

# Kashmir

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION  
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## THE CHARM OF KASHMIR

Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices, and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down to the valleys below. It had a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, everchanging, sometimes smiling, sometimes sad and full of sorrow. The mist would creep up from the Dal Lake and, like a transparent veil, give glimpses of what was behind. The clouds would throw out their arms to embrace a mountain-top, or creep down stealthily like children at play. I watched this everchanging spectacle, and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was overpowering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dreamlike and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fill us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was, like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.

\* \* \* \*

Twelve days in Kashmir, twelve days after three-and-twenty years. Yet one vital moment is worth more than years of stagnation and vegetation, and to spend twelve days in Kashmir was good fortune indeed. But Kashmir calls back, its pull is stronger than ever, it whispers its fairy magic to the ears, and its memory disturbs the mind. How can they who had fallen under its spell release themselves from this enchantment?

— JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



Flock among the peaceful wooded knolls  
and rippling brooks of Gulmarg

गुलमर्ग के कल-कल ध्वनि करते हुए सोती तथा  
वनाच्छादित गिरिसालाशो के शांतिमय वातावरणमें  
पशुओं का कुंड

گلہرگ میدان شتوے شتوے کردن نامن تہ پُرسکون اہن \*  
پیٹھ چارہ دانی کھیون

## THE LAND

Nestling in the north-western Himalayan ranges of the Indian Union of which it forms part, the Jammu and Kashmir State is a region of varied aspect and climate. Covering an area of 92,780 square miles, it contains picturesque valleys, placid lakes, shimmering glaciers and fertile plains. From the tropical heat of Jammu to the arctic cold of the glaciers in the north, it offers practically every type of climate. On the north, east and west, it is walled in by high mountain ranges that rise to the lofty peaks of K2 and Nanga Parbat. On the south, it slopes down to the plains of the Punjab from where it is easily accessible by road and air. It has three well marked geographical and administrative regions—Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

The Province of Jammu begins from the northernmost extremity of the plains of the Punjab, to which it bears a climatic and physical resemblance. It then rises to a succession of low hills ranging in height from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level and thence higher still to the region of the "middle mountains", so called because it comes between the outer hills and the lofty mountain ranges on the north. The elevation of this tract ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level. Some of its valleys, Bhadarwah and Kishtwar for instance, are superbly beautiful. The entire tract is thickly covered with rich forests of silver fir, deodar, spruce, oak and pine.

Looking at a map of the State, one sees a white footprint set in a mass of black mountains. This is the celebrated Valley of Kashmir. With an average height of 6,000 feet above sea level, the Valley is remarkable for its size, being 84 miles long and 20-25 miles wide.

The mountains which surround the Kashmir Valley are infinitely varied in form and colour. To the north lies a veritable sea of mountains that breaks into white-crested waves and hastens away in wild confusion to the great promontory of Nanga Parbat (26,656 feet). To the east stands Haramukh (16,903 feet), and a little to its south is Mahadeo which seems almost to look down upon Srinagar. Further south still is the lofty range of Gwashbrari (17,800 feet) and the peak of Amarnath (17,321 feet). On the south-west is the Panjal range with peaks of 15,000 feet; and in the north-west corner rises the Kajinag (12,125 feet).





Hidden behind the spurs of mountains, are numerous little park-like valleys with foaming mountain streams and wooded knolls. They offer welcome refuge from the sultry heat of summer. The Lidder, Lolab, and Sindh valleys are already well-known, but recently, with the building of metalled roads, several more have been opened up.

High up among the wooded hills are numerous *margs* or meadows, rich with sweet grasses and wild flowers and frequented by shepherds and their flocks. Gulmarg with its famous golf course, wooded knolls and rippling brooks has been rightly named the "Queen of India's Hill Stations". Mohandmarg, Killanmarg and Yusmarg are also attracting ever larger number of tourists every year. Often in close relation to glaciers, are numerous lakes and tarns. Of these, the three most beautiful are Konsarnag, Sheshnag, and Gangabal.

The Dal is a world unto itself. On its shores and numerous islands are the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor. It encompasses rice fields and fruit orchards, magnificent Mughal gardens, extensive sheets of lotus and lily and the long thick rush grass that hides the nests of numerous water-birds. The swiftly darting fish of its limpid waters, the floating gardens that grow melons, cucumbers and other vegetables, the tall poplars and the shady willows and chenars that line its waterways, the rich variety of its aquatic plants are some of its varied attractions.

The Wular with an area which in summer extends almost to 100 square miles, is the largest fresh water lake in India. It is a source of food supply for it produces huge quantities of fish and *singhara* nuts. It is also the haunt of the water fowl, the goose and the swan, and is popular for small-game shooting.

No description of the Valley is complete without mention of its useful river, the Jhelum, which, rising at Verinag in the south and traversing the entire length of the Valley, escapes at Baramula as a roaring, foaming torrent. The Jhelum, known in the Valley as Vitasta, is its very life, supplying water to its fields, and with its numerous canals and tributaries serving as a cheap means of communication through flat-bottomed boats ranging from the tiny *shikara* to a huge *bahats* (cargo boat).

Though formerly of greater proportions, the glaciers of Kashmir are still numerous and of immense size and include the second largest in the world. Round about the Valley, are the Kolahoi, Sonemarg, Haramukh and Tattakoti. Farther away to the north are the famous glaciers of Baltoro, Hispar and Siachen.

All over the Valley are springs swarming with Himalayan trout and associated with the old snake worship which gives them sanctity. The springs are useful for irrigation and are sometimes the sole source of water. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the springs is Achhabal, which gushes out of a mountain spur. Verinag at the



foot of the Banihal pass, is another spring of great beauty, with crystal clear waters that issue from the bottom of a high scarp of a mountain spur. Anantnag, the "place of countless springs," sends out numerous streams. One of these, Malaknag, is sulphurous and its water is highly prized as a cure for eczema and other skin diseases. The waters of Kokarnag, 9 miles from Achabal, are considered highly digestive and many patients suffering from chronic dyspepsia have benefited from its continuous use. Chashma Shahi above the Dal Lake, is also prized for its cool mineral waters.

Waters of these springs were canalised and gardens laid out there by the Mughals who were great lovers of art. To them we owe the famous Shalimar, Achabal and Verinag gardens. Their courtiers and relatives followed their example and it is said that during the Mughal period there were 700 gardens round the Dal alone.

The Nishat or the "Garden of Breezes" is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Mughal gardens in Kashmir. Laid out on the edge of a hill it rises gently in ten terraces from the eastern shore of the Dal, and commands a superb view of the Lake. A water channel with its scheme of cascades, fountains and tanks cuts the garden into two and with its stately chenars, tall cypresses, spacious lawns and multi-coloured flowers, Nishat presents a picture of fairy land.

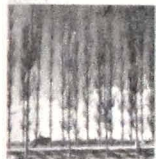
About two miles to the north is the Shalimar, overshadowed by the majestic peaks of Mahadeo. Shalimar is essentially a garden of peace and repose. It has a large number of shady chenars, tall cypresses, tanks, cascades and fountains.

If Shalimar is the "Garden of the Harem", Nasim on the opposite shore of the Dal is open and inviting, with its refreshing shade of numerous chenars. It is like an English park and makes an ideal camping site.

Recently a number of parks have been laid out in and around Srinagar, the most popular being the Nehru Park at the foot of the Shankaracharya Hill. With its romantic setting the park is particularly attractive in the evenings when the Boulevard and the hill twinkle with myriads of lights.

### Towns and Villages

Shaded by the unrivalled chinar, by walnut, apple and apricot and watered by clear sparkling streams, the Kashmiri village is rich in natural beauty.





It is usually large but there is no overcrowding, for each cottage stands in its own compound. Built of unburnt bricks and the timber of cedar, pine and fir, a cottage has a thatched sloping roof to throw off the snow. Firewood and grass are stored in the loft.

In Jammu the villages are widely separated from one another and are not unlike those of the Punjab. In Ladakh village huts of similar type lie scattered at still greater distances from one another. One of the peculiar features of a Ladakhi village is the large *mani* wall, built with stones inscribed with *Om mane padme Om*.

Srinagar, situated astride the Jhelum is an ancient city. With its numerous waterways crowded with house-boats and the big cargo *bahats*, it has been aptly described as the Venice of the East. The river is spanned by wooden bridges of quaint design and the houses of brick and wood almost hang over its waters. The ghats are crowded with people, bathing, washing and gossiping, and a *shikara* trip down the river is a delightful experience. A panoramic view of the entire city and its environs can be had from the top of the Shankaracharya Hill situated on its southern side.

The winter capital of the State is Jammu situated on the right bank of the river Tawi, at a height of 1,300 feet above sea level. It is built upon the gentle slope of a hill, and commands a remarkably fine view of the fertile plains below, of groves of mango and other fruit trees, and the tortuous course of the Tawi and Chenab rivers.

The most prominent features of the city are the large number of domes and pinnacles of the temples. The Secretariat is an imposing structure, and the beautiful design of the architect has been most successfully carried out by the builder.

Anantnag, 34 miles to the south of Srinagar is an important centre for the fruit trade and is known for the manufacture of *gubbas* or woollen spreads. Thirty miles to the north-east of Srinagar is Sopur, an important town near where the Jhelum leaves the Wular Lake. It is a commercial centre and with its old wooden bridge and quaint houses is most picturesque.

Leh is the district headquarters of Ladakh and a visitor is fascinated at the very first glimpse of it. The palace of the old rulers, nine storeys high, stands out from a distance. Tall, slender poplars, standing like sentinels on guard, and the clusters of whitewashed houses lend an air of enchantment to the landscape.

## Rice and Saffron

The most important staple food is rice, and the cultivator devotes all his energy to this crop. The soil is porous, and water must be kept running over the fields from the sowing to almost harvest time. Thanks to the formation of the country, this is easy as in ordinary years water is abundant.

Other crops grown are wheat, maize, saffron, tobacco, pulses, sesamum, peas and beans.

The Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) of Kashmir is famous for its bouquet. The legend about its introduction shows its antiquity. Its cultivation requires a particular aspect of sloping ground which is cut into little square plots. When once the bulb has been planted in the square, it will live for 14 years without further trouble, new bulbs being produced automatically and old ones rotting away. The flowers appear in the middle of October when they are collected and dried in the sun. The three orange-red stigma, the real saffron, are then picked by hand.

Perhaps no State in India has better facilities for fruit growing than Kashmir. The apple, pear, vine, mulberry, gooseberry, currant and strawberry can be grown without difficulty in most parts of the Valley. During the last fifty years, grafts of French and other European varieties of fruit have been successfully introduced and Kashmir has truly become the Orchard of India. A stream of motor trucks full of Kashmir fruit can be observed moving in autumn on the road over the Banihal Pass (9,200 feet) connecting the Valley to Jammu and the plains of the Punjab. Since its completion in 1920, the road has been considerably improved and travelling over it is a thrilling experience.

The climate of Kashmir varies according to the situation. Upon the summits of the surrounding mountains it is extremely rigorous, while in the Valley it is temperate, being intermediate between that of Europe and the plains of India. The seasons are well marked.

By the middle of March the winter breaks up. The spring is very changeable, rainy, often cold and windy, but by the beginning of May, the sun acquires considerable power though, on the whole, the weather continues pleasant until the middle of June when the increasing heat drives most of the tourists to Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Sonemarg.

