

A. I. S. A. Kashmir Guide

(By H. M. Kotak)

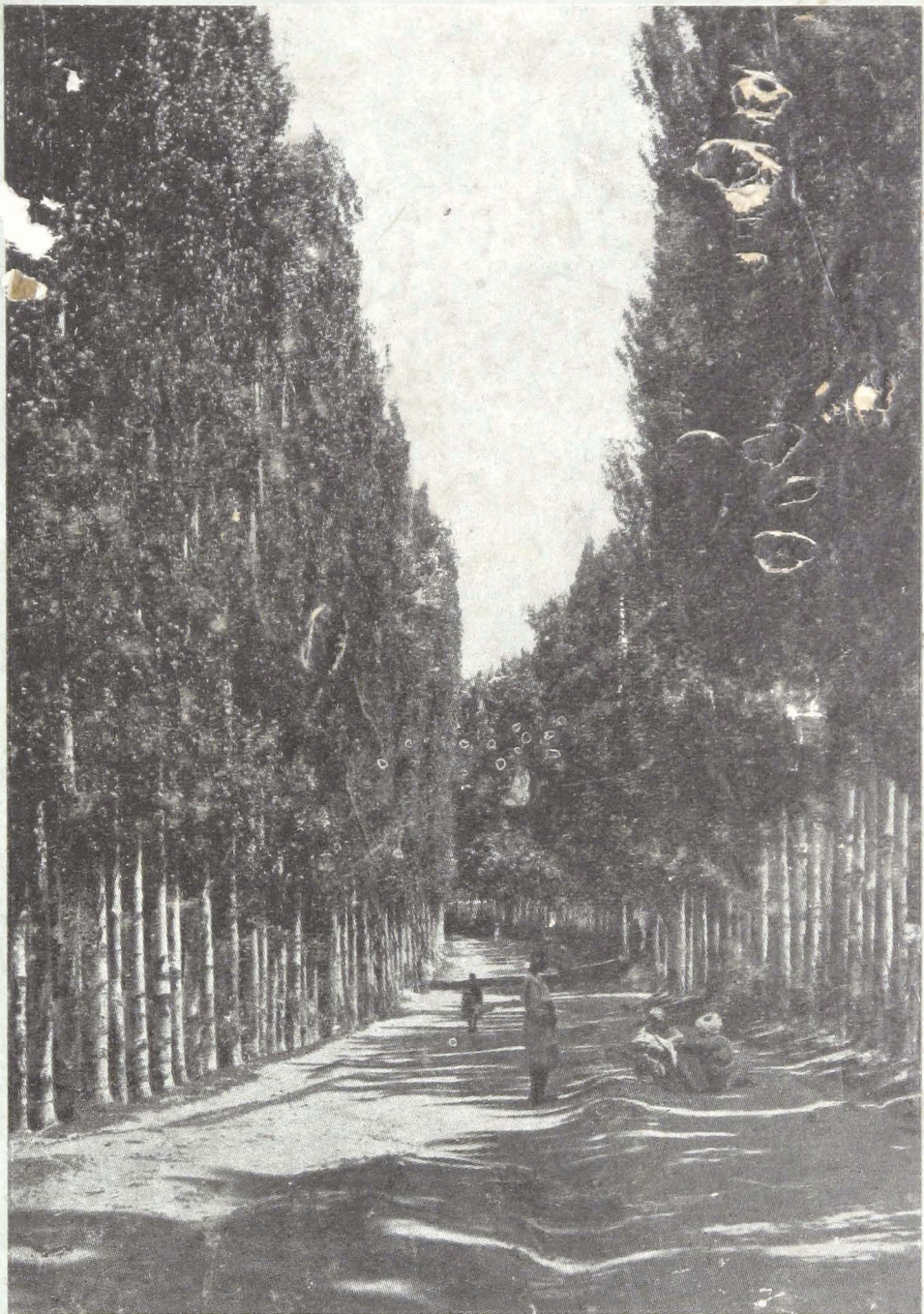


Photo by : Messrs, Bourne & Shepherd



Price Re. 1/4

Published by
ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION
Kashmir Branch SRINAGAR (Kashmir)

A. I. S. A. KASHMIR GUIDE

•

H. M. KOTAK



ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Kashmir Branch.

SRINAGAR - - - KASHMIR

Published by :
H. M. KOTAK,
Srinagar, Kashmir,

Printed by :
P. C. RAY,
Sri Gouranga Press,
71/1, Mirzapur St., Calcutta.

This publication is compiled carefully from Official information, but the Publishers do not hold themselves responsible for any error. Any suggestions regarding Kashmir are cordially invited.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| Paradise of India | 3 |
| Wonderful Art | 6 |
| Seasons in Kashmir | 8 |
| Routes to Kashmir | 19 |
| Customs | 23 |
| General Notes | 28 |
| Schedule of rates for Boats | 30 |
| Some Precautions | 34 |
| Important Industries | 40 |
| Srinagar and Environments | 56 |
| Mogal Gardens | 70 |
| Gulmarg | 80 |
| Srinagar to Anantnag | 85 |
| Excursions from Anantnag | 88 |
| Anantnag to Pahlgam (Lidder Valley) | 91 |
| Pahlgam to Amarnath | 96 |
| Pahlgam to Kolahi Glaciers | 101 |
| Excursions from Pahlgam | 107 |
| Sind Valley | 109 |
| Excursions from Gandherbal | 114 |
| Lolab Valley | 119 |

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS,

We welcome you to this happy valley where Nature and Art have in their treasure all the joys and pleasures for you.

We wish you a pleasant sojourn in this valley and wish you excellent health and mental brilliancy before you leave.

We are here for you to render you any assistance and guidance that is possible for us. We are a National Institution to serve through 'CHARKHA' the most famished artisans of the land and to become a living bridge between them and you—the consumers.

We cordially welcome you and wish you a happy stay all along.



ALL INDIA SPINNERS'
ASSOCIATION,
(Kashmir Branch)

Tele : Khadishop
Srinagar, Kashmir.

PARADISE OF INDIA.

Kashmir is truly called the Paradise of India. Its natural scenery is unrivalled, its climate most congenial and invigorating. The ever-snowy mountains all around and beyond have sequestered and embosomed securely this celebrated valley as if it were to shelter it from the heat of the plains and the blasts of the higher regions and then to fill it with the Nature's entire treasure of beauty and grandeur. Cool breezes coming from the grand forests of Pines and Firs, ever-changing hues of snowy peaks, of the wood-land glades and of deep ravines, the green verdure of the extensive fields, beautiful gardens of delicious fruits and lovely flowers, the dancing fountains and murmuring brooks, each possesses distinctive charms of its own.

The climate of Kashmir varies according to the situation. It is extremely rigorous on the top of the mountains and temperate in the valleys. The climate in general in the valley is very salubrious. It is very beneficial in cases of general debility from fevers and other diseases or from overwork either mental or physical. It is peculiarly efficacious in chronic uterine disorders.

The purity of the mountain air has a very great and powerful influence on the digestion and improved assimilation of food. This helps to remove even long standing constipation. Red corpuscles increase in the blood. This helps anaemic persons a great deal and wounds heal rapidly.

Tradition has it and geologists attest that Kashmir was originally a huge mountain lake. The current legend in Kashmir relates that the Goddess Parvati used to sail in this lake in a pleasure-boat from Hurmukh mountain in the North to the Kounsar-nag lake in the South. In her honour the lake was known as 'Satisar'.

Kashyapa, the grandson of Brahma, possessing the highest engineering skill ever known, is said to have removed the mountains near Barmulla, emptied the lake and made the land habitable. The reclaimed land was called, after his name, 'Kashyapa-Mar' and latterly Kashmir.

Thus the soil is mostly a rich alluvium, the vegetation everywhere being profuse and luxuriant. The fields are exceedingly fertile and where the ground is not cultivated it is covered with noble trees such as the Plane, Walnut, Mulberry, Poplar, Willow etc. and is carpetted with rich grass.

The valley of Kashmir is 84 miles long and about 25 miles broad. The lowest point in the valley has an elevation of 5200 ft. It is surrounded by mountains infinitely varied in form and colour. To the North lies a sea of mountains hastening to the Nanga Parbat (26629 ft.), the fourth highest mountain in the world (Mount Everest, K² and Kanchanjanga only exceeding it). To the East stands the Harmukh (16,900 ft.). To the South are Mahadev (11,500 ft.), the Kolahi range (17,800 ft.) and the peak of Amarnath (17,900 ft.). On the South-west is the Pir Panchal (15,000 ft.). The total area of Kashmir is about 4500 sq. miles and is drained throughout by the river Jhelum.

The latitude and longitude of Kashmir are 34-0N, 77-0E and those of Srinagar are 34-6N and 74-51E respectively.



WONDERFUL ART.

Mysterious as the country is, it is still more celebrated for its arts, fostered by the people renowned for elegant taste and artistic faculty. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving in Kashmir can claim to be as old as the words themselves. The wonderful Shawl-making which excite the admiration of the Artistic World has its mention even in Mahabharat. These shawls were in demand in the time of Solomon and were considered to be the things of the proudest beauties in the Court of the Ceasars.

The industry was patronised and nourished by rulers and chiefs of Persia and Central Asia. During the Mogul period it attained the highest excellence and the Afghans who succeeded them had a special liking for these shawls. During their period in 1796 A.D. an Afghan Governor presented a shawl to a visitor from Egypt, who in his turn presented it to Napoleon Bonaparte who went there in campaign. Napoleon sent this shawl to Empress Josephine in France and it so attracted the fashionable people there that special French Agents were sent to Srinagar (1856 to 1882) for the purchase of the shawls. Gradually the rage of these shawls spread to other European countries

and it became the fashion of the day and the necessary complement of the wedding trousseau.

At this time Kashmir touched the apex of prosperity. But the trade soon began to dwindle. The Franco-German War of 1870 gave a death blow to the industry, and the lingering hope of revival was shattered by the famine of 1877. The shawl weavers died like flies, a number of them migrated from Kashmir and those who survived took to other occupations.

The Kashmir shawl was however still in demand. But the genuine industry was almost extinct and the flimsy Western fashion was just setting in. Taking advantage of all this, cheap imitated shawls of foreign yarn began to be dumped in the market and passed on to credulous buyers as 'Kashmir Shawls.'

Thanks to Mahatmaji's penance, an awakening for indigenous goods and for true artistic instinct has come about in India. And with a view to produce pure hand-spun and hand-woven stuff and to distribute the right value for the price, the All India Spinners' Association which has been organised and is since being presided over by Mahatma Gandhiji has had a branch in Srinagar. Let us all hope that this ancient artistic industry of Kashmir will soon flourish.

SEASONS IN KASHMIR.

The year in Kashmir is divided into the following six seasons :—

Spring (March-April)—Flowers blossom in March and in April it is all greenery with



Spring in Kashmir.

smiling. There is that exquisitely lovely combination of the green freshness with

the whiteness of the snow now low down on the mountain sides, the purple haze, and the colourful clouds. But the season is changeful and showery. Often windy and cold. Pleasure has therefore often to be hurriedly snatched.

Summer (May-June)—Hot days usually cooled by storm and visitors begin to pour in.

Monsoon (July-August)—Thunderstorms are frequent. Rainfalls with frequent intermission of sunshine. These are the hottest months. Earthquakes sometimes occur in this season.

Autumn (September-October)—Dry and healthy. Trees resplendent in gorgeous colourings and laden with delicious fruits. The pleasantest season with more certainty of continual brightness and light and more vigour and strength in the air. Saffron appear.

Winter (November-December)—Leaves fall, flowers wither, and the grass become brown. Severe cold and there will be thick ice and long icicles in the early mornings of December. Snow falls upon the mountains.

Frosty Season (January-February)—Clouds bank up and snow falls throughout the valley and presents a stern grandeur.

Approximate temperature at Srinagar.

| | Extreme in shade. | Mean. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| January to Feby. 15, | 15°—45° Fahr. | 35° |
| Upto March 15, | 20°—50° ,, | 40° |
| ,, April 15, | 30°—65° ,, | 48° |
| ,, May 15, | 35°—80° ,, | 55° |
| ,, June 15, | 45°—85° ,, | 65° |
| ,, July 15, | 50°—95° ,, | 75° |
| ,, August 15, | 55°—90° ,, | 80° |
| ,, September 15, | 45°—85° ,, | 70° |
| ,, October 15, | 45°—70° ,, | 60° |
| ,, November 15, | 35°—60° ,, | 50° |
| ,, December 15, | 25°—50° ,, | 45° |
| ,, January | 20°—45° ,, | 40° |

Approximate Rainfall at Srinagar.

| | Inches. |
|----------|---------|
| January | 3·13 |
| February | 2·24 |
| March | 3·58 |
| April | 3·29 |
| May | 2·93 |
| June | 1·67 |
| July | 3·03 |

Approximate Rainfall at Srinagar.—Contd.

| | | | Inches. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-------------|
| August | ... | ... | 2·26 |
| September | ... | ... | 1·64 |
| October | ... | ... | 1·12 |
| November | ... | ... | 0·47 |
| December | ... | ... | 1·34 |
| | | | <hr/> 26·70 |

General notes on Climate.

The climate of Kashmir is eminently suitable as a health resort. It has no rival anywhere near to Hindustan and none surpassing it in other countries. In consequence of varied range of temperature, humidity etc. and the facility of moving about, the visitor is enabled to select with ease, places at elevations most congenial to him. For instance the mean temperature at Srinagar (height-5214 ft.) in July is about 80°; at Liddar or Sind Valley at a height of 7000° ft. it would scarcely exceed 65°, at Sonamarg in the Sind Valley and Aru in the Liddar Valley at an altitude of 9000 ft. the temperature never exceeds 60°. Again at a height of 10,000 or 12,000 ft. the mean temperature in July would not exceed 50° while greater extremes of cold might even then be met with.

The winter breaks up by the middle of March. But it remains showery and cold upto the end of April. From the beginning of May until the middle of June the weather continues very pleasant in Srinagar. But after this until August, Srinagar is very hot and full of flies and mosquitoes. Visitors therefore run away to Pahlgam, Gulmarg, Sonmarg or other stations on higher altitudes. As September advances the hill stations begin to be very cold. Visitors therefore come down to Srinagar where the climate being clear, bright and fairly cool, is the pleasantest. About the beginning of October the first fall of snow occurs on the mountains. But though it soon melts away it makes the climate very cold. In November the leaves fall and flowers wither and severe cold begins. In December there is often an early fall of snow and the frost is keen. The main snow-fall occurs in about the middle of January. For two months the mountains become silvery and even the lower parts of the valley are full of snow.

What to take.

The country, though situated in the sub-tropical area has very high altitudes. The

weather is therefore changeful and one must be prepared both for the cold and hot climate.

Clothings.

Cotton clothings according to one's requirements needs be taken. Warm clothings can be purchased at Srinagar. Lohis, Tush, Rugs etc., are wrapping chadars, and Pattoos, Tweeds and Pashmina Suitings etc., as Coatings and suitings are very durable and comfortable. Moreover having been made of virgin Wool and treated most sympathetically with hands, these genuine 'Kashmir Woollens' possess the highest cold-resisting capacity and remain faithful friends even in the coldest regions where the other so-called Woollens prove hopelessly treacherous. And being of local production are cheaper at Srinagar than at any other place.



"A.I.S.A. Kashmir Lohi"
Induces a sound refreshing
sleep even during oppressive
cold.

Moreover the following things will be of great use to the visitor :—

- * (1) Kashmir Lohi. An efficient cold resister.
- (2) An Umbrella.
- * (3) Evening Hat and Balaclava Cap.
- (4) Waterproof Coat.
- (5) Waterproof sheets for bedding.
- (6) Coloured spectacles.
- (7) Mosquito nets.



'A.I.S.A. Balaclava'
the best face-comfortor.

- (8) Hot water covered bottle for cold feet.
- (9) Stove.
- (10) Medicines.
- * (11) Chapals or leather sandals with strap passing round the ankles.
- * (12) Leather Socks.
- * (13) A hill stick with pointed iron end.

*These things are available at Srinagar and other hill stations in Kashmir.



'A. I. S. A. Evening Hat and Woollen Cap.'
Shelters from wind; protects from sun.

On account of distance and State duty non-Kashmiri products are very dear. One should therefore take enough of his requirements for personal use.

Tents and furniture are readily available on hire.

* For really genuine Woollens and Pashminas go straight to:—

WOOLLEN-KHADI BHANDAR,
71-72, HARISINGH HIGH STREET,
Near 1st Bridge, Srinagar (Kashmir).

Or

A. I. S. A. MODEL SHOW ROOM,
NAWAB BAZAR, SRINAGAR.

Branches :—PAHLGAM, GULMARG.



When to go.

If the stay is for about six months, May will be the best. But if it is for shorter period, the return journey should be by the end of October so that one can enjoy the autumn.

Where to stay.

For temporary stay and until other arrangements are made, the following places provide with free lodging to Indians.

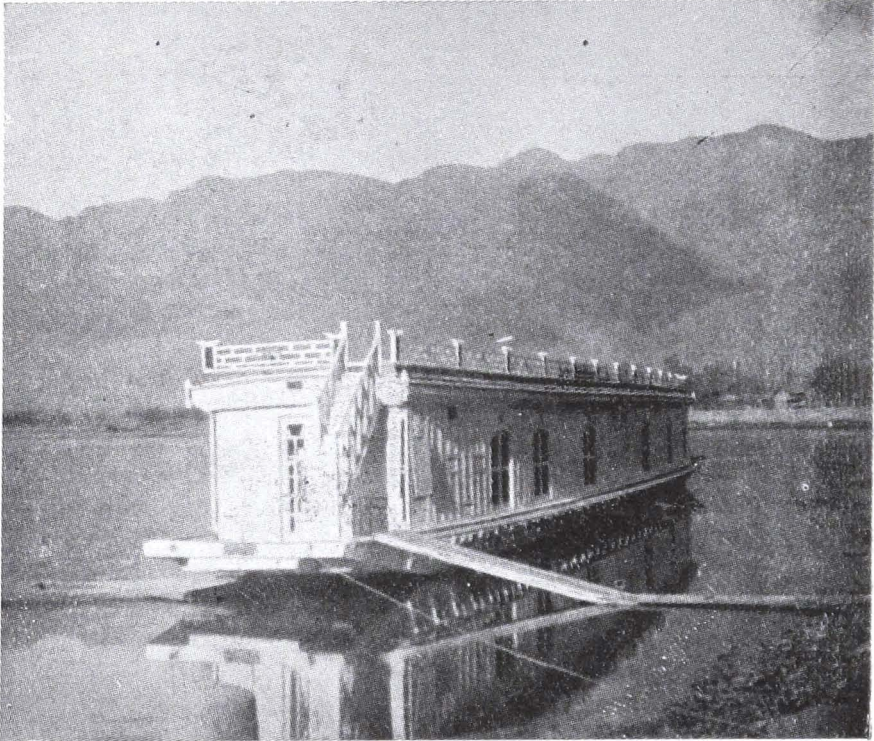
1. Sanatan Dharma Pratap Bhawan.
2. Singh Gurdwara.
3. Badri Ashram.
4. Makhansingh Dharmasala.
5. Arya Samaj Mandirs.

All near 1st. Bridge. For stay at Srinagar, Kothis and Bungalows are available on hire. But House-Boats and Dungas have special charm for the visitors. There are various hotels too for Hindus, Mohammadans and Europeans.

Dungas and House-Boats.

Dunga is a flat bottomed boat. The old-styled Dunga has a matting roof and sides, and without any partition. The improved one called Dunga House-Boat has wooden roof and sides with or without rooms. When there is no cook-boat attached to the Dunga the stern is occupied by the owner and his family.

