no possible path to animals, and would be extremely difficult even for men unencumbered with arms and accoutrements. This in fact is the real difficulty on the route, and not the glacier.—(*Stewart ; Cockerill.*)

KARUMBAR PASS—Elev. 14,050'.

A pass over the watershed separating the upper waters of the Yarkhun and Karumbar rivers, *see* Route No. 57. It is closed by snow for about 6 months in the year, *i.e.*, from December to May. The gradient on either side, for a distance of about a dozen miles each way, is very gentle, and in the early summer and autumn the pass affords a fairly easy route from Gakuch in Punial to Showar Shur (*q.v.*) in Sar-i-Yarkhun, and thence *via* the Shawitakh pass (*q.v.*) over the Hindu Kush to Sarhad-i-Wakhan. In summer, the route is closed to animals owing to the swollen state of the Karumbar river between Imit and Suktarabad.

At the summit of the pass, which is a broad and open *pamir*, there is a large lake called Ak-Kul (*q.v.*) from which the Karumbar river takes its origin.—(*Cockerill.*)

KARUMBAR RIVER—

The name by which the Ishkuman river (*q.v.*) from its source in the Ak-Kul lake to its junction with the Barugah stream at Dalti is generally known. After a course of about 10 miles through a fairly open valley, skirting the base of several small glaciers, it is blocked by a large glacier called Chatiboi which, issuing from a lateral ravine of great steepness, extends across the valley and impinges against the opposite (left) bank of the river. Behind this barrier of ice the river annually accumulates, and the lake thus formed is also called Chatiboi. At length, usually about May, the obstacle is carried away and the pent-up waters are released with greater or less violence according to the size of the lake and the suddenness or otherwise of the rupture.

After the floods have passed there remains a gap between the ice-cliff at the end of the glacier and the hillside; this gradually closes again and towards November the lake is usually again in process of formation. Some 6 miles below this glacier is the grazing-ground of Suktarabad from which a route leads northwards to Wakhan by the Khora Bhort (*q.v.*) and Gazan (*q.v.*) passes. Five miles below Suktarabad on the left bank of the river is a small grazing-ground called Chillinji from which a route leads into Hunza by the Chillinji pass (*q.v.*). Below Chillinji the valley contracts and in summer owing to the swollen state of the river becomes impassable for animals and very difficult even for men on foot. About 35 miles from the Ak-Kul lake the Karumbar glacier (*q.v.*) nearly blocks the stream.

Below the Karumbar glacier the valley is cultivated in favourable localities, though still rugged and confined. The villages are Bhort (3 houses), Bat Swat (8), Bilhanz (9), Munjawir and Imit (20), all of which are on the left bank. From Munjawir a route leads up the Munjawir Gol to the Daintar valley and thence to Chalt in the lower valley of the Hunza river. It is an extremely difficult footpath only. The only cultivation on the right bank is that around the summer village of Shinaki. At 55 miles from its source the Karumbar river is joined by the Barugah stream and below this point is called the Ishkuman river (*q.v.*)

In general the Karumbar valley is bare, rocky and confined, devoid of tree growth, and affording but little pasturage except in that portion which lies above Suktarabad where there is good grazing. Below Suktarabad as far as the Karumbar glacier the valley is a gorge. Below this glacier, it opens out somewhat, but maintains its treeless desolate character. The track up the valley is narrow and stony, but practicable for laden animals when the river is fordable, *i.e.*, from October to May. There are no bridges in the whole course of the river.

At its head the elevation of the valley is 14,000 feet; at the confluence of the Barugah stream about 7,500 feet.—(*Cockerill.*)

KARUMBAR SAR—

The name by which the Ak-Kul lake (*q.v.*) is sometimes known.

KARUN PIR OR MARKHUN PASS—Elev. 16,050'.

A pass over the spur which, separating the Shingshal river from the Abgarch-i-Tang stream, forces the Hunza river to make its great bend westwards just below Markhun. The

ascent to the pass on the south side is extremely steep and quite impracticable for laden animals. The descent on the north side is easy except for snow. The first few miles lie through an open valley and the hill slopes are covered with a thick forest of pencil cedar. Below Abgarch the path lies in a narrow gorge between precipitous cliffs and is very stony, but not otherwise difficult. The Abgarch-i-Tang has to be crossed twice, *see* Route No. 125.

The pass opens by about the middle of May and closes about the middle of November. In summer it affords the only route to the Shingshal village and pass.—(*Cockerill.*)

KASHAM—Lat. 36° 10'; Long. 73° 51'; Elev. 9,700'.

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

KASHIROS—

The local name for the Kashmiris who settled in Gilgit about 1760 A.D. They now form the largest section of the population in Gilgit proper, but being weavers and carpenters are regarded with some contempt by Shins and Yashkuns alike. They are a most thriving and energetic class, and besides being artisans are also tillers of the soil. Their distinctive castes are Mir Shaikh Paiar, Lai, Sunar (goldsmiths), Dar Rawat, But and Tatchon (carpenters). They intermarry amongst themselves, except the Tatchon, who are considered below the rest, and they occasionally give their daughters to the Yashkuns and Shins.—(*Biddulph.*)

KASHKAR BALA—

A name often used to express that portion of the ancient Chitral dominions which was formerly under the sway of the Khushwakt family. It is essentially a Pathan designation, the Chitralis themselves do not use it much. It comprises I-hkuman, Yasin, the Ghizr valley, the Mastuj district and Sar Laspur, of which only the two last are now subject to the Mehtar of Chitral. The total population of Kashkar Bala was estimated according to Barrow in 1885 at about 20,000 souls, and the Mehtar used to calculate that it could furnish him with some 3,000 fighting-men.—(*Barrow.*)

KASHKAR PAIAN—

A Pathan designation for that portion of the Chitral dominions which has always belonged to the Kator family. It comprises everything lying south-west of the Mastuj district.—(*Barrow.*)

KAYA—

A village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

KE GES—

A valley north of the Indus, and west of Gor, to which it belongs. Contains a small hamlet and good pasturage, and a *maidan* called Malpat near its head. A pass of about 1,400 feet leads hence to the Gashu valley, practicable for men and goats.—(*Ahmad Ali.*)

KERGAH—*Vide* KARGAH.

KERMIN PASS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 50' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 42' 20''$; Elev. 13,050'.

A pass on the summer route from Hunza to Sarikol, crossing a spur between the Chapursan and Derdi rivers. The ascent and descent are very steep and trying, but unladen ponies can be taken over. The soil is light and crumbling, and the path might easily be improved. *See* Route No. 124. Between Spandrinj and the pass there is an ascent of 2,900 feet, and thence to the Derdi river is a fall of 2,400 feet. The pass is open from April to November.—(*Cockerill.*)

KERMIN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 39'$; Elev. 10,200'.

A grazing-ground in the Chapursan valley of little Gujhal. There are a few sheep-pens, etc. Sometimes a little ground is cultivated. Just above Kermin is a very fine wood of birch and willow trees.—(*Cockerill.*)

KHAIBAR—Lat. $36^{\circ} 35' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 49'$; Elev. 8,700'.

A village of 5 houses standing in the midst of stony fields on the right bank of the Hunza river in Gujhal. It is a place of some importance, as it forms a natural obstacle of great strength. There is a lot of cultivable ground lying idle and water is plentiful. There is also plenty of pernil cedar in a valley to the west of the village.—(*Barrow ; Aylmer ; Cockerill.*)

KHALTA OR KHALTI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 14'$; Long. $72^{\circ} 26'$; Elev. 7,600'.

A village on the left bank of the Ghizr river, about 3 miles above its junction with the Yasin river. It is a village of 40 houses, has the usual cultivation and fruit-trees, and is the last village on the way up the Ghizr where fruit-trees are met with in profusion. There are two roads from Khalta up the valley, one on the right bank of the river Ghizr which is suitable for laden cattle and is used throughout the year, and the other by the left bank for some distance, but used only by foot passengers as it is in parts very difficult. There is a wooden bridge sometimes over the river at Khalta, but during the floods of summer it is generally carried away; there is also a rope-bridge which is permanent.

At Khalta horses can always be swum across the river, and it is the usual route between Yasin and either Ghizr or Roshan. The hill behind Khalta is very steep and rocky, and the road to Yasin ascends it for at least 1,100 feet. It is not practicable for any but lightly laden animals. See Route No. 56.—
(Barrow.)

KHAMI—

The principal village in the Tangir valley (Shinakā), about 5 miles above Jaglot, on the left bank of the stream. The road between the two places is in very good order. Khami contains about 350 houses, both double and single-storeyed, with flat and sloping roofs, chiefly the latter, and a fort which had once been allowed to fall into disrepair, but was put into thorough order by Mulk Aman, who with his followers from Kashkar occupied it. There is a good deal of fine cultivation about Khami and the usual fruit-trees, the grape being less in quantity; there are also water-mills.

KHANBARI—

A valley and pass in Darel, *vide* Routes Nos. 81 and 82.

KHAND—

A village in Darel (*q.v.*).

KHANOGAH—*Vide* THAK.

KHINARGAH—

A large valley draining into the right bank of the Indus nearly opposite Chilas. At 13 miles from its mouth two fair-sized valleys, the Guche and Baratang, join from a northerly direction, and it is up them the principal roads lie. Three-quarters of a mile higher up the Totambai Nala joins from the east with a road up it to Malpat in Ke Ges valley. All three valleys are inhabited and contain small patches of cultivated ground. Above the junction of the Totambai the main or Kinejut stream runs apparently through a narrow rocky ravine. There is no road up it nor are there any villages in this part.

The valley belongs to the Chilas community and the lower portion is cultivated chiefly by the people of Chilas itself who go there for that purpose in the summer. The lower portion is not so well wooded as the valleys I have seen to the south of the Indus. There are a few fruit-trees about the lower villages, and patches of tamarisk here and there up the bed of the stream. Above 6,000 feet the hills are covered with a sparse growth of wild olive and pencil cedar, and there is thick fine forest near the head of the valleys, especially in the Baratang.

The tracks in and from the valley are as follows:—

- (1) Up the valley to the Kinejut pass described in Route No. 83.
- (2) From the village of Dandalosh in the Baratang to the Bariben pass (*q.v.*).
- (3) Up the Totambai stream which crosses the hills at its head and descends to Malpat in the Ke Ges valley.
- (4) Up the Shahrgah (a side stream) into the Ke Ges valley.
- (5) Up the Shitan stream into the Hodar Nala which is reached some 4 or 5 miles from its mouth.
- (6) Up the Dodar Nala from Haicha by which Ges may be reached, but it is very difficult.

There are the following villages and hamlets in the valley:— Dandalosh, Totambai, Nilbara, Gucho, Gomus, Shechokar, Uthaliphari, Dusi, Darachi, Gutamsar, Ghachaki, Haicha, Thalpin.—(*Douglas ; Sandbach.*)

The population, as taken in the census of December 1900, amounts to a total of 569, and the tribute to Rs. 263 a year.

In summer the people use the Malpat and Domereli branches of the Ke Ges Nala for grazing, and they also visit the *nalas* on the Gilgit side of the water-shed forming the northern boundary of Chilas. Much of the violent crime which has occurred in Chilas during the past few years has been directly due to the lawless instincts of certain masterless wanderers from independent territory who have been allowed by the people of Khinargah to take refuge in their *nala*.—(*Smith.*)

KHIRIM—

A village on the right bank of the Burzil stream in the Astor Tahsil. See DAS.

KHORA BHORT PASS—Elev. 15,000'.

A pass over the Hindu-Kush leading from the Karumbar valley to Wakhan; see Route No. 59. The actual pass is very steep, but practicable for laden animals; it is open from April or May to November, but the Karumbar valley (*q.v.*), by which it is approached, is closed for about four months, from June to September. The route strikes the Ab-i-Panja or headwaters of the Oxus at Baikra, opposite the Dasht-i-Mirza Murad.

From Gilgit to Baikra by this route, it is 12 marches.—(*Stewart ; Cockerill.*)

KHOMAR—Lat. 35° 54'; Long. 74° 23' 30"; Elev. 5,000'.

A village contiguous to Gilgit, from which it is only separated by a sandy strip a few hundred yards wide. It contains 42 houses. It gets its water from the Khomar Nala, and possesses several water-mills.—(*Barrow*.)

KHUDABAD—Lat. 36° 42' 25"; Long. 74° 52'; Elev. 9,450'.

A hamlet of 6 houses on the right bank of the Hunza river in Gujhal about 200 feet above the river and just below the junction of the Chapursan and Khunjerab rivers. Supplies must be arranged for from Gircha.—(*Barrow*; *Cockerill*.)

KHURJUI KOTAL—*Vide* WAKHURJUI.

KHUNJERAB PASS—Lat. 36° 51' 30"; Long. 75° 25'; Elev. 15,420'.

A pass over the Mustagh range between Gujhal and the Taghdumbash Pamir, *see* Route No. 128.

KHUNJERAB RIVER—

A river which, rising near the Khunjerab pass and flowing west, is joined by the stream from the Kilik pass about 7 miles above Giroha and by the Chapursan river 4 miles lower, and thus forms the Hunza river. At a point nearly opposite to Wadakhun it joins the Ghurjerab river (*q.v.*), which is of much greater volume than the Khunjerab. Barrow writes: "The Khunjerab river may be considered the main course of the Hunza river, as its volume of water is greater than either that of the Irshad or Kilik streams." This being the case, and the Ghurjerab river being of greater volume than the Khunjerab, the source of the Hunza river must lie at its head.

Above the confluence of the Ghurjerab river, the Khunjerab stream is probably fordable up to the end of July, but below the confluence it becomes unfordable by the middle or end of May, and the valley cannot then be entered even by the most active of mountaineers.—(*Cockerill*.)

KHUSHWAKT—

The name of the family who, till quite recently, held independent sway in Kashkar Bala so called from an ancestor named Shah Khushwakt.

KHUSHKADUR—

A ravine draining into the Hunza river in Gujhal. The path over the Sestisar pass (*q.v.*) lies down it.—(*Cockerill*.)

KIK-I-UWIN PASS—*Vide* IRSHAD PASS.

KILIK PASS—Lat. 37° 5' ; Long. 74° 44' ; Elev. 15,600'.

A pass over the watershed between the Indus and the Yarkand river. The actual pass is a long narrow winding gap about 100 yards in width between low undulating ridges. It is very easy in summer, but until late in June snow renders travelling difficult, especially for horses. The passage should be made before the sun is up.

The road from Hunza to the Kilik, Route No. 122, is fairly easy in winter, when the rivers are shrunk and the snow is hard, and even laden animals may then be taken by it when the weather is fine, but as a rule, owing to the swollen state of the rivers, the road from Hunza is quite impracticable for horses and other animals by the 1st May or even earlier.

Though the actual pass is so easy, the nature of the country south of it is such that all fears of an invasion from the north by way of the Kilik may be confidently dismissed.—(*Barrow.*)

With regard to the difficulties of the road from Hunza to the Kilik they lie chiefly in Hunza proper. Between Hunza proper and Gujhal unladen ponies are only taken in summer by the Baskuchi pass (*q.v.*) at immense risk. From Gujhal, however, the difficulties are not as a rule insuperable. There is first the Batur glacier (*q.v.*), which, under certain circumstances, may block the road, though it is generally practicable for animals. Then comes the gorge above Gircha, which may be turned by the Kermin pass (*q.v.*). Above Top Khana there are no difficulties to speak of. Given that the Batur glacier is practicable, animals can be brought in summer by this road to the Kilik, but they would have to be frequently relieved of their loads.—(*Cockeril*)

KINADAS—

A large open *maidan*, uncultivated, lying above the Chilas-Bunji road between Jiliper and Gonalo. The proper road runs along the face of a cliff below this plain, but is at present (January 1901) out of repair and a track leading across the Kinadas *maidan* has to be used. This is a good track, although narrow, and is practicable for baggage animals.—(*O'Connor.*)

KINEJUT NALA AND PASS—Elev. 14,500'.

The name given to the main branch of the Khinargah Nala of Chilas, from its source near the Kinejut pass down to the village of Gamos. A path (*vide* Route No. 83) leading

from Chilas to Gilgit *via* the Khinargah and Sai *nalas* crosses this pass, but avoids the lower part of the Kinejut Nala which lies in a narrow rocky ravine. The pass, which is practicable for unladen cattle, is closed by snow till the middle of May.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan ; Douglas ; Sandbach.*)

KIRGHIZ-UWIN—*Vide* IRSHAD PASS.

KIRISHT PASS—Lat. 37° 1'; Long. 74° 53'; Elev. 15,430'.

In old maps and in Biddulph's routes this pass was correctly shown as crossing the great watershed, the Mustagh mountains, some distance to the south-east of the Kilik. The pass is identical with the Mintaka pass (*q.v.*), the latter being the Kirghiz name, while Kirisht (= a sheepskin) is the Gujhali name.—(*Cockerill.*)

KOMAR—

A small dry *nala* on the right bank of the Indus below Khinargah. It is uninhabited, and used only for grazing purposes by the Chilasis. It belongs to the Chilas community.—(*O'Connor ; Smith, 1906.*)

KUH—

The name applied to the strip of country along the banks of the Ghizr river in Yasin. Biddulph says: "It is thinly populated and very narrow. More than half the population are Shins, who here reach their most westerly limit, and the language spoken is Shina."

The following is a list of the villages and hamlets in the Kuh district, which has no sub-divisions:—

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| On right bank of Ghizr river. | { | 1. Bulti (all Sa'yids) | } In the Baltigol or Batresgah as it is called in Shina. |
| | | 2. Hamaran (all Gujars). | |
| | | 3. Jundrot or Janjarot. | |
| On right bank of Gilgit* river. | { | 4. Gupis (including shopkeepers). | |
| | | 5. Roshan. | |
| On left bank of Ghizr river. | { | 6. Dahimal. | |
| | | 7. Khalti. | |
| On left bank of Gilgit river. | { | 8. Sumal. | |
| | | 9. Darmadar (up in the Darmadar gol, all Gujars). | |

KURANGI—

The last of the Tangir villages on the road to Yasin and Mastuj, consisting of 20 houses. A stream, draining the

* Below the junction of the Ghizr and Yasin rivers the river may conveniently be called the Gilgit river.