The autumn months are the pleasantest of the year with clear, bright, but fairly cool days. In December, there is often an early fall of snow and the frost is heavy; but it is not until about the middle of January that the main snowfall occurs. For two months even the lower parts of the Valley are entirely under snow, which often lies from eight inches to a foot deep.





## THE PEOPLE

The diverse physical and climatic conditions in the State have considerably influenced the dress, language, customs and rituals of the people who inhabit it.

In Jammu, the Dogras, a hardy people divided into several castes, speak Dogri, a mixture of Sanskrit, Punjabi and Persian words derived from the Indo-Aryan branch of Sanskrit. They dress in a short coat and pyjamas, loose to the knee and tight-fitting to the ankle. Their staple food is rice, wheat and pulses.

Paharis, the inhabitants of the "middle mountains", are of powerful frame. They wear grey woollen coats with a *kamarband* or broad belt—a dress admirably suited to the rough life they lead on the mountain slopes.

Another interesting hill people are the semi-nomadic Gujjars. From the warm regions of Jammu they move with their flocks of sheep and goats to the cool meadows of Kashmir in summer. The outdoor life they lead in some of the healthiest parts of the State, and their nourishing diet of corn bread, butter and milk, make them a long-lived people.

The people of the Kashmir valley are physically a fine race, the men being tall and well-built and the women and children possessing charming features. Lively and intelligent, they are full of fun and fond of amusement. They dress in a loose gown known as *pheran* and pyjama of the *salwar* type. The women wear a small cap with a red fillet in the case of a Muslim and a white in the case of a Pandit woman. A shawl or a white *chaddar* thrown gracefully over the head and shoulders, more as a protection against the sun than to hide the features, completes their head-dress. Villagers wear a skull cap. The turban is a sign of respectability and affluence. In winter a *kangri* is used to give warmth. This is an earthen jar, about six inches in diameter, covered with wickerwork. A few charcoal embers in it give a constant and mellow heat.

Their staple food is rice. They eat many vegetables but the favourite dish is the *hak* or *karamsag*. Kashmiris abhor intoxicating drinks, but they drink large quantities of tea. Mixed with a little soda bicarbonate, tea is boiled hard and milk added, the resulting mixture turning pink. Salt is added instead of sugar. Any time is tea time in a Kashmiri home where the *samovar* steams all through the day.

Further to the east is the magic land of Ladakh, the home of the ancient Bhauttas. They are of short stature with high cheek bones and small chin. But what they lack in balance of form is amply compensated for by their cheerful disposition and frank and honest dealings. Being inhabitants of a cold region, they wear thick woollen robes and fur-lined caps. The women wear a cloth head-dress that covers the neck and back. On either side there are large earflaps of black fur. The staple food of the Ladakhis is *grim* (a kind of barley) which is ground into flour and eaten mixed with tea and butter.

### Historical Survey

Historically Kashmir has a record which places it high among other parts of India in point of interest.

In classical India, Kashmir had an honoured place. The ancient chronicles speak of a "glorious king of Kashmir" named Gonanda, who was "worshipped by the region which Kailasa lights up and which the tossing Ganga clothes with a soft garment." In the same records the name of Asoka is associated with Srinagar, a "town of ninety-six lakhs of houses resplendent with wealth." Buddhist influence predominated in early Kashmir and the third Buddhist Council was held there, but when the Chinese pilgrim, Yuan Chwang visited it about the sixth century A.D. he found the mass of the people Hindu and the Buddhist monasteries few and partly deserted. Another turn in Kashmir's wheel of fate brought into power about A.D. 528 Mihirakula, a king "cruel as death", who is known to history as the leader of the White Huns or Ephthalites. A notable king was Pravarasena II, who reigned about 700 A.D. and built his capital on the site of the present Srinagar. Another ruler of whom history takes great account is Lalitaditya, who ruled in the middle of the eighth century, and distinguished himself by his successful campaigns in India and Central Asia. Returning from his last campaign loaded with booty, he followed the usual custom of building a capital for himself. Finally, in this line of Hindu kings, we have Queen Didda, who reigned from 950 to 1003. At the end of the fourteenth century Muslim rule was established over the Happy Valley through a line of rulers known as Sultans. The best known of these kings was Zain-ul-Abidin, in whose reign arts and crafts flourished.

In 1586, Akbar brought Kashmir into the Mughal Empire. A conspicuous feature of Mughal rule was the many lovely pleasure gardens which were laid out in appropriate places, notably around the Dal Lake. Thereafter Kashmir fell under the Afghans whose rule lasted 67 years. With the rise of Sikh power under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Kashmir came under their hegemony in 1819 for a brief period of 27 years.





While Kashmir was passing through the vicissitudes of its later history, a new power was rising on the borders of the State. This was the authority of Gulab Singh, a Rajput and one of Ranjit Singh's favourite lieutenants. Appointed Raja of Jammu in 1820 for services rendered to the Sikh cause, Gulab Singh speedily organised his territory on firm lines, and eventually established complete domination over nearly the whole of the country between Kashmir and the Punjab. Ladakh and Baltistan were also brought under control, with the result that Gulab Singh practically made himself master of all the territory immediately surrounding Kashmir.

When war broke out between the British and the Sikhs, Gulab Singh refrained from taking sides. As a result of the treaties concluded after this war, the British transferred to Gulab Singh for the sum of 75 lakh rupees all the mountainous region situated to the east of the Indus and the west of the Ravi. Gulab Singh died in 1857 and in 1860, his successor, Ranbir Singh, sent a well-equipped expedition against the mutinous chief of Gilgit and the adjoining territories and succeeded in establishing his rule over this outpost. On his death in September 1885 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Singh, who ruled for 40 years and was succeeded by his nephew, Maharaja Hari Singh in 1925.

In 1931, influenced no doubt by the struggle for freedom in the rest of India, the Kashmiris demanded a democratic administration. Thanks to the broad nationalistic outlook, which resulted no doubt from its composite cultural heritage, the movement was directed early into healthy channels.

In October 1947, Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union and since then has registered an all round improvement in the education, health and economic well-being of its people.

The Jammu and Kashmir University came into being in 1948. The new University is now being slowly converted into a residential university and has started post-graduate classes in English, Philosophy and Economics. No tuition fees are charged in Government schools and colleges, whose number has been increased. Women's education is also receiving attention and the number of women graduates is rising in geometrical progression.

Medical relief is now amply provided by the Government. Apart from a number of hospitals in Jammu, Srinagar, Leh and other important towns, there are free dispensaries in most of the big villages and Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in smaller villages. No operation fees are charged in the hospitals. Provision is made for deep X-Ray therapy in Srinagar and Jammu where Blood Banks have also been established.

The people are earnestly fighting against the immemorial poverty and social evils which have so far fettered them. The Sindh Hydro-electric Power House and canal at Ganderbal were recently put into commission. Irrigation canals built at Sumbal, Udhampur, Kishtwar and other places have turned large tracts of barren land into smiling fields of wheat and rice. The Lift Irrigation Pumping Station at Padgampura, 16 miles from Srinagar, irrigates a large tract of otherwise barren land, and mechanical cultivation has been introduced in some of the Government Farms.

Among the new industrial undertakings mention may be made of the Government Joinery Mill at Pampur, which manufactures doors and windows on a mass scale. The State is rich in forest and the timber trade and allied industries have a bright future. The Drug Research Laboratory and the Santonin Factory use minor forest products for the manufacture of valuable drugs.

The silk industry is now firmly established and is providing employment for thousands of villagers who rear silk cocoons during the off season in agriculture. Up-to-date filatures have been set up in Srinagar and Jammu.

#### **Ancient Monuments**

Kashmir, as befits its history, is richly endowed with monuments of antiquity. They are distinguished by a graceful elegance of outline, by the massive boldness of parts, and by the happy propriety of the decoration. Typical of these ancient ruins is the temple of Pandrenthan, about four miles from Srinagar on the road to Anantnag. It was built during the reign of King Partha about the year 925. Like many other temples in Kashmir, it stands in a tank and is worthy of inspection chiefly on account of its classically sculptured dome, which recalls the architecture of Athens and Rome.

About three miles from Anantnag, on its eastern side, is the temple of Martand, or "the sun", which is believed to have been constructed by King Lalitaditya. It is of a more imposing character than many others in the State, as it is some 63 feet in length, and although the roof has been removed, the height must originally have approached 70 feet. In addition to the sanctuary there is a choir and nave, both of which are richly panelled, and a pillared quadrangle, 220 feet long and 142 feet wide.

The medieval wooden architecture of Kashmir as depicted in the mosques and *ziarats* in the Valley well repays study. The high steeples, rows of wooden columns and the elaborate carvings on ceilings and walls, are a distinguishing feature of these mosques.





One of the principal of these is that of Hazratbal, standing on the bank of the Dal. The chief attraction for pilgrims is the sacred hair of the Prophet which, it is said, was taken to Kashmir from Bijapur in the year 1700. The relic is shown to crowds of pilgrims who assemble on certain days of the year. On the southern slope of Hari Parbat in Srinagar, overlooked by the fort are the ruins of a fine old mosque built in the time of Shahjahan.

The Jamma Masjid and the mosque of Shah Hamadan in Srinagar are also worth a visit. Of particular interest is their beautiful *khatamband* ceiling made of thin carved pieces of wood arranged in attractive geometric patterns.

The Sub-Himalayan tract of India stretching from Poonch to Chamba is the home of a distinct school of painting which in the 18th and 19th centuries produced exquisitely beautiful miniatures. Basohli, in Jammu, was an important seat of this school of art and is famous for the delicate lines and subdued colouring of its paintings.

#### Fairs and Festivals

With their long and chequered history and rich cultural background, Kashmiris are fond of celebrating festivals with elaborate colourful ceremonies. Spread over the year, each has its own speciality depending on the season and the place in which it is held. Some are religious, but most of them commemorate the anniversaries of saints and popular heroes. Not a few are celebrated in honour of rivers, springs and mountains.

The Kashmiris celebrate the spring festivals collectively, without any consideration of class and creed. Out in the gardens, one generally finds Hindus and Muslims sitting side by side, drinking tea from their steaming *samovars*. It is interesting to note that both communities, with their affinity in dress, manners and customs, have identical menus as well—the *kulcha*, salt tea, *pakouras* and, to crown all, roasted *singhara* nuts.

Summer invites people to the cool valleys and mountain meadows. Appropriately enough, it is in this season that a number of fairs are held at these places. Those at Ganderbal and Tangmarg take place in mid-summer, and in autumn, when the saffron is in bloom, Pampur is the scene of a colourful *mela*.

Many festivals in honour of saints like Sheikh Noor-ud-Din, Rishi Mol and Rishi Pir are celebrated by Hindus and Muslims alike. The fair held at Anantnag on the anniversary of Rishi Mol's death is unique in that the whole population of the town, of which Muslims form the greater majority, eat no meat for a fortnight. Every house is illuminated on the day of the fair and there is festivity everywhere.



Amar Nath Cave situated at an altitude of 13,000 ft. in the farthest recess of a secluded valley is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims who set out on a thrilling, though arduous trek of 27 miles from Pahalgam. Vaishno Devi is a small cave at an altitude of 7,000 feet set amidst sublime scenery above the town of Katrah in Jammu. The pilgrimage begins from the first of Navratra (in September). Martand is sacred to the Sun and in every Hindu leap year, pilgrims offer *sangkalpa* in the name of their departed relatives. Khirbhawani is a spring sacred to Durga. It is 14 miles from Srinagar and a big mela is held there in May.