House-Boat is the developed form of a Dunga and takes the place of a house which is not sometimes available in Srinagar. It is bigger and heavier than a Dunga. Some of these have several

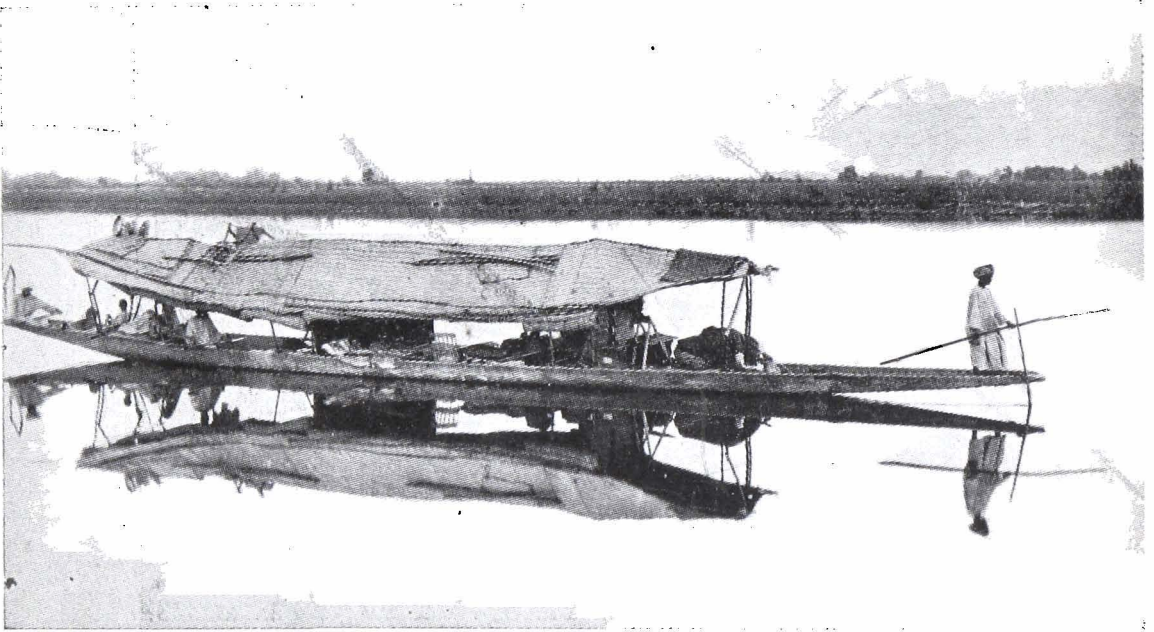


Kashmir House-Boat.

comfortable rooms with doors, windows and fire-places, bath-rooms and sitting accomodation on the roof. They are let furnished with bed-steads, tables, chairs, crockery etc. Attached to the House-Boat are a cook-boat and a Shikara.

Shikara is a kind of canœ or a light swift-boat of small size and is propelled by two to six paddlers.

Note :—Kashmir is a meat eating country. Nearly all the prominent hotels cook meat side by side with vegetable food (called Vaishnavi Khana). Those who have any religious objection to such simultaneous cooking will be well advised to bring



Kashmiri Dunga.

their own cook. Fresh flour is not available. Wheat flour comes from the Punjab, (available at Rawalpindi or Jammu). Vegetables, milk, butter, cheese, condiments etc., will be found in abundance.

ROUTES TO KASHMIR.

There are various routes to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Most of them are extremely interesting as the ever-changing views on the way keep the eyes always wondering and the mind alert. But the following are the *main routes to Srinagar from three Railway stations* :—

FROM RAWALPINDI (1670 ft.).

| | Height above sea level. | Miles from last stage. | Distance from Rawalpindi. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Barako ... | 1940 ft. | 13 | 13 D.P. |
| Tret ... | 3300 ft. | 12 | 25 D.P.T. |
| Sunny Bank (Murree) ... | 6500 ft. | 13 | 38 D.P.T. |
| Phagwari ... | 3000 ft. | 14 | 52 |
| Kohala ... | 1800 ft. | 14 | 66 D.P.T. |
| Dulai ... | 2100 ft. | 11 | 77 D. |
| Domel ... | 2230 ft. | 9 | 87 D.P.T. |
| Garhi ... | 2630 ft. | 14 | 100 D.P.T. |
| Chinari ... | 3800 ft. | 16 | 116 D.P.T. |
| Uri ... | 4450 ft. | 18 | 134 D.P.T. |
| Rampur ... | 4850 ft. | 13 | 147 D.P.T. |
| Baramulla ... | 5200 ft. | 15 | 162 P.T. |
| Patan ... | 5210 ft. | 16 | 178 P.T. |
| Srinagar ... | 5214 ft. | 18 | 196 P.T. |

FROM JAMMU (1300 ft.)

| | Height above sea level. | Miles from last stage. | Distance from Jammu. |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Jhajjar ... | 1630 ft. | 21 | 21 P. |
| Udhampur ... | 2350 ft. | 20 | 41 D.P.T. |
| Dharmtal ... | 3500 ft. | 13 | 54 |
| Kud ... | 3700 ft. | 12 | 66 |
| Batot ... | 3800 ft. | 12 | 78 D.P.T. |

FROM JAMMU (1300 ft.)—(Contd.)

| | Height above sea level. | Miles from last stage. | Distance from Jammu. |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ramban | 2300 ft. | 18 | 96 D.P.T. |
| Ramsu | 4100 ft. | 14 | 110 |
| Banihal | 5650 ft. | 10 | 120 D.P.T. |
| Banihal Tunnel ... | 9000 ft. | 20 | 139 |
| Upper Munda ... | 7225 ft. | 11 | 150 D. |
| Quazigund | 5670 ft. | 10 | 160 D.P.T. |
| Khannabal | 5210 ft. | 12 | 173 P.T. |
| Awantipura | 5225 ft. | 14 | 187 P. |
| Srinagar | 5214 ft. | 18 | 205 P.T. |

FROM HAVELIAN (2816 ft.)

This route is the shortest of the three routes. The ascent is much less, and is never blocked by snow.

| | Height above sea level. | Miles from last stage. | Distance from Havelian. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abbotabad | 4010 ft. | 9 | 9 D.P.T. |
| Mansehra | 3550 ft. | 16 | 25 D.P.T. |
| Garhi Habibulla ... | 2655 ft. | 19 | 44 P.T. |
| † Domel | 2230 ft. | 14 | 58 D.P.T. |
| Srinagar | 5214 ft. | | 111 |
| | | | 169 |

At many stations there is a Dak Bungalow. Private arrangements such as small rooms etc. can easily be made at all stations.

* D—Dak Bungalow. P—Post. T—Telegraph.

† Here the road joins main Rawalpindi-Srinagar route.

APPROXIMATE EXPENSES FOR REACHING SRINAGAR.

The following are the passenger fares upto Rawalpindi :—

| Stations. | Milages. | 1st. | | 2nd. | | Inter. | | 3rd. | | Rate per maund for luggage. Rs. A. P. |
|----------------------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|--|
| | | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | |
| Agra Cantt. ... | 599 | 64 | 11 0 | 32 | 5 0 | 15 | 2 0 | 9 | 11 0 | 5 11 0 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 1016 | 104 | 11 0 | 52 | 5 0 | | | 16 | 11 0 | 8 11 0 |
| Allahabad ... | 864 | 87 | 8 0 | 43 | 11 0 | 20 | 7 6 | 11 | 15 0 | 7 13 0 |
| Bangalore Cantt. ... | 1922 | 194 | 6 0 | 97 | 2 0 | 59 | 2 0 | 30 | 12 0 | 12 6 0 |
| Benares Cantt. ... | 926 | 91 | 11 0 | 45 | 13 0 | 21 | 11 6 | 12 | 8 0 | 8 4 0 |
| Bombay ... | 1253 | 137 | 11 0 | 68 | 13 0 | 34 | 12 0 | 21 | 4 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Cawnpore ... | 750 | 80 | 4 0 | 40 | 1 0 | 17 | 13 0 | 10 | 14 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Delhi ... | 477 | 49 | 7 0 | 24 | 11 0 | 10 | 6 0 | 6 | 11 0 | 4 13 0 |
| Howrah ... | 1355 | 120 | 6 6 | 60 | 2 6 | 30 | 0 6 | 16 | 6 6 | 11 8 0 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) ... | 786 | 78 | 6 0 | 39 | 3 0 | 16 | 0 0 | 9 | 14 0 | 7 6 0 |
| Jaipur ... | 608 | 66 | 7 0 | 33 | 3 0 | ... | ... | 10 | 7 0 | 5 14 0 |
| Jhansi ... | 733 | 78 | 2 0 | 39 | 1 0 | 20 | 6 0 | 12 | 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 1049 | 107 | 12 0 | 53 | 14 0 | 29 | 1 0 | 16 | 7 0 | 8 13 0 |
| Karachi City ... | 897 | 88 | 13 0 | 44 | 6 0 | 18 | 1 0 | 11 | 1 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Lucknow ... | 739 | 78 | 10 0 | 39 | 5 0 | 17 | 15 0 | 10 | 12 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Lahore ... | 180 | 21 | 9 0 | 10 | 13 0 | 4 | 6 0 | 2 | 15 0 | 2 8 0 |
| Madras ... | 1838 | 186 | 7 0 | 93 | 4 0 | 53 | 13 0 | 30 | 0 0 | 12 6 0 |
| Meerut City ... | 488 | 50 | 7 0 | 25 | 4 0 | 10 | 9 0 | 6 | 12 0 | 4 13 0 |
| Mysore ... | 2005 | 204 | 13 0 | 101 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 32 | 7 9 | 12 6 0 |
| Nagpur ... | 1156 | 117 | 13 0 | 58 | 14 0 | 33 | 15 0 | 17 | 10 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Patna ... | 1069 | 101 | 0 0 | 50 | 7 0 | 24 | 6 0 | 13 | 12 0 | 9 0 0 |
| Peshawar Cantt. ... | 108 | 13 | 8 0 | 6 | 12 0 | 2 | 11 0 | 1 | 13 0 | 1 13 0 |
| Poona ... | 1450 | 146 | 14 0 | 73 | 6 0 | 42 | 4 0 | 21 | 15 0 | 11 11 0 |
| Sahranpur ... | 417 | 43 | 13 0 | 21 | 14 0 | 9 | 5 0 | 6 | 1 0 | 4 3 0 |
| Simla ... | 684 | 67 | 8 0 | 34 | 7 0 | 14 | 3 0 | 8 | 13 0 | 6 9 0 |

For the fares upto Jammu, deduct from the fares the following approximate amount :—

| 1st. | 2nd. | Inter. | 3rd. |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Rs. 9/14/- | Rs. 4/15/- | Rs. 1/8/- | As. -/14/- |

From Rawalpindi or Jammu the fares for Motor or Lorry are uncertain and depend upon the rush of the visitors. However the maximum should be taken as Rs. 20/- and Rs. 7/- (including tolls) respectively for a seat by a motor and a lorry. Sometimes they go as low as Rs. 5/- and Rs. 2/8/.

NOTES FOR THE VISITORS.

While hiring motor or lorry at Rawalpindi or at Jammu to Srinagar or vice versa, it should be settled whether the passenger's tolls on the roads are inclusive or exclusive of the fare (generally it is inclusive). A signed receipt including the terms for any agreement should be procured.

The following are the rates of road tolls at Domel or Ramban :—

| | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|----------------|---------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| 1. Bicycle | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. Motor Cycle | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. ,, ,, | with side car | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 4. Motor Car carrying not more than three passengers (excluding chauffeur) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| For every extra passenger over 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. One ton lorry (To be paid by the driver) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. One and half ton lorry (To be paid by the driver) | 30 | 0 | 0 |

The following is the extra road toll for the passengers on the Rawalpindi-Srinagar road. No such road toll exists on Jammu-Srinagar road.

| | | By motor. | | | By lorry. | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Road toll at Kohala | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. 17th mile | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

CUSTOMS.

One Customs post is at Domel on the Rawalpindi-Srinagar route and the other is near the Railway Station at Jammu.

The following articles when imported as personal luggage by persons wishing to set up houses in Srinagar for several seasons shall be passed free provided that the Customs Dept. is

satisfied in each case that the importer of these articles is not a mere casual visitor.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Cooking utensils | ... | Rs. 100/- | in value. |
| Cutlery | ... | ,, 150/- | ,, |
| Glasses and China | ... | ,, 200/- | ,, |
| Household linen | ... | ,, 400/- | ,, |
| Pictures | ... | ,, 60/- | ,, |
| Silver and plated ware | ... | ,, 600/- | ,, |

The following articles when in actual use and brought in by travellers for their own use (either brought in with themselves or sent ahead or following them within a reasonable period to be determined on the merits of each case) will, be passed free of duty as personal luggage. All other things, will, as enumerated in the Customs Tariff be subject to duty at the rates specified in each case.

1. Apparel including hats and boots.
2. Bedding including rugs and blankets.
3. Cooking utensils, cutlery and crockery in small quantities.
4. Walking sticks, umbrellas and instruments for games such as golf clubs, a tennis racquet, a dozen tennis balls and fishing rod etc.
5. Hand bags, dressing cases, spectacles, for personal wear, toilet requisites, watch

and jewellery according to the condition in life and rank of the importer not being a dealer in such cases.

6. A pair of binoculars, a medicine chest for household use and such personal belongings as a camera (with a few plates) thermos-flasks, field glasses.
7. Smoking pipes, cigars, cigarettes (upto 100 each) and other tobacco not exceeding 1 lb. in weight.
8. A perambulator or go-cart, a few toys also an infant's bath or child's cot or a camp bath.
9. A bottle of wine, spirit and perfumery (opened), three tolas of opium, five tolas of charas, a bottle of methylated spirit etc.
10. A bicycle.
11. A saddle and bridle.
12. A small folding table, a camp bed, a folding chair.
13. A sewing machine and a typewriter when in actual use of the importer.
14. Stationary in small quantities or a writing attache case containing pad-block, envelopes, pencils, pen or fountain pen.

15. Mounted stamp-scrap photoes or postcard albums.
16. A fitted work basket.
17. Musical instrument, such as molin, a gramophone and records upto 100, a guitar etc.
18. Provisions such as rice, ghee, flour, fruits, sweets etc. in reasonable quantities according to the position and number of the party.

The following is the export tariff :—

| Serial No. | Name of articles. | Rate of duty per maund. | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------|----|----|
| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1. | Ghee ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Fruits fresh and dried excluding almonds ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 3. | Almonds ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Potatoes ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 5. | Grain and pulse ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 6. | Oil seeds ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 7. | Hides and skins ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Wool, raw, including Pasham | 5 | 0 | 0 |

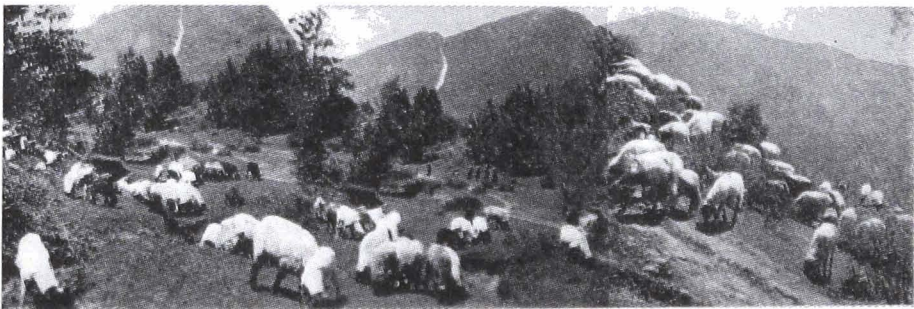
Note :—

The following articles when exported as personal luggage will be passed free of export duty :

1. Ghee. 8 Chhatacks per person.
2. Fruits. 5 seers per person.
3. Potatoes. 3 seers per person.
4. Grain, pulse and flour up to four seers (in all) per person whenever export of the same is prohibited.

Note :—

Post parcels reaching in Srinagar also have to be opened in the Customs Office and the duty paid for.



GENERAL NOTES.

As the number of visitors is increasing every year certain precautions are necessary just as they are at places of pilgrimage or other hill stations. The following are some of them :—

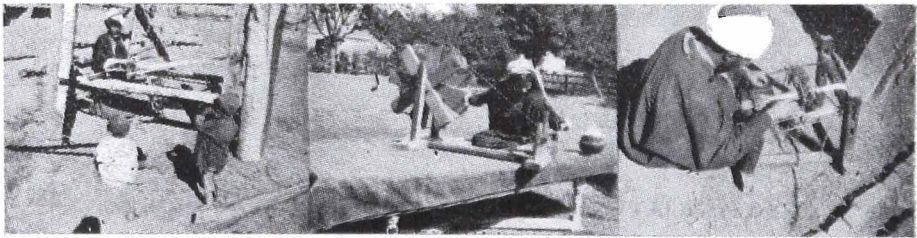
1. Whenever you hire a car, a lorry, a boat or house or strike some business, always get a signed acceptance clearly setting down the terms of agreement.
2. Beware of touts who will frequent your place for obtaining some business from you. Do not rely upon them. They will try to dump upon you any flimsy article of foreign make as genuine Kashmiri.

It has been the fashion of the day to imitate with foreign threads those fabrics—Alwan, Tafta, Dhusa, Tush, Shawls etc.—for the hand spinning and weaving of which Kashmir has gained a wide reputation.

3. Do not use river water and it is advisable to boil all water used for drinking purposes. Milk and other materials of

food should be obtained only from reliable sources.

4. Before engaging any house boat, precautions should be taken to see that none of the crews and their families suffer from contagious diseases.
5. Complaints regarding sanitary matters within municipal limits should be addressed to the Health Officer, Municipality, Srinagar and to the Chief Medical Officer when in the districts.



Get Free Advice from
WOOLLEN-KHADI BHANDAR,
71-72, HARISINGH HIGH STREET,
Near 1st Bridge, Srinagar (Kashmir).

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE
DIFFERENT CLASSES OF BOATS.

(a) *House-Boats*—House-Boats with four or more rooms and two bath-rooms with one Chowkidar and a cook-boat with crew of at least 2 male persons and a Shikara Class A Rs. 160/-. Class B Rs. 125/- per mensem. House-Boats with three rooms and two bath-rooms with one Chowkidar and a cook-boat with crew of at least one male person and a Shikara, Class A Rs. 110/-. Class B Rs. 90/- per mensem. Dunga House-Boats with four or more rooms and two bath rooms, with one Chowkidar and a cook-boat with crew of at least two male persons and a Shikara, Class A Rs. 140/-. Class B Rs. 100/- per mensem.

Dunga House-Boat with three rooms and two bath-rooms, with one Chowkidar and a cook-boat with crew of at least one male person and a Shikara, Class A Rs. 90/-, Class B Rs. 75/- per mensem.

(b) *Living Dungas*—Boarded Dungas furnished with crew of four persons (2 males at least) Class A Rs. 50/-, Class B Rs. 40/- per mensem.

Matted Dungas furnished, with crew of four

persons (2 males at least) Class A Rs. 45/-, Class B Rs. 35/- per mensem.

(c) *Kitchen Boat Dungas*—Second Class Dungas with crew of three persons (2 males at least) Rs. 20/- per mensem, if one male only Rs. 15/- per mensem.

Third Class Dungas with crew of two persons (1 male at least) Rs. 12/- per mensem.

For removing a House-Boat 4 to 6 extra men are required when moving downstream and 6 to 8 when moving upstream. Wages to be paid about Re. 1/- per head.

With the exception of the following period (*viz.* from 15th April to 30th June and from 15th September to 30th November) when the owners of House-Boats and Dungas may refuse to let their boats for a shorter period than a month, no registered Boat-owners may refuse to go on hire for short service. The hire for short periods will be calculated at the highest rent of the class as follows :—

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| From 1 to 7 days | One week's rent | } Rent for any period beyond the period contracted for shall be payable and calculated according to the above table. |
| „ 8 „ 15 „ | Two „ „ | |
| „ 16 „ 23 „ | Three „ „ | |
| „ 24 „ 30 „ | One Month's | |

Rates for Tongas within Municipal Limits.

In the absence of any agreement with the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed carriage the following rates shall be paid :—

| | 1st. Class. | | 2nd. Class. | | 3rd. Class. | | 4th. Class. | |
|---|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. |
| First hour or a portion thereof | 0 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Every subsequent hour or a portion thereof ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Half day of five hours ... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Full day of nine hours ... | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gupkar and back ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chasmashahi and back ... | 1 | 12 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nishat Bag and back ... | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shalamar and back ... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harvan and back ... | 3 | 8 | 3 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For halt for every half hour after the first two hours | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Tariff of Rates for Registered Shikaras in Srinagar.

I. Hire of Shikaras by hours within Municipal limits :—

For first two hours or any portion of first two hours :—

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|---------|
| Shikara .. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Hanji .. | 0 | 4 | 6 each. |



When in doubt Call at A.I.S.A's.

Get all information that you need for Kashmir. In addition to an extensive Show-Room including various processes and a lavish display of Woollen and Pashmina handicrafts, the A. I. S. A. maintains all the records that you need for your Kashmir tour.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

KASHMIR BRANCH

SRINAGAR - - KASHMIR

VISVA-BHARATI

Founder-President
Rabindranath Tagore



SANTINIKETAN,
BENGAL, INDIA.

Camp Lahore.

16.2.35.

I have bought here a few articles from the All India Spinners' Association, (Kashmir Branch) in Lahore and write this to express my satisfaction with their materials and workmanship. It is a great work that is being done to resuscitate the decaying woollen industry in the cottages of Kashmir which was once the glory of India and I thoroughly recommend the association to my countrymen for their generous patronage.

Rabindranath Tagore

For half day of four hours or over two hours upto four hours :—

Shikara .. 0 3 0

Hanji .. 0 6 0 each.