Michar valley from the west, joins the Tangir here. It is altogether a Gujar village, the people, besides their pastoral pursuits, taking to cultivation and producing the same crops as at Dabas and Palori:

KUTROPARAO—See LOHILI GALI.

L

LAHTAR RIVER—

A stream draining to the Indus on its left bank about half-way between Jalkot and Sazin. It is considered to be the boundary between the Indus Kohistan and Shinaka. It is a fine large stream and well wooded with pine.

LANGAR—

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

The best spot on which to encamp is at about 13 miles from Ghizr at the place where the road to the Shandur pass, Route No. 65, leaves the Ghizr river and turns to the right. There is now (1894) a roughly built traveller's hut here. Plain is about half a mile wide. Grazing fairly abundant between 15th May and 1st October.—(*Bretherton, 1894.*)

LANGAR—Elev. 9,274'.

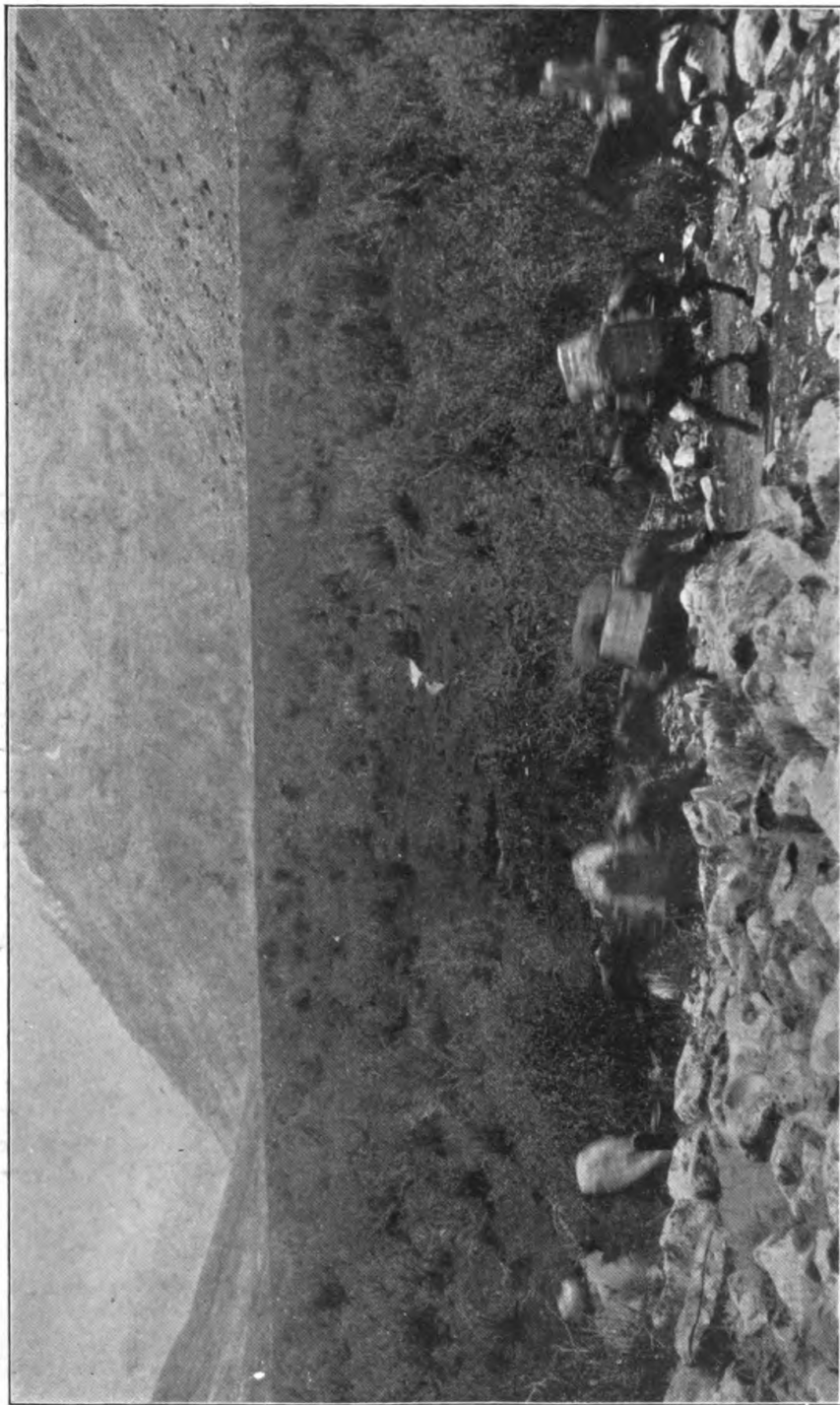
A camping-ground on the Shingshal route, No. 125, two marches from Pasu and one from the village of Shingshal. There is a little jungle in the river-bed. About 1 mile below this is a small wooden hut 36 feet square and 6½ feet high. Immediately opposite this hut and on the right bank is the *Hazrat* of Shah Shamas Tabriz, a much venerated shrine. The natives will not venture to cross the river and they state that two men who at different times dared to do so both died very shortly after.—(*Cockerill.*)

LAOS—See ASTOR VALLEY.

LASNOT OR LALKOT—

A fort in the Gor valley (*q.v.*) about 10 miles south-west of Bunji. Contains 150 permanently inhabited houses. Fruit-

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LANGAR.



trees grow abundantly and there is much cultivation. There are two *mullas* and two mosques. About half a mile to the south is a garden known as Shiri with numerous fruit and other trees, but it is uncared for.—(*Ahmad Ali*.)

LECHIR NALA—

A small valley in Skinaka belonging to Gor. It lies on the left bank of the Indus south-west of the Hatu Pir. It was just above this valley that the great landslip into the Indus occurred in 1841 which caused the disastrous flood of that year. The valley is entered by a path from the Hatu Pir as well as by the Satiabe Kotal from Dashkin which is 13,500 feet high and passable by unladen cattle.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan*.)

This is the first *nala* crossed in Chilas territory on the road from Ramghat to Chilas, distant 6 miles from Ramghat, 40 from Chilas, *see* Route No. 111. It is bridged near the mouth, and the ground above the Bunji-Chilas road has been brought into cultivation by the Supply and Transport Department for the purpose of growing lucerne grass. Just below the road on the right bank of the *nala* is the Supply and Transport godown, and just above the godown on the summit of a small hill is a square stone blockhouse. The *nala* itself is uninhabited. Several tracks lead over the hills at the head of the *nala* to Doian and its vicinity. A levy post has now been established here.—(*O'Connor*.)

LECHIRWAI—

The name of a small *nala* which flows into the left bank of the Indus between the Gonar and Bunar valleys, 18½ miles from Chilas. It is uninhabited and contains only a small stream of water. This *nala* is generally known locally as "Lichuwai".—(*O'Connor*.)

LOIAHALOL—

A tributary of the Kamri Dara or Kala Pani as it is generally called, joining it from the south-east about 14 miles north of the Kamri pass. The valley watered by it is uninhabited, but capable of cultivation. Up this valley there is a footpath to the Burj Pir, that is to say, to the Burzil route.—(*Barrow*.)

LOHILI GALI—

A pass over the watershed between Yasin and Darel. The road to it lies up the Kutroparao stream. The distance from here is about 10 miles. The road is all over boulders, very

bad and little used. The pass itself is said to be easy. It is situated close to the Darel-Tangir watershed and from it another track goes direct to Tangir.—(*Douglas.*)

LUNG OR LURG—

A village in the Tangir valley. It is situated about 6 miles from the Indus and consists of some 40 houses, disposed in two groups, the first met with being for the live-stock and the second about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further up the valley for the dwelling-houses of the people. It is situated on a plain about a mile in width and about 2 miles in length, which is well watered and partially under cultivation of rice and other grains. About the village there are fruit-trees in abundance, the walnut in addition to those mentioned in connection with Sazin. The cattle remain in the village during winter.

LUP GAZ—

A camping-ground about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Mintaka pass. Fuel scarce; forage plentiful.—(*Younghusband.*)

LUTHU PASS—Elev. 12,113'.

A difficult pass, lying to the north of Gcr, and over which a cattle-track leads from Gor into Damot Nala in Sai. This track and the pass itself will be found described in Route No. 113. It is only open in the summer.

LUWARCHI VECH PASS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 53'$; Elev. 9,500'.

A low pass by which only can the upper Khunjerab valley (*i.e.*, the valley above the confluence of the Kilik stream) be entered. It is crossed by the path which leads to the Khunjerab pass, but which really only goes up the hillside and over a plateau in preference to keeping to the river-bed and fording the stream. The ascent, however, is marked as a pass on the Russian maps, and is therefore given as such in this place.—(*Cockerill.*)

M

MAGERUM—

A camping-ground on the route from Nagir to Skardu by the Nushik La or by the Rzung La pass. It is one march above Hispar. The path lies up the Hispar glacier.—(*Bruce.*)

MAHR DARA—

A valley in Dardistan near the Palesar pass. It is watered by the Mahr and Hag *nalas* which join about 2 miles north of

the Sumi Dara and into which flows their combined stream. Footpaths lead up these *nalas* across the mountains to Andarap and Ghizr in Kashkar, about two days' journey. These paths are not practicable for pack animals and are seldom used. The Mahr Dara has no inhabitants except perhaps in summer, when a few wandering Gujars with their flocks may visit the valley.

MAIATSIL—*Vide* MIATSIL.

MAIDAN DARA—

A valley in Dardistan, which is one of the tributary glens of the Kandia Dara. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the Zahar and Doga *nadis*. The valley is in parts broad and open, in parts a mere ravine. Both Maidan and Zahar are occupied in summer by wandering Gujars, with their flocks and herds. There is a path from Maidan into the Tangir valley. The hills on both sides of the Maidan valley are clothed with magnificent timber.

MAIUN—Lat. 36° 15'; Long. 74° 28'; Elev. 6,500'.

A fort-village in Hunza opposite the Nagir valley of Nilt, and containing 33 houses. It occupies a strong position on a plateau some 200 feet above the river-bed. There was formerly a wall lining the bank of lateral ravine, but this is now in ruins. The fort also is breached in places. There is room for a camp in the fields to the west of the ravine from which water is obtainable. Supplies scarce.—(*Cockerill.*)

MAJASAR LAKE—Elev. 14,000'.

A large lake at the head of the Batres valley. It is about 1½ miles long. At its head, a high precipitous hill, called Kinechish, rises straight up, and the hills to the east descend to the water's edge. On the west is a large stretch of open ground called Majasargarh.—(*Douglas.*)

MAKHELI—

A branch of the Thor Nala. Three passes lead out of this valley —

- (1) The Udorbat pass leading eastwards to the Botogah by the Udorbat Nala. This is said to be a low and easy pass.
- (2) The Chokowai pass which leads to Chachargah at the head of the Sapat stream of the Kotgali or Jalkot valley.
- (3) The Bagrokun pass leading to Sapat lower down.

These two latter are described as very like the Babusar both in height and gradient, and the roads are all said to be easy.—(*Douglas.*)

MALPAT—

A westerly branch of the Ke Ges Nala up which tracks run by which the Gashu and Horpe *nalas* can be reached. See Ges.—(*O'Connor.*)

At the head of the stream there is said to be a pass of the same name leading into Gashu.

MALUNGI DIAS—

A great mountain from which the Malungutti glacier descends to the edge of the Shingshal river. The footpath here fords the river twice and keeps round the glacier on the opposite bank. Horses must be taken over the glacier which is exceedingly difficult even for unladen animals.

This glacier probably takes its origin to the south of the Malungi Dias peak, receiving only a tributary from the latter mountain.—(*Cockerill.*)

MANDURI—Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 25' 30''$; Elev. 8,400'.

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

MANIHIT—*Vide* NIAT.

MANKIAL—

A village on the right bank of the Darel stream. It consists of two groups of houses, Bar and Kuz, about 500 yards apart. The villages are well off and possess grazing rights in the Khanbari valley. They contain about 180 and 100 houses, respectively.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

MANUGASH—

A village in the Bunar valley (*q.v.*).

MARANG JUNGLE—Lat. $36^{\circ} 37'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 28' 30''$; Elev. 9,000'.

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

MARKHUN—Lat. 36° 38'; Long. 74° 54'; Elev. 8,850'.

A village of 9 houses on the left bank of the Hunza river in Gujhal. About 2½ miles below this village there is a rope-bridge, which gives in summer the only means of reaching Markhun, Gircha, or Sost from Khaibar or indeed from Hunza. At Markhun the summer route, No. 125, to the Shingshal valley turns off up the Abgarch-i-Tang stream.—(*Barrow*; *Cockerill*.)

MARKHUN PASS—*Vide* KARUN PIR PASS.

MARMAI—*See* SHANKARGARH.

MASHAI—

A village in Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

MASHAR—

A river in Yasin.

MASHGHAN, ASURGAL OR CHAKALWAT GOL—

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

The names Mashgan and Asurgal appear to be more common than Chakalwat.

MASOT—Elev. 6,500'.

A small scattered hamlet in Nagir consisting of 7 houses.—(*Cockerill*.)

MATAKAN KOTAL—*See* PALOGA.

MATERA—

An easterly branch of the Ke Ges Nala up which a difficult cattle track runs by which the Gashu Nala can be reached *viâ* the Kostho pass. *See* Ges.—(*O'Connor*.)

MATUN DAS—Elev. 5,500'.

A deserted fort and village of 27 houses about 2½ miles above Nomal on the left bank of the Hunza river. The irrigation works on which the place depended were destroyed about 1860. Part of the village lands was also swept away by an inundation. This was probably caused by the landslide at Ghammesar (*q.v.*) or possibly it was due to floods from the Verigeraf glacier in the Shingshal valley. The irrigation canal has now been restored and the place is

gradually being brought again under cultivation by the villages of Jutial, Naltar and Jaglot. The place belongs to the Nomal district (*q.v.*).—(*Barrow; Cockerill.*)

MAULAI—

A Muhammadan sect, whose adherents are chiefly found among the Upper Oxus states, in Hunza and Punial. More than half the people of Yasin and the Lutku valley in Chitral are Maulais.

MAZENO PASS—Elev. 17,925'.

A difficult pass at the head of the Rupal Nala in the Astor District, by which the Diamir Nala, a branch of the Bunar Nala, in Chilas territory can be reached. The track up the Rupal Nala is easy for men on foot, but impracticable for animals owing to a large glacier which has to be crossed and also to the steep slopes by which the pass is reached. The descent into Diamir is even more difficult. [*Vide* Route No. 110.]—(*O'Connor.*)

MIACHAR—Lat. 36° 15' 30", Long. 74° 36'; Elev. 6,600'.

A fort-village in Nagir containing 92 houses. It stands on the edge of the alluvial cliff, some 300 feet above and on the right bank of the Hunza river; the road from Gilgit to Hunza and Nagir, which lies between the river and the foot of the cliff, passes below and is commanded by this village. —(*Cockerill.*)

MIATSIL OR MAIATSIL RIVER—

A tributary of the Hunza river with which it unites between Ganesh and Sumaiyar. About 5½ miles above the confluence is the village of Nagir, the capital of the Nagir state. The river takes its rise in the great Hispar glacier, and is called Hispar till it reaches the foot of the Barpu glacier, from which point it is known as the Miatsil. It is crossed by a rope-bridge opposite Sumaiyar, and there is another but dismantled rope bridge a little below Nagir. Between Hispar and Huro Harar, it is crossed by two frail wooden bridges, which might without difficulty be strengthened.

The stream flows throughout in a confined and rocky gorge, and the road to Hispar which lies up it is very stony and bad.

At the head of the valley is a difficult pass called the Rzung La, by which Askoli in the Braldoh valley can be reached. Another route, No. 120, leaves the main glacier 5 marches above Nagir, and crossing the Nushik La leads to

Arand: in the Basha valley of Baltistan. The latter route is difficult and dangerous. Neither are in a military sense practicable, and they are never used except in cases of dire necessity.—(*Biddulph*; *Bruce*; *Cockerill*.)

MINAPIN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 15' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 34'$; Elev. 6,500'.

A fort-village in Nagir containing 54 houses. It stands on the left bank of the Hunza river, nearly opposite the Hunza village of Hini. There is the usual cultivation, and fruit-trees are plentiful.—(*Cockerill*.)

MINAWAR—Lat. $35^{\circ} 52'$, Long. $74^{\circ} 29'$; Elev. 5,050'.

A prosperous village of 70 houses at the eastern end of the Gilgit plain, and about 8 miles from that place. It stands on the left bank of a stream which flows north to the Gilgit river, more than a mile distant. Fruit-trees plentiful, abundant space for encamping and good water.—(*Barrow*.)

MINTAKA AKSAI (OR MINTAKA AGHASI)—

A camping-ground in the Taghdumbash Pamir. Forage plentiful; fuel scarce. Here routes from Gujhal *via* the Kilik and Mintaka passes and from Wakhan *via* the Wakhujrui pass unite.—(*Younghusband*.)

MINTAKA PASS—Lat. $37^{\circ} 1'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 53'$; Elev. 15,430'.

A pass over the Mustagh mountains between Gujhal and Sarikol. Snow lies till the end of May or middle of June. The ascent on the Hunza side is steep and somewhat difficult. On the Sarikol side, the descent is also steep and difficult, but the pass is practicable for laden animals. In fact in its steepness lies the advantage of this pass over the Kilik. In winter there is in consequence less snow to be crossed, and at that season and in spring this route, No. 129, is generally preferred. In summer, too, between Gujhal and Sarikol or Kashgaria, this route, being more direct than the Kilik, is frequently taken. It leaves the Kilik route at Murkushi and rejoins it at Mintaka Aksai in the valley of the Karachukar river.