Kashmiris love music and folk dancing. *Soofana kalam*, a combination of Indian ragas and Persian *mugams*, is sung to the accompaniment of the santoor, sarangi and tabla. A form of vivacious folk music loved by villagers and common people is *chakri*, sung with gusto and abandon. *Rauf*, a form of folk dancing is performed to the accompaniment of haunting tunes.

In Ladakh, the lamas have their elaborate masked dances, which they often perform on festive occasions in the various gompas dotted over the district. Similarly in Jammu, the Dogras have their *bhangra* dances during melas and on other festive occasions.

#### Artistic Crafts

The picturesque landscape of Kashmir instills in its people a love of the beautiful and the sublime, and these are best manifested in their artistic handicrafts.

In a country of well-wooded hills of generally temperate climate, one of the most obvious natural products is wool. The celebrated shawls are among the most wonderful examples of the figure-weaver's art. Their graceful and intricate interlacing patterns, profusion of floral detail, and wonderful harmony of colour, compel unbounded admiration. The wool for the best of these and other fabrics is obtained from Ladakh, and even further, and the pattern is almost invariably composed of variation of the *badam* or 'almond' design.

Exquisite needlework is found in the embroidery of the Choga, or coat, as used in former days. Mughal patterns are tastefully combined with the *badam*. But this fine work is no longer made or required. The increasing demand is for cheap table centres, d'oyleys, cushion covers, shawls, sarees, and so on.





Another application of embroidery is that used on numdahs for floor and couch coverings, and on thin pattus for curtains and cushion covers. A coarse chain stitch is used, and some of the older designs are bold and good. An interesting form of pattu patchwork is made at Anantnag. In principle it is just 'Boule' work. Pattern and ground are cut to a design in two or three colours, then arranged together in the manner of marquetry and joined by stitching. The work is called *gubba* which wears remarkably well as a floor covering.

Wood-carving is an ancient craft in the country, and very fine examples of architectural work are still to be found in some of the older mosques and *ziarats*. Tables, screens, bureau, cigarette-boxes, and other objects of popular demand are exquisitely carved. The most popular motif is the *chenar* and *iris*.

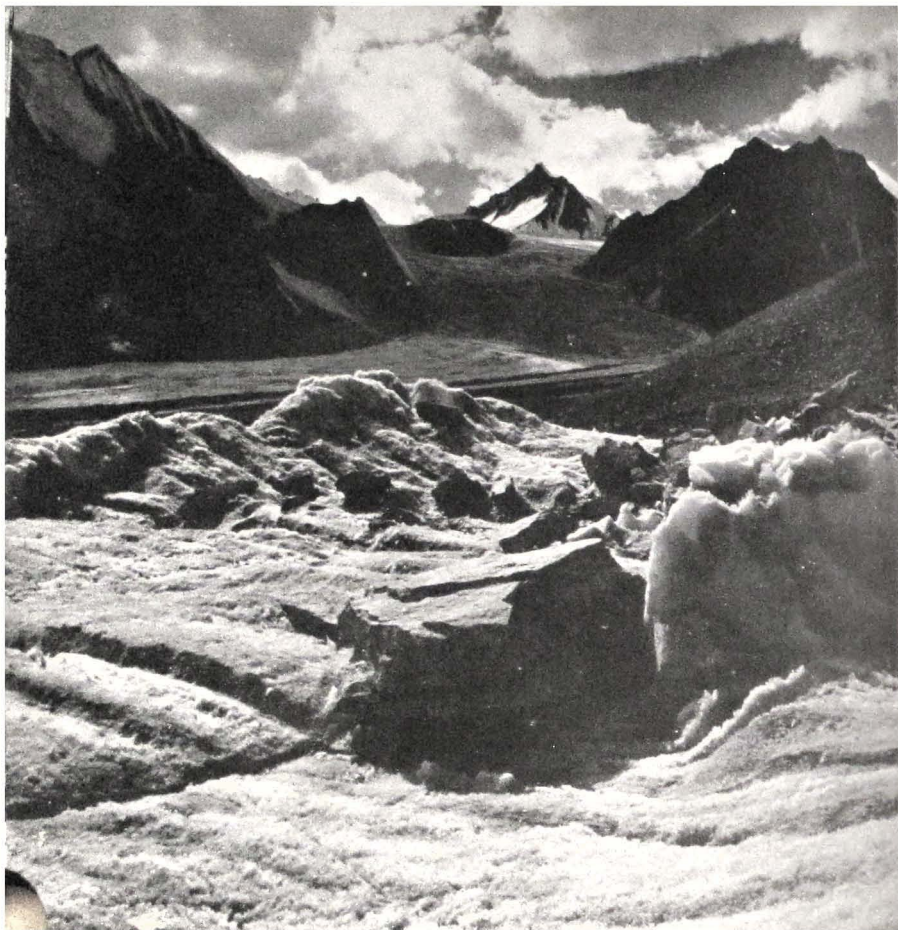
The well-known art of the papier mache maker of Kashmir is still in the hands of the descendants of the original craftsmen. The processes, simply stated, are first the construction of the shape of the bowl, vase or plate in paper pulp in a wooden mould, the sizing of the surface with a kind of white distemper upon which the designs are painted in water colour, including gold, with a medium of glue; and finally glazing with a fine amber varnish. The early patterns are based upon the *badam* of the shawl weavers, but of late years a large variety of floral schemes have been most successfully and artistically developed.

An aerial view of the Banihal pass and  
surrounding mountain ranges

बनिहवाल दर्रे और आसपास की पहाड़ियों का  
विहंगम दृश्य

بانیال باکے آس پاس کے پہاڑوں کا ہوا سے لیا گیا منظر





Glacier in Ladakh

लद्दाख में एक हिम-नद

لداخس منن شیند مان

A typical Ladakh landscape. A herd of goats returning after the day's grazing  
लद्दाख का एक साधारण मैदानी दृश्य। बहरियों का  
एक मुँह सन्ध्या काल में चराई के बाद वापस लौट  
रहा है।

लद्दाखी कबिर न्गाङ्ग मुन्ड - थुवाडुल क्खिरुल कास  
क्खिन्डुका भुन्स दापिस प्रान





Gulmarg in winter

शीत काल में गुलमर्ग

گولمرگ دندس منز

A Gulmarg hut under a thick mantle of  
snow

गुलमर्ग में बर्फ से ढकी हुई एक भोंपड़ी  
गुलमर्ग में बर्फ से ढकी हुई एक भोंपड़ी





Golf course and hotel at Gulmarg in  
winter

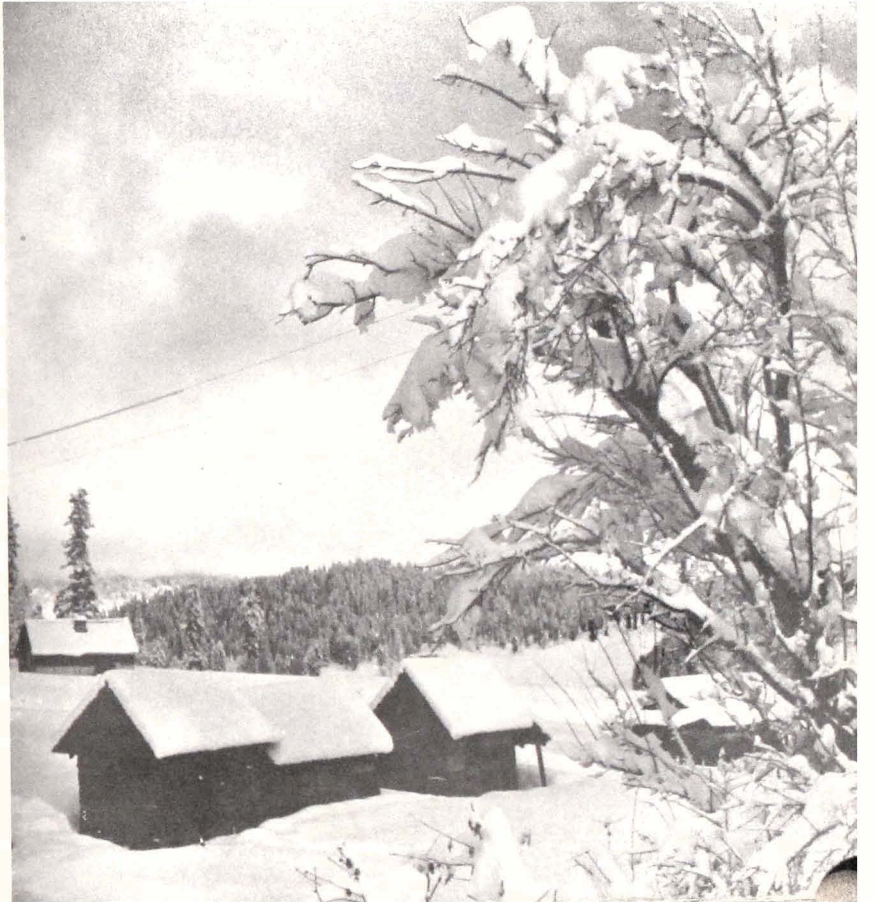
शीत-ऋतु में गुलमर्ग का गॉफ का मैदान और होटल  
शेकरे मेंद कालफ मैदान तः मर्गल म्दमे पुन्से