For full day of eight hours or over four hours upto 8 hours or less :—

Shikara .. 0 6 0

Hanji .. 0 12 0 each.

2. Hire of Shikara by trip.

For a trip to Gagribal and back :—

Shikara .. 0 3 0

Hanji .. 0 4 6 each.

For a trip to Nasim Bag or Nishat Bag or Nagin Bag or Shalamar Bag :—

Shikara .. 0 6 0

Hanji .. 0 12 0 each.

Note 1.—The fare includes hire for return journey also. If boats are not used for return journey, the charges are the same.

2.—For halt over three hours, half of the rates by hours are payable.



SOME PRECAUTIONS.

(1) *In Srinagar or on Low Levels.*

Mosquitoes reign supreme in the months of July and August and they mostly confine to water and moisture. Those who therefore wish to live in boats or encamp on the banks of the river and canal must be equipped with curtains. Wolar Lake is celebrated for swarms of prodigious mosquitoes. They are not however found on higher latitudes.

Flies are equally bad in hot months. One must therefore ascertain whether the house or house-boats he wants to occupy has wire gauze windows. In absence of these, chinks help to some extent. But like mosquitoes, flies do not live on high altitudes like Pahlgam, Gulmarg etc.

Sun—The heat of the sun in hot months reach about 100°F. An umbrella and a hat will be found protective. One should abstain from suddenly exposing oneself too much to the direct rays.

Floods—The valley is liable to floods. The warm rain water in the summer melts the snows. Whenever therefore there is a heavy rainfall

on the mountains in the summer enormous quantities of snow melt and the river comes down in high flood and causes a great loss to life and property.

The State has taken some protective measures against floods. After the serious inundation of 1903, was excavated a spill channel which takes a large portion of flood water from above Srinagar and rejoins the river below it. In 1907 some dredging work has been done from Baramulla to Wular Lake. After floods in the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 embankments have been raised and strengthened.

(2) *Precautions at Hill Stations and on High Altitudes.*

Snow-blindness—This is caused by the powerful rays of the sun reflecting from the snow. The attack usually comes on in the evening or during the night following a day's exposure to the sun sparkling over snow. The eyes feel full of hot sand and the pain is severe.

Note.—During the times of floods or civil commotion, before you run away, complete your defferred purchases of our Woollens and Pashminas at

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---|--|
| WOOLLEN-KHADI BHANDAR, 71-72, Harisingh High St., Near 1st Bridge, Srinagar (Kashmir). | } | 5 0 | { | A.I.S.A. MODEL SHOW ROOM, Nawab Bazar, Srinagar (Kashmir). |
|---|---|--------|---|--|

Goggles or veil will prevent this trouble. *Remedy*—Sulphate of Zinc 2 grains to the ounce is applied every hour by means of a quill or by filling to its brim a glass and then opening and shutting each eye over and in it. Steaming the eyes by keeping the head over boiling water gives great relief.

Rarefaction of the Air—The higher the altitude, more deficient is the amount of Oxygen in the air and more diminished is the atmospheric pressure. Due to the former the amount of air and Oxygen taken into the lungs with an ordinary inhalation is less than what would enter them, were one at the sea level. Secondly an atmospheric pressure of 14 lbs. on a square inch keeps the blood vessels of the body at the proper state of tension. But with less pressure than this, blood vessels dilate and the heart is obliged to do more pumping work. The following table shows the approximate atmospheric pressure at elevation ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 ft. above sea level :—

| Height feet. | Pressure pounds. | Height feet. | Pressure pounds. |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| At sea level. | 15·22 | 12,500 | 9·47 |
| 5,000 | 12·59 | 13,000 | 9·29 |

| Height feet. | Pressure pounds. | Height feet. | Pressure pounds. |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 5,500 | 12·35 | 13,500 | 9·11 |
| 6,000 | 12·12 | 14,000 | 8·94 |
| 6,500 | 11·89 | 14,500 | 8·77 |
| 7,000 | 11·67 | 15,000 | 8·60 |
| 7,500 | 11·25 | 15,500 | 8·44 |
| 8,000 | 11·23 | 16,000 | 8·28 |
| 8,500 | 11·02 | 16,500 | 8·12 |
| 9,000 | 10·81 | 17,000 | 7·96 |
| 9,500 | 10·61 | 17,500 | 7·81 |
| 10,000 | 10·41 | 18,000 | 7·66 |
| 10,500 | 10·21 | 18,500 | 7·51 |
| 11,000 | 10·02 | 19,000 | 7·36 |
| 11,500 | 9·83 | 19,500 | 7·21 |
| 12,000 | 9·65 | 20,000 | 7·07 |

Those who are inhabitants of high altitudes are used to constant deep inhalations and this compensates for the rarity of oxygen. But the traveller in order to gain more oxygen breathes quicker and more powerfully, making involuntarily an effort to increase both the number of inhalations and the volume of each. The intensity of this effort increases with every rise when once above the altitude where one's ordinary breathing suffices. At greater height, therefore, one contracts a feeling of oppression, shortness of breath, headache sometimes of most severe type

and a feeling of sickness. With some, vomiting also comes on. But if the heart and lungs are sound, no serious results follow.

With a pressure less than 14 lbs. on the sq. inch, the blood-vessels dilate. Hence the headache and dizziness. Under still less pressure, greater dilation of the capillary vessels take place and results in bleeding at the nose and ears.

One or all of these distressing symptoms are generally felt between 11 and 12000 ft. But a great deal depends upon the individual. While some are not affected even on higher level than this, others court them as low as 6,000 ft. At 14,000 ft. and above one is liable to an attack of shortness of breath even when in repose. But when one is used to the height he does not feel any difficulty even at a height of 20,000 ft.

Even though one may get used to the rarity of the air in ordinary circumstances, he is reminded of it by any but the most ordinary exertion.

The visitor therefore should get himself used to the higher altitude degree by degree and a month or two will harden him to the distressing symptoms.

Remedy—*Chlorate of Potash, a simple and cheap salt is said to be of much use in allevating*

the symptoms described above. It contains a large proportion of oxygen. A dose is a pinch on the tongue every two or three hours or more frequently according as relief is afforded.

General Precautions.

1. The drop of temperature during 24 hours is often so sudden and marked. Delicate constitutions should exercise a great care.

2. It must be remembered that except under extreme exertion, skin action remains more or less checked and the kidneys have to do extra work. Daily bath is therefore essential to maintain skin-health.

3. Even well-dried clothes feel damp to the touch. They should therefore be placed near fire before use.

4. Tendency to over-exercise must be checked. Otherwise internal organs which generally congest on account of external cold are subject to extra strain and consequently the benefits of a stay in Kashmir do not last long.

5. Artificial stimulants are not only not necessary in Kashmir, but sometimes they injure the general health. Nature has provided Kashmir with cool water and cold air which are by themselves the best stimulants.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

1. *Sheep-raising*—Almost every farmer in Kashmir has a flock of sheep. The total number of sheep in Kashmir is said to be 15,00,000. The farmer is so very fond of the animal that if by some epidemic the flock dies, he purchases a new one even by



borrowing money at heavy interest. The sheep remains with the farmer in winter and on hills upto 15,000 ft. high in summer. The fresh air, limpid spring water and green grass confer to it a very high quality

of Wool. It is a very useful animal in Kashmir. It furnishes the owner with clothing and manure and by crowding in the lower portion of his house, keeps him warm in winter.

2. *Hand-spinning*—Hand-spinning, the king of all national industries, is coming down in

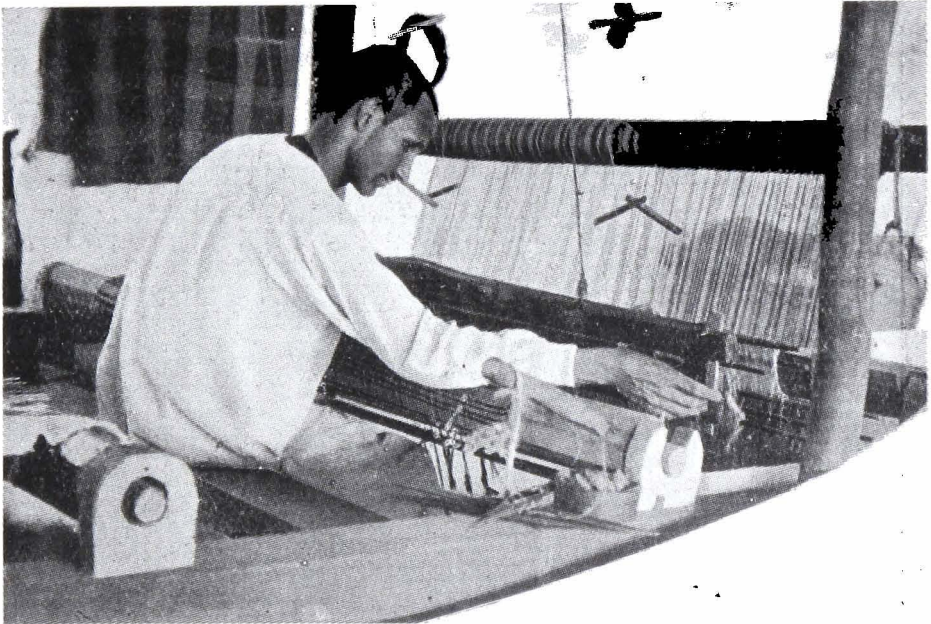


Hand Spinning.

Kashmir since generations. Almost every house has got one or more Spinning Wheels and Wheels as old as 100 years are found in most families. It is most interesting to see a spinner plying her wheel assisted by young ones who sort or comb the wool for

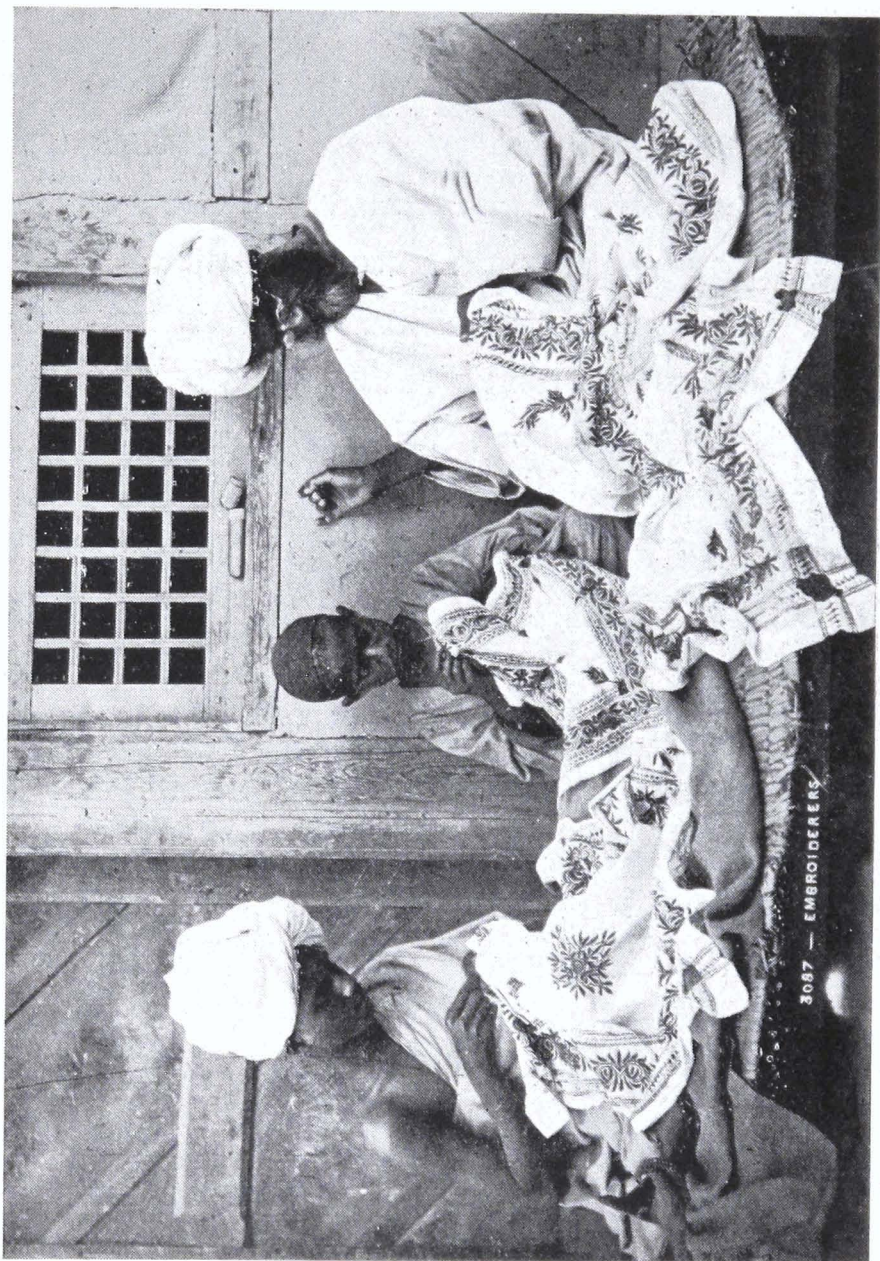
her mother. Yarn as fine as 250 counts or about 8750 yards to an ounce is being spun. These spinning houses are like schools of patience and self-control.

3. *Hand-weaving*—Like hand-spinning this industry in Kashmir is very old. The artisans attained such a scrupulous mastery



Hand Weaving.

over this art that their products were renowned throughout the world. They can weave various conventional and realistic designs in Shawls and can imitate truly and faithfully any intricate design of European Tweeds etc. In the rural area, almost every farmer knows the art of weaving. While



3087 — EMBROIDERS

Photo—Bourne & Shepherd,

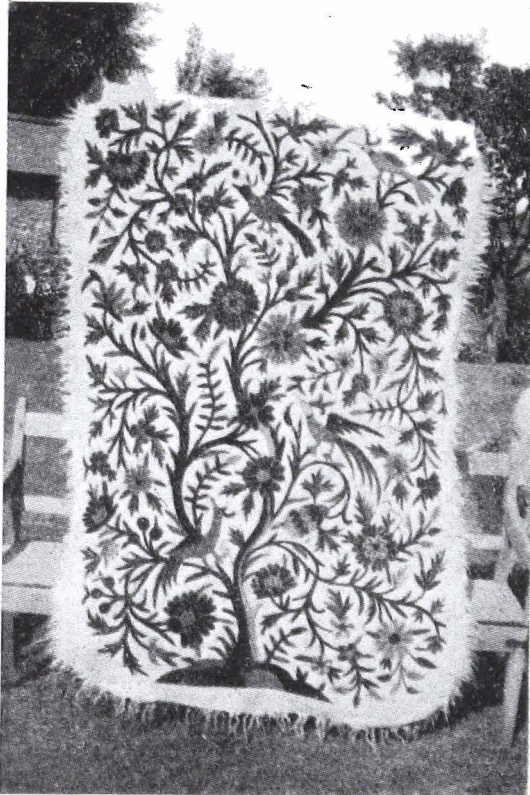
Embroidery.

the housewife spins, the husband weaves and the whole family is warm-clothed without spending anything.

4. *Embroidery*—That Kashmiri has a great natural aptitude is seen from the artistic expression he reveals in the elaborate designs he broiders on Shawls. With a small needle and a length of coloured yarn he works such marvellous designs, that one is reminded of the ‘Splendor that was Ind.’.
5. *Felts or Namdas*—The art of Namda making was so much flourishing that whole of the locality called Namdagar Mohalla was once inhabited by the manufacturers of Namda. At present there are only about ten such houses. The various processes of felting and the scene of the whole house busy at them are very interesting. The following are the processes :—
 - (1) Wool is carded by means of carding bow.
 - (2) It is then spread in required number of layers, film upon film on a grass mat.
 - (3) Water is evenly sprinkled on the pile which with the mat is then wound

round and bound by means of a rope.

- (4) Two men then begin pressing the roll by revolving it to and fro under their feet on a long space, for two or three hours. By this the fibres get securely entangled and the layer compressed.



'A.I.S.A. Kashmir
Embroidered namda.

- (5) The bundle is then unrolled and soap is applied all over the surface. The



Photo—Bourne & Shepherd. Namda Embroidery.

piece is then crushed horizontally under the arms. This process reduces the layer into an unwoven yet compact mass which when washed is ready for use or embroidery.

6. *Gubba*—Gubba is a warm flooring peculiar to Anantnag (Kashmir).



Gubba Making.

Two, three or more straps of milled cloths of different colours are put together and cut into different designs. These are then interchanged and stitched into different patterns.

The following are some of the articles made by Hand-spinning, Hand-weaving and Hand-embroidery :—

Pattoos—For heavy Overcoats and Coats.
In natural or artificial plain colours.

Tweeds—In upto-date and ever increasing designs with harmonising shades.

Rugs—In various check and overcheck designs on coloured ground.

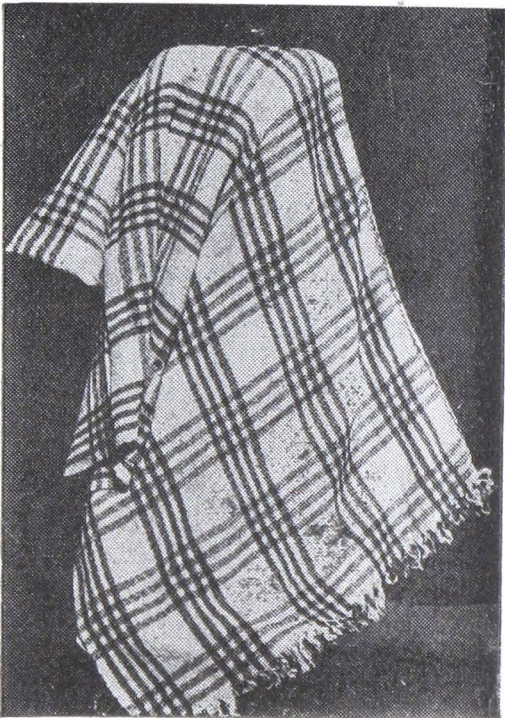
Chadars—Light yet warm. White and coloured.

Lohis—Heavy blankets. Very useful in cold regions.

Alwan—A Shawl cloth; also useful as Shirting. It is three-threaded, and very soft and warm.

Tafta—Superior to Alwan and is four threaded.

Tush—Natural coloured Pashmina Chadar. Soft and cozy.

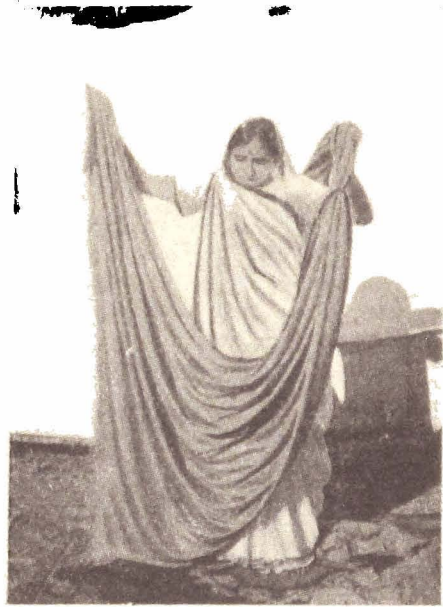


'A.I.S.A. Kashmir Rug'.

Art & Beauty of Kashmir ?

Your tour in India
is not complete
without a visit to
Kashmir

YOUR VISIT TO KASH-
MIR IS COMPLETE
ONLY IF YOU SEE THE
FAMOUS AND HISTORI-
CAL ART OF KASHMIR
AT:



69" Passing through the signal ring

A.I.S.A. Model Show Room

NAWAB BAZAR, SRINAGAR

(Kashmir).

Free Information Dept.

The All-India Spinners' Association, Kashmir Branch has a free information department which willingly supplies information to any visitor intending to proceed to Kashmir.

Realising the difficulties met by the new comers in Kashmir and also the lack of information to them, this department has also taken up the task of offering help with reception, lodging, etc. if previously informed and chalking out their Kashmir programme.

A. I. S. A. KASHMIR BRANCH

Woollen Khadder Bhander

HARISING HIGH STREET - - SRINAGAR

Branches: GULMARG, PAHLGAM.

Shawls—In various exquisite designs and fascinating hues.

Namda-Warm flooring—Prevents dampness. Deadens noise and gives a soft resilient tread. Embroidered Namdas give the room a colourful distinction.



'A.I.S.A. Shali-Tush'.

Shah-Tush—Marvel, yet reality. Delicate beauty, smooth touch and airy light-

ness are its own. Like the rays of the morning sun, it radiates cozy warmth and passes even through a signet ring.

Pashmina Coatings—Very attractive and warm.

N. B.—Kashmir Woollen and Pashmina cloths have a clear advantage over the foreign cloths in as much as that the former are made of virgin material in the lovely climate of Kashmir while the latter are mostly made of rags mixed with cotton and such other injurious material.