The pass is known to Gujhalis as the Kirisht pass.—(*Younghusband*; *Cockerill*.)

MIR WALI'S FORT—Lat. $36^{\circ} 28' 30''$; Long. $73^{\circ} 26'$; Elev. 8,600'.

This fort is situated on the right bank of the Yasin river about half a mile below Barkulti. The fort is rectangular and about 45 yards long by 30 wide with walls about 25' high, and square towers at each of the angles, as well as intermediate ones on three of the faces. On the river face

there is no intermediate tower, but on this side is the entrance to the fort which acts as a *tête de pont*, for the road on leaving the bridge goes through a sort of covered way under the east wall of the fort.

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

MISGAR—Lat. 36° 48'; Long. 74° 49'; Elev. 10,200'.

The most northerly village and fort in Gujhal. It stands about 500' above the stream from the Kilik pass. It contains 15 houses, standing amid stony, treeless fields. The inhabitants possess plenty of sheep and goats. Supplies scarce.—(*Barrow; Cockerill.*)

MOSHABAR PASS—*Vide* THUI PASS.

The whole range is sometimes spoken of as the Moshabar range, and sometimes as the Shandur range.

MOSHATAH—

A long *nala* immediately below the Ke Ges Nala on the right bank of the Indus. This valley is dry almost throughout. There are, however, two springs—one about six or seven miles up the *nala* at which place there are two or three shepherds' huts; and again near the head of the *nala* where there is a flow of water for about half a mile. The people of Ke Ges graze their flocks up this valley. Tracks lead across the hills from this *nala* to Ke Ges and Khinargah *nalas*.—(*O' Connor.*)

Belonged originally to Chilas but in 1893 was handed over to Gor along with the Ges *nalas*.—(*Smith, 1906.*)

MUDURI—

The name of the fort at Yasin.

MUHAMMADABAD—Lat. 36° 19'; Long. 74° 46'; Elev. 8,250'.

A village in Hunza about 4½ miles east of Baltit and containing 20 houses.

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MURKUSHI.



To face page 169.



LOOKING TOWARDS MURKUSHI FROM SHIRIN.

It stands on the right bank of the river, several hundred feet above it.—(*Barrow* ; *Cockerill*.)

MUNJAWIR—Elev. 7,600'.

A small hamlet in the Karumbar valley of Ishkuman between the Imit and Munjawir Gols. It is occupied by Wakhis, servants of Ali Mardan Shah, and is counted as part of Imit.—(*Cockerill*.)

MUNJAWIR GOL—

A small valley which drains to the Karumbar valley just above Imit; up it lies an extremely difficult foot-path to the Diantar valley and so to Chalt in the lower Hunza valley. The pass at its head is about 16,000 feet in height and a good deal of difficult glacier has to be crossed.—(*Younghusband* ; *Cockerill*.)

MURKUSHI—Lat. 36° 56' 30" ; Long. 74° 47' ; Elev. 12,000'.

A camping ground in Gujhal, about 12 miles from Misgar, just below the confluence of the streams from the Kilik and Mintaka (or Kirisht) passes, the routes to which diverge at this point. see Routes Nos. 122 and 129. Water good and abundant. Firewood and fodder plentiful; space ample. There are a few stone huts. There was evidently a large Kirghiz settlement here in former times, to judge by the size of a burial ground which may be seen at the end of the tongue that separates the Kilik and Mintaka streams.—(*Barrow* ; *Cockerill*.)

MURTAZABAD—Lat. 36° 17' 30" ; Long. 74° 38' ; Elev. 7,200'.

A village on the right bank of the Hunza river, just before entering the valley proper. There are two fort-villages, the upper of which contains 40 houses and the lower, which is situated about 1 mile west of the other, 27 houses. Both villages are built on the edge of the river cliff 500 to 600 yards off the road, from which they are commanded. The elevation of the lower village is 6,750'.—(*Barrow* ; *Cockerill*.)

MUSHAZOGO PASS—

A pass over the watershed between Yasin and Darel. It is at the head of the Mushazogo branch of the Batres valley, and

is close to the Suj Gali, and about the same height. The road is said to be fairly good but with a steep ascent to the top. The Suj Gali route, No. 78, is much easier and is more generally used.—(*Douglas.*)

MUSTAGH—

This name, which means "ice mountains," is generally applied to the range forming the watershed between the Indus and Yarkand rivers, from a point about 20 miles west of the Karakoram pass to the Mintaka pass. The general elevation of the range is between 15,000 and 18,000 feet, and it is doubtful whether any of its peaks greatly exceed 22,000 feet. The perpetual snowline is about 16,000 feet.—(*Cockerill.*)

MUTHAT—

A village in Bunar valley (*q.v.*).

N

NAGAREL—

A hamlet in the Naltar glen (*q.v.*)—(*Cockerill.*)

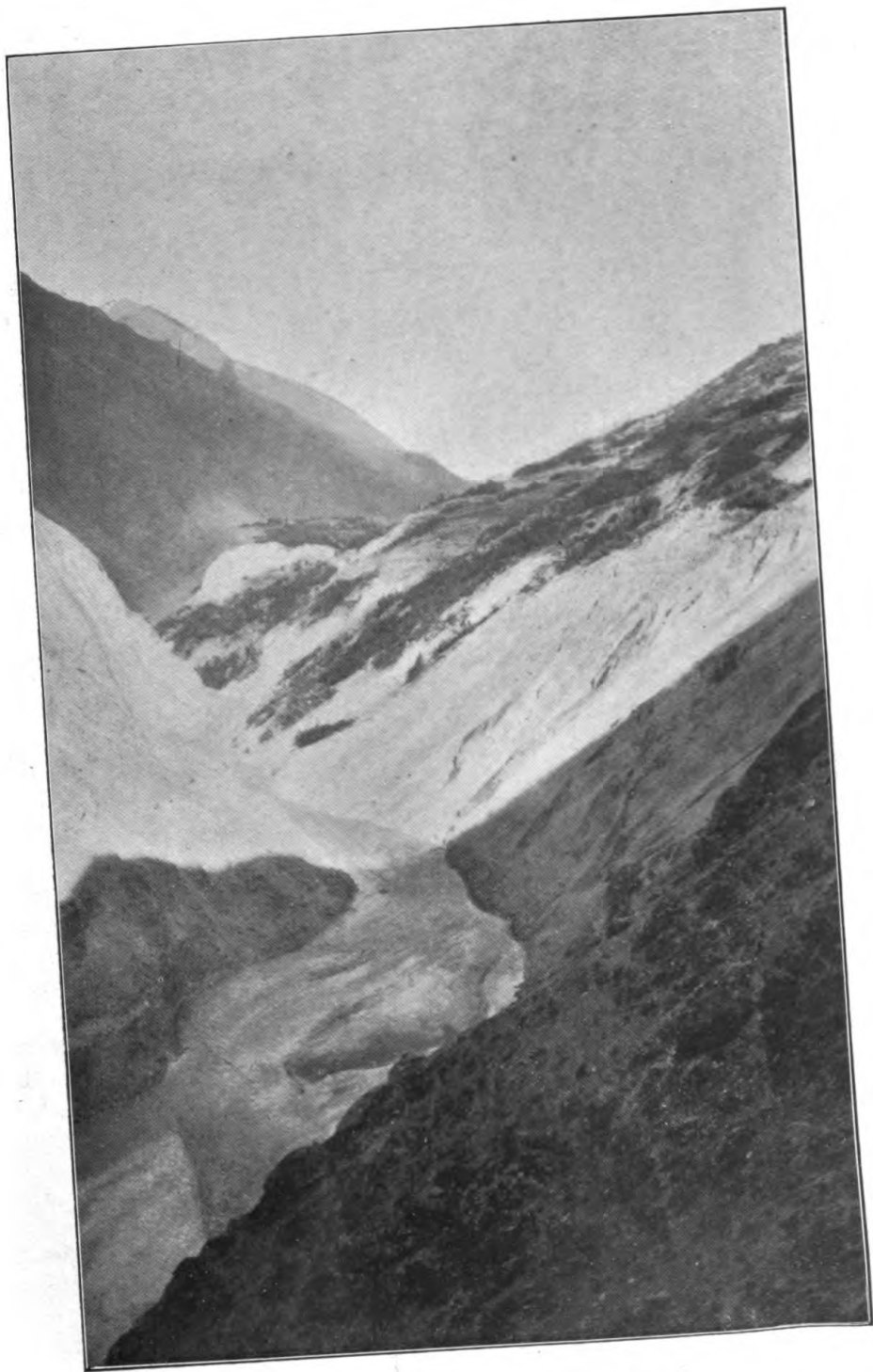
NAGIR (STATE)—

An independent Dard state, lying north-east of the Rakapushi mountain and south of the Hunza river. Though considerably smaller than Hunza, it has a slightly larger population owing to the greater amount of cultivable ground which is fertilised by the numerous streams from the range of which Rakapushi is the most prominent peak. They are less warlike than the Kanjutis and less addicted to raiding, but otherwise they do not compare favourably with their neighbours. The people are *Shias* and belong to the Yashkun or Burish stock. The ruler is known as the *Tham* and the family as Moghlotai, from an ancestor named Moghlot, the twin-brother of Girkis.

Nagir is divided into two sub-divisions—

1. Nagir proper.
2. Shinaki or Shen Bar.

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NAGIR AND NAGIR RIVER.

The following is a list of the Nagir villages showing the population in each according to the census of 1900-01:—

Name.		Number of houses.	Total population.
On right bank of Hispar stream.	1. Hispar	51	278
	2. Hopar	257	367
On left bank of Hispar stream.	3. Nagir	665	3,175
	4. Sumaya	100	482
	5. Raskan	54	277
	6. Chatorkhand	57	318
	7. Askurdas.. ..	113	653
	8. Shaiyar	40	211
	9. Hakuchar	18	86
	10. Phikr	48	841
	11. Tashot .. ..	..	..
	On left bank of Hunza river.	12. Miachar	92	571
13. Dadimal Shinaki or Shen * Bar		45 ..	229 ..
14. Minapin		54	247
15. Pisan		53	247
16. Ghulmat		86	447
17. Thol		29	159
18. Nilt		43	279
19. Sikandarabad or Khinachidas .. ..		....	....
Carried over		1,805	8,867

* Chalt, Chaprot, Bar and Buladas are called Shen Bar Gilgittis.

Name.	Number of houses.	Total population.	
Brought forward ..	1,805	8,867	
On right bank of Hunza river. {	20. Buldas	21	144
	21. Bar	42	322
	22. Chaprot	45	365
	23. Chalt	61	254
	24. Manushah Dading ..	15	49
Total ..	1,989	10,001	

NAGIR (VILLAGE)—Elev. 7,950'.

The largest village in the Nagir state and the residence of the *Tham*. It is situated on the left bank of the Miatsil river about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Hunza river, the houses being crowded together below the *Tham's* fort.

Only 17 households reside in the village throughout the year: the remainder proceed to their summer villages which are dotted over the hillsides in the neighbourhood. The names of the summer villages are as follows:—

	Houses.
Gashagushal	20
Thol	40
Jolakutz	5
Tsaiyar	70
Chamarling	30
Kunjokushal	55
Gotkushal	24
Hamarri	52
Nikor Kan	16
Gutas	44
Das	36
Mellikushal	32
Chaktoishal	8
Shotishal (<i>Chumars</i> , &c.)	16
Bedishal (<i>Doms</i> , &c.)	15
Total ..	463

These, together with the 17 permanent households who are called Tharmanin, make a grand total of 480 houses, or a population of about 2,400 persons.

The place is terribly cold in winter.—(*Cockerill.*)

NALTAR—

A glen draining to the Hunza river with which it unites as Nomal. In it are the fort-village of Naltar and the summer hamlets of Nagarel, Turbat and Jugot. Above the hamlet of Nagarel the valley opens out and lovely grassy glens slope upwards from the stream, affording very rich and abundant pasturage. On either side of the river are extensive forests of pine and silver fir, and the slopes at the head of the glen are tangled with a dense under-wood of birch thicket, gooseberry, and briar, interspersed with clumps of lofty birch trees. The grazing is almost unlimited.

This glen is in Kashmir territory; north of it rises the Naltar mountain, 19,320 feet high. At its head there are difficult footpaths to the Chaprot and Daintar glens.—(*Biddulph*; *Cockerill.*)

NALTAR—Elev. 7,500'.

A fort-village of 33 houses on the left bank of the Naltar stream and about 6 miles above Nomal to which district it belongs. Supplies obtainable.—(*Cockerill.*)

NALTAR PASS—Elev. 15,210'.

A pass at the head of the Naltar glen, leading to the Daintar valley, Route No. 63. It is only practicable for men on foot: on the south (Naltar) side the ascent is steep and rocky, and the descent on the north equally steep over slipping shale slopes, difficult when under snow. The pass is open for two or three months after the middle or end of July. There is no depression in the ridge and no track to guide the traveller.

The above name is not known to the natives.—(*Cockerill.*)

NALTAR MARG—Elev. 10,200'.

A fine open stretch of grass land in the Naltar glen, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the village of Naltar. The mules of the Kashmir Mountain Battery from Gilgit are located here during the summer months and good mule lines have been built for them.—(*Cockerill.*)

NANGA PARBAT, OR DIAMIR—Lat. $35^{\circ} 14'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 38'$; Elev. 26,620'.

The great mountain peak, which is the culminating point of the Western Himalayas. The range in which it lies

contains a number of peaks exceeding 20,000 feet in height, and the slopes on the southern side are almost precipitous. This range constitutes the watershed between the Indus on the north and the Astor river, the Kishanganga, and the Kaghan valley on the south, Nanga Parbat itself being situated to the south-west of Astor. The glaciers from the flanks of the mountain are of no great size, the largest extending to some 10 miles in length, by about 1,000 yards in width. Nanga Parbat is known locally as Diamir.—(*O'Connor; Survey map.*)

NASBUR GOL—

A long narrow valley coming from the mountains due west of Yasin, and draining into the Yasin river just above the fort. At the mouth of the valley is the small hamlet of Nasbur. The Nasbur Gol is a great summer grazing-ground of the Yasinis. Up the valley there is a foot-path which leads to Chashi by way of the Bahutar Gol, see Route No. 55.—(*Barrow.*)

NASHKIN—

A village in the Bunar Nala (*q.v.*).

NAUGAM—See ASTOR VALLEY.

NAUPUR—Lat. 35° 55'; Long. 74° 19'; Elev. 5,400'.

A small village of 40 houses on a plateau about 2 miles west of Gilgit fort and 500' above it. Its fields are watered by channels from the Shuku or Naupur stream, on the left bank of which about a mile south of the village is a large rock-cut figure of Buddha. This figure is about 10' high and over 30' above the ground. There are all sorts of legends in connection with this figure. All round Naupur on the plateau and on the hill sides are ruins of ancient villages and traces of much former cultivation. It is said Naupur, or Amsar as it was then called, was as big a place as Gilgit.—(*Biddulph; Barrow.*)

NIAT OR MANIHIT VALLEY—

A branch of the Thak Nala, which stream it joins some ten miles from its mouth. The valley is fairly open, and there is a good deal of cultivation. A track runs up this valley to the Kamakdori pass at its head, which will be found fully described in Route No. 99. Niat village (elev. 7,520') is a large village lying some five miles above the junction of the Niat stream with the Thak. About the village of Niat and for a short distance above it the valley is fairly open, and there

is a good deal of cultivation. From above Niat as far as the junction of the Beah and Balung *nalas*, and also in the large side *nalas* of Loshi, Samarz, and Fasat, the hillsides are covered with a thick growth of pine trees. The valley here is narrow between steep hills. There are the following villages in the Niat valley :—Niat, Gushar, Theh and Daloi. A track runs from near Gushar across the hills to the village of Bunar, which will be found described in Route No. 100(c).—(*Douglas*).

NILDHAR—Elev. 11,630'.

A spur from the southern watershed of the Gilgit river, which separates that river from the Sai valley. It is crossed by the Gilgit road.

The ascent from the Sai side is easy and only about a couple of hundred feet. The top of the spur is a level plain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width; the descent on the Gilgit side is at least 800' and very steep and rocky. The old road crosses the spur higher up and involves an ascent and descent of at least 2,000'. It is now never used.—(*Grant ; Barrow*.)

NILT—Lat. $36^{\circ} 14'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 27' 30''$; Elev. 6,650'.

A village in Nagir opposite Maiun of Hunza. It contains 43 houses. It is divided from Thol by a deep ravine. It was at this ravine that the Kashmir army was defeated in 1866, and our own troops held in check for some time in 1891. (*See Part I.*)

From Nilt there is a direct path to Jaglot *via* the Shaltar pass—see Route No. 116.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill*.)

NOMAL—Elev. 5,200'.

A large village on the left bank of the Hunza river in Gilgit territory. It contains 103 houses with fields extending for 2 or 3 miles. There is also a fort, which is occupied by a detachment of Kashmir troops. It stands on the right bank of the Naltar river at its junction with the Hunza river. In shape it is an irregular pentagon, and each of the 5 faces has a good flank defence. In the north-west and north-east corners are bastions with gun-embrasures. The entrance is on the south face. It is covered with a bastion, the interior of which serves as a guard room. Within the fort there are excellent barracks. Water is obtained from the Naltar stream, to which access is given by a covered way. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the fort is a twig bridge across the Hunza river.

From Nomal there is a path across the hills to Bargu on the Gilgit river. It is practicable for unladen ponies, and a

horseman can ride the greater part of the way. *Vide* Route No. 64.

The officer commanding the troops at Nomal is *ex-officio* Governor of Nomal, Jaglot, Naltar, and Jutial, in subordination to Gilgit.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

NUSHIK LA PASS—Elev. 16,800'.