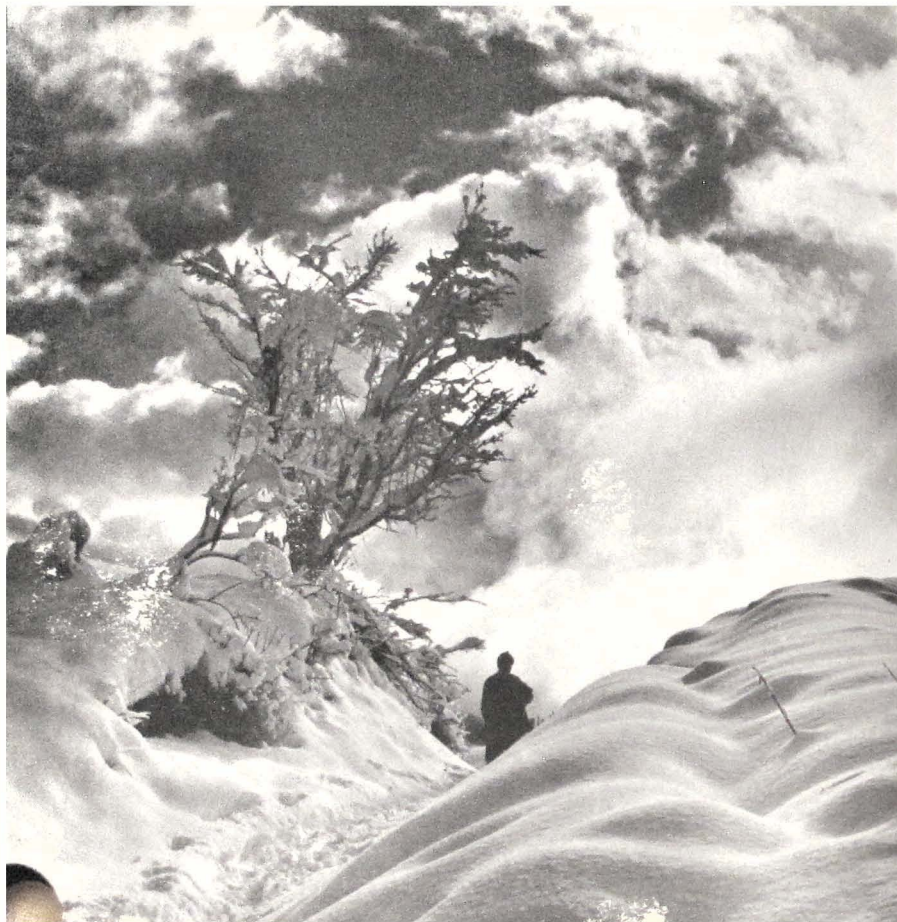


Another view of Gulmarg in winter

शीत-ऋतु में युलमर्ग का एक और दृश्य

دوس منز لکھنؤ بہتہ بیاکھ نکارہ





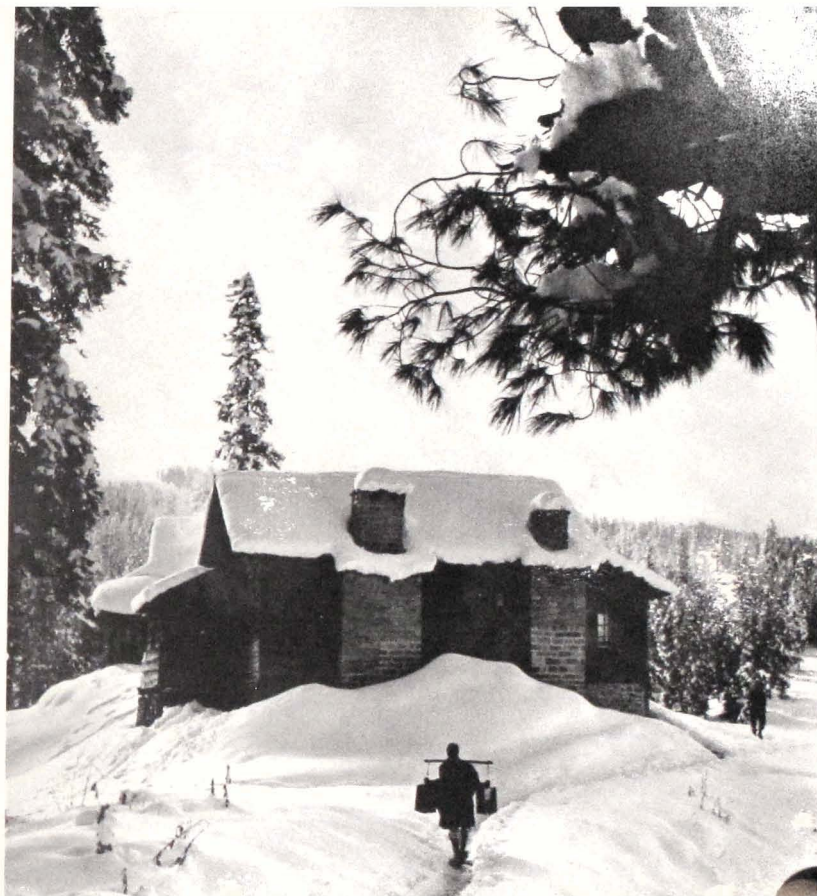
Approaching Gulmarg after a tiring  
uphill trek through the snow

बर्फ से ढके हुए मार्ग की चढ़ाई के बाद गुलमर्ग  
पहुँचने वाला पर्यटक

شینہ ہال ٹھنڈے گلگرنہ نش

Hut occupied by skiers at Gulmarg.  
Water and provisions being carried up  
गुलमर्ग में 'स्की' करने वालों की सुविधा के लिए  
एक कुटीर — पानी तथा अन्य सामान ढोया  
जा रहा है

غیس پٹھ کھرو ٹرادن دالین ہند یکن تہ مددہ  
ان خبر





Tourist huts buried under snow in  
Gulmarg

गुलमर्ग में बर्फ से ढके पर्यटक-कुटीर

غولگ مرز دیرٹھ بٹ شینس تی دے سُر

Pahalgam, a popular tourist resort in  
the Lidder valley

विश्व शाटी में पर्यटकों के लिए विशिष्ट आकर्षण-  
केंद्र—पहलगाम

पहलगाम- लद्दाखी नदी के किनारे पर्यटन स्थल



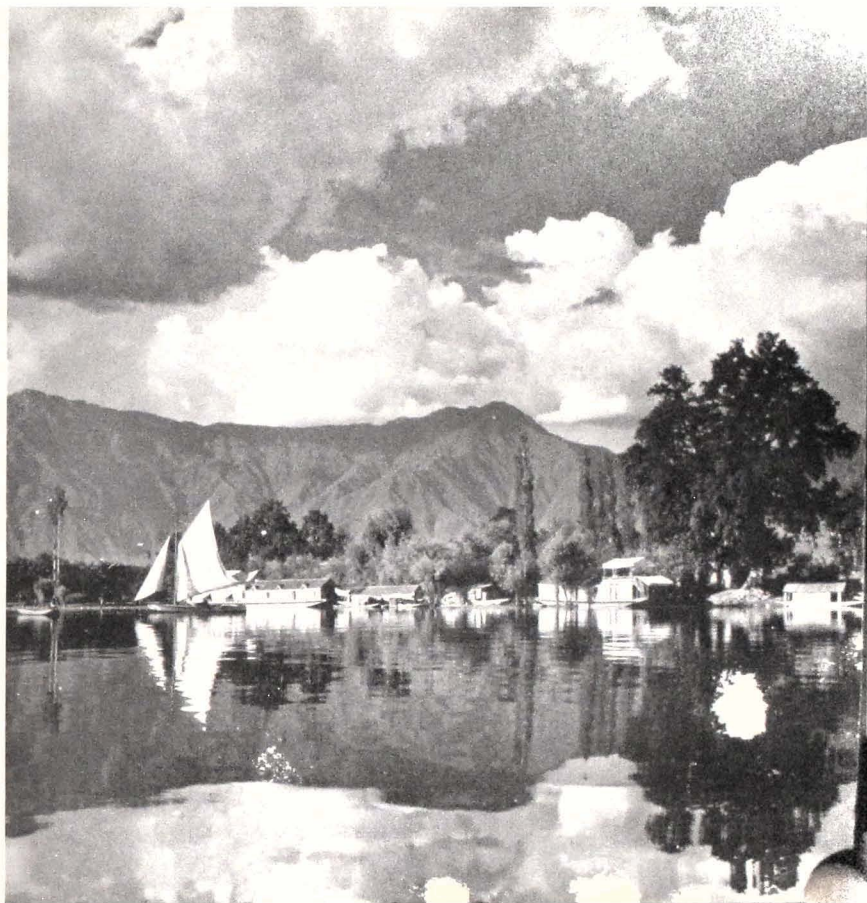


The Dal Lake from Hazrathbal. The Nishat and Shalimar Gardens are at the foot of the hills on the opposite shore

हजरतबल से डल झील का दृश्य : दूसरे छोर पर पहाड़ की तलहटी में निशात और शालीमार बाग  
 حضرت بی نیش چیں ڈال نشاط باغ - شالیار باغ چھو  
 کوه دامنس از رویه طرفه بئیس چھو

The picturesque Nagin lake with house-boats in the background

नजीन झील का रमणीय दृश्य: पृष्ठभूमि में हाउस-बोट  
نگین ڈیڑک اکھ خوشنما نھاارہ۔ پتہ کنیہ ہیرس پوٹ





Sunset on the Dal

सूर्यास्त के समय डल झील

ڈلس منر شام



The lovely lake of Manashal. Paddy fields in the foreground

मनोहर मानसबल झील — सामने की ओर धान के खेत हैं

سدر مانسل - برۈنہم کئیہ دان گھاہ





The Sheshnag lake and its surrounding  
glaciers

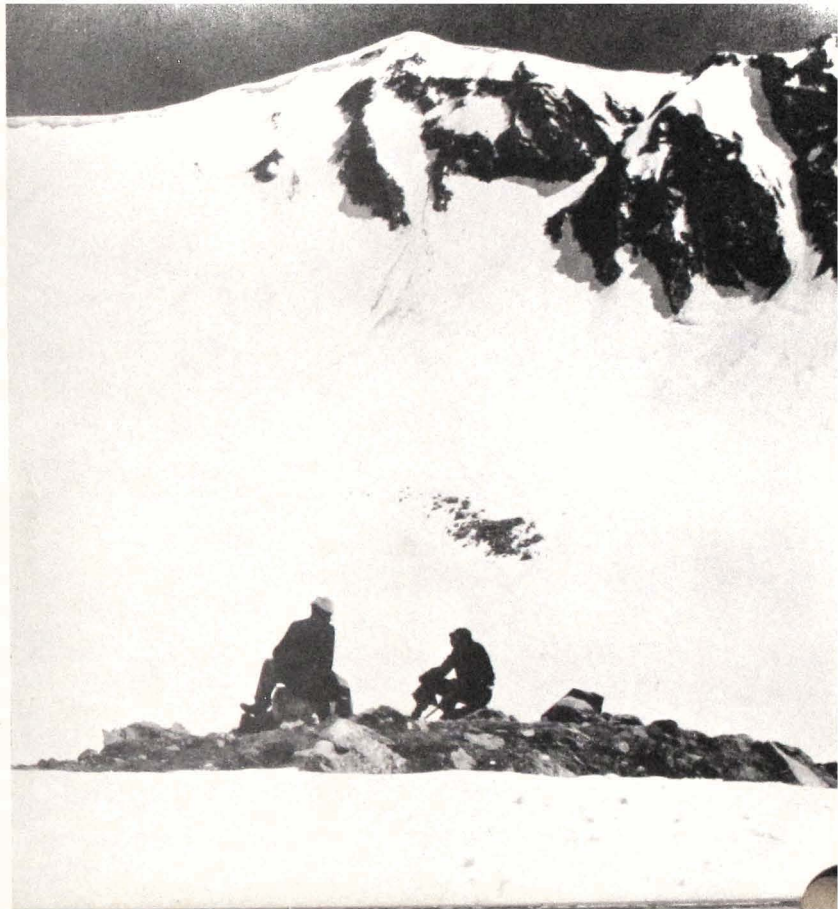
शेषनाग झील और उसके निकटस्थ हिम-नद

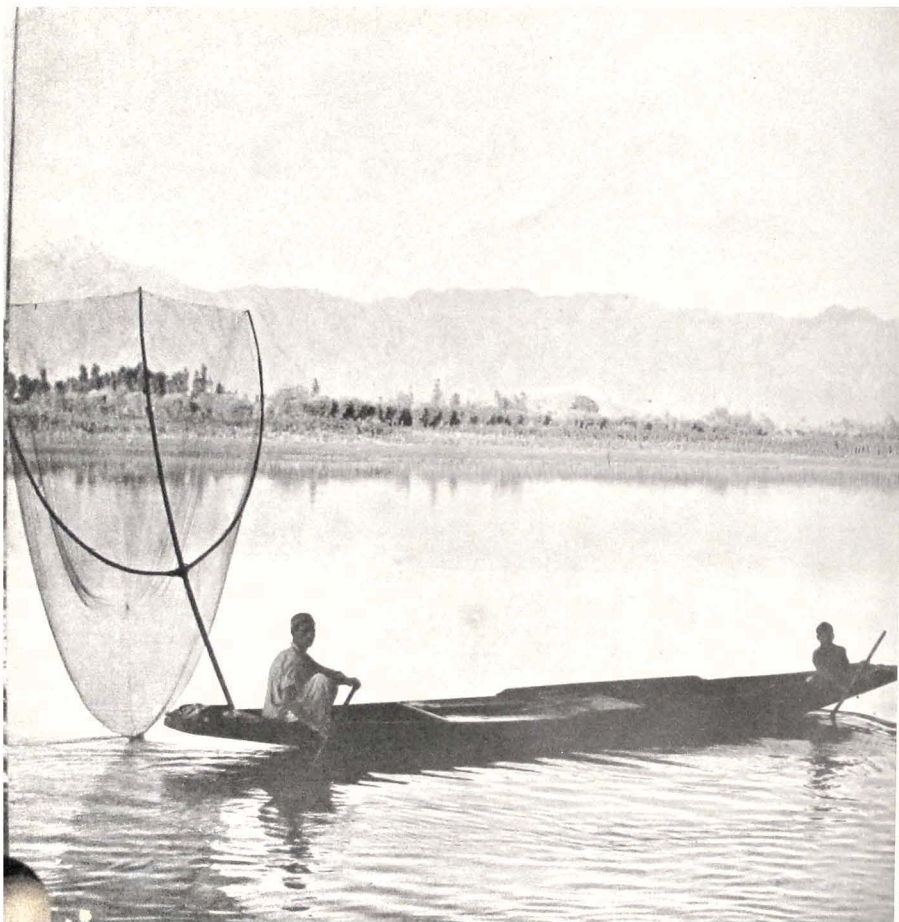
शिशु नाग झील = اچھو اُنڈرکھ شیشہ ماڑ

A view of the frozen lake at Ailpathar.  
The ridge is the only naked spot for  
miles around