7. *Papier-Machie*—(Articles moulded from paper-pulp) Real *Papier-Machie* for which Kashmir is so much renowned is made with paper and its pulp. The pigments are therefore prepared by rubbing them in a paste with mortar and require many days' hard-labour. A real *Papier-Machie* can retain its colour for more than 50 years and

For genuine Kashmir Woollen and Pashmina Fabrics :—

(1) A. I. S. A. WOOLLEN-KHADI BHANDAR,

71-72, HARISINGH HIGH STREET,

Near 1st Bridge, Srinagar.

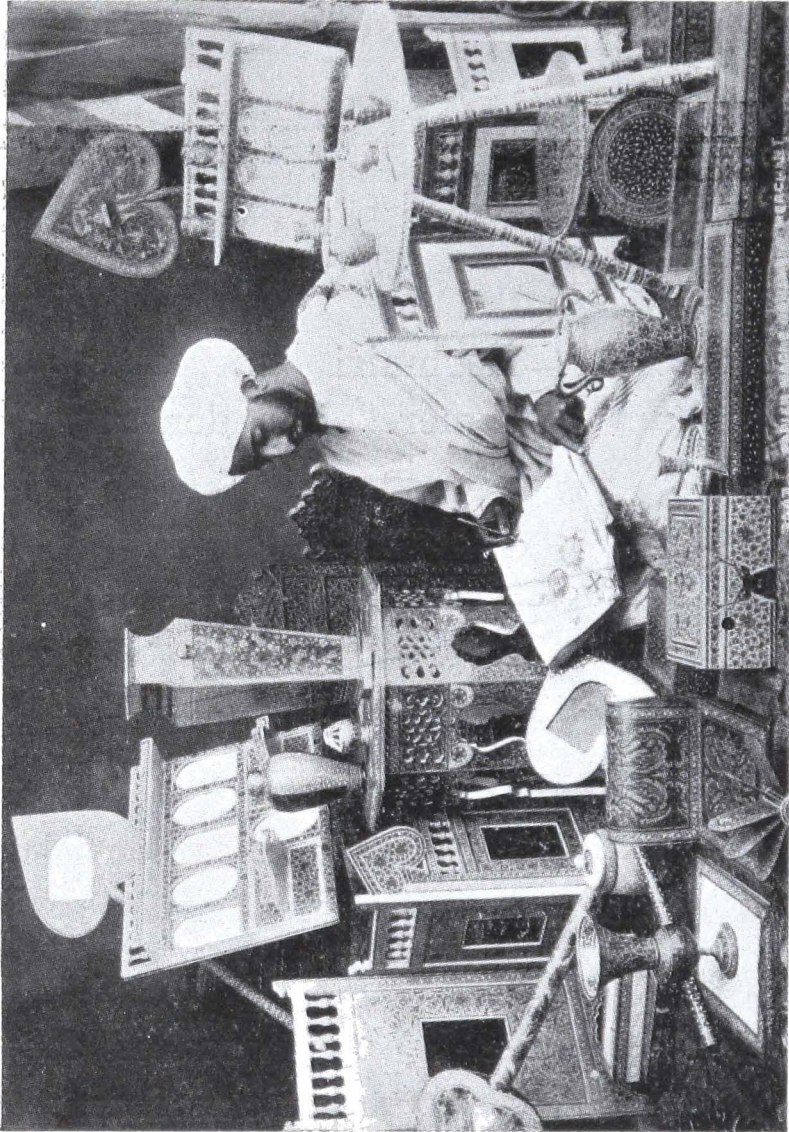
(2) A. I. S. A. MODEL SHOWROOM

Nawab-Bazar, Srinagar.

Branches :—(3) PAHLGAM and (4) GULMARG.



would not be spoiled even if dipped in water.



Papier-Machie.

Photo Bourn & Shepherd.

But the craze of cheapness has deteriorated this beautiful ancient art. And as a result soft grained wood or imported cardboards have taken the place of paper

and pulp. Cheap aniline dyes and copal varnish having no permanancy are mostly used. The beautiful oriental designs have given place to modern ill-conceived designs and intricate freehand scrolls are no more seen. Bowls, Vases, Candle stands, Toy house-boats, etc. are made and sold in the market.

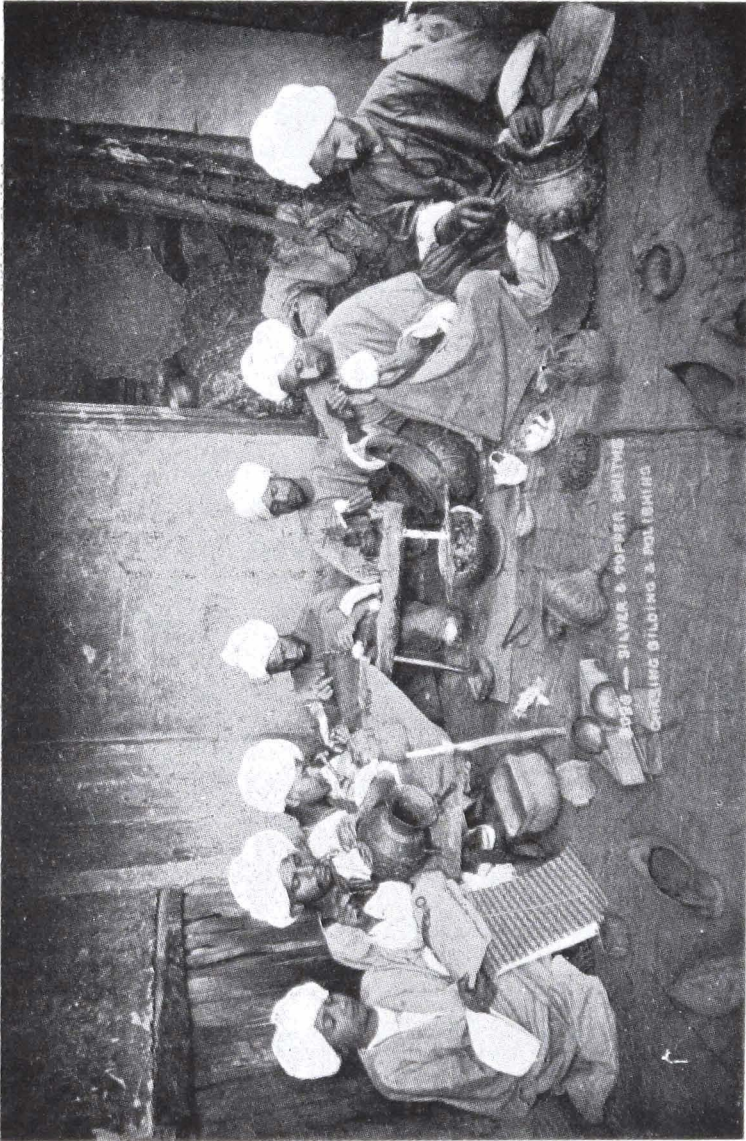
8. *Wood-Work*—Kashmiri carpenter is an excellent designer. His dexterity in the craft is seen in Shah Hamdan and Mukhdum Saheb of Srinagar. The following are the chief kinds of work done :—

Lattice works—These are very bold and effective floral designs on a geometrical basis.

Panelling—This geometrical design looks like Chinese letters and is applied to ceilings of houses and house-boats.

Carving—The Walnut wood is carved so skilfully into realistic modern patterns. Carvings in bold relief of Chinar leaves, water lilies, iris, wooden screens, fire screens, tables, picture frames, trays, cigar boxes etc., are well in demand.

9. *Silver-Work*—The silver work is extremely beautiful. Shawl patterns and other designs such as Chinar and the Lotus leaf, Arbesque Rosette, Mosaic etc., and any



Silver work.

Photo—Bourne & Shepherd.

design that may be given to him, the silver-smith can faithfully copy.

10. *Paper*—Paper is the successor of birch-bark which was largely used for writing purposes in Kashmir. Though numerous manuscripts written on birch-bark have been taken away by Europeans there are still some in Kashmir.

The paper is made from the pulp of rags and hemp fibres. The pulp is put in stone troughs to mix with water. The mixture is then taken on a frame of reeds by dipping it in the Vat. The water drains away leaving a thin layer of the pulp. This is the paper. It is then pressed, dried, polished and glazed and becomes a durable and excellent paper.

11. *Boat Making*—This is one of the biggest indigenous industries in Kashmir. In addition to the boats used for private purposes, there are about 2500 boats employed in the trade and passenger traffic and about 425 house-boats for hire. (1) House-Boats. (2) Dunga House-Boats. (3) Dungas. (4) Shikaras. (5) Big barges and (6) Small barges are the main products of the boating industry.

12. *Bee-Rearing*—Bees are carefully housed in most villages on high altitudes. It is a

subsidiary industry. The hive consists of two large concave clay plates let into the wall of the house and in the outer plate a smaller hole is made through which the bees enter. Kashmir Honey is clear and excellent. One rearer often rears many hives.

Vegetable products.

Trees—The most common trees in the Valley are :—Plane (Chenar), Walnut, Mulberry, Poplar, Willow etc.; while on the mountain tops there are dense forests of Deodar, Pine, Spruce, Maple, Fir, Horse-chestnuts, Birch, etc.

Fruits—The principal kinds are Cherry, Mulberry, Apricot, Peach, Apple, Almond, Pear, Grape, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Quince, Plum, Currant, Pomegranate, Walnut etc.

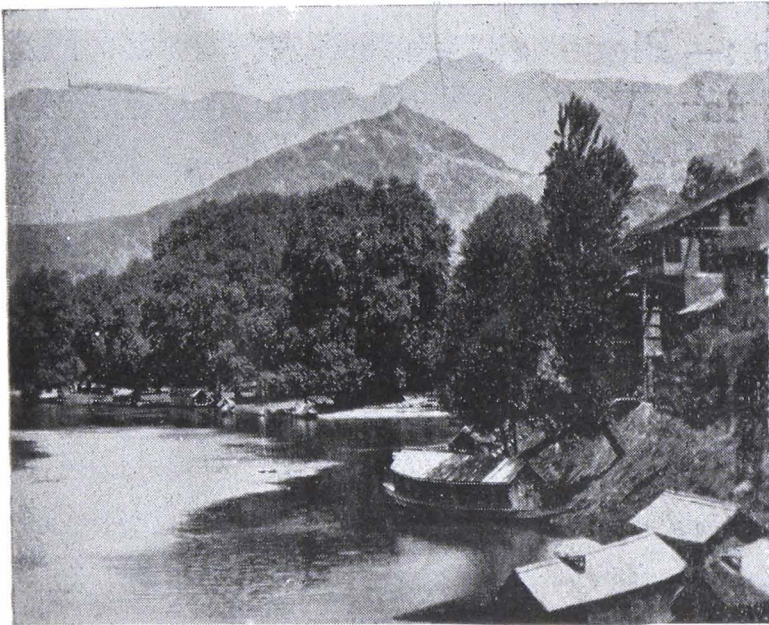
Vegetables—Potato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Turnip, Bean, Peas Guchhis, Cucumber, Lettuces, Melons, Nudroo (root of lotus plant) etc.

Species—Saffron, Chiretta, Aloes, Colocynth, Nettle Hemp etc.

Grains—Rice, Maize, Barley, Wheat, Buckwheat, Millet, Mung, Math, Pea, Bean etc.

SRINAGAR AND ENVIRONMENTS.

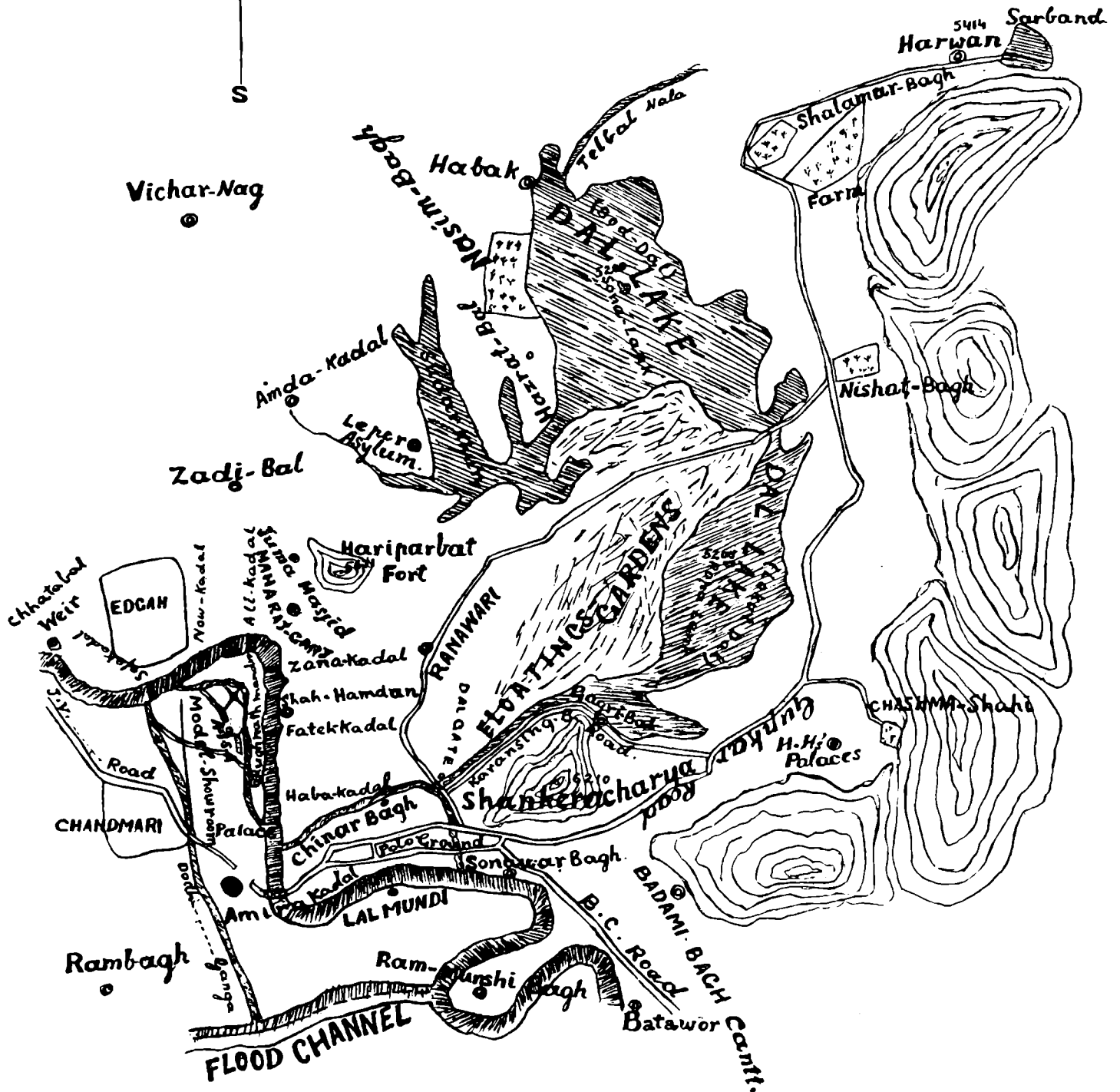
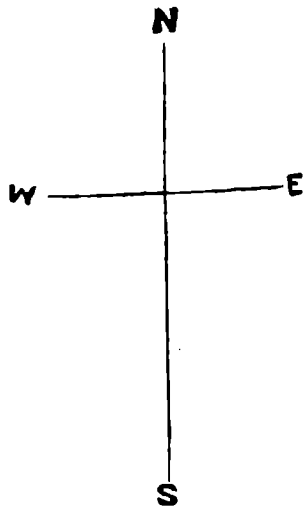
Srinagar—The city of the Sun or of Laxmi, the capital of Kashmir, was built by Raja Pravarasena in the beginning of the 6th century. It stands for about four miles on both banks of the river Jhelum originally called Vitasta



Chinar Bag on Chunt-Kaul Canal.

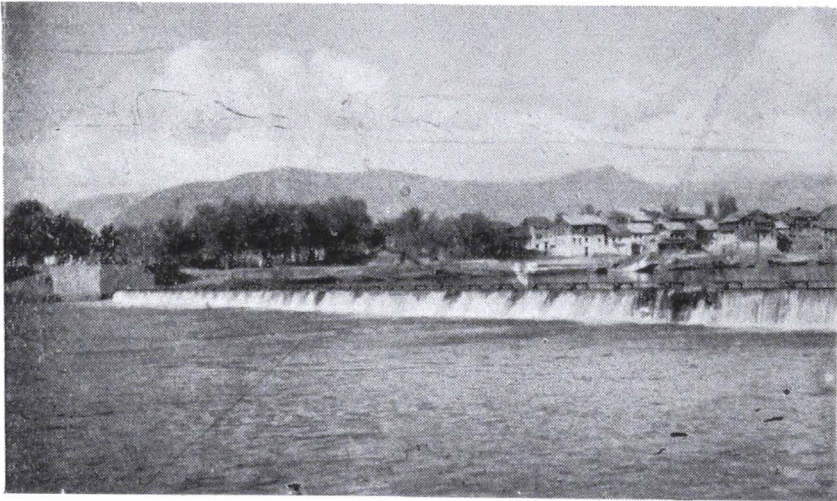
and is spanned by seven bridges. It is also intersected by two large canals called Kuta-Kaul and Chunt-Kaul. The former is an important side-channel between 1st and 7th bridges. It branches off from the river near the

SRINAGAR



- Wollen-Khadi Bhandar,
71-72, Hari Singh High Street,
Srinagar.
- X A. I. S. A. Model Show-Room,
Nawab Bazar, Srinagar.

royal palaces and passes through the South-western portion of the city. After flowing down about a mile this canal bifurcates. At this point of bifurcation is the well known house and Model Show-Room of the All-India Spinners' Associa-



Chhatabal Weir.

tion. The Chunt-Kaul branches from the other side of the royal palaces and leads up past Chinar Bag to the entrance of Dal Lake whence its water is derived and on to the river. During high waters in the river Jhelum House-boats and Dungas generally go up by these canals. The depth of water of the river is maintained by a weir called 'Chhatabal Weir' built below the seventh bridge. By the side of the Weir is a lockup-gate through which boats pass from and to the city. The total

area of Srinagar is about 9 sq. miles and the population is as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Mahomedans | ... | ... | 1,38,764 |
| Hindus | ... | ... | 33,670 |
| Others | ... | ... | 1,139 |
| | | | 1,73,573 |

Srinagar is the only place where Kashmir wares can be purchased. Its climate except in July and August is pleasant. The conveyances from Kashmir are easily available here. It is therefore the Natural Centre for every kind of visitors.

The seven bridges spanning the city are :—

Amira-Kadal, 1st Bridge, built by Amir-khan in 1773 A.D.

Habba-Kadal, 2nd Bridge, built by Habib Shah in 1550 A.D.

Fateh-Kadal, 3rd Bridge, built by Fateh Shah in 1499 A.D.

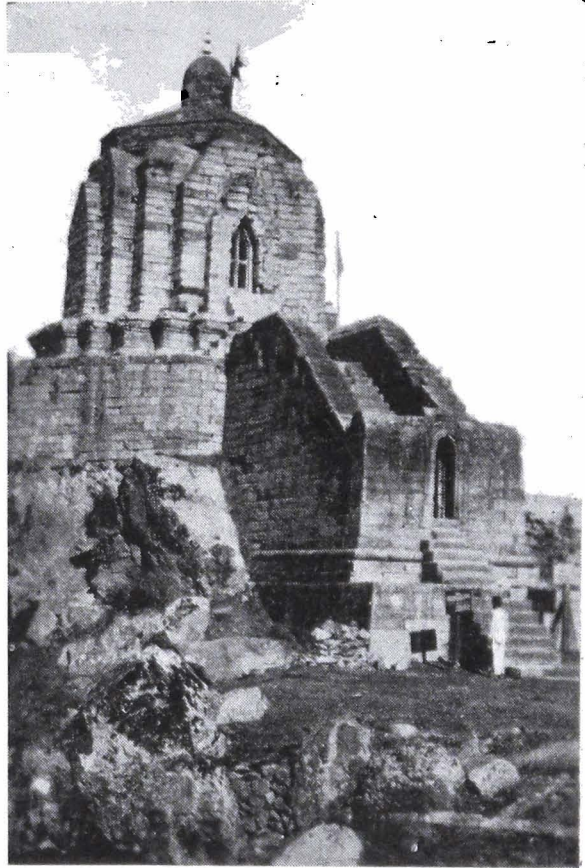
Zaina-Kadal, 4th Bridge, built by Zain-ul-Abdin in 1426 A.D.

Ali-Kadal, 5th Bridge, built by Ali Shah in 1417 A.D.

Nava-Kadal, 6th Bridge, built by Nurdin-khan in 1666 A.D.