A difficult pass leading from Nagir to Arandu in Baltistan. From Nagir to Hispar is three marches, thence to Haigutum up the Hispar glacier is two marches. At Haigutum the path leaves the main glacier and keeps to the right up a lateral glacier, the pass being reached after about 4½ hours of difficult and dangerous climbing. The descent is easy, but over glacier. Arandu is reached on the 8th day. This route, No. 120, is never used, except in cases of very urgent necessity, and cannot be considered a practicable military route.—(*Godwin-Austen ; Bruce.*)

O

OCHATER—

A hamlet in Darel (*q.v.*).

P

PAI KOTAL—

A pass in Dardistan leading from Tangir to Yasin. It is said to be not very high.

PAKORA—

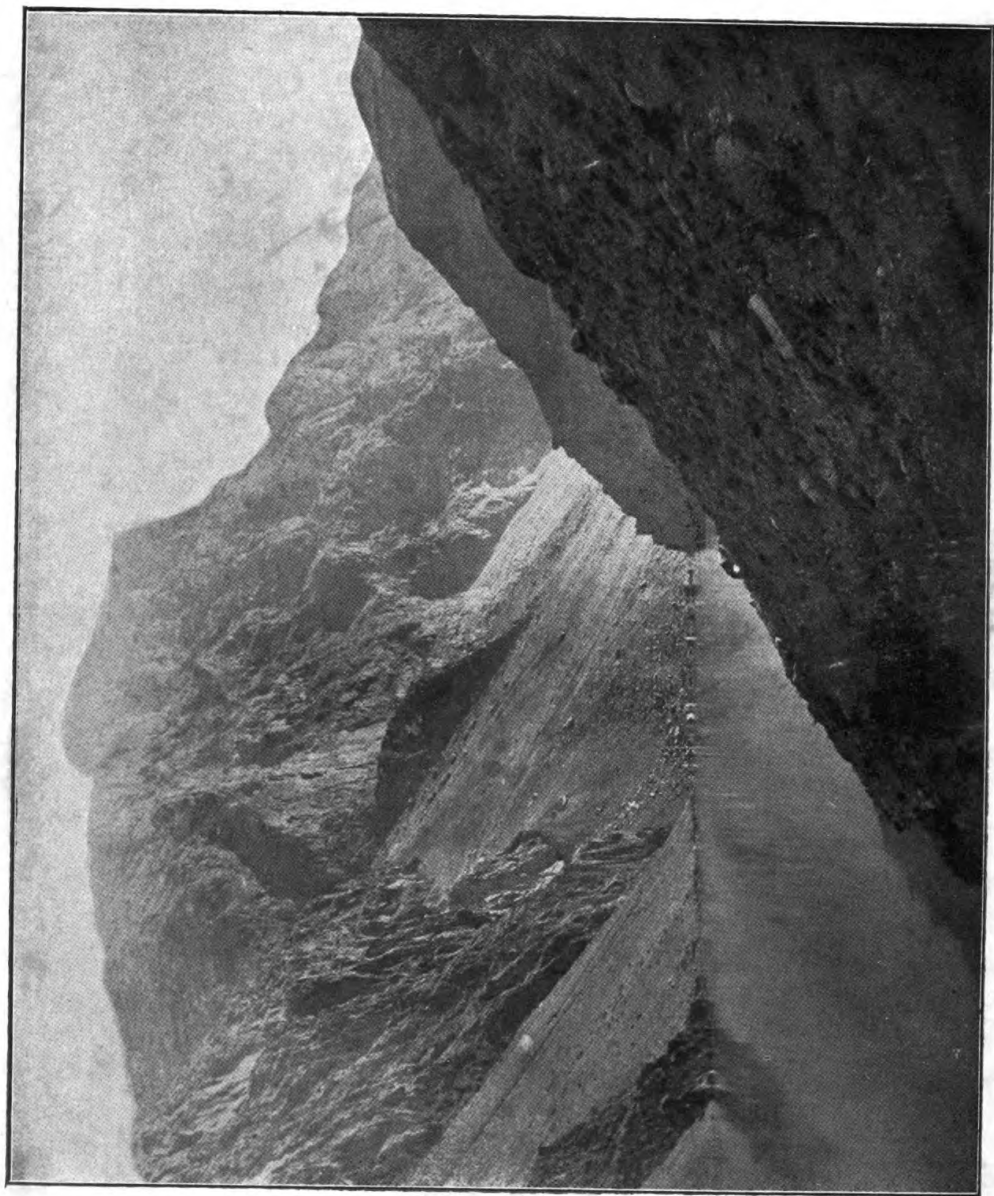
A village on the right bank of the Burzil stream in the Astor Tahsil about four miles above the junction of the Burzil stream with the Kamri Dara. It contains about 32 houses, with a population of 214.—(*Gurdon.*)

PALESAR KANDAO—

A pass over the watershed between the Indus valley and the Kohistan of Swat. It lies at the head of the Kandia valley and is certainly more than 15,000 feet above the sea, as it was covered with snow when traversed in July. The ascent from the Swat Kohistan side is difficult, and the descent on the east is even worse. The party had actually to slide down many hundred feet, after which the road appears to be fairly easy. On the top of the pass is a lake, about 2 miles long and a quarter of a mile wide.



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THE PANDAR LAKE.

PALOGA—

A stream flowing from the Matakan Kotal to the Ushu Nadi in the Swat Kchistan. Up it there is a road, Route No. 10 (a), to that pass, which is therefore sometimes called the Paloga Kandao. It is a better road than the direct one from Ushu. The hillsides here are covered with forest, and good pasture for grazing is abundant.

PALOI—

A village in Bunar valley (q.v.).

PALORI—

A village on the left bank of the Tangir, consisting of 20 houses, the cultivation being as usual with the exception of rice. Walnut and apricot trees grow here.

PANDAR LAKE—Lat. 37° 9'; Long. 72° 58'; Elev. 9,800'.

A lake in Yasin situated in the Ghizr valley above Chashi. At its eastern end it is nearly a mile broad, but towards the west it tapers away. Its length varies with the season, but the lake itself is not really more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The shore at the south-east end of the lake is quite flat and subject to inundation. The Ghizr river flows through the lake, leaving it by a narrow gorge. The mountains on the north side of the lake are steep down to the water's edge, but on the south side the mountains end in a plateau, which lies a hundred feet or so above the level of the lake. The water is clear and sweet, and the lake is much frequented by wild fowl. The Barkulti stream enters the lake at the south-west corner.—(*Barrow.*)

PARESAR PASS—

A pass at the head of the Singal Nala (see Dodar Gali).

PARIAR—Elev. 12,174'.

A summer grazing-ground in the Abgarch-i-Tang valley of Gujhal. There are a few stone huts on the summer route to Shingshal via the Karun Pass, Route No. 125. This place would make the best stage before crossing the pass; firewood, fodder and water good and plentiful, and space ample. The surrounding hill-slopes are thickly wooded with pencil cedar. In November 1892 there was deep snow from here to the top of the pass.—(*Cockerill.*)

PARISHING—See ASTOR VALLEY.

PASU—Lat. $36^{\circ} 29' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 56'$; Elev. 8,200'.

A village on the right bank of the Hunza river in Gujhal, containing 18 houses. It lies between the Batur and another great glacier. It is the point where the winter route to the Shingshal pass (Route 126) leaves the main Hunza-Kilik route (Route 122).—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

PATIAL—

A hamlet of 40 houses, near the head of the Darel valley (Shinaka). Beyond it the road to Punial enters the forest. Patial lies on the right bank of the stream some three miles to the north of Mankial.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

PATIPUR—*See* ASTOR.

PETIKK-I-KISHK—Lat. $36^{\circ} 50' 30''$; Long. $75^{\circ} 18'$; Elev. 13,000'.

A camping-ground in the Khunjerab valley of Gujhal, where travellers usually pass the night before crossing the Khunjerab pass to Sarikol. Fodder and firewood obtainable; space ample. It would be the 5th stage from Gircha and two long marches from Ujadbhai, see Route No. 128.—(*Cockerill.*)

PHAKOR—Elev. 7,100'.

A hamlet in the Ishkuman valley, on the left bank of the river, 2 miles above Chatorkhand. It contains 9 houses of Saiyids.—(*Cockerill.*)

PHIKR—Lat. $36^{\circ} 16' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 38'$; Elev. 8,050'.

A fort-village in Nagir containing 48 houses. It stands on a lofty, open, gently sloping plateau nearly opposite the Hunza village of Murtazabad, on the left bank of, and over 1,000 feet above, the Hunza river.—(*Cockerill.*)

PHINA—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

PHOGACH—

A village of 120 houses in Darel.

PHURZIN-I-GASHT—Elev. 11,640'.

A bare spot used as a camping-ground on the Shingshal route, No. 125, one march above the village of Shingshal in Gujhal, and in the bed of the Tang river. A better spot for a large camp might be chosen at Thin Kuik (*q.v.*). At Phurzin there is a very small patch of birch jungle, but no fedder.—(*Cockerill.*)

PILCHAI—

This name, which means "tamarisk," is given to many localities where that tree flourishes. The first camping-grounds on the roads from Gilgit to Chitral and from Gilgit to Hunza are both so called. In each case the ground is open but stony. Firewood is plentiful, but no forage is obtainable.—(*Cockerill.*)

PINGAL—Lat. $36^{\circ} 8' 30''$; Long. $73^{\circ} 9'$; Elev. 8,400'.

A village of 18 houses, situated on both banks of the Ghizr river. A rope-bridge, 40 yards in length, connects the two villages. There is the usual cultivation here, but there are no fruit-trees.

Pingal is the most easterly village in the Ghizr district. Just below the village, a difficult foot-path strikes across the hills to the Chashi Gel and thence to Tangir. See Route No. 65.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

PISAN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 33'$; Elev. 6,500'.

A fort-village in Nagir containing 53 houses. It stands on the left bank of the Hunza river between Minapin and Gulmit. There is the usual cultivation and fruit-trees are plentiful.—(*Cockerill.*)

POTOT NALA—

A branch of the Thor Nala. Up the Potot Nala is a road to the Botogah, descending by the Guchar Nala to Gala. Cattle are taken by this road, but it is bad in places. The pass is visible from Thor, and appears to be not more than 11,000 to 12,000 feet. Up another branch of the Potot is a road in a north-easterly direction to Giche, skirting round the head of the Thuril Nala. It is said to be nearly free from snow in the middle of April. It is two easy marches to Giche by this road.—(*Douglas.*)

PUNIAL—

One of the divisions of the Gilgit Agency (*q.v.*). It lies north-west of Gilgit, and is bounded, on the Gilgit side by a sandy plain half a mile beyond Shakiot village, extending towards Yasin as far as Thamushki. The district is under the administration of a Governor, advised by the Political Agent. The mass of the people are Yashkuns (*see* Part I, Chapter II). The ruling family of Punial is the "Burush," which is closely connected with that of Chitral and Yasin. The population is

approximately 2,843, distributed as follows among six villages and their subsidiary hamlets :—

					Population.
Gulpura or Gulapar	..	..	..	..	324
Sher Kila or Cher Kila	..	..	..	..	624
Singal	..	..	..	..	640
Bubar	..	..	..	..	400
Gurujur	..	..	..	..	234
Gakuch	..	..	..	..	621
					—
			Total	..	2,843
					—

PUSHKARI—

A *nala* which rises in the northern watershed of the Jalkot valley, and joins the Jalkot river about 8 miles above its junction with the Indus. At the head of the *nala* is the Pushkari pass.

R

RAKAPUSHI OR DOMANI—Elev. 25,550'.

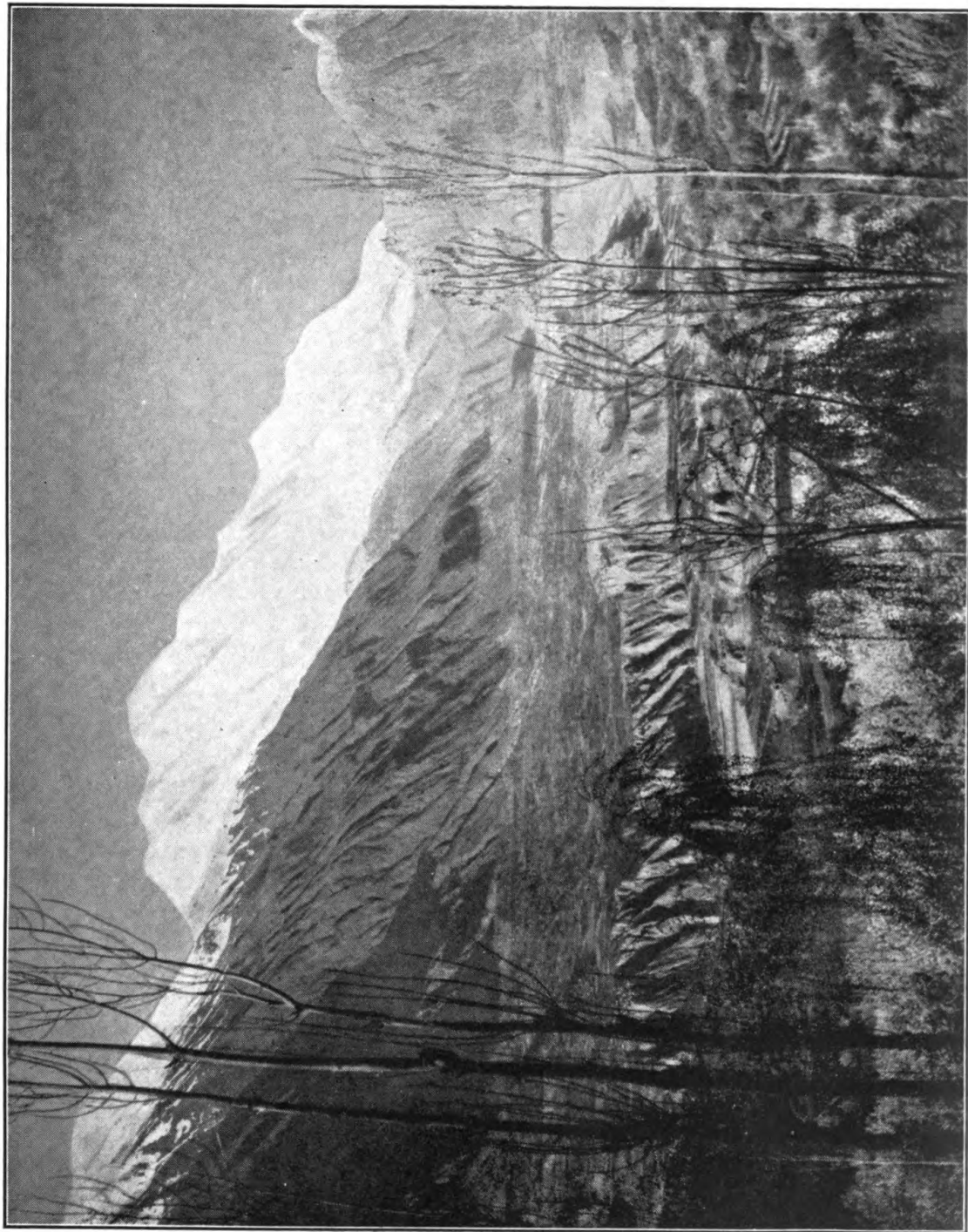
A great mountain, which lies about 20 miles north-east of Gilgit. The view of this mountain from Hunza is one of the most magnificent it is possible to imagine. Domani, or perhaps Deomani, is the local name for the mountain.—(*Barrow.*)

RAKHIOT NALA—

A *nala* which flows into the left bank of the Indus immediately below the Buldar Nala. The valley is very narrow at its mouth, where it is bridged by a suspension bridge on the Bunji-Chilas road, but opens out into wide, spreading hillsides higher up. It drains from the northern slopes of Nanga Parbat, and contains some little cultivation belonging to Gujars from Kel. There are some hot sulphur springs in this valley.—(*O'Connor.*)

RAMGHAT OR SHAITAN NARA.—Lat. 35° 35'; Long. 74° 42'; Elev. 4,250'.

The name by which the crossing place near the mouth of the Astor river is known. This river is now bridged by a strong suspension bridge (172 feet span, 7 feet roadway) across



which the Kashmir-Gilgit road leads to Bunji, distant seven miles. The road to Chilas runs from the bridge down the left bank of the Astor river for a short distance and hence down the left bank of the Indus. There is a guard from the Kashmir Imperial Service Regiment at Bunji stationed at Ramghat where they have a guard-house, small garden, etc.—(*O' Connor.*)

RAMPUR—*See* ASTOR VALLEY.

RASHKAN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 18' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 41'$; Elev. 7,150'.

A fort-village of 54 houses in Nagir, opposite the Hunza village of Tsil-Ganesh.—(*Cockerill.*)

RASHMAL—

A hamlet in Darel (*q.v.*).

RASH PASS—Elev. 11,800'.

A pass over the same watershed as the Rash Thani pass (*q.v.*).

It leads to the grazing-grounds near Gutans Harar and Rash Phari, and thence by a difficult path to Hispar, but as a through route it is scarcely ever used.—(*Cockerill.*)

RASH PHARI—Elev. 15,800'.

A lake in Nagir in a hollow on the hills above the Hispar river. It has a diameter of 400 yards and is very deep.—(*Ahmad Khan.*)

There is good grazing in its vicinity during the summer months, at which season the Nagir people generally send their horses here.—(*Cockerill.*)

RASH THANI PASS—Elev. 10,900'.

A pass over the watershed separating the Miatsil (Nagir) river from the Barpu glacier. It is practicable for laden animals. The path for these goes through Barpu Harar; it is steep but not difficult. A short cut for pedestrians leads straight up the hillside from Tagha Phari.—(*Cockerill.*)

RASHIT—*Vide* RESHIT.

RATTU—Lat. $35^{\circ} 9'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 50'$; Elev. 8,600'.