जमी हुई अलपत्थर झील : चारों ओर दीखने वाली  
चट्टान ही मीलों दूर तक बर्फ से ढकी एक स्थल है

अभिप्रेत बन्दे-सूचक चिह्निक अंक नशा





Fishing in the Jhelum near Srinagar

श्रीनगर के पास जेहलम में मछली का शिकार

سرینگرس نزدیک دہلیہ منجھلہ میں

A row of houseboats on the Dal  
डल झील में हावस-घोटों की एक कतार  
ڈلس منز ہوس ڈش ہنز تھدل





River life in winter. A *hanji* removing  
snow from the roof of his *shikara*

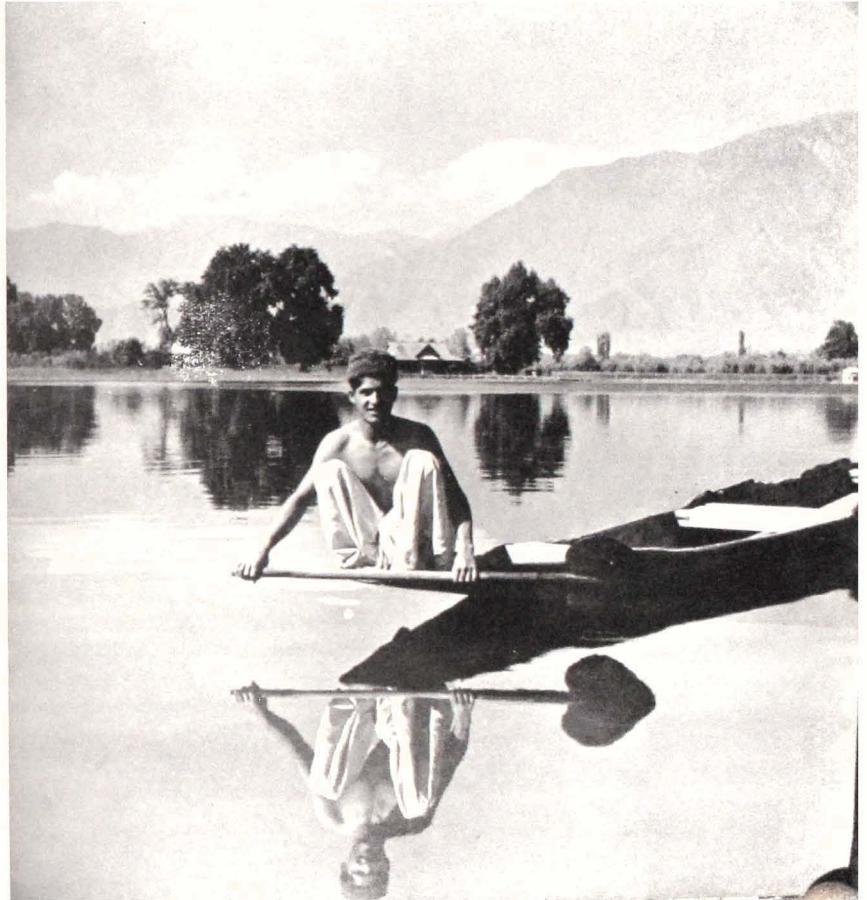
शीत ऋतु में नदी पर निवास । अपने शिकारे की  
छत से बर्फ हटाता हुआ एक हंजी

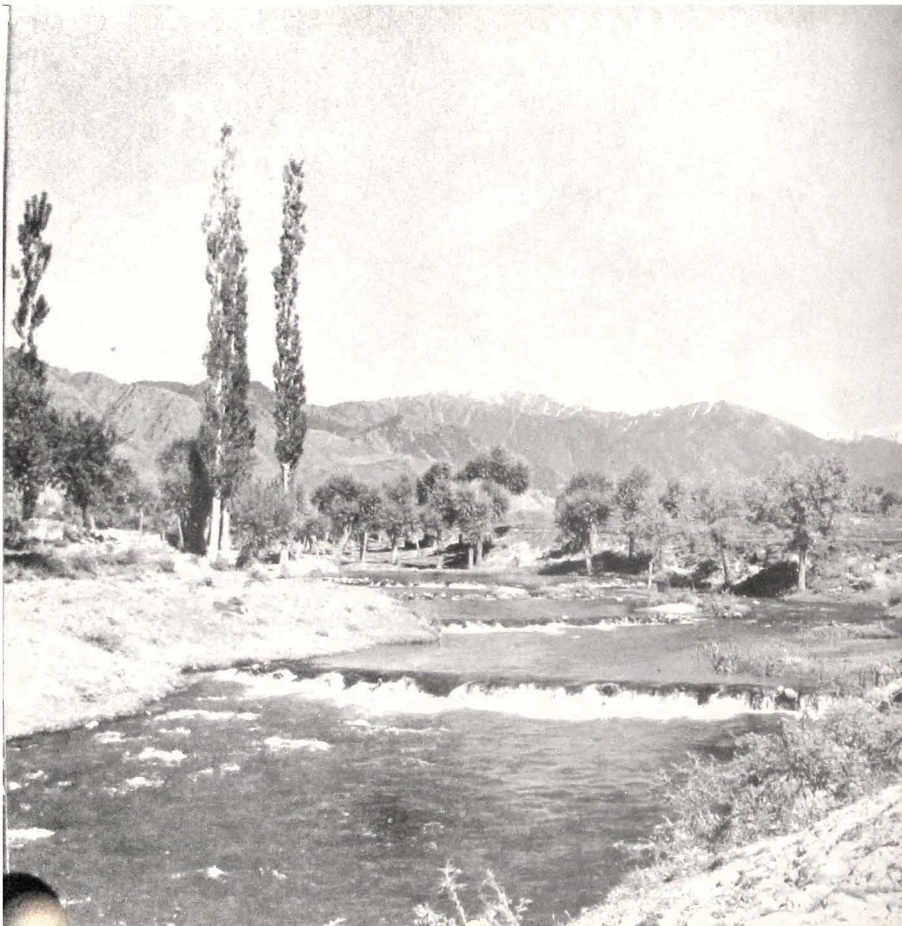
دندس منز دریا نی زندگی - اکھ - اُتر پنہ شکارہ پیلہ  
شین دالان