Safa-Kadal, 7th Bridge, built by Saifdinkhan in 1670 A.D.

Shankeracharya—The base of the hill is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from 1st Bridge, the top is about a mile from the base, 6,210 ft. This temple crowns the picturesque peak of the Takhti-Suleman Hill, a detached spur. It is said to have been originally built by Sandiman who reigned in Kashmir from 2629-2564 B.C. and is dedicated to God Shiva. It overlooks the city and gives a bird's eye view of the whole neighbourhood.



It is a pleasant climb in the early morning and a week's daily practice will help to train one for climbing excursions on higher altitudes from other hill stations. The usual ascent is made from the

road joining Gupkar and Dal Lake roads or at Durga Nag. As one goes up, the view becomes more and more extended. There is a stone platform surrounding the temple which facilitates one to take in the scene all around and below. It will help the climber much if the sky is clear and he has a map with him. The panorama on the one side of the graceful curves of the river Jhelum with extensive green fields on its banks and the beautiful Dal Lake reflecting brilliantly the rugged mountains on the other, is very grand. A streak of young Poplars stretching for many miles towards the West is the road to Baramulla. A gap in the mountains beyond indicates the Baramulla pass. To the South of this pass stretch the sharp peaks of the Pir Panchal mountains standing clear above the dark pine-clad valleys below them. On this range a little Eastward is the Camel-back mountain of Affarvat (13,500 ft.) overlooking the dark ridges of Gulmarg. Then comes the dip which marks the Ferozepur Nalla and then the Tosh Maidan. Then rising out of the serrated mass is the cone of Tutakutti (15,540 ft.) the highest point of the Pir Panchal. The depression to the left marks the valley of the Vishav River and the Kaunsar Nag pass. Still Eastward are the three Brahma Sakal peaks and then at the

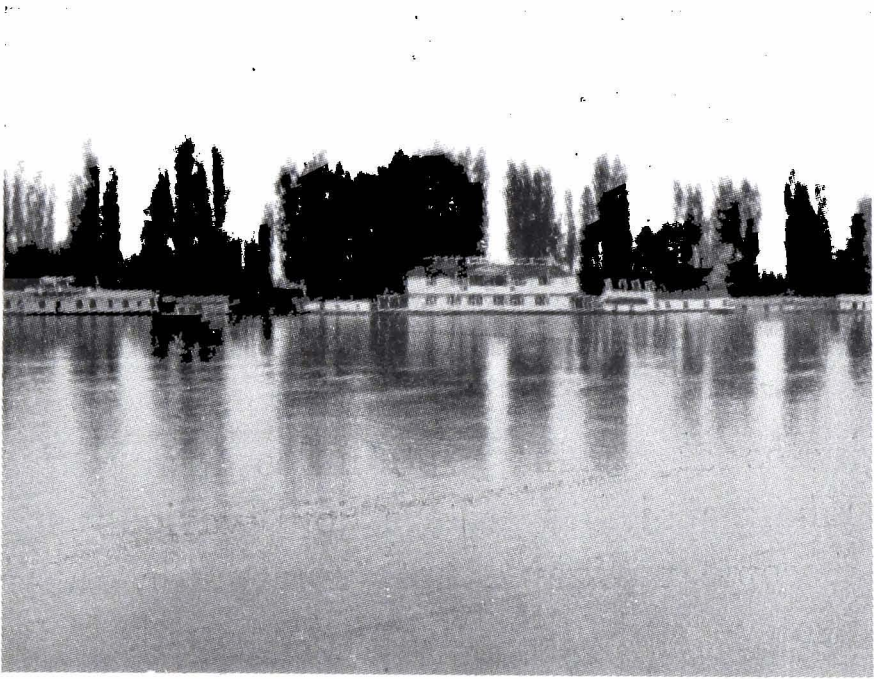
East end of the chain, the long low level ridge marks the Banihal pass (9,250 ft.).

Let us again face towards the Baramulla Pass. To its right rise the jagged summits of the Qazi Nag mountains. Again to the right the snowpeaks of Khagan, bordering Yaghistan are visible. Nearby is the Wular Lake to the right of which appears the snowy cone of Harmukh (16,903 ft.) above the mountains bordering the Sind Valley. To the East is the precipitous mountain wall overlooking the Dal Lake and is topped by the triple peak of Mahadev (13,000 ft.).

The Jhelum—The mighty river mightily set among the lordliest mountains on the earth originates at Verinag, 50 miles from Srinagar. At Khannabal, its waters join various streams and become navigable upto Baramulla 102 miles by water and 68 miles by road. In its course it falls 165 ft. in the first 30 miles and 55 ft. in the next 24 miles. As it leaves Khannabal and goes to Baramulla, it becomes a broad quiet stream with quaint craft on its bosom, an easygoing and opulant river moving with a sweet smoothness and a gentle leisure which call you to linger on its banks, all contentment. But after leaving Baramulla it

becomes furious torrent hurrying away South in swift anger.

The river has many tributaries. The chief ones on the right bank are the Liddar or Lambodari which comes down from Sheshnag lake and Kolahi glaciers and join below Khanabal, the Sind which drains the Sind Valley, at Shadi-



The Jhelum.

pur, and the Pohru which drains the Lolab Valley, below Sopor. On the left bank meet the Vishav rising in the Kaunsar Nag lake in the Pir Panchal, the Romeshi, the Dudhganga, the Sukhnag and the Ferozepur.

The heavy rainfall on the Southern Moun-

tains in the summer sometimes brings down with it enormous quantities of melted snow and floods the river. At such times the river overflows and damages the life, property, crops and roads. The city of Srinagar has been protected by the 'Bunds' or embankments which up the first bridge also form a lovely walk by the water-edge. It is overshadowed by great Chinar trees and willows and both sides of the river are lined with house-boats.

Dal Lake—Situated on the North-eastern side of the city. Five miles from the North to South and two miles from West to East. Full of silver-colour water and floating gardens. Look into the water and you will start as if something has unveiled to you. It catches even shadows in such deep details, that it makes them seem realities. It is divided into three distinct portions and the bottom is richly covered with aquatic plants. In the middle of each of the Northern and Southern portions of the lake there are the

N.B.—During the times of flood please consult for safety or for completing your deferred purchases of pure Woollens and Pashminas :—



WOOLLEN-KHADI BHANDAR,
71-72, HARISINGH HIGH ST.,
Srinagar.

two islands called Rupa Lank (also Char Chinar) meaning silver island and Sona Lank meaning golden island. They are artificial mass of masonry.

The lake is fed by springs and mountain streams, notably the Duchhigam stream and the Arrah or Telbal river and is connected with the river Jhelum by a canal called Chunt-kaul. The



Boat-life in Dal Lake.

water of the lake is very soft and useful for Wool washing.

Passing through the lock called the 'Dal Darwaza' one sees on the right, rising immediately out of the lake, the Shankeracharya. On the left are the mountain majesty bordering the Sind

Valley. Glide further and on the far shores will be seen the stately avenues of the Nishat and Shalamar Gardens and above them rise high mountain cliffs. The charm of the lake is very delightful in moonlight. Near the Dal Darwaza and on the right bank is newly constructed a motor road which joins the main road to Chashma Shahi



Floating Gardens.

and Mogul Gardens near the village Thid. The road provides a pleasant ride or walk by the water-edge and a beautiful scenery across the lake.

The lake is noted for its lotuses which are sometimes as large as the two hands joined together. They are of delicate pink hue and are

set on the water in hundreds in the midst of their graceful leaves. They are in full bloom in the months of July and August. Most of the vegetables supplied to the city comes from the floating gardens of the lake. The lake-men compose these gardens from reeds, which they cut deep down in



Lotus in Dal Lake.

the water. Freed they rise to the surface and become matted together. After sometimes, heaps of weed and mud extracted from the lake by poles are placed on the reeds and it becomes a floating garden where flourish the melons, tomatoes, cucumbers etc. Utility is the handmaid of beauty.

Nasim Bag—This garden of delicious breezes is about a mile from Hazrat Bal. It was laid up by Emperor Akbar in 1590. It is a fine park-like expanse closely planted with magnificent Chinara trees. Under these is soft, green grass and the whole is from 20 to 30 ft. above the water. It overlooks the Dal Lake with the largest piece of

Hazrat Bal—About an hour's row, or two miles from Dal Darwaza or four miles from Amtrakadal. This picturesque Ziarat sacred to Mahomedans is on the Western side of the lake. It contains a hair of prophet Mahomed's beard, enclosed in a silver box covered by a glass lid.

A beautiful scenery across the Lake.



open water and is a delightful camping ground. The view across the water to the Shalimar and upwards to the Dachigam Valley under Mahadev's fine peaks and of the precipitous hills that overshadow the lake on the Eastern side is really very fine.

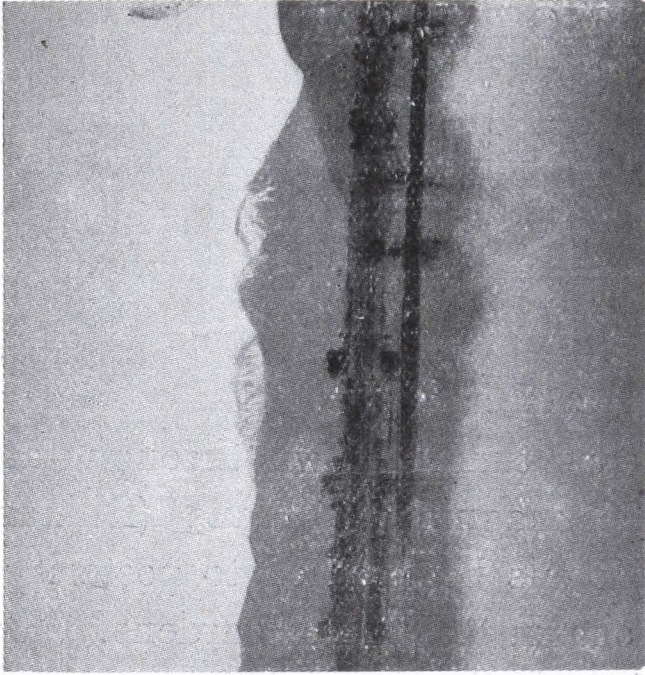


Nasim Bag.

Anchar Lake. Five miles from Amirakadal on the Gandherbal Road. A beautiful lake of glassy—pure water. On one side reflect the lofty Harmukh Mountains and on the other mountains bordering Sind Valley; on the third join two Nallas from the Sind and the Jhelum, and on the fourth appear the Shankaracharya and the Hari Parbat.



Anchor Lake View.
(Sind Valley)



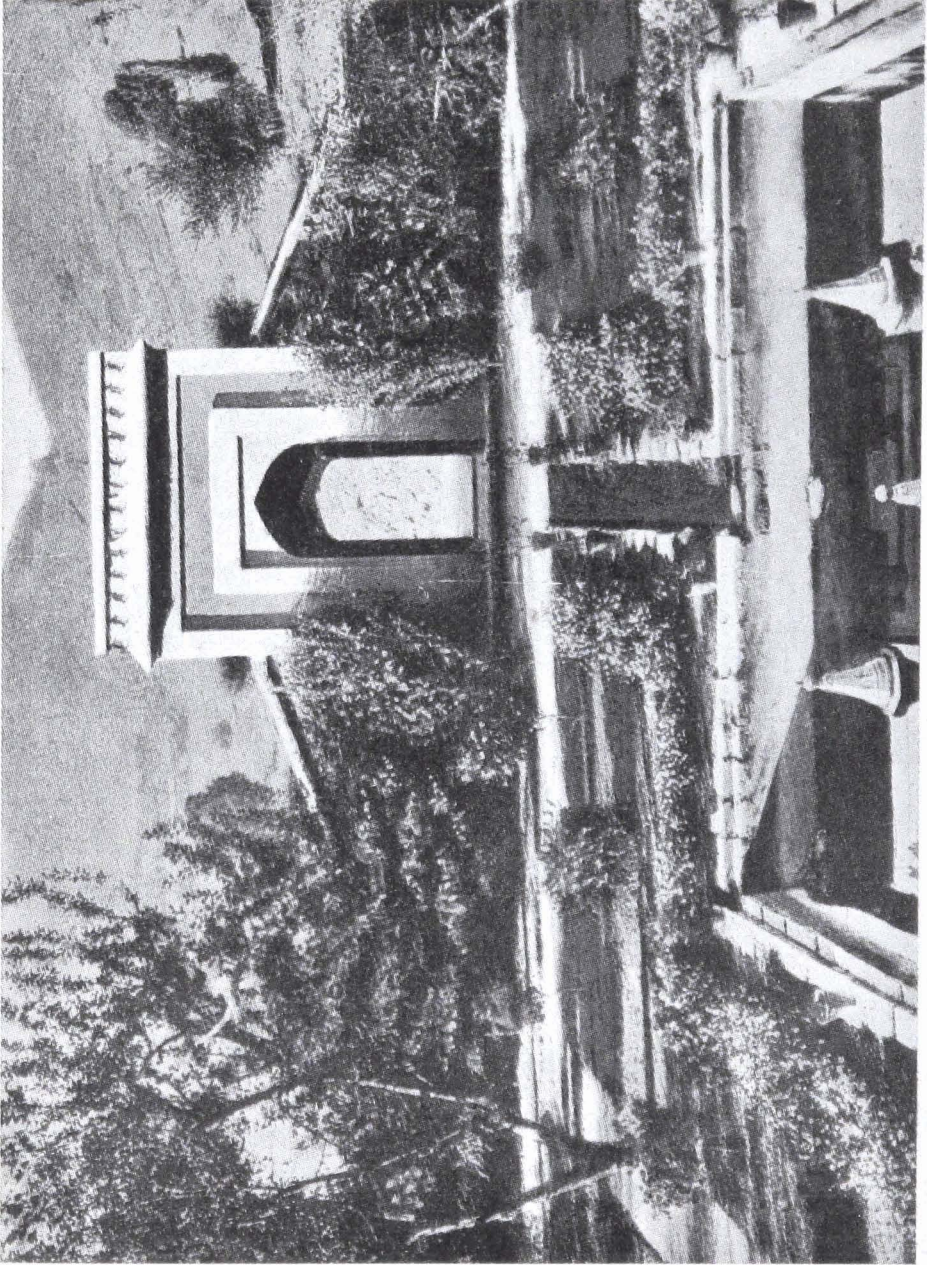
Anchor Lake.
Mount Mahadev reflecting

MOGAL GARDENS.

Mogals were great garden-lovers. They always exerted themselves to enhance the natural beauties. All the gardens are absolutely symmetrical and the water courses are lined with the prim rows of Cypresses and other trees. Every garden is terraced and at the end of every terrace formal cascades tumble down through tanks and canals. The magnificent Plane (Chinar) trees which the Mogals bequeathed to posterity, add a distinctive charm to these gardens. Beautiful fountains play on Sunday for the public.

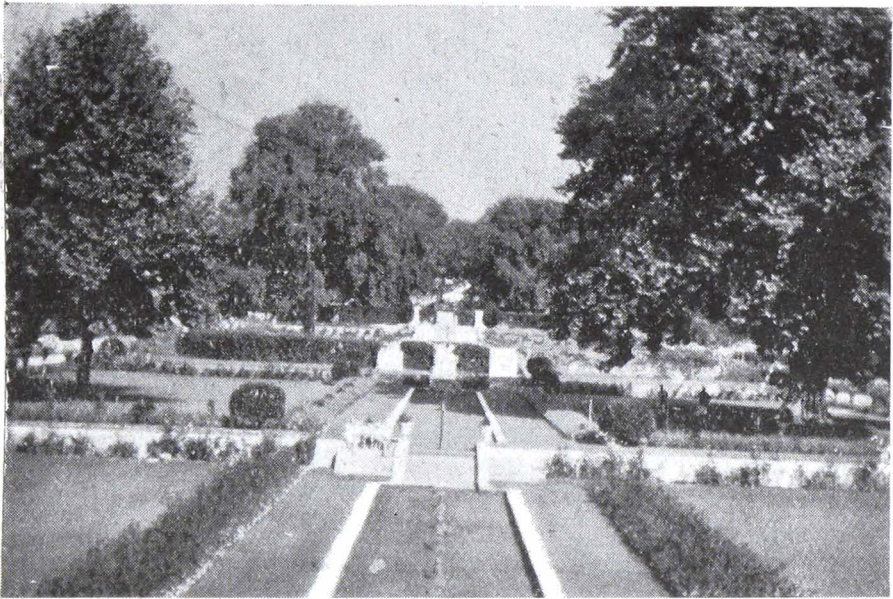
Chashma Shahi (The Splendid Spring)—Five miles from 1st. Bridge and one mile from the North-eastern margin of the Dal Lake. The garden was laid out by Shah Jahan in 1632 A.D. It has three terraces and at the top is a beautiful and copious spring. The water is pure, transparent and cool and stands high in order of merit.

Nishat Bag—Seven miles from Amirakadal or two miles from Chashma Shahi, lies this beautiful Garden of Gladness. It is situated on the rising ground sloping up from Dal Lake and is backed by range of mountains immediately behind. It commands a view far over the water and over the valley to the distant snowy mountains. The



Chashma Shahi.

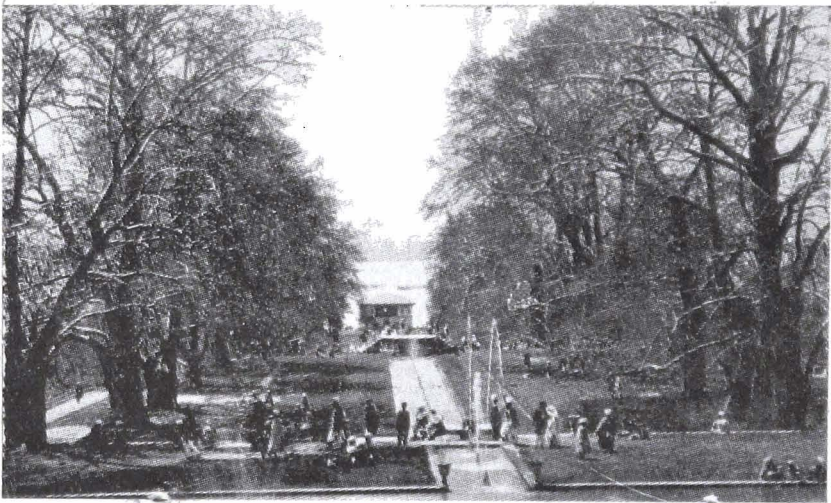
garden was laid out by Asaf Jah, brother of Nur Jahan. It is 600 yards long and 360 yards wide and is surrounded by a wall. The garden is arranged in 10 terraces one above the other and each terrace is lined in the centre by tanks and canals containing fountains. The stream which



Nishat Bag.

feeds these, flows down the successive terraces in Cascades, made by inclined walls, beautifully scollaped to vary the appearance of the water. On the topmost terrace is a wide extent of soft green turf surrounded by a clump of magnificent Chinnar trees. From here can be seen the lovely view of the garden-fountains and waterfalls, the glassy lake and the distant snowy ranges.

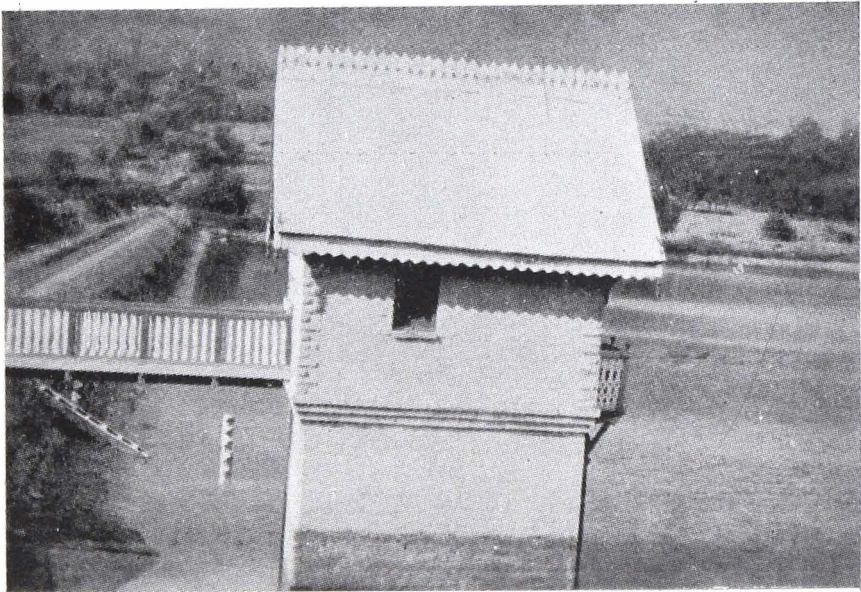
Shalamar Bag—(The Abode of Love) This celebrated garden is on the North-eastern corner of the Dal Lake and is two miles far from the Nishat Bag or nine miles from Amirakadal. By the Dal Lake, the boat from the Nishat Bag passes through the middle and longest portion of the lake. The garden was laid out by Emperor Jahangir in 1619. It is 590 yards long and the width at the lower and upper ends is 207 and 267



Shalamar Bag.

yards respectively. There are four terraces one above the other and is planted with Orchard and Chinar trees. There is a line of reservoirs along the middle of the whole length bordered by an avenue. The water obtained from Harwan enters into the upper end and flows down each successive terrace in beautiful Cascades into the reservoir

below which contains numerous fountains. After leaving the garden the water falls into the outer canal with which the garden is connected. On the uppermost terrace is a magnificent black stone pavilion surrounded by a fine reservoir containing numbers of fountains with massive Chinar trees round the borders. The black marble pillars supporting the roof are of unimaginable value. The green velvet-grassy plots decorated with various kinds of lovely flowers present a most inviting scene.