A village of 11 houses (population 82) just below the junction of the Mir Malik and Kamri *daras*. In the angle between these two rivers there are several square miles of open undulating pasture land, where a large force might be encamped. In summer 1 Company of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry

from Gilgit, 1 Company from Bunji, and the Mountain Battery from Bunji move into camp at Rattu.—(*Barrow; Gurdon.*)

RESHIT—Lat. $33^{\circ} 50' 20''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 33' 30''$; Elev. 10,400'.

A fort-village in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal. It contains 18 houses. Plenty of firewood obtainable, a little fodder, and some supplies. There is a fine turf polo-ground where camp can be pitched, see Route No. 58. A good deal of ground has only recently been cultivated. The fort is situated in a hollow and though well built is of no military strength. The valley is here very open and well wooded with birch and willow trees. There are no fruit-trees. The village is the highest permanent one in Gujhal.—(*Cockerill.*)

RICH—Lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 43'$; Elev. 10,900'.

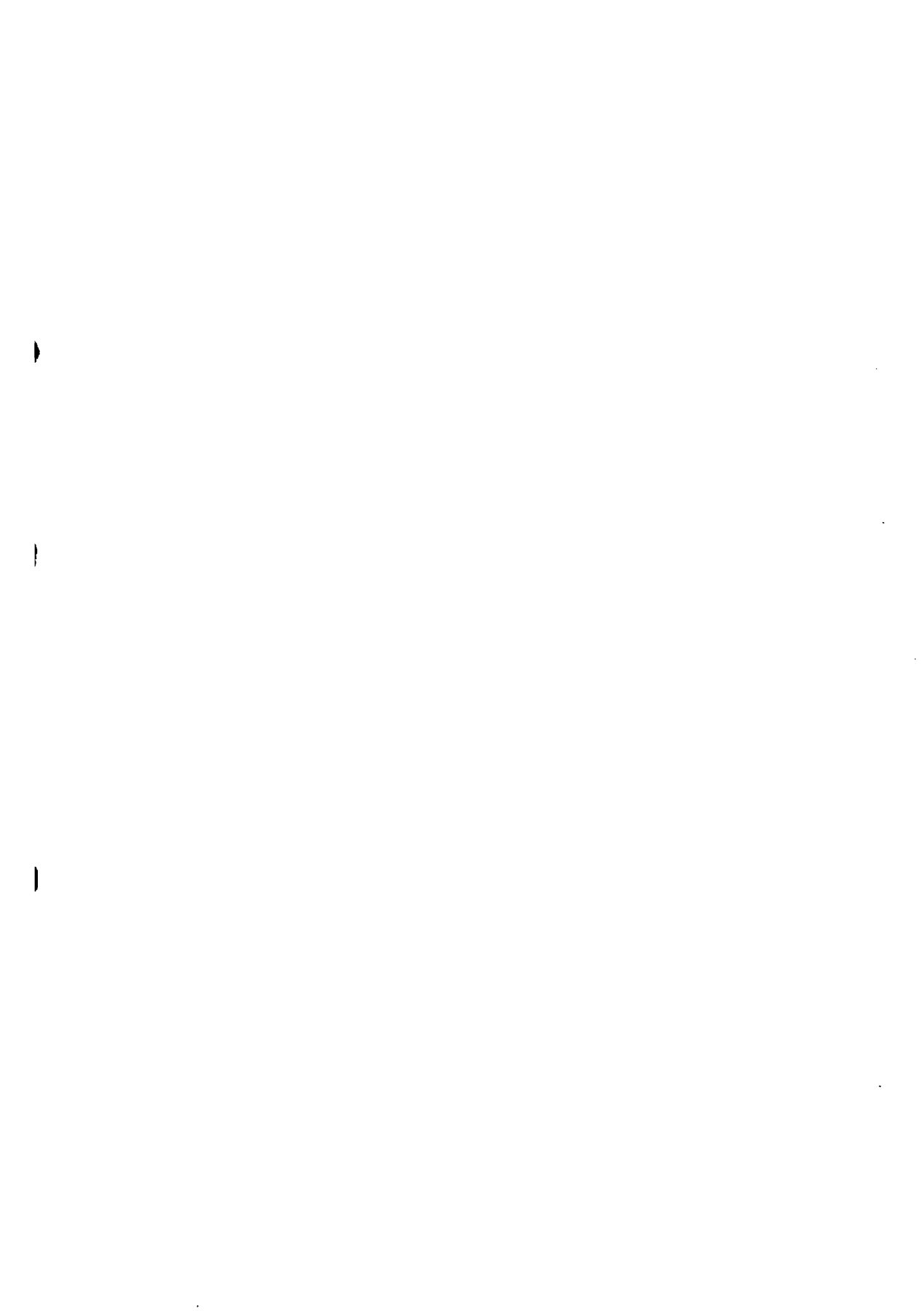
A camping-ground in the Derdi valley of Gujhal, on the summer route from Hunza to Sarikol, *via* the Chapursan valley and the Kermin pass, see Route No. 124. There is a fine birch wood in a small side ravine, and a small spring. The camping-ground is small, and, if the spring is dry, water must be brought up the cliff from the river, in the bed of which, however, there is generally room to camp. Grass is very scarce.—(*Cockerill.*)

RISHIPJERAB—Lat. $36^{\circ} 44' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 46' 30''$; Elev. 10,200'.

Two rubble towers and four *sangars* on the right bank of the stream of the same name in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal standing on the cliff's edge about 300 feet above the stream. They are, however, commanded from the opposite bank, and can be turned by the Kermin pass. The stream is bridged by a good bridge at a point where the banks are only 9 feet apart. There is no village or cultivation. Wood is obtainable, but grass is very scarce.—(*Cockerill.*)

RONO—*Vide* Chapter II, Part I.

The most honoured caste among the Dards. They rank next to the ruling family in every country in which they are found. The Wazirs are generally chosen from among them. They exist in small numbers in Nagir, Gilgit, Puniyal and Yasin, that is to say, from 2 to 6 per cent. of the population in these districts belong to the Rono caste. In Chitral, however, they are said to be about 300 families. In Nagir and Yasin they call themselves Hara and Haraio, and in Chitral they call themselves Zandre. Some exist in Wakhan Shighnan and





Sarikol, where they are called Khaibar-khatar. They claim descent from an Arab family who once ruled in Mastuj, but this is a mere tradition. In appearance they are generally taller than the other inhabitants of the country, with rather high cheekbones and oval faces. They are able to give their daughters in marriage to the ruling families and to Saiyids, and rulers of Dard states give their illegitimate daughters to Ronos.—(*Biddulph.*)

ROSHAN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 13' 30''$; Long. $73^{\circ} 33'$; Elev. 7,050'.

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

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

RUNHILL—Lat. $36^{\circ} 54'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 45'$; Elev. 11,580'.

A large grazing-ground on the Kilik route from Hunza to Sarikol or Wakhan, about 8 miles above Misgar. There is plenty of wood and grass and a few hut and sheep-pens, &c. Space for a large camp also is obtainable.

The place is marked Runkhin on Russian maps, but this appears to be incorrect.—(*Cockerill.*)

RUPAL—

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

RZONG LA—

A pass over the watershed between Nagir and Baltistan at the head of the great Hispar glacier. From Nagir the route lies up the Miatsil valley to Hispar, Route No. 120. Thence for two marches to Haigutum the path is fairly easy up the Hispar glacier. At Haigutum the route to Arandu by the

Nushik La turns off. Thence the path (Route No. 121) lies over glacier for three or four days and emerges near Askoli.

It cannot be considered a practicable military route, though, no doubt, it is open to small properly trained and equipped parties in fine weather for two or three months in summer.—(*Conway ; Cockerill.*)

S

SAFED PANI OR SHAI WAI—

A camping-ground on the left bank of the Hunza river, opposite Guach. Here there is a splendid spring of water and a fair amount of low jungle, affording good firewood. On the plateau above is the hamlet of Jaglot. Guach on the opposite bank, is quite deserted, as most of its lands have fallen into the river, and its irrigation channels have been destroyed. The boundary between Gilgit and Nagir is just beyond Safed Pani close to the rope-bridge.—(*Barrow.*)

SAI RIVER—

A stream lying in the Gilgit district and draining into the right bank of the Indus opposite Bunji. The village of Sai lies on the left bank, some two miles from the mouth of the stream. Damot village is at the mouth of the Damot Nala, a mile or two further up on the right bank. The valley is wide and spacious and is extensively cultivated. A Government ferry-boat plies across the Indus at the mouth of the stream. A track to Gilgit lies up the Sai valley, but is little used owing to the opening of the Partab bridge and the construction of a ten-foot road up the Gilgit river. There are also tracks leading to Darel and Chilas *viâ* Harpai, Pahot and Ghaso. The villages in Sai are composed of the usual mud and stone-built hovels grouped together for safety as in days when law and order were practically non-existent.—(*O'Connor ; Gurdon.*)

SAKMAL—See ASTOR VALLEY.

SALGAM—

One of the sub-divisions of Yasin (*q.v.*). It extends from the Darkut pass on the north, southwards to Ghanyar and Hualti.

The following is a list of the villages and hamlets in the Salgam sub-division :—

Name of village.		Number of families.	Total population.
Right bank of Yasin river.	1. Sopatingdas	1	5
	2. Hundar	39	345
	3. Barkulti	40	380
	4. Barandas (Shah-i-Kalan and family).	2	59
	5. Hualti	18	131
Left bank of Yasin river.	6. Darkut	28	279
	7. Umalsot or Amalchat ..	8	92
	8. Burukut	4	30
	9. Biyaro Barkulti	20	189
	10. Sandhi	60	514
	11. Kurkulti (up the Kurkulti Nala).	10	85
Total ..		230	2,099

SAMAKIAL—

A village in Darel (*q.v.*) on the left bank of that stream, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Phogach. It stands in two clusters, about 500 yards apart. "Bar," or Upper Samakial, is situated in well-cultivated ground, surrounded by fruit-trees. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles above it a path practicable for cattle leads up stream to the right, and over into the Khanbari valley. This is the usual road to Hodar and Chilas. The Samakial people have proprietary claims over the Khanbari valley. Samakial consists of 150 houses.—(*Gurdon.*)

SANDHI—Lat. $36^{\circ} 25'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 25'$; Elev. 8,300'.

A village in Yasin, on the left bank of the Warshikgum river, about 4 miles above Yasin. The village contains 60

houses, and is surrounded by a mass of fruit-trees, chiefly apricot. Cultivation extends in a thin strip along the river, and consists of about 130 acres. A mile below the village the river is crossed by a wooden bridge, 60 feet long. Opposite Sandhi the river-bed widens to at least a thousand yards.—(*Barrow ; Bretherton ; Cockerill.*)

SANGO SAR—Elev. 10,500' (*approximate*).

About 5 miles above Astor, on the right hand side of a glacier, is the Sango Sar lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by a quarter broad. A mile and a half below this there is a splendid camping-ground in the open glades of a deodar forest where a large force might easily hut itself. Water and firewood are abundant. There is also a little forage. The road up to it is fairly good for laden animals.—(*Barrow.*)

SAZIN—

A village in Shinaka about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the left bank of the Indus and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Sazin Nadi. It is a well-favoured place; rice as well as other grains are grown, and the grape and mulberry, with the apricot and apple, thrive there. The grape is trained along trellis work and the varieties are those of Kashmir, the white and purple. There is a ferry across the Indus opposite Sazin.

HACH KATR (OR GORDUR-I-GIRAF)—Lat. $36^{\circ} 46'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 54'$; Elev. 9,300'.

A camping-ground in the Khunjerab valley of Gujhal on the Khunjerab route from Gircha to Sarikol, one march above Gircha, see Route No. 128. There is a patch of jungle in the river-bed 200 yards long by 40 yards wide. Grass scarce, but sufficient for small parties.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHAHCHOI NALA—

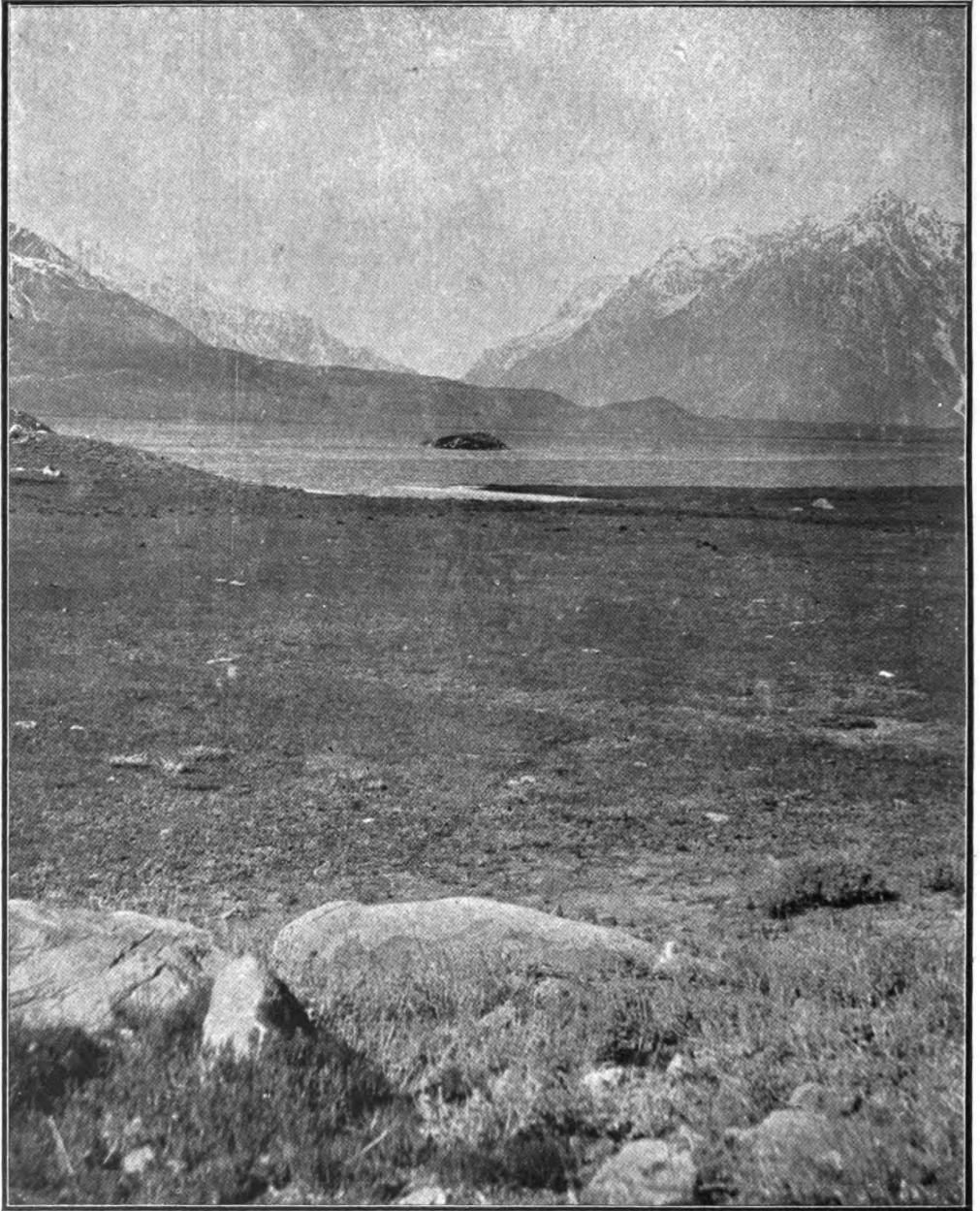
One of the branches of the Karumbar valley in Ishkuman, on the right bank of the river. It marks the southern boundary of the Ishkuman district.

SHAITAN NARA—*Vide* RAMGHAT.

SHAIYAR—Lat. $36^{\circ} 18'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 39'$; Elev. 7,030'.

A village of 40 houses in Nagir. The village is not of the usual type with walls and towers, but the steepness of the rock on which it stands serves in place of these. The Gilgit-Nagir road must pass the village, but troops advancing from Gilgit would bring the command with them.—(*Cockerill.*)

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SHANDUR LAKE.

SHALTAR PASS—Elev. 12,130'.

A pass between Nilt (Nagir) and Jaglot crossing a spur from Rakapushi. From Nilt the ascent is at first steep and somewhat difficult until the level of pine forest is reached, when, although still steep, it becomes easy. After crossing the pass the path makes an abrupt dip, and there is then another very stiff climb of 2,000 feet, through a very tangled underwood and above steep slopes to the Thakwe Tappi pass. From this point the track descends abruptly to Jaglot.

This route, No. 116, is not much used, now that the road between Chalt and Nomal has been improved. It is only practicable for coolies. Formerly unladen animals were taken by it, but now owing to landslips this is, I think, out of the question, although the really difficult places are few and far between.

There is another path at a lower level, but it is said to be very difficult and impracticable even for lightly-laden coolies.

The pass is closed by snow from December to April. From Nilt to Jaglot is $2\frac{1}{2}$ marches. This is the route by which the people of Nagir used to raid the villages in the Hunza valley below Chalt.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHAMARAN—

A considerable village in the Ghizr district on the right bank of the Ghizr river, about one-and-a-half miles east of Chashi. Total cultivation about fifty-five acres. Firewood and fodder obtainable. The cultivation of this place runs right up to that of Chashi, being separated from it by the Chashi river. Good dry ground for encampment.—(*Bretherton, 1894.*)

SHANDUR (OR MOSHABAR)—

The name of the range over which runs the Darkut pass and which form the western boundary of the Gilgit Agency dividing Yasin from Chitral

SHANDUR LAKE—Lat. $36^{\circ} 3'$; Long. $72^{\circ} 33'$; Elev. 12,200'.

A lake in Yasin at the head of the Ghizr district, and about a couple of miles east of the pass. It is about 2 miles in length and over half a mile wide. It is surrounded by a belt of level ground nowhere less than 200 yards broad. In summer the grazing here is excellent. There are no trees.—(*Burrow.*)

SHANDUR PASS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 2'$; Long. $72^{\circ} 31'$; Elev. 12,230'.