Nature's mirror. Noonday peace on the  
Dal

प्रकृति का दर्पण। डल भौल पर मध्याह्नकालीन  
शान्ति

تدرنگ آینه - دلس من زده سکون





On the way to Kokarnag. A typical view  
of the countryside in the Valley

कोकरनाग के मार्ग में घाटी के देहाती जीवन का  
एक स.भारण दृश्य

کوکرناگ گزشتون گاسن ہند اکھ خاص نظارہ

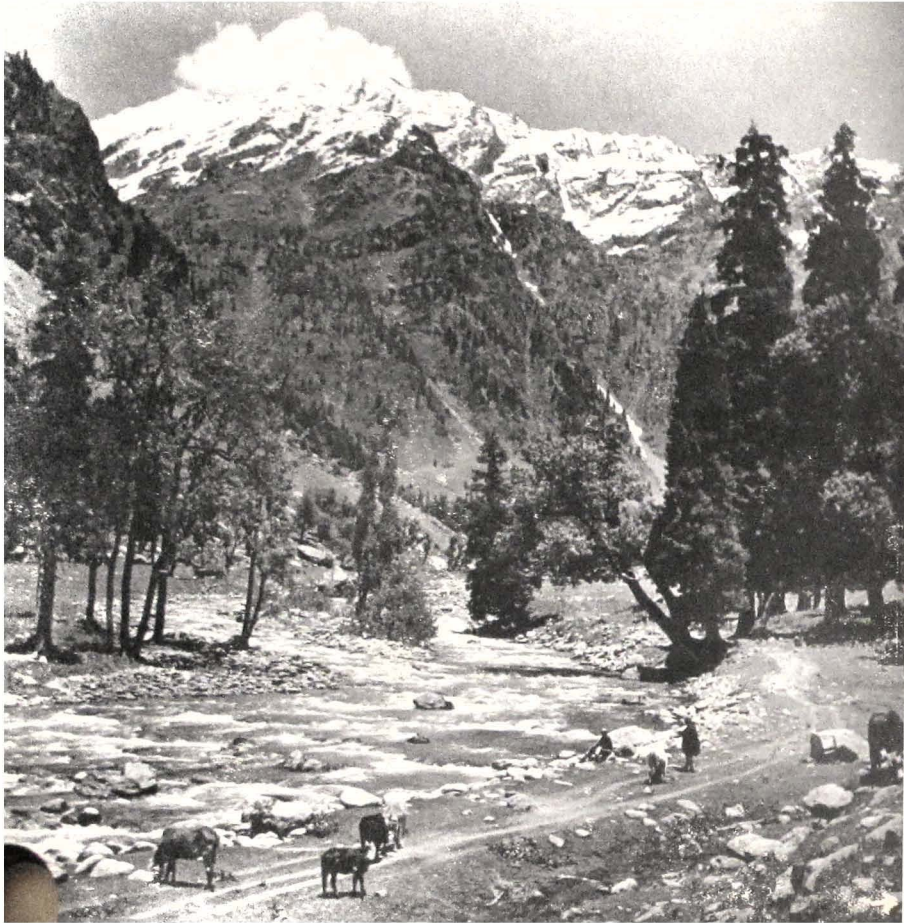


A stream from the Kokarnag spring  
passing under shady willows and walnuts

नरकुल और अखरोट के झुमड़ों से होकर बहती हुई  
कोकरनाग सोते की एक धारा

دیرلہ تہ ڈڈن گریب سڑ کوکرنآگہ پیٹھ درلست اکھ  
آرہ وسان





An idyllic view of the Lidder valley

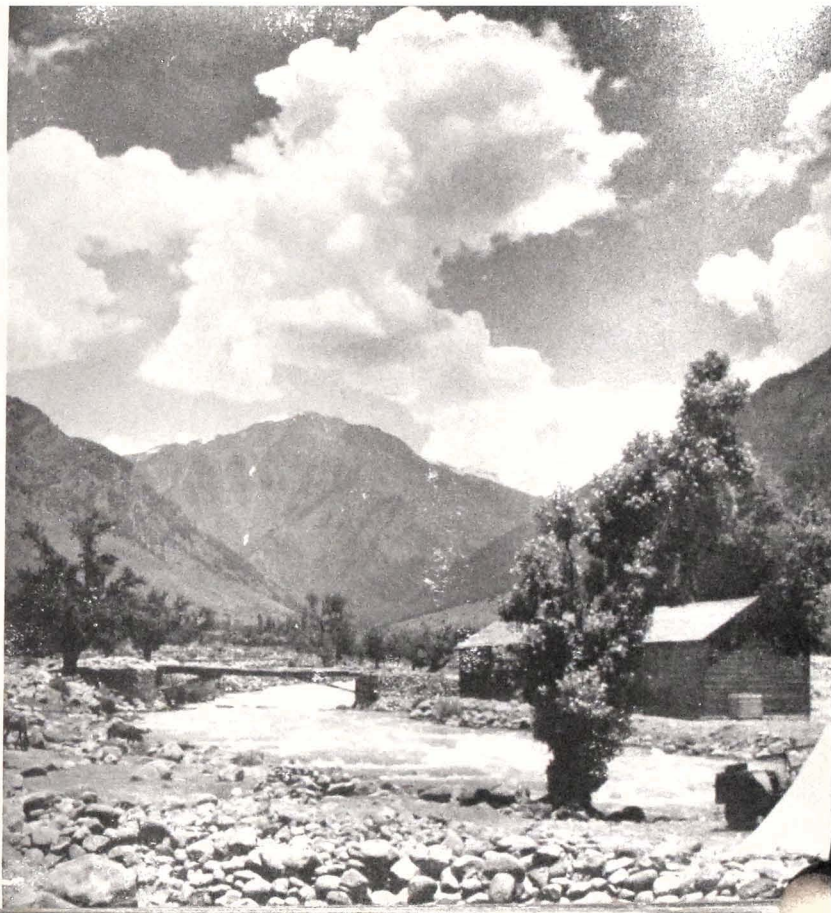
लिदर घाटी का एक चित्ताकर्षक दृश्य

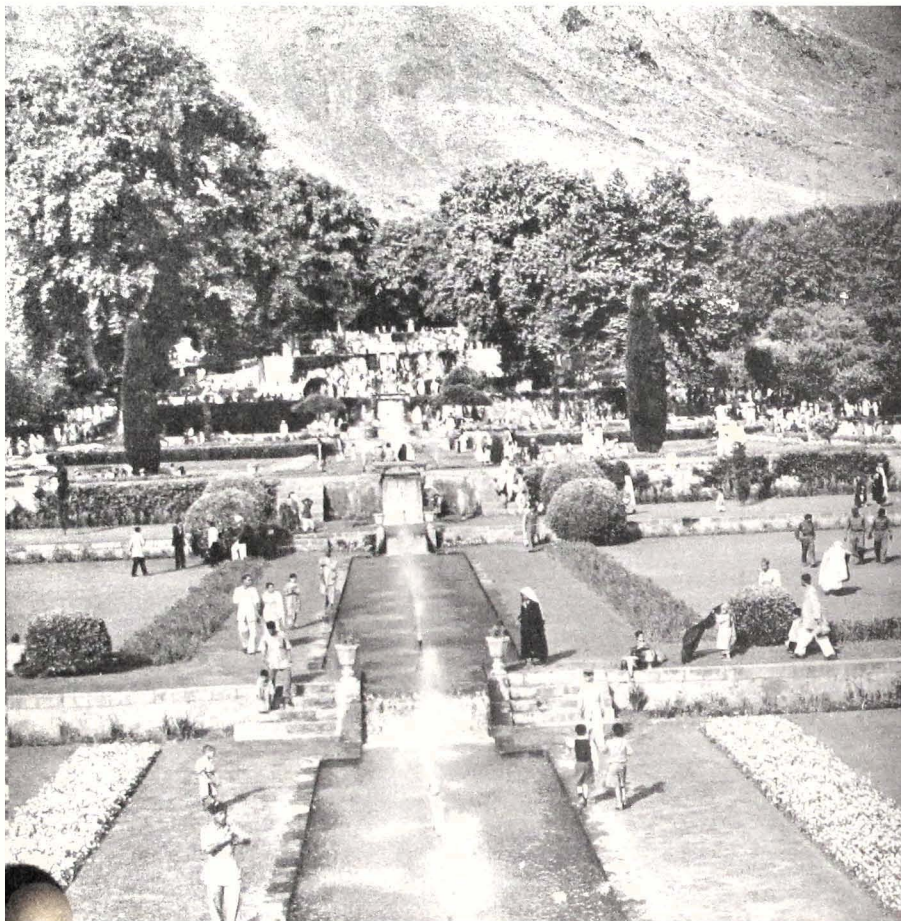
लिदर घाटी में एक खूबसूरत नज़ारा

Foaming waters of a nullah in a beautiful neighbouring valley

एक मनोरम घाटी में एक नाले की फव्वाला धारा

اکس دیکش دادی منر اکیه نالگ پلن تھالہ نہ  
ڈھالہ ماران





Fountains playing in the Nishat Garden

निशात बाग के फव्वारे

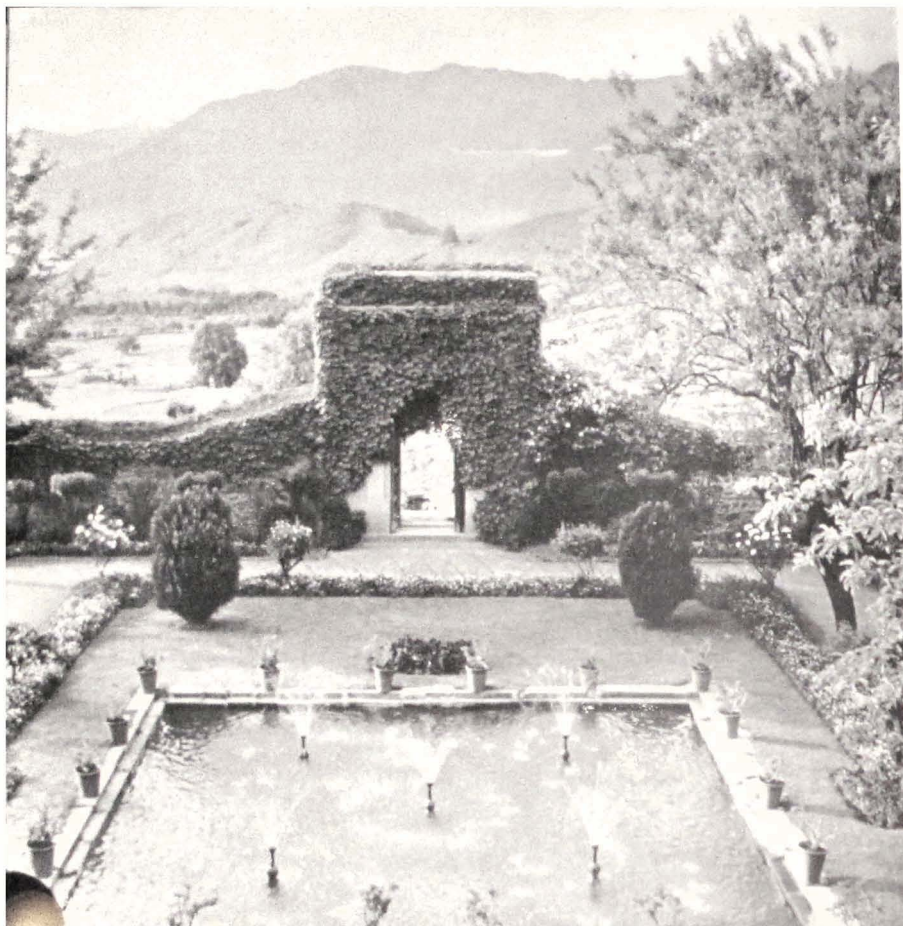
نشاات باغک مناره چلان

A view of the Dal and distant mountains  
from the Nishat Bagh

निशात बाग से डल भील और सुदूर पर्वतों का  
एक दृश्य

نشاات باغ پيچھر اند کچھ پھاٹن مہر تہ سبیل درگ نھا





The Chashma Shahi Garden. Fountains  
and tanks here are fed by a famous  
spring

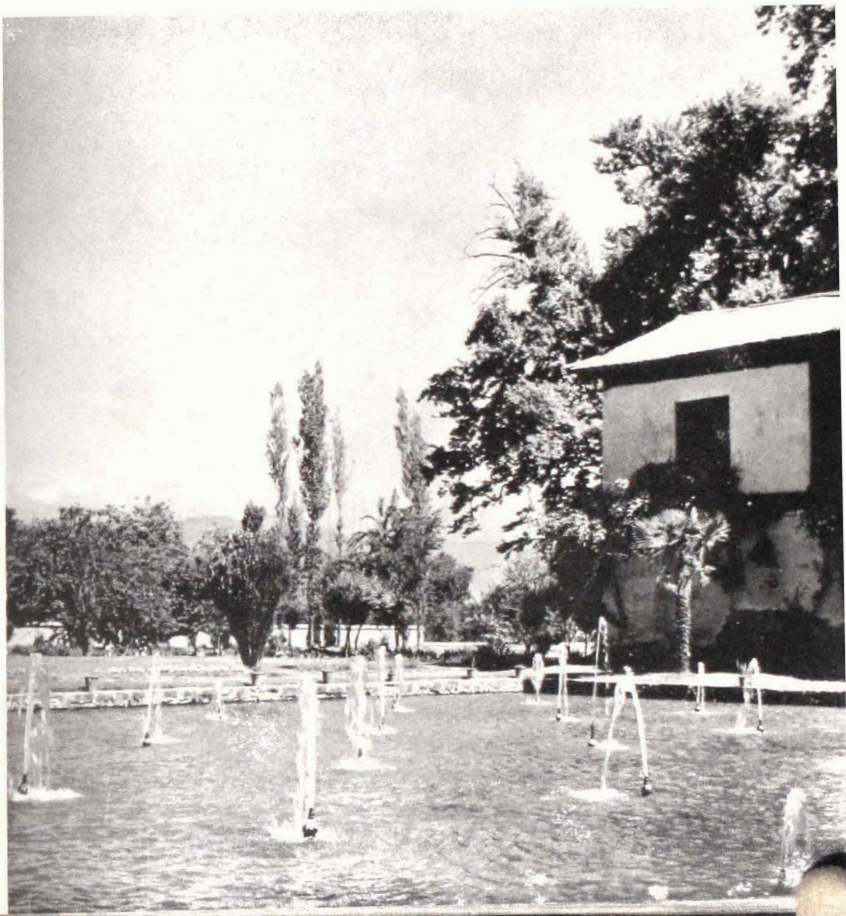
चश्मा शाही बाग — यहाँ के फव्वारे और हीज में  
एक प्रसिद्ध सोते से पानी आता है