Harvan Reservoir.

Harvan-Reservoir—This reservoir-lake is three miles from Shalamar. This lake with its dark green water reflects the lofty peaks of

Mahadev (13,000 ft.). The water supply is from the surrounding glaciers and a catchment area of about 150 sq. miles is free from human habitation. There is therefore no possible source of contamination. The reservoir is 2,100 ft. long and 1,000 ft. broad with a minimum depth of 30 ft. and is the water supply to Srinagar and Moyal Gardens.

A. I. S. A. Model Show-Room—One mile from Amirakadal on the Nawab-Bazar Road. It can be reached by the motor road as well as by a shikara by the Kuta-Kaul canal.

Here you will be able to form an idea how Mahatma Gandhi's efforts have revived the dying Woollen Textile Industry for which Kashmir was world-wide renowned.

Here you will see a pretty museum where are nicely displayed genuine Shawls of marvellous workmanship, Shah-Tush of fairy tales (with a length of $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards and a width of 58 to 72 inches passing through a lady's ring, the whole piece weighing about 50 tolas), latest patterns of tweeds and Pashmina Suitings woven by the weavers known for their skill in weaving, varieties of wool in their different stages preliminary to spinning, etc.

You will also see how the dexterous fingers

of illiterate artisans are actually broidering exquisite designs on pure Pashmina cloth with the hand-reeled silk, how the famous Malida process is being done, how the most useful service of renovating damaged garments and the wonderful 'Kashmir weaving are being carried on.

Museum—It is located in Lalmandi near the first bridge and consists of a Museum, Library and



Shah Hamdan.

a Meteorological Department. This museum consists of varieties of animals, a collection of

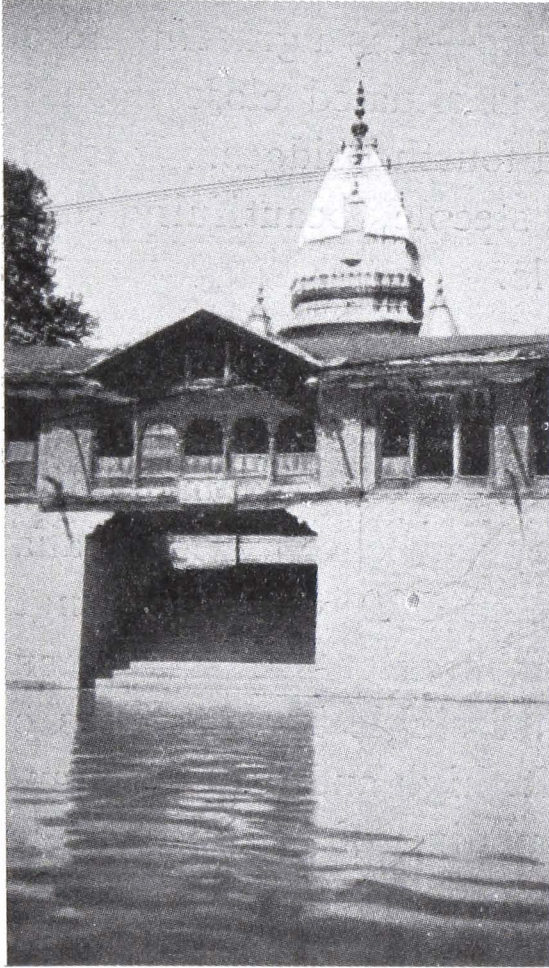
Kashmir Manufactures such as Wood-carving, Embroidery and Papier-Machie, Coins, Old Weapons and relics of archeological excavations.

Shah Hamdan Masjid—It is a graceful mosque of Shah Hamdan and is situated close upon the river between third and fourth Bridges. It is built of wood with pointed steeple, beautifully carved eaves and hanging bells.

Jumma Masjid—Between 4th Bridge and Hari Parbat. The mosque was founded in 1388 A.D. by Sultan Sikandar Shah and many times destroyed by fire and repaired once by Shah Jahan. It has cloisters of about 120 yards in length. The roof covering various extensive halls is supported by 375 pillars of single Devdar trees out of which some are 70 ft. high and 6 ft. in circumference. The main building of the masjid faces towards Mecca.

Hari Parbat—Near Juma Masjid. 450 ft. high with a fort on the crest built by Akbar in 1586 A.D. There are, within the fort some old buildings and a temple of Kali and an old gun. The view of the Dal Lake from here is very charming. At the Southern foot is the Mukhdum Saheb's Ziarat and various popular Hindu shrines.

Rugnath Temple—Near third bridge. It is a famous Hindu temple. The main temple is

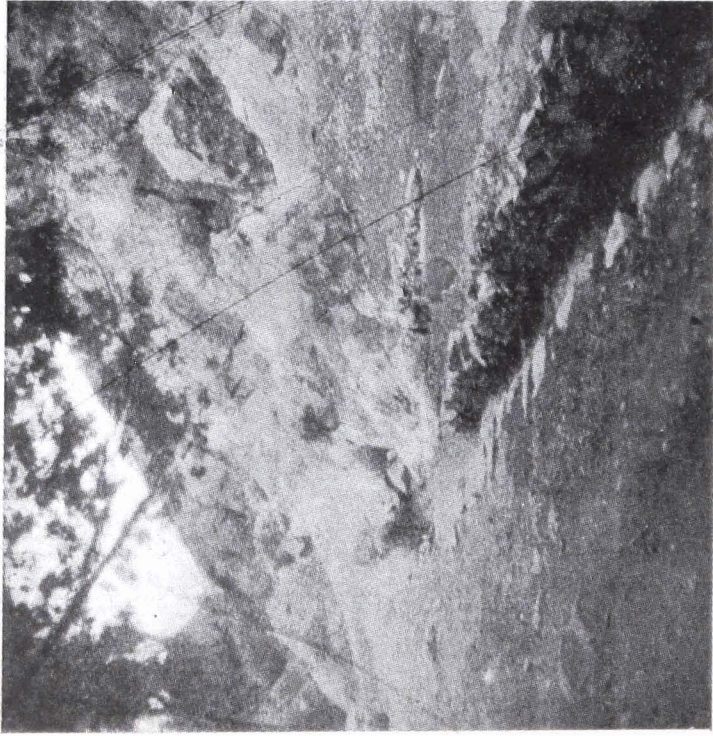


Rugnath Mandir.

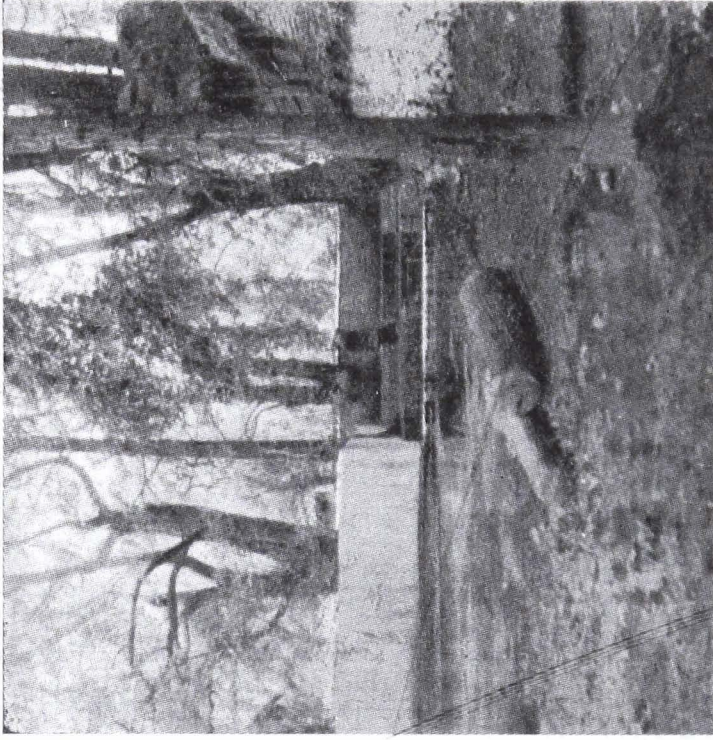
surrounded by four small temples on the same platform. There is an extensive courtyard and big halls which provide a big space for social and religious congregations.

Wooyan Springs—10 miles from Srinagar or about four miles from Pampur. They are mineral springs impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphides and have therefore medicinal property. About

two miles from Wooyan are the holy springs of Khrew. Above the village of the same name crowns temple of 'Jwalamukhi.' There are good camping grounds.



Wooyan Springs.



Khrew Springs.

GULMARG.

8700 ft. above sea level.

Season—June to September.

Originally called Gaurimarg, the meadow of Gauri, the wife of Shiva, Gulmarg is 28 miles from Srinagar—25 miles by motor upto Tangmarg and thence three miles and 1,500 ft. height to Gulmarg on foot, by Pony or Doli. It is situated halfway up the Northward facing slopes of the Pir Panchal and is 2 miles long and at places half a mile broad. It is bounded on all sides by hills from which numerous spurs in the form of grassy knolls project far into it. Thus Gulmarg is a gigantic sunken lawn enclosed by a forest of silver firs interspersed with spruce, blue pine, maple and a few horse-chestnuts. Above the forest rises for sheer 3,000 ft. or more the towering height of Apharvat with the mantle of wintery snow covering from end to end. The whole surface of Gulmarg and the projecting knolls are clothed with soft green turf and flowers of every hue; hence Gulmarg, which literally means meadow of flowers. The meadow is intersected by a stream which receiving in its course small feeders

makes its exit on the South-western aspect of the valley.

Further attraction in Gulmarg scenery is that it is ever-changing—now clear and suffused in brilliant sunlight, now the battle-field of monsoon storms, and now again streaked with soft fleecy



Gulmarg.

vapours and bathed in haze and colours. No two days are alike, and each point of view discloses some new loveliness. When the weather is clear the views of the Wular Lake with the snow-clad mural ridges beyond, and the Nanga Parbat, 27,000 ft. high and 90 miles to the north are magnificent.

The climate is cold and salubrious, but rains are frequent and sudden and the weather very

changeable. In winter it is covered with 20 to 30 ft. of snow.

Gulmarg is mostly occupied by Europeans. Indians mostly go there on a flying visit. Besides a few hotels, there are good camping grounds and a number of huts. There are also golf links, polo, cricket and croquet grounds, and tennis courts.

There is a circular road which affords the visitor a good walking or riding place with changing but fascinating views below.

There are a pipe water supply, electric lighting, Post and Telegraph offices, banks and a bazar.

Also there is at Gulmarg a branch of the All India Spinners' Association which while supplying genuine Woollens and Pashminas, renders free help and advice to the visitors.

Excursions from Gulmarg.

1. *Khillanmarg*—About 2 miles from and 1,000 ft. above Gulmarg. It can be reached by several footpaths and a pony road which leads through the dense and magnificent forest of Deodars. It is bounded by the snowy Pir Panchal whose deep ravines contain perpetual snow. It is composed of

three or four meadows and is scattered over with Alpine flowers.

2. *Alpather*—Ten miles from Gulmarg (14550 ft.) Between two ranges of Affarwatt. It takes about three hours from Khillanmarg. Magnificent view of Kashmir valley and the Wular Lake.

3. *Ferozepur Nalla*—From the circular road and near the residency are seen the lovely little Ferozepur valley and the Ferozepur Nalla. At a distance and on a high elevation is seen the source of the river in the snowfields at the base of a rugged peak of the Pir Panchal. Issuing from here this beautiful mountain torrent appears to be receiving many streams coming from Affarwatt. In its course it is seen now hiding in the dense forest, now playing in the green meadows and now burrowing under snow-masses.

The Valley and the Nalla are about 1,500 ft. below Gulmarg and there are many good grounds for camping and pic-nic.

4. *Tosh Maidan*—Twelve miles from Gulmarg. Steady and difficult ascent of 10,000 ft. in forest, from Ferozepur Nalla. Most beautiful and secluded Marg. It takes more than two days from Gulmarg.

Transport rate at Gulmarg.

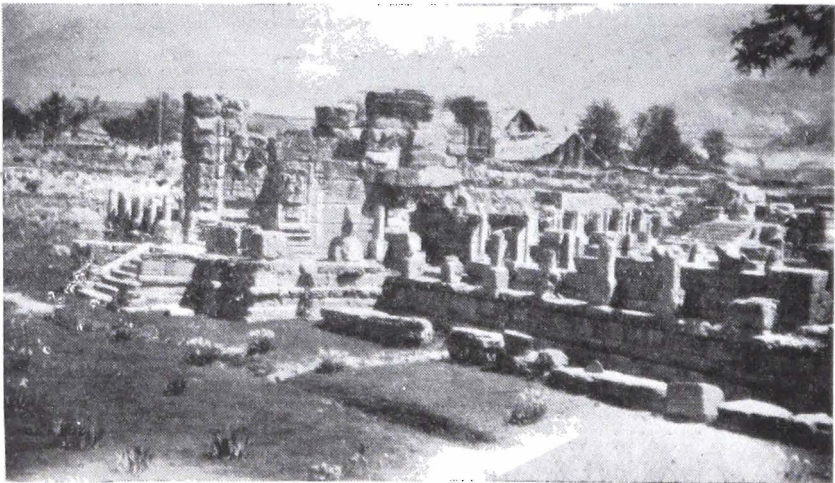
| | Riding pony. Rs. A. | Pack pony. Rs. A. | Cooly. Rs. A. | Kahar. Rs. A. | Dandy hire. Rs. A. |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Tangmarg to Gulmarg or vice-versa ... | 0 12 | 0 9 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Gulmarg to Khillan- marg and back ... | 1 0 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 8 |
| Gulmarg to Baba Rishi and back ... | 1 0 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 8 |
| Gulmarg to Alpatri and back ... | 2 0 | 1 0 | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 |
| Gulmarg per day— 8 hours ... | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 0 8 |
| Gulmarg for less than two hours ... | 0 4 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 8 |



SRINAGAR TO ANANTNAG.

Pampur—8 miles. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Pampur are the saffron fields. But bigger fields are above and after leaving Pampur. They begin from the height near 11th mile-stone and continue on both sides for about two miles. The saffron flowers appear in the month of Kartik (middle of October). The orange-red tips of three long stigmas in the flower are the real and the best saffron.

Pampur was founded by Padma between 832 and 844 A.D. It is a large but dilapidated town. The place is famous for its 'Tropical and Sardar Tweeds' manufactured by the All India Spinners' Association who have a branch at this place.



Ruins at Awantipur.

Awantipur—Ten miles from Pampur. 18 miles from Srinagar. It is named after King Awanti Varma and was once a capital of Kashmir. There are ruins of ancient temples recently excavated.

Bijbehara—Ten miles from Awantipur; 28 miles from Srinagar. Three miles below Bijbehara the Jhelum is crossed by a fine bridge at the place called Sangam. Bijbehara originally called Vidya Vihar is a big town on both sides of the river. There is an ancient temple said to have been built by Asoka in 250 B.C. Just above the town is the old pleasure garden planted on both sides of the river with magnificent Chinar trees one of which near the road, is 54 ft. in circumference at the ground level. This place is noted for its Rugs, and several weavers are weaving hand-spun yarn into check-patterned rugs etc., for the Kashmir Branch of the All India Spinners' Association.

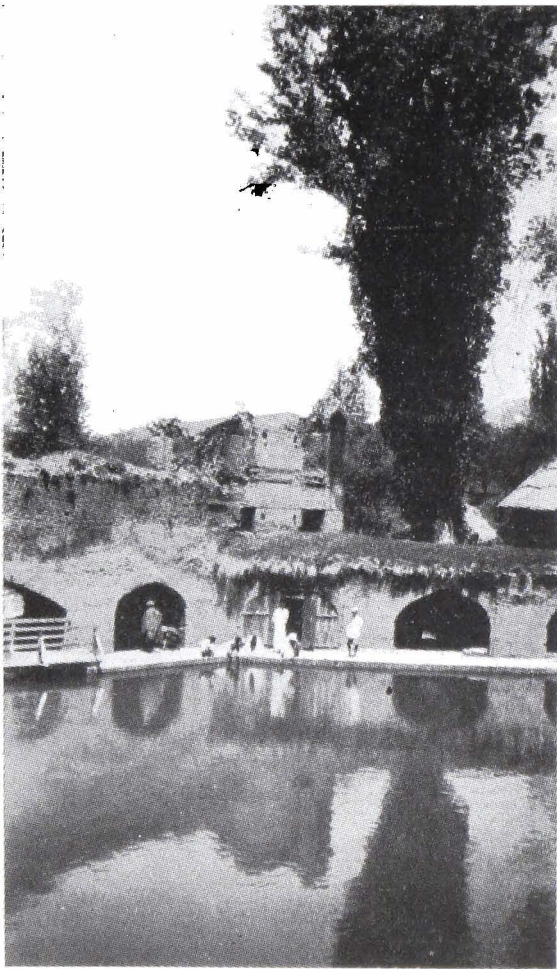
Khannabal—Four miles from Bijbehara; 32 miles from Srinagar. About half a mile short of Khannabal the road branches off towards Jammu. Khannabal is the boat terminus. The river is not navigable above this place. Here the Jhelum which appears greatly diminished in breadth and depth is again crossed.

Anantnag—Two miles from Khannabal; 34 miles from Srinagar. (5340 ft.). Anantnag, meaning countless springs, is also called Islamabad after the name of Islamkhan a Mogal Governor in 1664 A.D. It is the second town in Kashmir after Srinagar and is a place of countless springs including a sulphurous one and big sacred springs at the base of the conical hill.



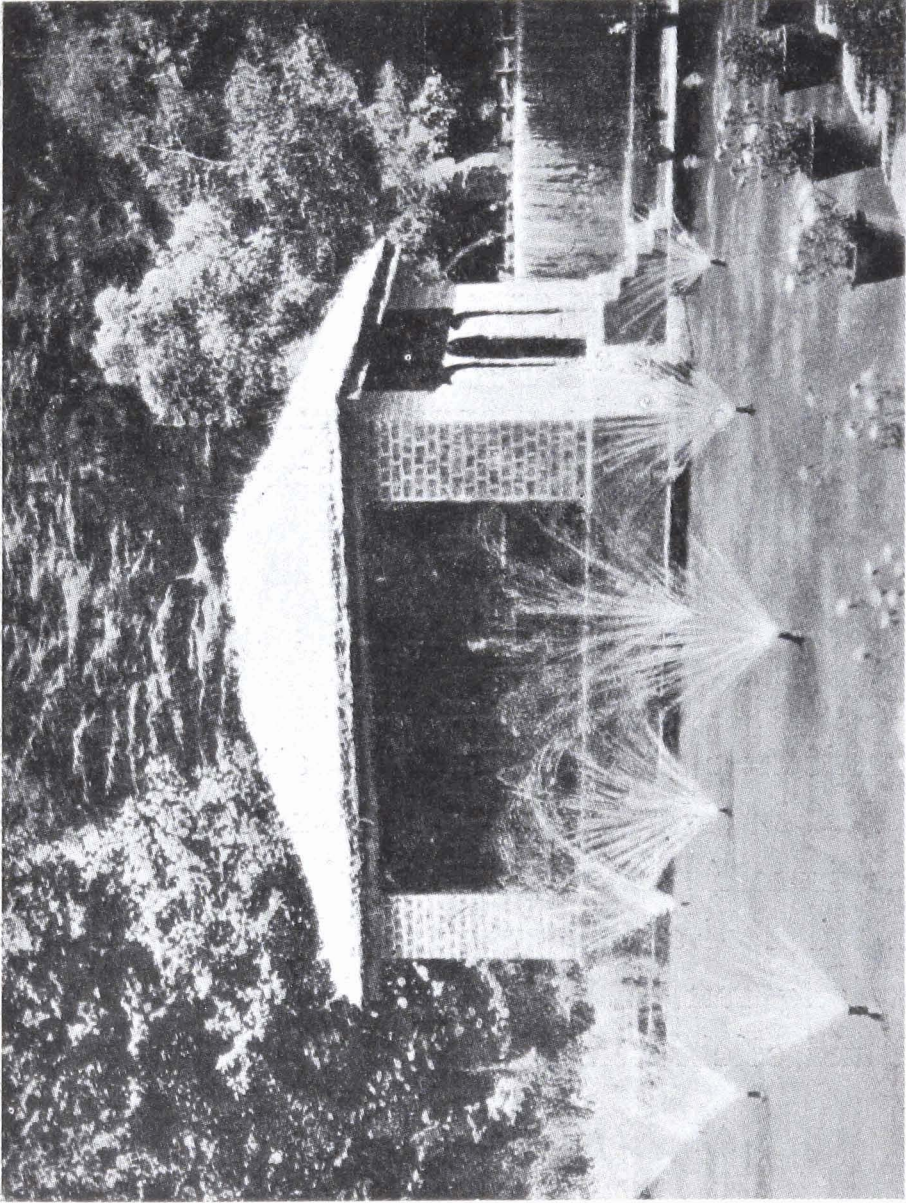
EXCURSIONS FROM ANANTNAG.