A pass leading from the Ghizr valley to Sar Laspur, and thence to Mastuj. It is used throughout the year, but with some danger in winter owing to the heavy snow-fall. It is by far the easiest route between Chitral and Gilgit.

Thirteen miles above Ghizr the road leaves the valley and ascends for 3 miles through broad, grassy slopes to the Shandur plateau, which at the height of about 12,000 feet is 5 miles broad and perfectly level. There are two pieces of water on it, the largest of which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad. There is no surface drainage from either lake. Across the Shandur plateau lies the principal thoroughfare between the Kashkar valley and the valleys to the eastward, and it is open to traffic of all kinds throughout the year. The peaks overlooking it on the north and south rise to a height of some 2,000 feet above the level of the plateau. On the western side the descent is somewhat abrupt into the narrow but fertile Laspur valley, but it is by no means steep or difficult for laden animals.

On 22nd and 23rd April 1894 there was a heavy fall of snow, which on the 28th lay to a depth of two feet and upwards, from near Tera village past Langar and on to within three miles of Laspur, or for a distance of 10 miles. On the pass for some 5 or 6 miles it was 3 feet deep. However unladen ponies were got across with some difficulty by starting from Langar for Laspur at 3-30 A.M.

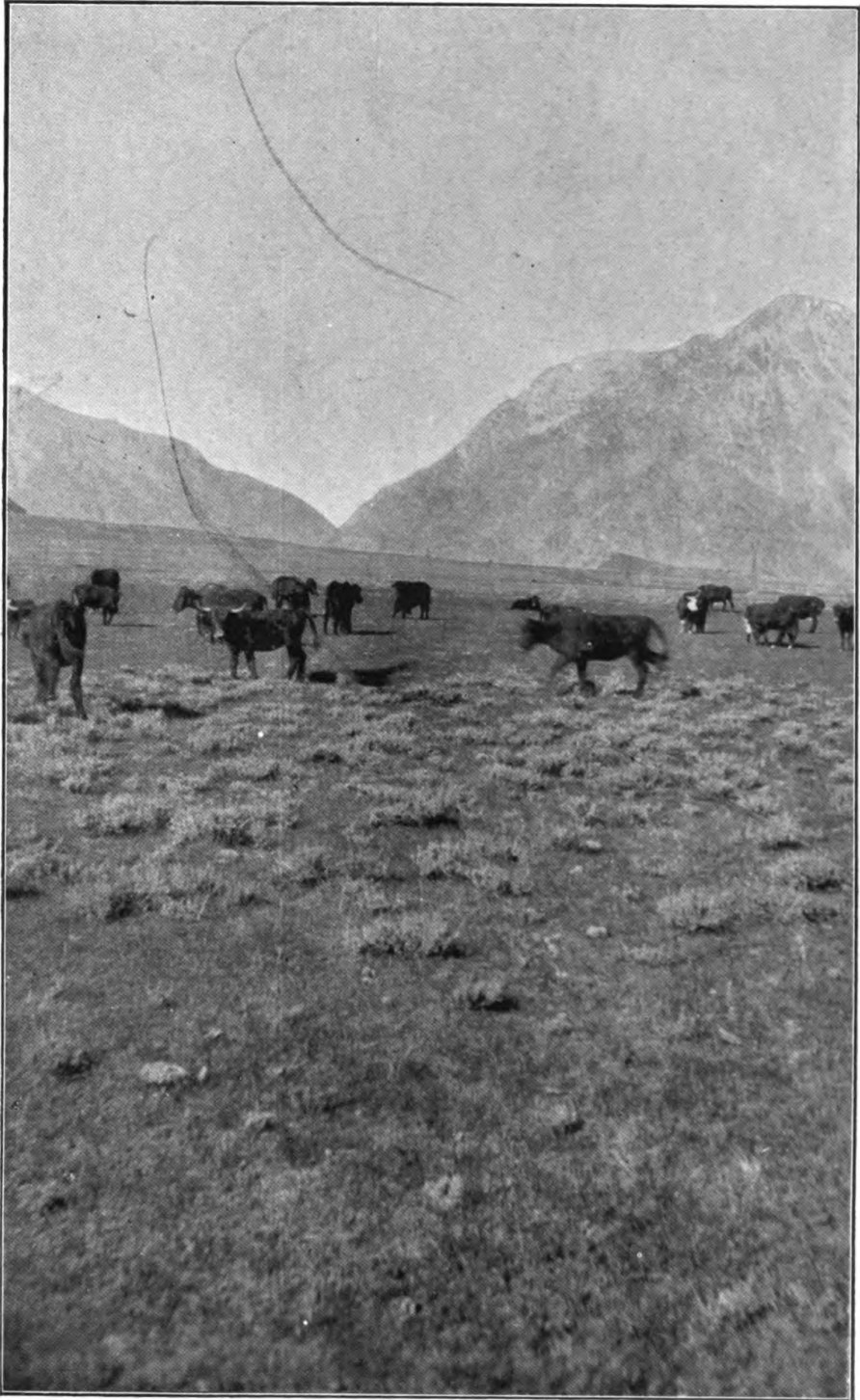
On 5th May the snow was found to have disappeared rapidly, there being only about 6 miles of it and that not more than 18 inches in depth.—(*Biddulph*; *Barrow*; *Cockerill*; *Bretherton*.) See Route No. 65.

SHANKARGHAR OR MARMAI—Lat. $35^{\circ} 1'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 53'$; Elev. 9,600'.

A miserable hamlet in the Kamri, or Kala Pani, valley of Astor, standing in a fine open plain, which forms a first-rate encamping-ground; 11 houses, population 77. Forage and water abundant. From here branches off what is known as the Gugai route to Kanzalwan.—(*Barrow*; *Gurdon*.)

SHARDAI PASS—Elev. 11,270'.

A pass over the watershed separating the Gilgit and Hunza rivers, by which Bargu can be reached from Nomal in 10 or 11 hours. On the Nomal side the slopes are fairly easy, and a horseman could ride to the top of the pass without dismounting. On the Bargu side there are two paths, one a difficult track for coolies and the other fit for unladen



SHANDUR PLATEAU.

ponies, by which a horseman could ride two-thirds of the way down. A path diverging from the latter a short distance from the pass leads to Gilgit by the Harali Nala.—(*Cockerill.*) See Route No. 64.

SHAROT— *Vide* BARGU

SHASHMARG PASS—Elev. 13,000′.

A pass over a spur of the Shingshal Pir on the summer route, No. 125, to the Shingshal pass. It is said to be practicable for cattle, but not for laden animals.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHATIAL—

A valley in Shinaka, Dardistan, situated on the left bank of the Indus between Harban and Sazin. On the right bank of the stream which drains the valley, and about 2 miles south of the Indus, is the fort of Shatial. It contains about 120 houses.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

SHEN BAR—

One of the sub-divisions of Nagir (*q.v.*). Also called Shinaki.

SHEN BIR—

One of the sub-divisions of the Gilgit Tahsil (*q.v.*).

SHEOBAT PASS—Elev. 14,700′.

A pass over the watershed between Yasin and Tangir. The road to it lies up the Batres valley and then up a branch called in its lower part Chuni Batres and higher up Sheobat. See Route No. 75.

The pass is used by men on foot as soon as the snow becomes hard—about the end of April or beginning of May.—(*Douglas.*)

SHER KILA—*See* CHER KILA.

SHIKAIOT—*See* under BARGU.

SHIN—*Vide* Chapter II, Part I.

A caste, or branch of the Dard race; next to the Ronos they are the class held in the highest consideration among the Dards. They form the majority of the population in Gor, Chilas, Tangir, the Indus valley below Sazin, and the Gilgit or Ghizr valley above Punial.

SHINAKA—

The tract of country lying on either side of the Indus below Bunji to the Lahtar Nadi, where the Indus takes a final

bend towards the south, is known throughout the surrounding regions as Shinaka, though in the Punjab it appears to be sometimes spoken of as Dardistan. This tract is bounded on the north by the great watershed which forms the southern limit of the Gilgit basin; on the east by Nanga Parbat and the mountain masses which spring from it; on the south by Kashmir and Kaghan, and on the west by the Indus Kohistan. It comprises the valleys of Talich, Gor, Bunar, Thak, Khinar, Botagah, Chilas, Hodar, Thor, Khanbari, Dudishal, Darel, Harban, Shatial, Tangir, and Sazin, which are all described elsewhere. This tract is, roughly speaking, about 50 miles broad by 60 or 70 long.—(*Drew; Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

SHINAKI—

One of the sub-divisions of Hunza (*q.v.*). The villages in Shinaki are Maiun, Hini and Murtazabad, which together contain 239 houses with a population of about 1,000 souls.

SHINAKI OR SHENBAR—

One of the sub-divisions of Nagir (*q.v.*).

SHINGAN OR SHINGAWAI NALA—

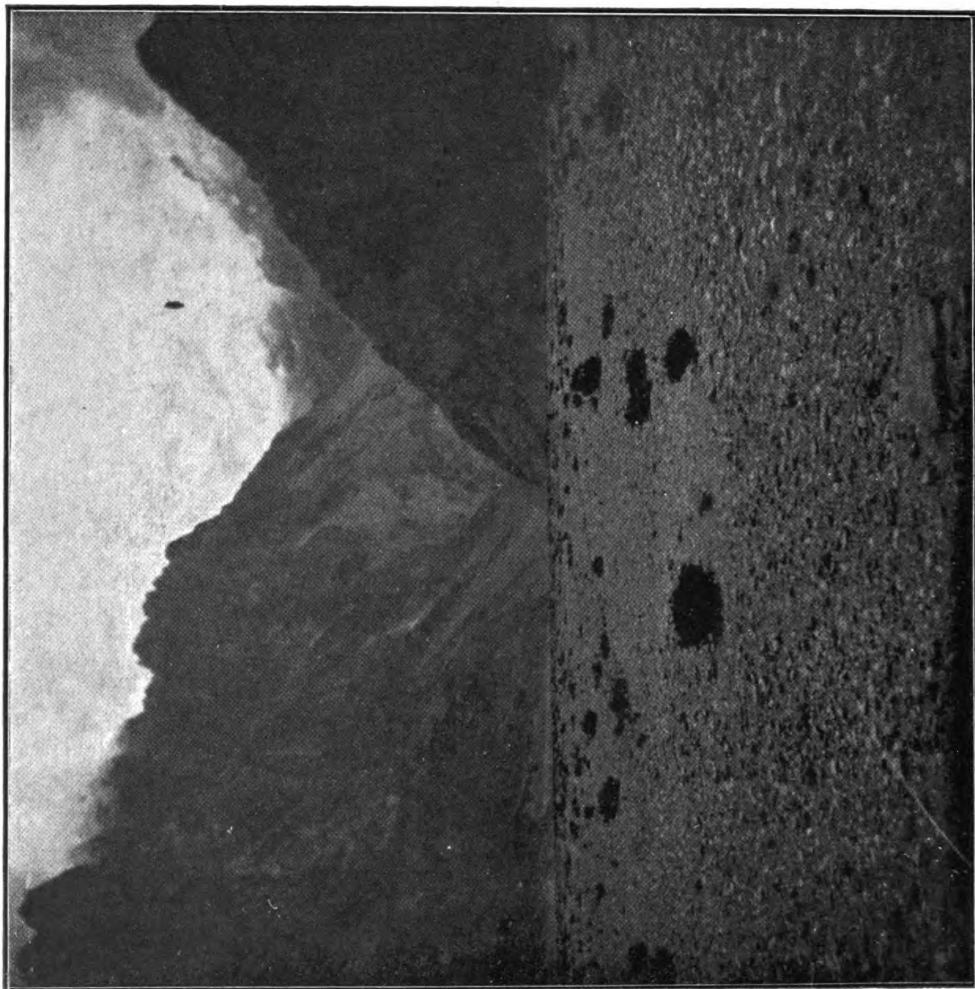
A small *nala* below the Danachal Nala on the right bank of the Indus and almost opposite Jiliper. It is uninhabited, and is used by the people of Gor for grazing their flocks and herds. It contains a perennial stream of water.—(*O'Connor.*)

SHINGSHAL—Elev. 9,850'.

A village of 25 houses in Gujhal six marches to the north-east of Baltit (Hunza). It stands on the left bank of the Shingshal river on a low crescent-shaped plateau 20 feet above the water and about 1,500 yards long by 600 yards wide at the broadest point. With the exception of a few stunted apricots there are no fruit or other trees. Firewood is obtained from Kutdu-i-Dasht, 6 miles distant. The villagers keep large numbers of sheep, goats and cows, perhaps 1,200 or 1,500 head in all. In summer grazing is obtained on the Shingshal Pamir, which is the name given to the summit of the Shingshal pass, but there is a little grass in the bed of a glacier stream to the west of the village. In the bed of the same stream are 12 mills. Wheat is grown, but is often a failure owing to the elevation. Barley and buckwheat are the chief products.

The villagers are Gujhalis, speaking the Wakhi dialect, or as it is here called Shighwar. They are of necessity superb cragsmen.

To face page 191.



SHINGSHAL VALLEY AND JUNCTION WITH HUNZA
RIVER NEAR PASU.

From Shingshal to Kulanuldi on the Yarkand river is 12 marches through an uninhabited country, by the Shingshal and Tang rivers to the Shingshal pass and thence by the Oprang to the Yarkand valley. Another route leads *via* the Oprang pass to Ujadbhai. Neither of the above routes are practicable for laden animals and the latter has fallen into disuse owing to landslips. Ponies are taken by the Kurbu pass. By this route it is 11 marches from Shingshal to Ujadbhai in the Taghdumbash Pamir. Men on foot prefer the Oprang route, which is somewhat shorter.

In summer the Shingshal valley can only be approached from Hunza or Gujhal by the Karun Pir pass (*q.v.*) owing to the great volume of water in the river, see Route No. 125. In winter the only route, No. 126, lies up the bed of the river from Pasu; it is the most difficult route that I have seen in the whole Hindu Kush region.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHINGSHAL PASS—Elev. 14,720'.

A pass over the Mustagh range. It is an open *pamir* and presents no difficulties whatever. On the summit are two lakes. The Shingshalis call the pass the "Shingshal Pamir," and the ascent to it is called Gulchinyosk. The elevation given is that deduced by the Survey Department from Younghusband's observations, but is uncertain as the pass is about 400 feet higher than the Khunjerab, which has been computed by other observers to be 15,420.—(*Younghusband ; Cockerill.*)

SHINGSHAL PIR—

A group of very broken peaks north-east of Shingshal. The summer route to the pass crosses four spurs from this group by passes called Zardigarben (or Zargaben), Tokmar, Shashmarg and Chukwin, which are of different heights between about 12,500 feet to 14,500 feet. They are all said to be practicable for cattle, but not for laden animals.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHINGSHAL RIVER—

A river in Gujhal which, taking its rise in unexplored glaciers, keeps a north-westerly course for several miles. About 4 miles above the Shingshal village it is joined by the Tang stream, up which lies the winter route to the Shingshal pass. From this point the course of the river is almost due west. A mile below the junction of the Tang stream, the Zurgaben stream joins in from the north. Up this lies the summer route to the pass. Below Dikut the valley, which is never much more than 600 yards wide, narrows still further, and the torrent dashes through a very confined gorge about

60 yards wide pent in between cliffs that rise to a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. Up this gorge lies the winter route from Hunza to the Shingshal village, the path being worse than any in Gujhal or Hunza.

The river is forded some 30 times in icy-cold water nearly 4 feet deep in places and very rapid. In summer the volume of water is very great, and no path can then be found up the gorge. The Shingshal river joins the Hunza river about 2 miles above Pasu in Gujhal.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHINIKI—Elev. 7,500'.

A summer village in the Karumbar valley of Ishkuman, on the right bank of the river nearly opposite Imit.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHIVAR—See GHIZB (village).

SHOLJA—

A camping-ground in the Ghizr valley, a little above Dahimal and west of the *debouchure* of the Balti Gol. There is a little grass obtainable near the river bed, firewood is plentiful, and there is a level strip of ground 200 yards long by 50 wide in which to camp. Supplies must be obtained from Dahimal.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHONAS—Elev. 7,100'.

A hamlet, containing five houses of Wakhis, situated on the left bank of the Ishkuman river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Chatorkhand.

SHOTO—

A Dard caste, which is found only in Nagir. They are workers in leather, and rank below the Doms, who take daughters from them, but do not give them in return.—(*Biddulph.*)

SHOWAR SHUR—

Chitralis sometimes speak of the Ak Kul lake (*q.v.*) as Showar Shuro Chat, or the lake of Showar Shur, from a grazing-ground of that name in the Upper Yarkhun valley.

SHPATKUT—

A grazing-ground with sheep-pens, &c., in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal. There is an extensive willow wood in the river-bed and grass is obtainable.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHUANJI GOL—See USHU NADI.

SHUIKUKUI—Elev. 6,000'.

A deserted village about half-way between Nomal and Chalt on the right bank of the Hunza river. The place is now a ruin. There was formerly a good deal of cultivation.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHUIJERAB—Elev. 13,440'.

An unoccupied village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Tang stream on the Shingshal route from Shingshal to Sarikol. It forms a convenient camping-ground before crossing the pass. Grass obtainable, but no fuel except dry dung.—(*Younghusband*; *Cockerill.*)

SHUIYENJ—Elev. 13,000' (*approximate*).