چشمہ شاہی باغ — آمیرکن فوارن و حوض مز چھو  
اکہ مشہور چشمہ پھیلے لپن پان

The Achhabal Garden with snow-peaked  
mountains in the background

अचहवाल बाग - पृष्ठभूमि में बर्फ से ढकी पर्वत-श्रेणियाँ

اچھبال باغ - اُتھ پُت کُن شیند کوہ





Planting seedlings in a rice field

चावल के खेत में धान की पौद जा रही है

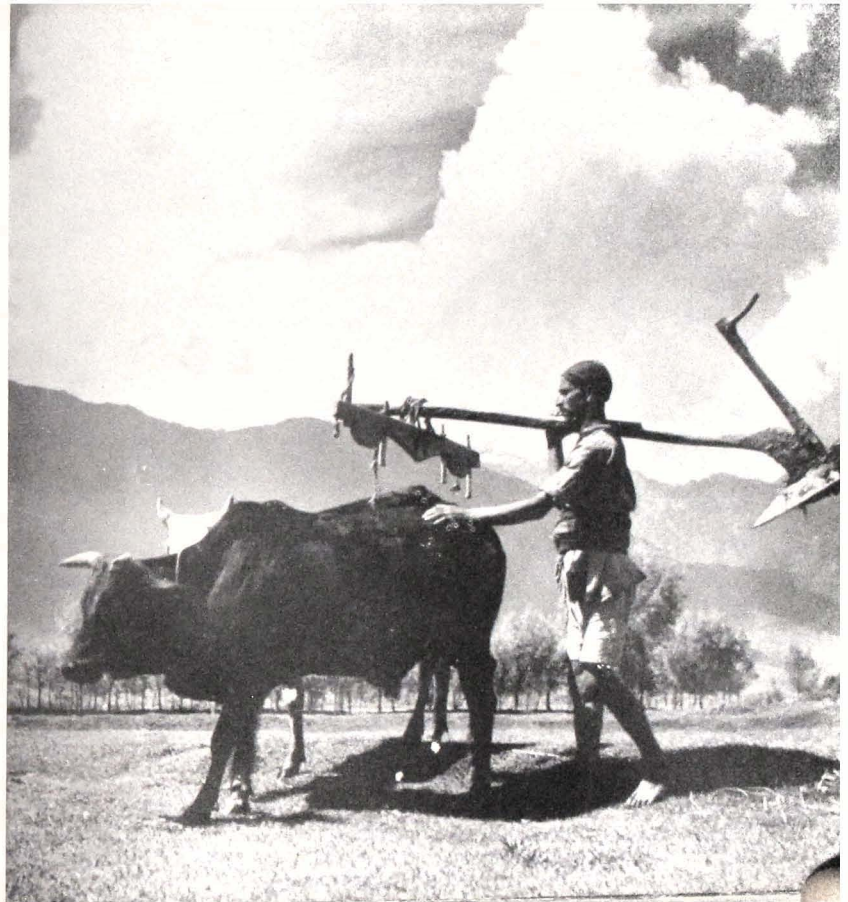
ہاں کھاہیں منڑ نقل کران



The farmer with his plough and oxen  
coming home after the day's work

दिन के काम की समाप्ति पर अपने बैल और हल  
लेकर घर वापस आता हुआ एक किसान

کاشتکار گھرو پلان  
تر دانہ ہیتہ کاشتکار گھرو پلان





Ploughing by tractor in a field in Jammu

जम्मू में ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा जुताई

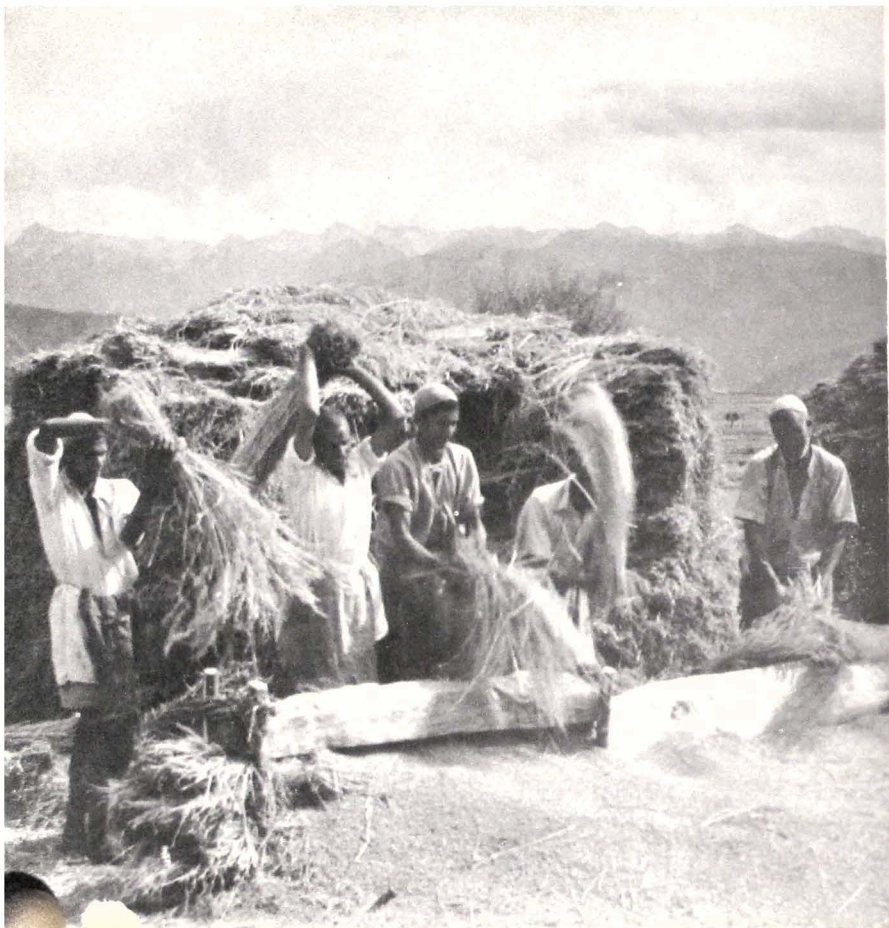
جیس منز ٹریکٹرز سیت کھنڈ لوان

Agriculture in Ladakh. Separating grain  
from hay

—वज में कृषि— ब्रनाज से भूसा अलग किया जा  
रहा है।

لداخ من ساشکالی - فصل چوبیته پراں





Threshing paddy in the Valley

काश्मीर घाटी में धान की कुटाई

کشمیر و منڈی طرز چھوڑمان

A saffron bulb and flower. The saffron  
is drawn from the three orange-red  
stigma

केसर की कल्लो तथा फूल—तीन नारंगी रंग के  
पुष्पकेशरो से केसर निकाला जाता है

کرگ مُر = کرگ پرش





Cherry trees in bloom

पुष्पित चेरी वृक्ष

عکاس مہلہ

Almond blossoms

बादाम के फूल

بادام





Lotuses in bloom. The Dal and other lakes have extensive stretches covered with lotus flowers