Verinag—16 miles from Anantnag, or 50 miles from Srinagar and on Srinagar-Jammu



Road. Near the lower Munda about 45 miles from Srinagar the road to Verinag bifurcates. It is 6,100 ft. high and is a copious spring at the foot of the Banihal pass. The water rises in a fine octagonal tank constructed by Jahangir in 1612 A.D. and contains myriads of fish. The tank is 111 ft. wide, about 50 ft. deep in the centre and 10 ft.

deep at the sides. Around the tank there is a path $5\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide on the outer edge of which



Achhabal.

are 24 arched alcoves mostly 10 ft. high. The water is cold and of a deep bluish-green tint. There is a fine garden in front with springs and a cascade. Here the river Jhelum originates.

Achhabal—7 miles from Anantnag or 39 miles from Srinagar at the Eastern end of the Valley. Achhabal, one of the Mogal gardens is noted for a collection of copious springs which form beautiful fountains and cascades. The springs are considered to be the reappearance of a portion of the Branghi river which disappears in a cleft of its bed underneath a hill.

In 1640 A.D. Jahanara Begum, daughter of Shah Jahan laid out in front of these springs a beautiful pleasure garden which with groves of magnificent chinar trees is very attractive.

Kokar Nag—8 miles from Achhabal; 10 miles from Anantnag and 6 miles from Verinag. It consists of about 6 springs situated at the foot of a long range of verdant hills. The water is cold and celebrated for its purity.



ANANTNAG TO PAHLGAM

(LIDDER VALLEY).

Matan—Four miles from Anantnag. A place of Hindus' pilgrimage and is mostly inhabited by Pandas (priests). There is a big spring under



Halt at Matan.

Pandas encircling the visitors.

cool Chinar trees where Shradha ceremony is performed. If a Hindu visitor halts at this place,

a number of Pandas will run to him, often with long books. If they come to know his name and place they will begin to recite from their books number of names either of his ancestors or others of his place and family. Nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off are the ruins of Martand temple (5135 ft.) built by King Ramdev (3005—2936 B.C.). It is finest example of Kashmir's architecture. The sight of the temple is magnificent.



A beautiful canal taken from Lidder River about 12 miles above and from near the road to

Pahlgam, is running above the village while the river from which the canal is diverted runs just parrallel to the road. The canal is a proof of a feat of our ancient engineering skill.

Eshmukam—Ten miles from Matan and 14 miles from Anantnag (6070 ft.). Half a mile from Matan on the Pahlgam road, along the foot of the hills are some caves. One of these is over 200 ft. long. A little beyond this is a temple called Bamjoo. It is said to have been built in the sixth century. Here the road turns to the left, and a fine view of the Lidder valley which from here is broad and fertile, begins.

Eshmukam is a small village perched on a high rock. There is great monastry, said to be the Ziarat of Zain-ud-din.

Pahlgam—12 miles from Eshmukam and 26 miles from Anantnag. (7200 ft.) Leaving Eshmukam the road runs above and along the canal and the valley begins to be narrow and the high and precipitous mountains to close in. A little further and there appears at a distance of forty miles, the sugar-loaf peak of the Mount Kolahi (17850 ft.).

Pahlgam is the best sanitarium of exquisite beauty and genial climate. It is a broad valley,

perched amid high mountains. The air is particularly rich in Ozone owing to the vast area of the pine forest which clothes the flanks of these



Pahlgam.

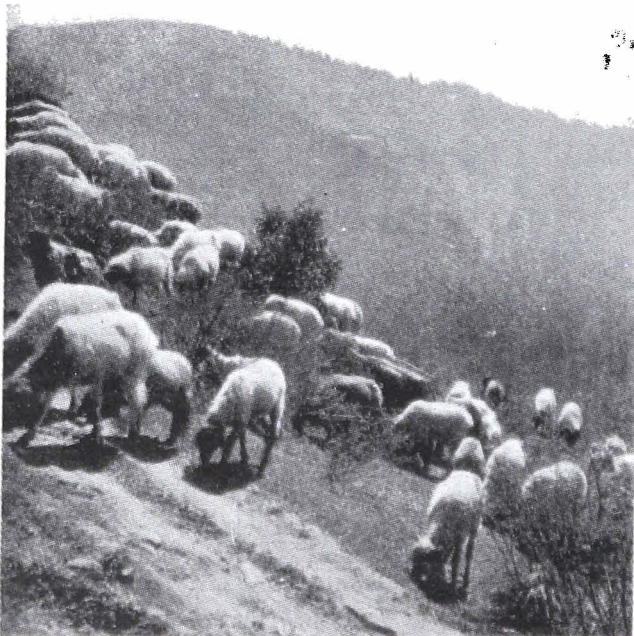
mountains. Sheshnag and Kolahi streams join here and rush along to meet the Jhelum below Khannabal. Under the sombre shade of broad bands of Pines and Firs there are long grassy plots and fine meadows adequate for encampment. These attract a great number of visitors every summer and the place suddenly springs into life. Several rural, mountain and forest routes converge at Pahlgam and make it an excellent centre for excursions.

Tents and furniture are locally available and there are Post and Telegraph offices, a hospital and a bazar.

Pilgrims to Amarnath reach here on the bright tenth of Sravan by motors and make arrangements of ponies, coolies etc. for that place. The transport rates are :—

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Riding Pony | ... Rs. 1- 1-6 | per stage. |
| Pack Pony | ... ,, 0-13-0 | ,, |
| Coolie | ... ,, 0 -6-6 | ,, |

There is a branch of the All India Spinners' Association which while supplying genuine Woollen and Pashmina articles, renders free help and advice to the visitors.



PAHLGAM TO AMARNATH.

Chandan-wadi—(also called Tanin) 9 miles (9500 ft.) Crossing the Sheshnag stream the road



River coming out from under the snow bridge at Chandanwadi.

keeps to the right bank, and passes through a dense growth of pines. At Chandan-wadi the scenery is wilder and the torrents are pleasing. There is a broad grassy meadow for encampment and the place is surrounded by fine trees and huge mountain crags.

NOTE—After leaving Chandan-wadi trees get scarce. But at Wayujan and

beyond there is no tree, and hills are covered with

wild flower plants and in flower season they bloom with various hues.

Sheshnag—8 miles from Chandanwadi and 17 miles from Pahlgam (12,000 ft.). Crossing a snow bridge and ascending the Pissu Ghati, a stiff climb of about 1,500 ft. one reaches the level ground called Zoypal. Four miles onward and after an ascent of seven hundred feet of rocky path is the lake Sheshnag, one of the biggest mountain tarns with gigantic glaciers skirting its banks. It is a large sheet of water of an emerald green colour over which float the fantastic shaped snow-islands and cast such exquisite reflections in its translucent waters.



Sheshnag..

Panchtarni—8 miles from Sheshnag and 25 miles from Pahlgam (12,000 ft.). Passing Wayujan (2½ miles)—a place of strong wind, the road lies across high crags rising to the height of 14,000 ft. On both sides of this point enormous snow lies unmelted even during July and one has to walk on them from five to seven miles. It is safe to traverse this distance in early morning as later on it melts due to sun and gets slippery. After about half a mile's climb is reached the top of the Panchtarni ridge commanding a view of two valleys. To the South-east goes the valley of *Wayujan* which drains its waters into the lake of Sheshnag. To the North-east lies another valley with flowered slopes along which the road gradually descends and reaches the place called Panchtarni, the place of five streams, lying at the base of barren Amarnath Mountain. These streams join together and flow on as Ram Ganga before she joins ultimately with the Sind.

Here there is no vegetation except the flower-strewn grass which form various meadows of abiding charms amid snow-clad mountains with vast glaciers working down the sides and feeding the streams. Here one will realise the glorious sense of utter freedom and solitude, of aloofness from all disturbing elements.

Amarnath—Five miles from Panchtarni and 29 miles from Pahlgam. 12,730 ft. and therefore free from all vegetation. Cross several torrents and make a steep climb over Ratan Pantsal and Bhairav Bal; then drop to the snow-bedded Amarnath stream and ascend gradually to the mystic Amarnath cave. The height of the mouth, the depth and the width of the cave are 150 ft.



Pilgrims climbing the height.

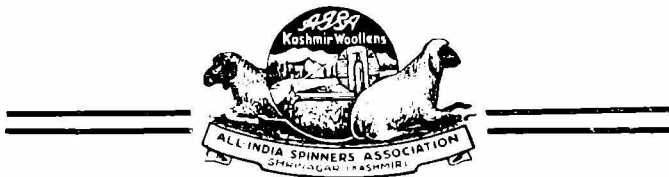
The inner portion of the cave is intensely cold and contains unmelting ice-images white like camphor, formed by the freezing of the large drops of water constantly trickling down from its roof. These images represent God Shiva and Parvati. To have their *darshan*, Hindu pilgrims in thousands

reach this place on Shravan Purnima. There are rock pigeons in the cave. Adjoining the cave there is a spring called *Amarganga* believed to have come down from the head of the Mahadev.



Amarnath cave showing two frozen idols.

Pilgrims also bathe in the spring. Its water is lime-white on account of the gypsum salt of which the mountains are formed. Beside the cave is a noble glacier and bold and rugged cliffs presenting a wild and impressive scenery.



PAHLGAM TO KOLAHİ GLACIERS.

Aru—7 miles (9000 ft.). Along the Liddar river on the Western side of Pahlgam is the mountain path to the Kolahi glaciers. The emerald green turf, the jade and sapphire river foaming and tumbling over its rocky bed, and the forests of spruce, pine, horse-chestnut and maple clothing the mountain flanks on both sides of the river make the whole scenery very lovely.

At Aru the rolling meadows of velvety grass provide beautiful camping grounds. The view of the valley below is charming. At the foot is a small village of the same name where milk, cooking butter etc. can be had. On the left a bridle path leads down below to the tumbling river which is spanned by herdsman with long stems of trees. The path and the bridge are a bit dangerous. But the view of the gushing river more than compensates the trouble. Here a huge rock stands in the bed and the furious stream dashing against it rushes impetuously from both of its sides and in a turbulent and a harassed mood breaks forward into furious rapids.

Liddarwatt—7 miles from Aru; 14 miles

from Pahlgam. (10,000 ft.). Leave Aru by left-side path and for the first four miles the march is



A water fall between Aru and Lidarwatt.

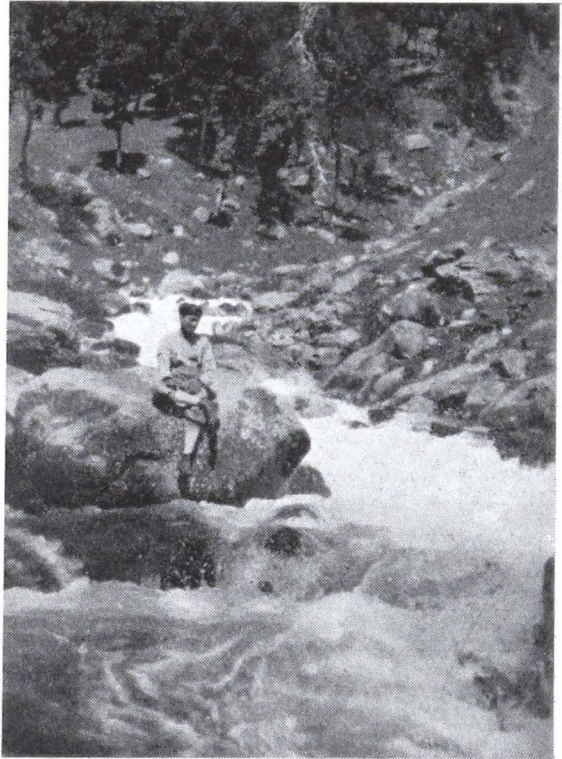
through a thick pine forest, keeping the river nearly a thousand feet below. Then the valley opens out more. Cross the river over a swinging wooden bridge. A few shepherded huts are reached. This spot is called Liddarwatt. Nearby joins the river, a stream issuing from the lake Tar Sar.

Note.—Better camping grounds are on the Eastern bank of the river within about a mile before crossing it.

Kolahi—6 miles from Liddarwatt; 20 miles from Pahlgam (11,200 ft.). March all the way on the right bank of the Liddarwatt stream through pine forest and then birches. Ford many small streams and the big Ruyil Nalla is

reached. Ford it and select a camping ground nearby. The landscape here is bare and stony and rocky mountains rise precipitously all around. Several Gujjars stay here and supply good milk and cooking butter.

Kolahi Glacier—4 miles from Kolahi; 24 miles from Pahlgam (13,000 ft.). A pretty waterfall, then a sharp bend to the right and a new vista opens up with a big glacier covered with rocks and stones at the far end.



Ruyil Nala.

The path is all stony and several streams have to be crossed. Go a couple of miles ahead and you will catch the glimpse of the mighty sugar loaf peaks of the Kolahi Glacier. From here it is only a scramble over the rocks and boulders.

It will be advantageous to climb up on the



Kolahi peaks.

left slopes. It will afford a wonderful panoramic view of the everlasting and spotless snow clothing the rocky peaks of the Kolahi mountains (17,800 ft.) and a great sea of ice about 200 ft. deep, enveloping the entire base. This mass of solid ice is a slowly and imperceptibly but irresistibly moving stream caused by the enormous depths of the snow. The glacier is strewn over with fragments of grey rocks. But when up, the vast bed of translucent ice becomes conspicuous. There will also be seen several crags and chasms of blue ice caused in the bed by the inequalities of the underlying rocks over which it has passed. The river Lidar will also be seen issuing from an ice-cave.

Note—During this excursion you will see how even the remotest corner of the forest is visited by herdsmen and their flock. The sheep which is famous for its wool climbs to the height where ordinary tourists dare not. You will note how the Gujjars and Bakrawallas lead their nomadic life completely on the mercy of the nature. Immediately they see a well-dressed tourist they will run to him for a *Pansa* (a pice) but more for medicines for their multifarious diseases. You will wonder at their skill to recognise each and every sheep of the flock, be

it more than a thousand strong. On their way back to plain they deliver proper sheep to the proper party. But their lot is miserable. None is free from the cruel clutches of the creditor who supplies him with salt, sugar, tea etc, nor does he ever hope to be a free-man.

Note.—For this trip as well as for that from Liddar to Sind Valley coolies are more suitable for baggages than are the ponies.

LIDDAR TO SIND VALLEY.

1.—*From Liddarwatt 10,000 feet.*

| | | |
|---------|---------|------------|
| Sekwas | 6 miles | 11,250 ft. |
| Khemsar | 7 ,, | 12,000 ft. |
| Kulan | 9 ,, | 7,300 ft. |
| Sonmarg | 10 ,, | 8,750 ft. |

2.—*From Kolahi 11,200 ft.*

| | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| Sarbal | 9 miles | 9,200 ft. |
| Sonmarg | 6 ,, | 8,750 ft. |



EXCURSIONS FROM PAHLGAM.

Baisaran—About two miles and 1,000 ft. above Pahlgam is this beautiful meadow with young pines. The road climbs up near the Post office and meets the forest road. The road passes above a murmuring brook and through beautiful forest, and then branches to the left after crossing the brook. Here a short but steep ascent begins and the meadow is soon reached. It is a good place closely planted with beautiful young pines and catches the breezes from the dense forests on three sides and snow-clad mountains on the fourth. A small streamlet flows nearby. Ponies can be taken to this place.

Tullian Lake—7 miles from Baisaran; 9 miles from Pahlgam (about 11,000 ft.). A slight descent towards the left of Baisaran and then after a gradual ascent through dense forest of firs and pines the path reaches Kanyimul about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Baisaran. Further ascent begins and through a wilder scenery with the Tullian Nalla murmuring below on the right hand and a deep ravine on the left the path turns towards South and then East, and reaches the place called

Dubian, about 3 miles from Kanyimul. Milk can be had here and nearby is a good picnic place on the bank of the Nalla under shady trees.

A little ahead and the stony path sharply turns to the right. Cross the snow-bridge and the stony bank of the lake is in sight. The path gets rougher and higher and many a stream has to be forded.

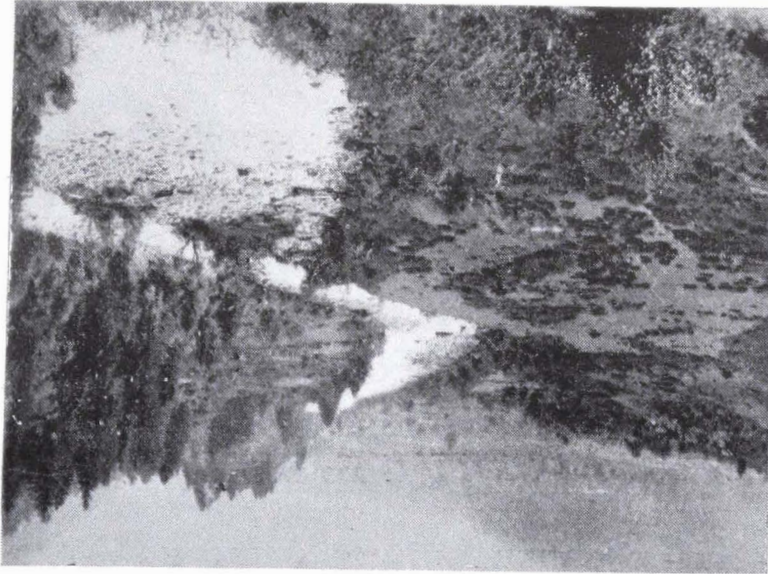
The wonderful panoramic view of the lake with the high snow-clad mountains and glaciers on three sides is more than enough to well stir even the dullest imagination. On the fourth side is a natural embankment of debris and boulders. For the greater part of the year the surface of the lake itself and the sides right along and up the surrounding hills are all covered with snow. During July and August the surface of the lake melts in part and there appears water of deep blue colour reflecting the snow covered mountains.



SIND VALLEY.

Gandherbal—13 miles from Srinagar by road (5,200 ft.). A good place in hot weather for house-boats and encampments under shady trees on the bank of the river Sind. It is the first halt from Srinagar to the Sind Valley, the chief trade route between Kashmir and Central Asia. There are three different routes from Srinagar:—

1. Via Shadipur by river.
2. Via Mar Canal by river.
3. By motor road.



Sind Valley.

Some 4 miles beyond Gandherbal and near Waylu the road crosses the Sind, a wide brawling

mountain torrent. Here the mountains stand back on either side and the whole valley widens. Near Preng paths branch off to Chittergul and to Wangat. The road passes through flat lands and stony rocks dotted with various plants and flowers and reaches the next stage.

Kangan—11 miles. There is a pretty walnut tree grove and the Sind races in the noble sweep, past the camping ground. Magnificent view of the snow-clad Harmukh. (For Gangabal and Vishensar lakes, see below).

Goond—13 miles from Kungan; 24 miles from Gandherbal (6,500 ft.). A magnificent sight to watch. The river Sind rushes down leaping and tossing in a really demented way. The scenery is wild.

Sonamarg—The golden meadow—14 miles from Goond; 38 miles from Gandherbal (8,650 ft.). After leaving Goond the mountains look more thickly wooded and attain greater heights. Pine-hung slopes and forests of firs come in view. Sind gets narrower. Before reaching Gagangir, the path crosses and recrosses the river.

Leave Gagangir (7,200 ft.) and the whole aspect suddenly changes. The broad and extensive valley suddenly closes in and the Sind

becomes a roaring torrent. Further up, the mountain gorge becomes narrower and at places the precipices rise sheer 9,000 ft. from gorge, and tower above in awe-inspiring grandeur and majestic stateliness. Beyond, the valley again broadens out into extensive freedom, glaciers pouring down



A view at Sonamarg.

their flanks and the Sind flowing placidly and encircling the spot. The place is Sonamarg—the golden meadow. Sonamarg is a narrow grassy flat and extends for two miles between the hill-side and the river-bank. Rich forests of silver fir and sycamore clothe the flanks, upper edges of which are fringed with birch trees. The forests and

meadows are encircled by grand rocky cliffs culminating in high beautiful snowy peaks.