A camping-ground on the Karumbar route, No. 57, from Gakuch to Saihad-i-Wakhan. It is in the Karumbar valley, half-way between Suktarabad and the Ak Kul lake. There is space for a large camp, forage is plentiful, but there is no firewood except dwarf jungle which, however, is useful, and obtainable in large quantities. No supplies.—(*Cockerill.*)

SHUKAR-NOISH-ALI—*Vide* BULDAS.**SHUMARAN**—

A village of 10 houses in the Ghizr district (*q.v.*)—(*Cockerill.*)
A considerable village in the Ghizr district, on the right bank of the Ghizr river, about one and a half miles east of Chashi. Total cultivation about fifty-five acres. Firewood and fodder obtainable. The cultivation of this place runs right up to that of Chashi, being separated from it by the Chashi river. Good dry ground for encampment.—(*Brctherton.*)

SHUNI—

A glen in Shinaka, on the left bank of the Indus, below Sazin, of which village it is the grazing-ground. Goats and sheep are chiefly pastured here, buffaloes and cows being scarce. The ponies in this valley are particularly fine. The stream which waters the glen is 10 yards wide and 2 feet deep at the point where the usual road crosses it. About 2 miles higher up there is a hamlet of 15 or 20 houses belonging to graziers.—(*The Mulla.*)

SHUNJI OR ANDARAP GOL—

A valley, which coming from the south, joins the Ghizr valley opposite the village of Ghizr, at Andarap. For 6 miles, the valley is somewhat narrow between high rocky hills.

Here there is a small lake about half a mile in length and the same in breadth, with open ground, covered with birch and willow at both ends. Above this, for 10 miles, the valley is open, with a rise of only a few hundred feet. The stream flows in a broad bed with grass and jungle on both sides. Some 16 miles from its mouth, at a spot called Ambesh, the stream divides into two branches, one called Bala Nala, from the south-east, up which lies a difficult foot-path to Kandia, and the other called Sharangbar, flowing from a more westerly direction. Up this is the road by the Dadrel pass (16,210 feet) to Ushu in the Swat Kohistan (*vide* Routes Nos. 9 and 10). As far as Ambesh, the road is good; beyond, it lies over boulders and is bad. Besides these routes, there is a foot-path over the hills to Langar in the Ghizr valley, and another, up a stream which joins in just above Ambesh, leading to the head of the Ghizr stream, which is at that point known as Kukush.—(*Douglas.*)

SIKANDARABAD—

A village in the Hunza valley, 5 miles above Chalt. There is a bridge here across the Hunza river, span 335 feet.

SINAKKAR—Elev. 7,000'.

A fort-village of 16 houses in Hunza proper. It is situated between the river cliff and a small lateral gully, below Chumar Kan.—(*Cockerill.*)

SINGAL—

A small village on the right bank of the Thak stream $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the stream and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chilas. A dâk bungalow has been built here on the Chilas-Babusar road for the accommodation of travellers.—(*Tylden-Patterson.*)

SINGAL—Lat. $36^{\circ} 7'$; Long. $73^{\circ} 57'$; Elev. 6,200'.

A village and fort in Punial on the right bank of the Gilgit river at its junction with the Singal stream, up which is the route to the Dodar Gali pass, leading into Darel, Route No. 81. There is a considerable amount of cultivation at Singal, and fruit-trees are numerous. The fort is of no strength.—(*Barrow.*) The village contains 50 houses.—(*Cockerill.*)

SINGAL NALA—

A narrow *nala* in Punial joining the Gilgit river on the right bank $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Gulmiti stream and 8 miles below Gakuch. In it are no villages, but there are a few houses occupied in summer and a little cultivation at Kinai, 3 miles from the river. Above this there are patches of cultivation at the mouth of Palagah and Minegah. Traces of terraces

exist higher up still, up to Ra Marg, but these have not been cultivated for years.—(*Douglas.*)

SIPENJ—Lat. 36° 50' 30" ; Long. 74° 30'

A grazing-ground in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal. There are a few houses also and a little cultivation, the houses being occupied only during the time of sowing and reaping.—(*Cockerill.*)

SPANDRINJ OR ISPANDRINCHI—Lat. 36° 50' ; Long. 74° 41' ; Elev. 10,160'.

A grazing-ground in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal, where the route to the Irshad pass (No. 58) branches off from the summer route, from Hunza to the Kilik pass (No. 124). Spandrinj is 16 miles from Khudabad and 7½ from Reshit. Firewood plentiful; grass scarce; camping-ground ample. Here the Chapursan valley is broad and open, the path being very easy over low alluvial fans.—(*Cockerill.*)

SUST—Lat. 36° 41' 30" ; Long. 74° 53' ; Elev. 9,100'.

A hamlet of five houses on the left bank of the Hunza river in Gujhal. A mile above it is the confluence of the Chapursan river (up which lie the Irshad route, No. 58, to Wakhan and the summer route to the Kilik pass, No. 124) with the Hunza river.—(*Barrow ; Cockerill.*)

SOSTISAR OR SOZTISAR PASS—Lat. 36° 44' ; Long. 74° 53' ; Elev. 11,750'.

A pass over a spur between Sust in Gujhal and the Khushkadur Nala. The descent down the latter is very difficult and impracticable for animals. For the short period in spring and autumn during which the Khunjerab stream is fordable, but the river below the junction with the Kilik stream unfordable, unladen animals are taken by this route from Gircha to Misgar. In winter the river-bed can be followed and this pass avoided; in summer men cross the river by a rope-bridge, and animals cannot be taken along the left bank at all, but would be taken by the Chapursan valley and Kermin pass (*q.v.*) rejoining the winter route at Top Khana.—(*Cockerill.*)

STIMAN-I-KAN—Lat. 36° 50' ; Long. 74° 19' ; Elev. 11,500'.

A dilapidated fort in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal. It is situated on the western end of a small *maidan* on the right bank of the river, and forms a sort of *tête-de-pont* to the bridge by which the road to the Irshad passes crosses in summer to the left bank of the river.

Near the fort is the much venerated *ziarat* of Baba Ghundi to which the *Tham* of Hunza pays a visit once a year.—(*Cockerill.*)

SUKTARABAD OR SOKHTA ROBAT—Elev. 11,300'.

A camping-ground in the Karumbar valley (*q. v.*) on the right bank of the river 17 miles below its source in the Ak-Kul lake. The three routes from Wakhan to Gilgit by (i) the Shawitakh and Karumbar passes, Routes Nos. 52 and 57, (ii) the Gazan pass, Route No. 59, and (iii) the Khora Bhort pass, Route No. 59, meet at Suktarabad. Grass and firewood are obtainable, sufficient for the needs of a small party. Water, when the Chatiboi glacier block the stream, is only obtainable from a distance.—(*Cockerill.*)

SULAT—

A name given to a pasturage up the Damot Nala in the Sai district of Gilgit. It affords ground for cultivation to people from Damot going there in the summer for that purpose, and to pasture their goats.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

SUMAIYAR—Lat. 36° 15'; Long. 74° 41'; Elev. 7,050'.

A fort-village in Nagir, containing 100 houses. It is situated opposite the confluence of the Hunza and Miatsil rivers on a spit of land between the latter and a glacial torrent. The actual village is flanked on two sides by precipitous conglomerate cliffs from 200 feet to 300 feet high. It completely commands the road from Gilgit to Nagir, where it descends to cross the glacial torrent mentioned above, but is itself commanded from the left bank of that stream.—(*Cockerill.*)

SUMAL OR SUMA—Lat. 36° 15'; Long. 73° 36'; Elev. 6,850'.

A village on the left bank of the Gilgit river between Roshan and Hupar. It contains 13 houses. There is a good deal of cultivation about the place and fruit trees are plentiful. In summer, the village is difficult of access, but in winter the river is fordable, besides which it is then bridged. Snow seldom falls in the valley of the Gilgit river below Sumal.—(*Barrow.*)

Nearly opposite Sumal is a little cultivation called Yangal which is now used as the stage between Gakuch and Gupis. About 5 miles below Sumal, on the left bank of the Gilgit river, is the confluence of the Jach Ga or Yatch Gol, a steep *nala*, up which a path leads to Dain in the Ishkuman valley.—(*Cockerill.*)

SUMI DARA—

One of the tributary valleys of the Kandia Dara. It rises in the glaciers near the Palsesar pass (*q.v.*) and, after a course of about a dozen miles, joins the Maidan Dara (*q.v.*), the two together forming the Gabriel or Kandia Dara. A couple of miles from its source it is joined from the north by a stream known as the Mahr Nala (*q.v.*), up which there are paths leading into Yasin. From here trees of stunted growth are met with, and after the melting of the snow grass springs up, the inhabitants of the valley below bringing up their flocks and herds for pasture. Below this the stream is unfordable, and there is no bridge; the valley contracts, and the road becomes difficult. Tall forest-trees now begin to appear on the hill-sides, and several small streams have to be crossed. For the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles before its junction with the Maidan Dara, however, the valley opens and becomes comparatively level.

In the Sumi valley none but Gujars are to be met with; they possess no lands, and are merely there to tend the cattle.

SUSAINI—Elev. 8,100'.

A small village of Gujhal on the right bank of the Hunza river. It contains 17 houses, and is irrigated from a glacier on the south side.—(*Barrow.*)

T

TAGHA PHARI—Elev. 9,650'.

A small strip of level ground in Nagir on the route to Hispar, No. 120. Its length is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles and its greatest breadth about 150 yards. There is plenty of room to camp. Grass of a coarse, reedy kind is abundant, and firewood is obtainable. There is a good spring of water. Here the high-level route from Nagir to Hispar *via* the Rash Phari lake diverges from the ordinary low level river route.—(*Cockerill.*)

TAGHDUMBASH PAMIR—

This Pamir, which has an average elevation of about 15,000', is bounded on the north by the watershed separating it from the Little Pamir, on the south by the Hindu Kush, on the west by the watershed connecting the first two. It drains eastward to Sarikol. From it routes lead by the Wakhujrui Kotal to Wakhan, by the Kilik pass to Little Gujhal, and thence to Hunza, and by its main line of drainage to Sarikol. This Pamir is, generally speaking, a mile or two broad, and its bounding mountain ranges rise to 2,000 feet or 3,000 feet

above it. The Kirghiz who frequent its head waters pay a small tribute to Hunza. *Ovis poli* abound on the Taghdumbash Pamir.—(*Barrow.*)

TALICHE—

A small *nala* which drains into the Indus on the right bank, nearly opposite Ramghat. It forms the north-eastern extremity of Chilas District and belongs to Gor. The valley is precipitous, its sides rising sheer from the river-bed. It contains about 6 houses. A track leads from Taliche across the hills to Gor, see Route No. 112.—(*O'Connor.*)

TANGIR—

An independent Dardistan valley, bounded on the east by Darel, on the south by the Indus, on the north by Yasin and Ghizr, and on the west by Kandia. Tangir is a fertile valley, watered by a river of the same name. The following is a list of villages in Tangir, showing the number of families and men capable of bearing arms:—

No.	Villages.	Families.	Num' er of figh - ing men.
1	Lurg	40	
2	Diamir	100	
3	Jaglot (including	} 240	
4	Shekh and Rim)		
5	Khami including the following hamlets:—	} 350	
	Moshkai — 35 houses		
	Papat — 25 "		
	Khami — 10 "		
	Disterangali — 60 "		
	Miangangali — 25 "		
	Dapis or Dabis—20 "		
	Palori — 20 "		
	Khami — 100 "		
	Darkhali — 50 "		
	Kurangi	Only sum- mer Set- tlement.	
	Total	730	900

TARSING—See ASTOR VALLEY.

TASHOT—

A village in the Hunza valley, 52 miles above Gilgit. There is a bridge here across the Hunza river, span 300 feet.

TCHROI—See ASTOR VALLEY.

TERA—Lat. $36^{\circ} 9'$; Long. $72^{\circ} 47'$; Elev. 10,700'.

A village in Yasin, situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Ghizr river, about 4 miles above Ghizr. It contains about 40 houses. There are few trees of any sort. Tera is the highest village in the Ghizr valley. There is a telegraph office here.—(Barrow.)

THAK OR KHANOGAH—

The name of a narrow valley in the Chilas community running in a northerly direction, from the Babusar pass to the Indus, which it joins on the left bank about 4 miles above Chilas. About 10 miles from its mouth it is joined by the Niat valley which runs in a north-westerly direction from the Kamakdori pass. The road to the Babusar pass runs up this valley from Chilas, passing the two rest-houses at Singal and Babusar. A full description of this road will be found in Route No. 93. The village of Thak is some 2 or 3 miles above the junction of the Niat stream; it consists of 112 houses. The other villages in the Thak valley are:—Babusar (two villages), Basha, Singal, Dasar.

Roads.—The roads in and from the valley are as follows:—

- (1) The road up the valley leading to the Babusar pass, Route No. 93.
- (2) A path from Thak village up the Thak Nala to Philiat in the Botogah. One day's journey; practicable for unladen animals.
- (3) Up the Lomargah (a side *nala*) there is a foot-path to Bunar, practicable only for men on foot and goats.
- (4) A track across the hills from opposite Muchak Jal to Gine which is practicable for men and goats.

(5) In addition there is the road up the Niat Nala leading to the Kamakdori pass which will be found fully described in Route No. 99.

For Niat Nala, its villages, roads, etc., see "Niat."

The population of this valley, according to the census of December 1900, amounts to a total of 1,556.—(*Douglas.*)

THAKWAI TAPPI PASS—Elev. 14,050'.

A pass between Jaglot and Nilt in Nagir, which crosses a spur from Rakapushi (*vide* Shaltar pass).—(*Cockerill.*)

THALPIN—Elev. 3,550'.

A village at the mouth of the Khinargah stream nearly opposite Chilas. It consists of only eight houses, but is surrounded by a considerable amount of cultivation. A ferry plies across the Indus near this village. It was here that the affair with the tribesmen took place in November 1892. [*Vide* Chapter VII.]—(*Douglas.*)

THAMUSHKI—

A village marking the western boundary of Punial (*q.v.*).

THANKUT—Lat. 36° 50' ; Long. 74° 21' ; Elev. 11,150'.

A summer village in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal. There are extensive fields now lying fallow, but probably cultivated at regular intervals. Grass scarce; fuel plentiful; ample space to camp.—(*Cockerill.*)

THIN KUIK—Elev. 11,600'.

A hot sulphur spring in the Tang valley on the Shingshal route, No. 125. At its mouth is a good deal of coarse grass and some jungle. It makes a convenient halting place between Shingshal and Shuijerab.

Thin Kuik means "hot spring."—(*Cockerill.*)

THOL—Lat. 36° 14' ; Long. 74° 29' ; Elev. 6,430'.

A fort-village in Nagir containing 30 houses. It stands at the edge of the river cliff on the left bank of the Hunza river. There is the usual cultivation, and fruit-trees are plentiful.—(*Cockerill.*)

THOR—

A valley which joins the Indus on the left bank, 20 miles below Chilas. The valley is reached from Chilas by a rough

track running along the left bank of the Indus which will be found described in Route No. 94. The stream is bridged at its mouth and a good track runs up the valley to Thor village, some 8 miles from the Indus. The village consists of about 120 houses on a spur on the right bank of the stream immediately below the junction of the Potot Nala, elevation 5,000 feet. The valley is well cultivated both above and below the fort. About 2 miles above Thor the valley divides into two main branches, called the Makheli and Zure. Roads run up both these streams which will be found described under their proper headings. Other tracks are a path up the Shaitan Nala (5 miles from the mouth of the Thor stream) to Harban. The distance is said to be one day's easy march from Thor; path not fit for mules. There is also a short cut leading to Chilas up the Potot Nala. The population of the valley according to the census returns of December 1900 amounts to a total of 1,526. Numerous side *nalas* join the main valley on both sides, and amongst the hamlets scattered throughout the valley we find Darbata. Khe, Mangu-sat. in the Barogah Nala; Gabar in the *nala* of the same name; Shariabad in Potot; Bacher, Shapper, Karo, Sari, and Das in Shitan Nala; Akhrot, Thor, Guyin, Hingar, and Malkuske in the main stream.—(*Douglas ; Mir Jafar.*)

The administrative community includes, from east to west, the following *nalas* all joining the Indus on the left bank:—Thurril, Thor, Minnar, Basseri and Gonala. The Thor community is the latest addition to the Gilgit Agency, and the people are the most ignorant, backward and cowardly of all the Shinaki tribes. Nothing strikes a visitor so much as the small number of men between the ages of 20 and 40.

Thor consists of some 90 families, exclusive of tenants. The tenant families fluctuate a good deal and it is impossible to keep a reliable list of them. An annual tribute of 12 goats is made to the Kashmir Durbar. Thor regards Jalkot and Thak with dislike and has hitherto looked to Chilas and Harban in trouble.—(*Smith, 1906.*)

THOSHO PASS—

This pass lies at the head of the Rupal Nala of Astor, a little to the south-east of the Mazeno pass, and is approached by the same route as is the latter (*q.v.*). It is said by natives to be somewhat the easier of the two. It leads into the Diamirai and hence into the Bunar Nala. It is known on the Astor side as the "Thoshe pass."—(*O'Connor.*)

THUI—Elev. 9,000'.