Climb the vast track of the topmost peak and you will have a fine unpimpeded view of the Sind Valley right upto Baltal with the glacier range covered with eternal snow standing high on one side of it.

Visit the valley of the glaciers. Peer down the blue translucent profundity of the snow-mound. To have the pleasure of tobogganing climb up the snow ledge and the great declivity will come in your front for sliding down.

There are Post and Telegraph Offices.

ROUTES TO VISHEN SAR AND KISHEN SAR LAKES FROM SONAMARG.

Nichinai—9 miles, 11,500 ft. The journey involves a steady ascent of 5,250 ft.

Vishen-Sar—8 miles, 12,500 ft. Steep ascent to the Nichinai Pass, then after descending snow slopes is reached the Vishen-Sar Valley and after crossing the stream and an easy ascent is the Vishen-Sar Lake.

Kishen-Sar—Steady ascent of 400 ft.

Baltal—9 miles from Sonamarg, 47 miles from Gandherbal. All the way along the Sind. Broad meadows covered with Columbines and other wild flowers of every tint and description. Refreshing is the greenness of the fields and cheering the sight of the flowery meadows.

The path further goes to Zoji-la-pass on the far side of which branch off roads to Baltistan, immense glacier region and K² the second highest mountain in the world, and on the other to Ladak and Leh, the meeting point of Caravans from Lhasa and from Central Asia.

Baltal to Amarnath.

(Sind to Liddar Valleys)

The way is through congealed mass of snow and there is the risk of its having been thinned somewhere. A veteran guide should therefore be always engaged. The path is not fit for ponies.

Leave Baltal and for the first three miles the road runs along the hillside. Cross by a bridge the rushing torrent. Then for a great distance there is a congealed mass of snow steadily ascending in long curves between the two mountain sides. Here and there will be seen the even surface of snow cracked, revealing at times not only deep crevices but the tempestuous rushing torrent underneath.

Sangam—The meeting place of Sind and Liddar Vallies. Through another series of snow bridges the path, leads to Amarnath Cave, 11 miles from Baltal.

EXCURSIONS FROM GANDHERBAL.

Khirbhawani—3 miles from Gandherbal; 16 miles from Srinagar. There is a small temple sacred to Hindus. Around the temple is small tank surrounded by big shady trees. It is said that the water of the tank changes colours, the phenomenon of which is still a mystery. Big festivals are held here on the Ashtamis of Jeth and Ashad.

Note—On way to the Wular Lake from Srinagar by boat Gandherbal, Khirbhawani and Mansbal Lake can be visited.

Gandherbal to Gangabal or Harmukta Ganga.

1. *Chhatergul*—9 miles.

Gangabal—12 miles (12,000 ft.). Steep ascent of about 5,500 ft.; then flowery margs covering for miles the mountain summits above 13,000 ft. and crossing a snow bound pass and then to the left and down to the stream is reached the Lake Gangabal—a chain of turquoise and ice-green lakes. The lake is sacred to Hindus and pilgrims go there every year.

Mount Harmukh, (16,900 ft.) reputed to be inaccessible, overlooks the lake and encloses the

happy valley. It rises 5,000 ft. above the water and gives birth to voluminous glistening glaciers rolling down to the edge of the lake. For the first thousand feet or more there is practically no difficulty in climbing. But once the plateau is crossed the way is cut short by the glaciers and vast fields of snow, out of which rise in sheer precipices the sacred heights of Harmukh rendering the climb most difficult if not impossible.

2. At Preng the main Sind Valley road bifurcates to the North along the right bank of the Wangat stream to the village Wangat.

Wangat—13 miles (6,800 ft.) (*Wangat* can also be reached from *Kangan*, being 6 miles.)

Gangabal—12 miles; 3 miles beyond *Wangat* are the ruins of old temples. Then a steep ascent of about 4,000 ft. and *Tankhuna* is reached. From here after a much circuitous way for about five miles comes the *Gangabal*.

*Route to Vishen-Sar and Kishen-Sar Lakes
from Gangabal.*

Mengandob—6 miles. A steep ascent of 1,700 ft. to *Zojibal Pass* (13,450 ft.), then steep descent of 1,500 ft. to *Satsaran Nalla*.

Gad-Sar—12 miles (11000 ft.) Descent of 1,000 ft.

Vishen-Sar—9 miles, 12,500 ft. Ascent of 5,000 ft. to Kishen-Sar Pass (13,750 ft.) and steady descent.

Kishen-Sar—Near to Vishen-Sar is the lake Kishen-Sar.

Manasbal—16 miles from Srinagar. About 15 miles from Ganderbal by water Via Shadipur. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter and has considerable expanse of deep and clear water, which reflects as in a mirror a perfect picture of the semi-circular range of hills and their greenery. Beautiful lotus are in abundance on the margin of the lake. The lake is connected with the Jhelum near the village Sumbal by a small canal, and this route presents the loveliness of the scenery and the jewel-like brilliancy of the lake. The climate is salubrious.

Wular Lake—It is the biggest lake in India and has an area of about 13 miles in summer and about half of it in winter. The name is supposed to be the corruption of the Sanskrit word 'Ullola' meaning 'turbulent or lake.' Its ancient name is Mahapadma Sar. The Bonhar, Madmati and other river streams flow into the lake from the high amphitheater of mountains on the North while from the South enters the Jhelum through marshes and peaty meadows leaving it towards Sopore, 27 miles from Srinagar. The lake begins at Ningal

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Sopore. But when the rivers are in high flood, the lake stretches in all directions and becomes a continuous sheet of water almost surrounding Sopore and the surrounding mountains appear to rise perpendicularly from its surface.

The water is derived also from its internal springs. Its average depth is 12 ft., the deepest part being on its Western side, opposite the Shukurdin Hill, where it is 16 ft.

The shores are studded with villages which collect its various products--water-nuts (Sringaras) lotuses, fish etc.

Just at the entrance of the river is an island called Lanka. There are some very old views upon it. The surface of the water around to the extent of about one mile is covered with lotus and Shingara plants. The place is therefore approachable only by a Shikara. It is quadrangular in shape and densely covered with trees, which are chiefly Mulberry entwined by grape-vines.

In the North-east corner and just opposite the Erin stream is an island, said to have made by king Zain-ul-abidin in about 1411 A.D.

The lake is safe in the early part of the day. In the afternoon, frequently there are high winds

making the passage for ordinary boats risky. Storms collect on the surrounding mountains especially over Harmukh and sweep down the valley with great violence and sometime without any warning.



LOLAB VALLEY.

The valley is the Western end of the Kashmir valley. It consists of wide meadows of soft green turf and fields. The beauty is enhanced by the groves of walnut trees and lovely orchards of apple and pear trees.

The important routes to the Lolab Volley are from three places Olus, Sopore and Baramulla.

1. Olus is about a mile on the north shore of the Wular Lake.

Nagmarg—7 miles. A gradual ascent of 3,500 ft. Nagmarg is a land of grassy margs and is covered with spruce, firs etc. From the top of the Nagmarg peak is seen the wonderful scenery of Changmar Range and of the deep Valley of Varnow. Nagmarg is a good camping place.

Doras—10 miles. A descent for about three hours in the thickly wooded hills and then on a very pretty level. A climb on the Doras hill takes about 3 to 4 hours. But the panorama of the extensive Lolab Valley lying in front in a giant U shape more than compensates the trouble.

Khumbrial—10 miles. For the first part the road lies through a Jungle. But after leaving the villages of Chandigam and Sogam, the road upto the river is dusty and passes through flat open country.

Khumbrial is on the extreme bend of the U of the Valley and can be said to be its heart and centre.

Nearby is the charming little Pohru Valley. A visit upto the glacier which feeds the Pohru river should not be missed.

2. *Sopore*—30 miles from Srinagar; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Wular Lake.

Drugmulla—21 miles. A height nearly presents a fine prospect of the Pohru Valley and the neighbourhood of Sopore.

Khumbrial—6 miles.



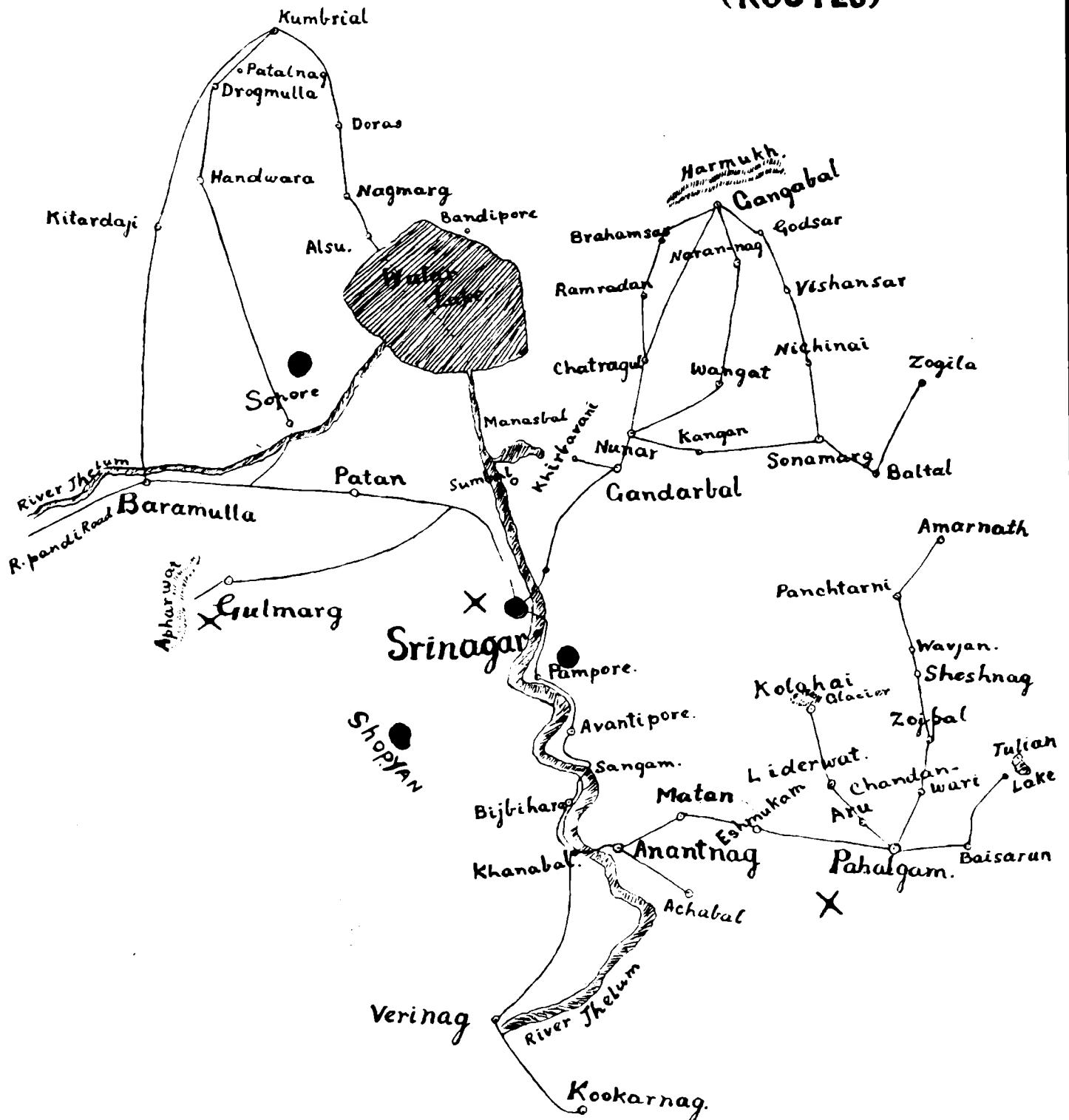
INDEX

| A | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------------|-----|---|---------|---|--------------------|--|---------------|---|--------------|-----------|-------------|--|-------------------|--------|------------------|----------|------------------|----|-------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------|----|
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">A. I. S. A. Model Show-room</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acchabal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alpather</td> <td style="text-align: right;">83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alwan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amarnath</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96, 113</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anantnag</td> <td style="text-align: right;">87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anchar Lake</td> <td style="text-align: right;">68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Art of Kashmir</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Awantipur</td> <td style="text-align: right;">85</td> </tr> </table> | A. I. S. A. Model Show-room | 75 | Acchabal | 90 | Alpather | 83 | Alwan | 48 | Amarnath | 96, 113 | Anantnag | 87 | Anchar Lake | 68 | Art of Kashmir | 6 | Awantipur | 85 | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Felt or Namdas</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ferozepur Nalla</td> <td style="text-align: right;">83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Floating gardens</td> <td style="text-align: right;">65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Free advice</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">55</td> </tr> </table> | Felt or Namdas | 44 | Ferozepur Nalla | 83 | Floating gardens | 65 | Free advice | 29 | Fruits | 55 | | |
| A. I. S. A. Model Show-room | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acchabal | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpather | 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alwan | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amarnath | 96, 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anantnag | 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anchar Lake | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Art of Kashmir | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Awantipur | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Felt or Namdas | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferozepur Nalla | 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Floating gardens | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free advice | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruits | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Baltal</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bee-rearing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bijbehara</td> <td style="text-align: right;">86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bijbehara rugs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boats</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat-making</td> <td style="text-align: right;">54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat-rates</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> </table> | Baltal | 112 | Bee-rearing | 54 | Bijbehara | 86 | Bijbehara rugs | 86 | Boats | 16 | Boat-making | 54 | Boat-rates | 30 | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Gabba making</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gadsar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gandherbal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gangabal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">114, 115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gaurimarg</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gulmarg</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gulmarg A. I. S. A.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">82</td> </tr> </table> | Gabba making | 47 | Gadsar | 115 | Gandherbal | 114 | Gangabal | 114, 115 | Gaurimarg | 80 | Gulmarg | 80 | Gulmarg A. I. S. A. | 82 | | |
| Baltal | 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bee-rearing | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bijbehara | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bijbehara rugs | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boats | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boat-making | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boat-rates | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabba making | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gadsar | 115 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gandherbal | 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gangabal | 114, 115 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gaurimarg | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gulmarg | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gulmarg A. I. S. A. | 82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Chasma Shal</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Changmarg</td> <td style="text-align: right;">119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chhatargul</td> <td style="text-align: right;">114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climate</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothings</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Customs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23</td> </tr> </table> | Chasma Shal | 71 | Changmarg | 119 | Chhatargul | 114 | Climate | 3 | Clothings | 13 | Customs | 23 | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Hand-spinning</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hand-weaving</td> <td style="text-align: right;">42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hari Parbat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harmukh mountains</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5, 114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harvan Reservoir</td> <td style="text-align: right;">74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Havelian</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazrat Bal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hotel food</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>House boats</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> </table> | Hand-spinning | 41 | Hand-weaving | 42 | Hari Parbat | 77 | Harmukh mountains | 5, 114 | Harvan Reservoir | 74 | Havelian | 20 | Hazrat Bal | 67 | Hotel food | 16 | House boats | 16 |
| Chasma Shal | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Changmarg | 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chhatargul | 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Climate | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothings | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Customs | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hand-spinning | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hand-weaving | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hari Parbat | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harmukh mountains | 5, 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harvan Reservoir | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havelian | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazrat Bal | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotel food | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| House boats | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Dal Lake</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dharamsalas</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Doras</td> <td style="text-align: right;">119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drugmulla</td> <td style="text-align: right;">120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dungas</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> </table> | Dal Lake | 63 | Dharamsalas | 16 | Doras | 119 | Drugmulla | 120 | Dungas | 16 | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Industrial History</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> </tr> </table> | Industrial History | 6 | Industries | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dal Lake | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharamsalas | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doras | 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drugmulla | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dungas | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial History | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industries | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | J | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Embroidery</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erin Stream</td> <td style="text-align: right;">117</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eshmukham</td> <td style="text-align: right;">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Export Tariff</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26</td> </tr> </table> | Embroidery | 44 | Erin Stream | 117 | Eshmukham | 93 | Export Tariff | 26 | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Jammu</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jhelum</td> <td style="text-align: right;">61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jumma Masjid</td> <td style="text-align: right;">77</td> </tr> </table> | Jammu | 19 | Jhelum | 61 | Jumma Masjid | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Embroidery | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erin Stream | 117 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eshmukham | 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Export Tariff | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jammu | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhelum | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jumma Masjid | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| K | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Kashmir Valley</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khannabal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khillanmarg</td> <td style="text-align: right;">82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khirbhawani</td> <td style="text-align: right;">114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khrew Springs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">78</td> </tr> </table> | Kashmir Valley | 5 | Khannabal | 86 | Khillanmarg | 82 | Khirbhawani | 114 | Khrew Springs | 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kashmir Valley | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khannabal | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khillanmarg | 82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khirbhawani | 114 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khrew Springs | 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|--|
| Khumbrial | 120 | | |
| Kishensar Lake | 115, 116 | | |
| Kokarnag | 90 | | |
| Kolahi Ranges | 5, 102 | | |
| | | L | |
| Lanka | 117 | | |
| Latitude and longitude of Kashmir | 5 | | |
| Lidder Valley | 91, 113 | | |
| Lohis | 13 | | |
| Lolab Valley | 119 | | |
| | | M | |
| Mahadev | 5 | | |
| Manasbal | 116 | | |
| Matan | 91 | | |
| Megandob | 115 | | |
| Model Show-room of A. I. S. A. | 75 | | |
| Mogal gardens | 70 | | |
| Mulberry | 4 | | |
| Museum | 76 | | |
| | | N | |
| Nagmarg | 119 | | |
| Namdas (felts) | 44 | | |
| Nanga Parbat | 5 | | |
| Nassim Bag | 67 | | |
| Nishat Bag | 70, 72 | | |
| | | O | |
| Olus | 119 | | |
| | | P | |
| Pahlgam | 93 | | |
| Pahlgam A. I. S. A. | 95 | | |
| Pampur | 85 | | |
| Pampur A. I. S. A. | 85 | | |
| Paper | 54 | | |
| Papier-machine | 50 | | |
| Pashmina coatings | 50 | | |
| Pattoos | 13 | | |
| Pohru Valley | 120 | | |
| Poplar | 4 | | |
| Population | 58 | | |
| Precautions | 34 | | |
| Preng | 115 | | |
| | | R | |
| Rugnath temple | 78 | | |
| Railway fare | 21 | | |
| Rainfall | 10 | | |
| Rawalpindi | 19 | | |
| Road toll | 22 | | |
| Routes to Kashmir | 19 | | |
| Rugs | 13, 48 | | |
| | | S | |
| Sangam | 113 | | |
| Sankaracharya | 59 | | |
| Seasons | 8, 9 | | |
| Seven Bridges | 58 | | |
| Shah Hamdan Masjid | 76 | | |
| Shah-Tush | 49 | | |
| Shalamar Bag | 73 | | |
| Shawls | 7 | | |
| Sheep Raising | 40 | | |
| Shikara | 17 | | |
| Shikara rates | 32 | | |
| Silver work | 53 | | |
| Snow blindness | 35 | | |
| Sopore | 120 | | |
| Srinagar | 56 | | |
| | | T | |
| Tafta | 48 | | |
| Tangmarg | 80 | | |
| Temperature | 10 | | |
| Tents and furnitures | 15 | | |
| Tonga rates | 32 | | |
| Tosh Maidan | 83 | | |
| Transport at Gulmarg | 84 | | |
| Tush | 13 | | |
| Tweeds | 13 | | |
| | | V | |
| Vegetable products | 55 | | |
| Verinag | 88 | | |
| Vidya Vihar | 86 | | |
| Vishansar Lake | 115, 116 | | |
| | | W | |
| Walnut | 4 | | |
| Wangut | 115 | | |
| Wood work | 52 | | |
| Woollen Industry | 40 | | |
| Woollen Khadi Blander | 15 | | |
| Wooyan Springs | 79 | | |
| Wular Lake | 116 | | |

KASHMIR

(ROUTES)



● A. I. S. A. Production Centre.
 X A. I. S. A. Sale Centre.

Au revoir

When you miss Kashmir,
When you need pure things fro' Kashmir,
Then write to A. I. S. A. Kashmir.



The House for Pure Kashmir Woollens.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Kashmir Branch

SRINAGAR — KASHMIR.

Ask for the free gift :—

Story of

Wonderful Kashmir Woollen Industry

WITH
114 Illustrations
AND
Coloured plates

All India Spinners' Association

Kashmir Branch
SRINAGAR (Kashmir)