One of the sub-divisions of Yasin (*q.v.*). The following is a list of the villages and hamlets in the Thui sub-division :—

Name of village.	Number of families.	Total population.	
On right bank of Thui stream.	1. Thialti ..	10	72
	2. Nailti ..	14	79
	3. Ishkamdas ..	6	43
	4. Chhariat ..	7	92
	5. Konu ..	3	25
	6. Harf ..	34	388
	7. Drach ..	21	199
On left bank of Thai stream.	8. Draskin ..	20	187
	9. Shot.. ..	7	69
	10. Dapas ..	14	138
	11. Dalkoi ..	3	50
	12. Ghaintsil ..	1	10
Total ..	140	1,352	

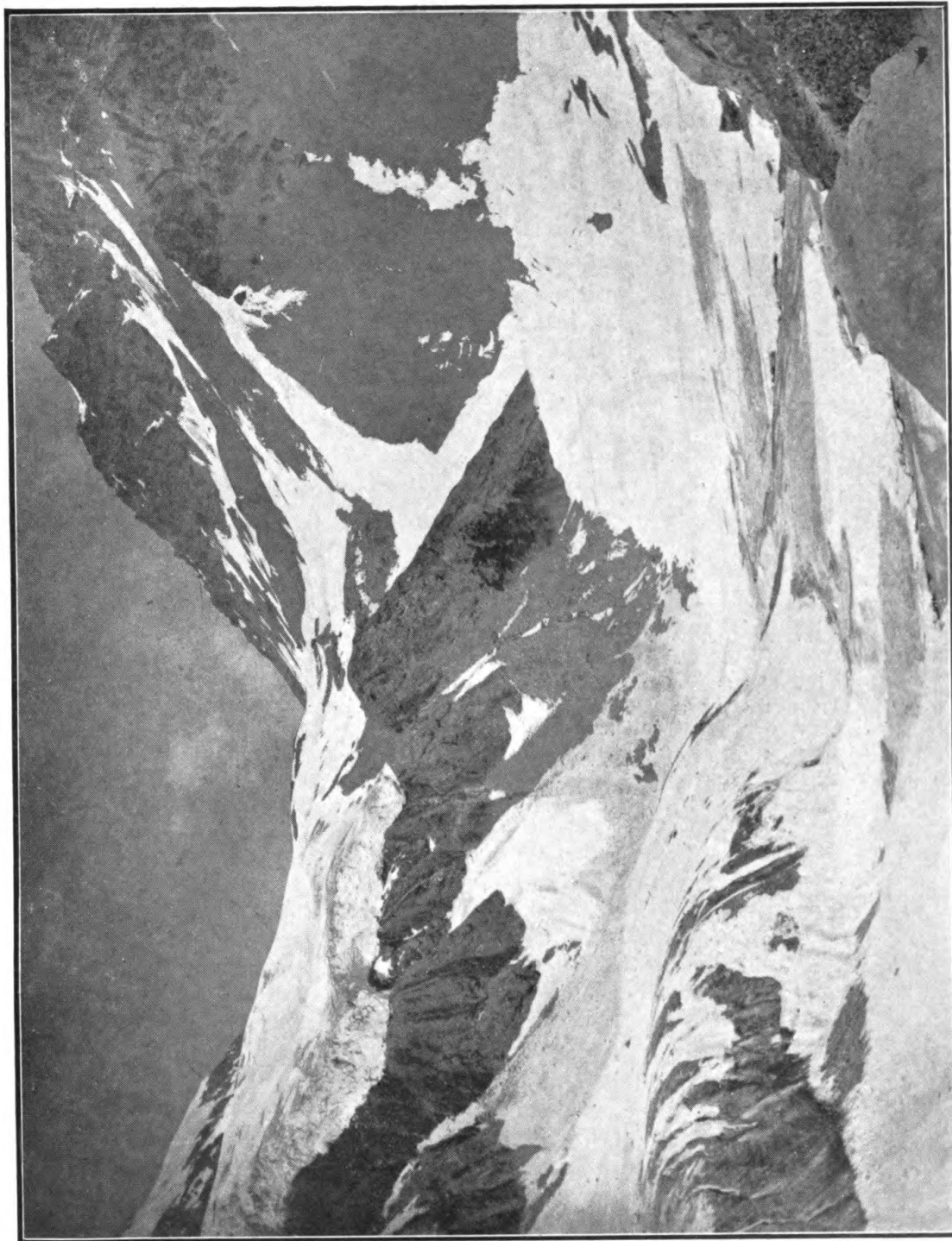
THUI PASS—Elev. 14,680'.

A pass over the watershed of the Shandur Range between Yasin and Warsam in Mastuj. See Route No. 54. It is also known as the Moshabar Pass.

THURIL OR THURIAL—

A small valley about nine miles long which drains into the Indus on the left bank above the Thor stream. It is inhabited by Gujars and belongs to Thor. It contains the following

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hamlets :—Jek, Ling, Batain, and Cheku. Side *nalas* are Baral, Jakio and Astian.—(*Douglas ; Mir Jafar.*)

TITIR RIP PASS—Lat. $36^{\circ} 49' 30''$; Long. $74^{\circ} 59' 30''$; Elev. 12,360'.

A pass over a spur in the Khunjerab valley. The river cuts through the spur but there is no path, except in winter, in the river-bed. The ascent to the pass on the west side is gradual and easy, but the descent on the east is exceedingly abrupt, dropping 1,950 feet in about 1,300 yards or a gradient of 1 in 2. A slight fall of snow makes the Titirrip pass impracticable for coolies, but when the snow is deep, or when the pass is free from snow, horses can be taken down it, not without considerable difficulty, but laden animals never. See Route No. 128.

This spur is considered by Gujhalis to mark their northern boundary in this direction. Beyond it traces of former cultivation by the Kirghiz may be seen at Dih and Barakhun.—(*Cockerill.*)

TOKMAR PASS—*Vide SHINGSHAL PIR.*

TOP KHANA—Lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 45' 45''$; Elev. 11,150'.

A ruined *burj* in the Kilik valley 5 miles above Misgar. Just below it the stream is bridged and the summer route, No. 124, from Gircha *via* the Kermin pass rejoins the winter route, No. 122.—(*Cockerill.*)

TSAUN—

A village in the Botogah valley (*q.v.*).

TSILGANESH—Elev. 7,000'.

A fort-village of 20 houses in Hunza proper. It is situated in the fork between the river cliff and a large ravine from the north. It is commanded from the north and from Kotang on the west.—(*Cockerill.*)

TSUKURT—*See CHUKURT*

TUKARKAI OR TUKARKOT—Elev. 8,000'.

A fort-village in Nagir, which together with Harchi contains 60 houses. It is situated between the left bank of the Barpu glacier and the right bank of the Daranj stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its junction with the Miatsil. Harchi is a smaller village only occupied in summer, which stands on

the left bank of the Miatsil at an elevation of 7,500'. It forms part of Tukarkai and its villagers retire within the walls of the latter for the winter.—(*Cockerill.*)

TURAN HARAI—

A place about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Kan pass. It comprises some $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile of level plain and some well-wooded ground. The water flows in abundance in a stream about 300' below it, and there is a spring to the north at the base of the mountain, though it does not supply much. There are three houses here made by the people of Gor to keep their goats in during the summer.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

TURBELIAN—See ASTOR VALLEY.

U

UDORBAT VALLEY AND PASS—

The Udorbat valley is a branch of the Botogah Nala which joins the main stream near the village of Chakar. At the head of this valley a pass leads across the watershed into that portion of the Jalkot valley known as Sapat, see Route No. 95. Another pass, also called the Udorbat pass, leads from this valley into the Tor Nala.—(*Douglas.*)

USHU KOTAL—See DADREL PASS.

USHU NADI OR SHUANJI GOL—

A tributary of the Ghizr river which rises in the Hindu Raj, the great watershed between the Ghizr valley and the Swat Kohistan. It falls into the Ghizr just below Andarap. At its mouth the river is about 30 yards broad and 4 feet deep. Up this river there is a route across the mountains into the Swat Kohistan. This river is known to Chitralis and people of Ghizr as the Shuanji Gol.—(*Barrow.*)

UTHALI PARI OR UTHALIPAN—

A village in Khinargah valley, 1 mile north of Darache, on both banks of stream; right bank 6 houses, left 7. Headman of valley lives here.—(*Ahmad Ali Khan.*)

UTOR OR CHOTI PASS—

A pass leading from Jaglot in Tangir to Gabriel in Kandia, see Route No. 73.

UWINUSAR PASS—Elev. 11,770'.

A pass over a ridge separating the Dut-i-Dur stream from the Shingshal river. There are two paths, one practicable for men on foot only, the other, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up, practicable for horses with the greatest difficulty. The route from Hunza or Gujhal to Shingshal crosses this pass, see Route No. 125.—(*Cockerill.*)

W

WADAKHUN—Lat. $36^{\circ} 49'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 58'$; Elev. 11,060'.

A camping ground on the Khunjerab route, No. 128. In summer the place is often used by the people of Gircha as a grazing-ground for their horses. Plenty of room for a large camp; fodder, firewood, and water all obtainable.

Just above Wadakhun is the confluence of the Ghurjerab river with the stream from the Khunjerab pass.—(*Cockerill.*)

WAKHUJRUI PASS—Elev. 16,150'.

A pass leading from the Taghdumbash Pamir over the Sarikol range into the Pamir-i-Wakhan, or upper valley of the Ab-i-Wakhan. It is crossed by a route leading from Hunza *via* the Kilik pass to Wakhan (see Route No. 66, North-East Afghanistan). When free from snow, *i.e.*, from July to end of September, the pass is perfectly easy for laden animals. In 1895 it was crossed by Major R. Owen with laden mules on 19th June.

WARSHIKGUM—

The river which waters Yasin is known above its junction with the Thui as the Warshikgum or Yasin river. Biddulph apparently applies the name to the whole valley, but certainly Yasin is the term ordinarily used. He says the people, —*i.e.*, the tillers of the soil—belong to the Burish stock, and their local name of Burishe has been converted by their rulers of the Khushwakt branch into Wurshiks, from which the

valley has derived its name of Warshikgum, the termination *gum* meaning "valley."—(*Biddulph; Barrow.*)

Y

YAHTOT OR YAKTUT—

The highest hamlet in the Darel valley, Shinaka. It consists of 7 houses on the left bank of the stream, and 3 houses, about 300 yards to the left of the road. Yahtot is on a clearing of the forest not quite a mile square, and is the last village in the Darel valley on the road to Yasin and Punial; there are no fruit-trees about, and, though there is cultivation of wheat, barley, and *jowar*, yet the chief reason for its establishment is the grazing of the live stock.

YARZ-YARZ—Lat. 36° 50'; Long. 74° 15'; Elev. 11,890'.

A grazing-ground with sheep-pens, &c., in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal 2 marches above Reshit, see Route No. 58. On both sides of the river there is a good deal of pencil cedar. Fodder is obtainable; firewood plentiful, and if necessary ample space to camp.—(*Cockerill.*)

YASHKUN—

The most numerous of the castes in the Gilgit Agency, see Part I, Chapter II.

YASIN—

One of the districts of the Gilgit Agency (*q.v.*). It falls into three divisions:—

- (1) Ishkuman. — *Separated from Yasin in 1976*
- (2) Yasin and Kuh.
- (3) Ghizr.

The Yasin division is again sub-divided into three subdivisions:—

- (1) Yasin, *i.e.*, from Ghanyar (about a mile below the village of Sandhi) to Burshman about 3 miles from Gupis, and from the upper end of the Dasht-i-Taus plain to Mashar inclusive.
- (2) Salgam, *i.e.*, from the Darkut pass to Ghanyar and Hualti.
- (3) Thui, which comprises all the hamlets in the Thui valley.

The upper part of the valley is also known as Warshikgum, and is watered by the Yasin or Warshikgum river. The following are the villages in the Yasin sub-division :—

Name of village.		Number of families.	Total population.
Right bank	1. Yasin (The Governor resides in Yasin fort.)	93	724
	2. Bujayot (all Doms)	15	158
	3. Nuh	13	104
	4. Mashar	2	19
Left bank	5. Ghojalti	16	116
	6. Gandhai	17	156
	7. Damalgam	5	31
	8. Süiharang (also called Burshman)	2	11
Total ..		163	1,319

YATCH GOL—*See* under SUMAL.

YISHKUK—Lat. 36° 49' 30"; Long. 74° 25'.

A grazing-ground in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal, between Reshit and Thankut, see Route No. 58. There are a few sheep-pens, &c.; an extensive wood of thorn-trees; grass is plentiful, and there is room for a large camp. This is one of the finest grazing grounds in Gujhal or Hunza.—(*Cockerill*.)

Z

ZAIPURA (UPPER AND LOWER)—*See* ASTOR VALLEY

ZARGABEN OR ZARDIGARBEN PASS—

A pass over a spur from the Shingshal Pir (*q.v.*). Near it a track is said to cross the lofty spur between the Shingshal

and Ghurjerab basins, thus connecting the Shingshal and Khunjerab routes (*q.v.*). From Wadakhun to the Shingshal valley is said to be seven stages, and the track is exceedingly difficult and quite impracticable for animals.—(*Cockerill.*)

ZONG LA—*Vide* RZONG LA.

ZUDAKHUN—Lat. 36° 50' 30"; Long. 74° 27'.

The site of a once prosperous village in the Chapursan valley of Gujhal; devastated at some remote period by a glacier. The disaster was probably caused by the formation of a lake behind the Yishkuk glacier and the subsequent bursting of the barrier. A few fields still remain and the ruins of several large houses, while part of a threshing floor may still be seen, the half of which is submerged under boulders and glacial mud.

The natives attribute the calamity to the anger of the Pir Baba Ghundi, whose tomb near Stiman-i-Kan is much venerated. The event is said to have occurred simultaneously with an eruption of boulders from a lateral ravine (*vide* Kampir-i-Dior).

The village must have been the largest in the Chapursan valley.—(*Cockerill.*)

ZUNI PASS—Elev. 15,000' (*approximate.*)

A pass at the head of the Batresgah valley leading to Darel. There is a good road up to the foot of the pass, then a very steep and stony ascent of about 1,000 feet to the top. Cattle are not brought over this pass, the Suj Gali being the regular route, but sheep and goats are brought over in summer to the grazing-grounds in the Batresgah and Singal valleys. On the Darel side the descent is steep, but over easier ground. About 5 miles from the top is Chila Harai, a summer grazing-ground at the head of the Darel valley.

This pass is sometimes called Battakun, after some high ground on the Darel side.—(*Douglas.*) See Routes Nos. 78 and 79.

ZURE NALA—

A branch of the Thor Nala. Up this valley runs a road to Sapat, Route No. 94.

Glossary of Vernacular Terms used in this report.

<i>Añak</i>	.. A summer village.
<i>Andalu</i>	.. A kind of bean.
<i>Charbu</i>	.. A village sub-official in Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Charwelu</i>	.. Assistant to the village headman in Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Chipul</i>	.. A wickerwork footbridge, made of osiers.
<i>Chittak</i>	.. A measure of weight, $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a pound.
<i>Choga</i>	.. A woollen cloak.
<i>Dák</i>	.. Postal service.
<i>Dal</i>	.. A kind of split pea or pulse.
<i>Dasht</i>	.. A plateau.
<i>Diwan</i>	.. A high official and collector of revenue.
<i>Dom</i>	.. An inferior caste of musicians, blacksmiths and cobblers.
<i>Farash</i>	.. Controller of the household of the Chief of Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Ghi</i>	.. Clarified butter.
<i>Gujar</i>	.. A nomad cattle or sheep owner.
<i>Hakim</i>	.. A Governor.
<i>Havildar</i>	.. A native sergeant.
<i>Jagir</i>	.. A grant of land, or a district held in trust for a suzerain.
<i>Jangayo</i>	.. Headman of a village or a group of villagers in Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Jirga</i>	.. An assembly of tribal representatives or elders.
<i>Kahar</i>	.. An inferior Hindu caste, or palanquin bearer.
<i>Kamin</i>	.. An inferior caste of millers and potters.
<i>Karash</i>	.. A kind of pea sown with wheat.
<i>Kobah</i>	.. A social ceremony on the visit of one Chief to another.
<i>Kotal</i>	.. A col or neck at the head of a pass.
<i>Kuchun</i>	.. A kind of pea.
<i>Kui</i>	.. A rolled woollen cap.
<i>Kul</i>	.. A water channel for irrigation purposes.
<i>Masha</i>	.. A measure weighing $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the country <i>tola</i> in the Gilgit Agency.
<i>Masjid</i>	.. A mosque.
<i>Mazur</i>	.. A species of pulse.
<i>Mir</i>	.. The name given to the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Mukaddam</i>	.. Village headman.
<i>Mulla</i>	.. One learned in the Muhammadan scriptures.

<i>Munshi</i>	..	A writer and treasurer.
<i>Nasib-Tahsildar</i>		A district sub-official, assistant to the Tahsildar.
<i>Nala</i>	..	A ravine, a watercourse.
<i>Nazar</i>	..	A present, a ceremonial offering.
<i>Niabati</i>	..	A deputyship.
<i>Numdah</i>	..	A coarse woollen saddle cloth.
<i>Pabbu</i>	..	A leather legging worn in Puniyal, Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Paggri</i>	..	A turban.
<i>Pari</i>	..	A steep part of the road on the face of a precipice.
<i>Patti</i>	..	A cloth legging.
<i>Pattu</i>	..	Woollen cloth.
<i>Peshawez</i>	..	A silver triangular shaped ornament.
<i>Ra</i>	..	A ruler.
<i>Raja</i>	..	A King or Native Chief.
<i>Rono</i>	..	The most honoured caste in the Gilgit Agency.
<i>Saiyid</i>	..	A descendant of Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.
<i>Sanad</i>	..	A patent grant or charter from a man in authority.
<i>Sangar</i>	..	A stone breastwork.
<i>Shadar</i>	..	An assistant to village officials in Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Shawaran</i>	..	A village green.
<i>Shia</i>	..	One of the two great Muhammadan sects: they venerate Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet.
<i>Shin</i>	..	One of the castes in the Gilgit Agency.
<i>Shoto</i>	..	An inferior caste of leather workers.
<i>Siah Posh</i>	..	A division of the Aryan race, literally meaning "the wearers of black clothes."
<i>Suni</i>	..	The opposite sect to the Shias, worshipping all four successors of Muhammad.
<i>Sunti</i>	..	The rite of circumcision.
<i>Tahsil</i>	..	A sub-division of a district.
<i>Tahsildar</i>	..	A district official.
<i>Taoti</i>	..	A leather legging, worn in Chilas.
<i>Tola</i>	..	A measure weighing one rupee, or about 179 grains, Troy weight.
<i>Trangfa</i>	..	The headman of a village or group of villages in Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Wazarat</i>	..	A collection of districts under one administration.
<i>Wazir</i>	..	The Minister of State.
<i>Yarfa</i>	..	The land steward of the household of the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagir.
<i>Yashkun</i>	..	One of the castes in the Gilgit Agency
<i>Zamindar</i>	..	A landholder and farmer.
<i>Ziarat</i>	..	A shrine.



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