खिले हुए कमल के फूल—डाल तथा अन्य झीलों में कमल बहुतायत से होता है

چھلت پھلش۔ ڈالس تہ بقی جھیلان منر جھیلہ ایار  
پش آسان



A group of Kashmiri children

काश्मीरी बच्चे

کاشمیری بچے ہزار اکھ بچکھ





A happy group of boys near Sumbal

सम्बल के पास प्रसन्न मुद्रा में बालकों का एक झुण्ड

سُئیل نزدیک اَسَد دُن شِئیرر مِچکِه

A Ladakhi woman with a child on her  
back

बच्चे को पीठ पर लादे हुए एक लद्दाखी महिला

لداکھی زنانه بچہ کس کھپت



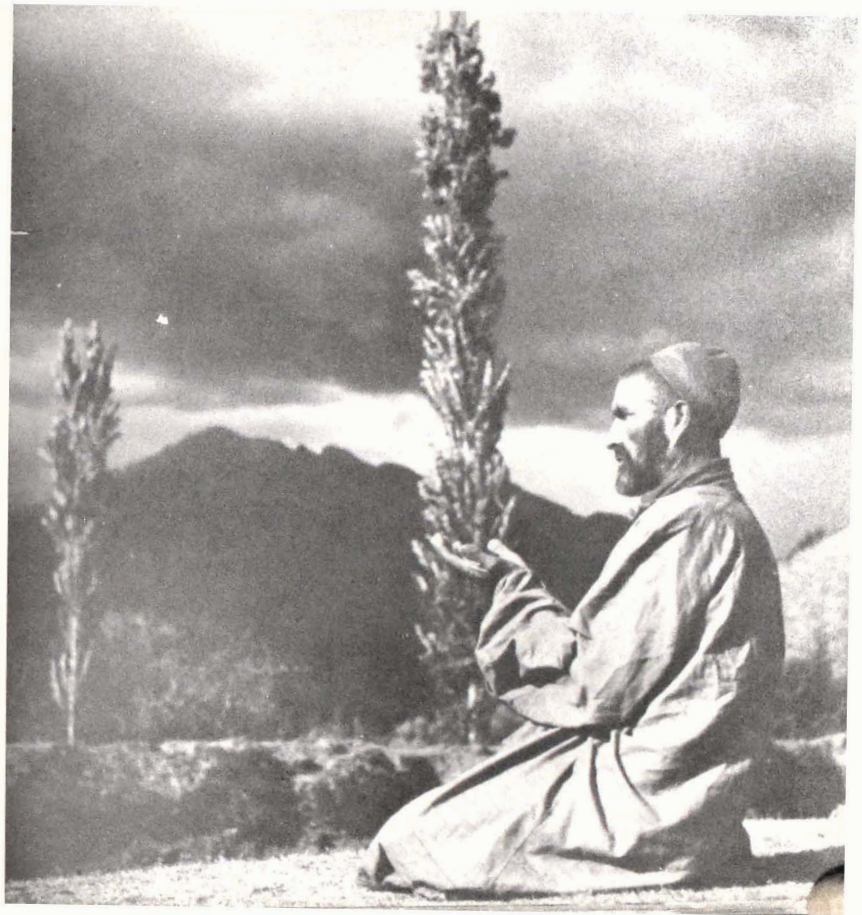


A Kashmiri belle

काश्मीरी सुन्दरी

اکھ سائتر زنا

A Muslim at prayer  
नमाज पढ़ता हुआ एक मुसलमान  
کھ مسلمان نماز پڑھتا





Mother and child

माता और शिशु

ماتہ و شجر

Samovar in use  
समावर का प्रयोग  
سارار استعمال ہوا





A hanji of Bahats (cargo boat) with family

अपने परिवार के साथ बहात (भारवाहक नाव) का एक हाजी

شیخہ اہل ہجرت کے ساتھ

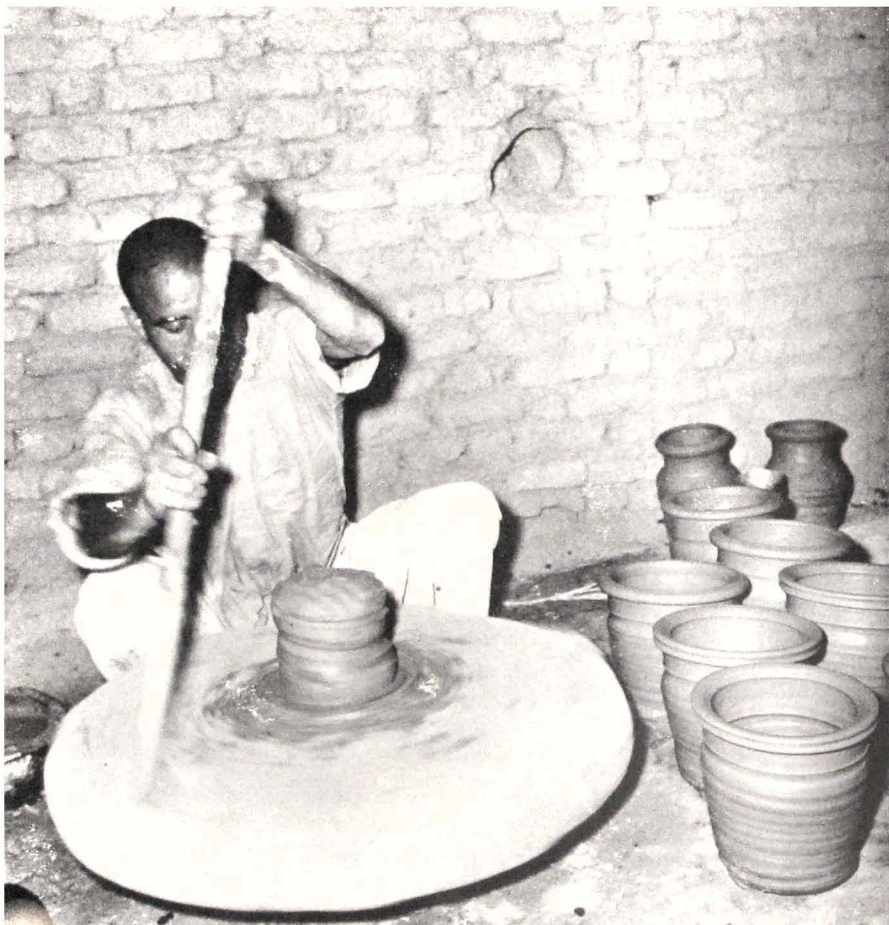


A porter with his basket

इलिया उठये एक मजदूर

زور اٹ بیٹھ





A potter at work

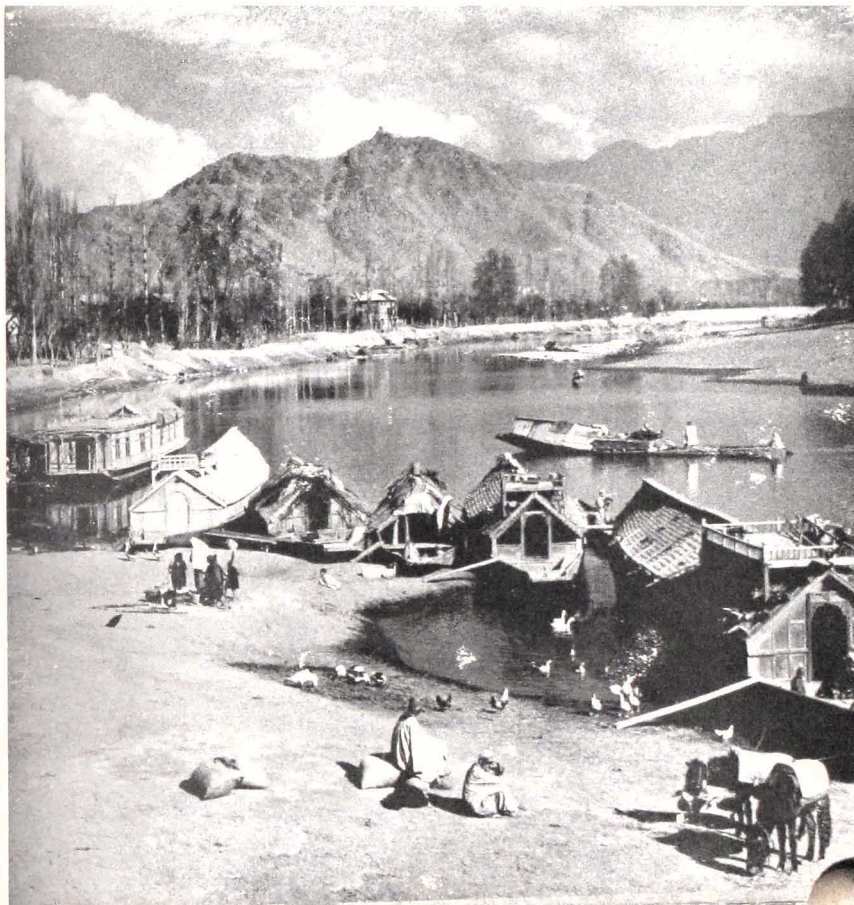
काम करता हुआ एक कुम्हार

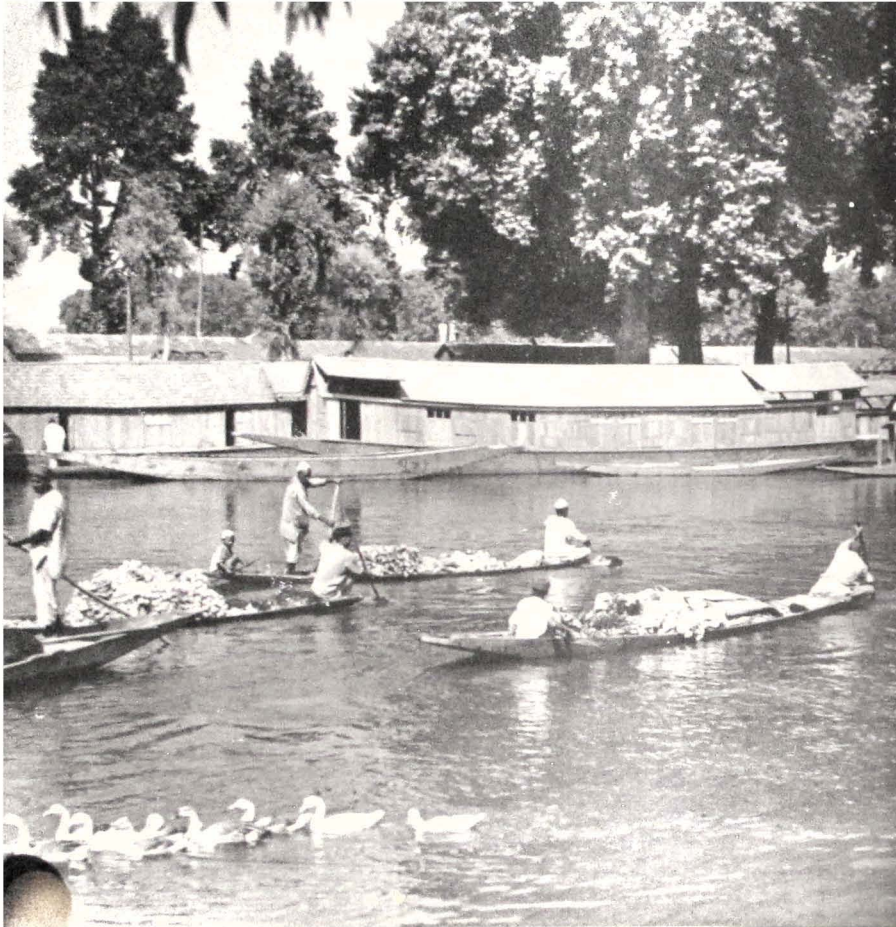
کمال ماہم کران

Life on the river Jhelum

जेहलम नदी पर हलचल

دیتھر پٹیٹ سن بس





Boatloads of vegetables on their way to  
market

हाट को जाती हुई सब्जियों से लदी नावें

کنڈہ ٹیڑھوں سے بھری جہازیں

A market scene at Srinagar  
श्रीनगर में एक बाजार का दृश्य  
سرنگره کیہ کئیہ بازارگ نغارہ





A typical Basohli painting  
बसौली चित्रकारी का एक सामान्य चित्र  
اکھ خاص بسولہ پینٹنگ

The central edifice of the ruins at Martand

मार्तण्ड के खरबहरो का मध्य भाग

شندکین کھنڈراتن بنز منزم مارت





Details of carving in high relief on a wall  
among the Martand ruins

मार्तण्ड के खण्डहरों में एक दीवार पर पचीकारी

مذہب کی کھنڈراتوں میں ایک دیوار پر پچی کاری



A close view of ornamentation in the  
Pattan ruins

पट्टन के खरडहरों में सजावट का समीप से दर्शन  
چشمه کین کهنشیرانی بنده سجاوگت اکھ نام نورد





Ruins of the temple at Avantipur

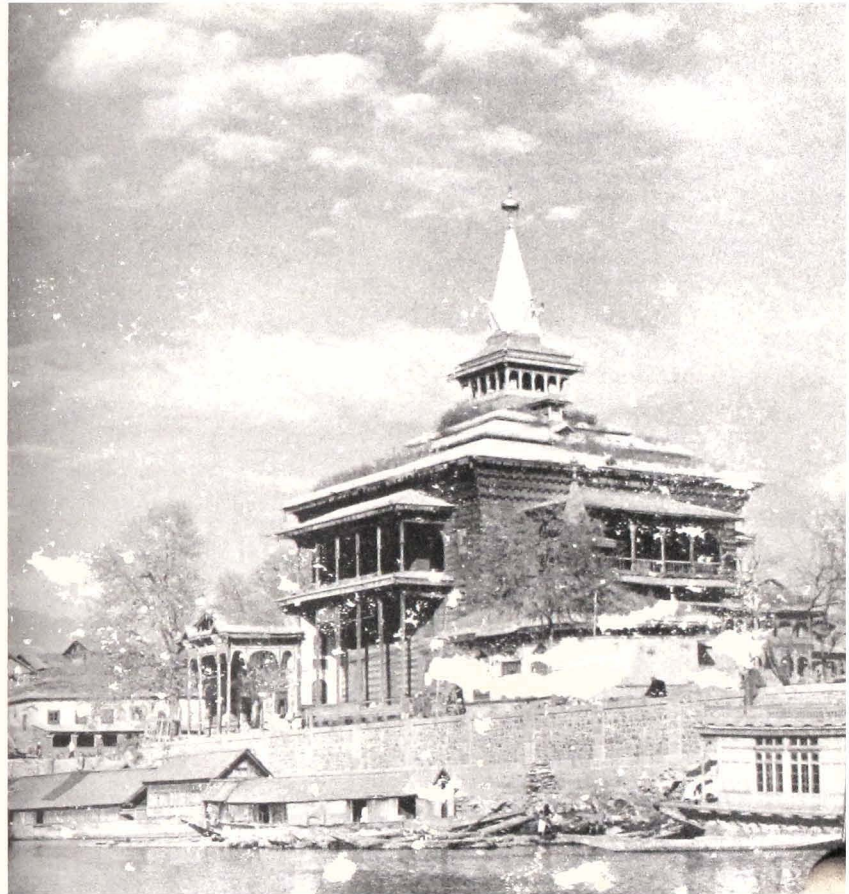
अवन्तीपुर मन्दिर के खंसावशेष

آءق پر سءءك كءءءاء

The Shah Hamadan mosque in Srinagar is a typical example of the medieval wooden architecture of Kashmir.

श्रीनगर की शाह हमदन मस्जिद मध्यकालीन काश्मीरी काष्ठ कला का उत्कृष्ट नमूना है।

سرگرج شاه ہمدان مسجد





The minaret of the Jamma Masjid in Srinagar closely resembles that of the Shah Hamadan mosque

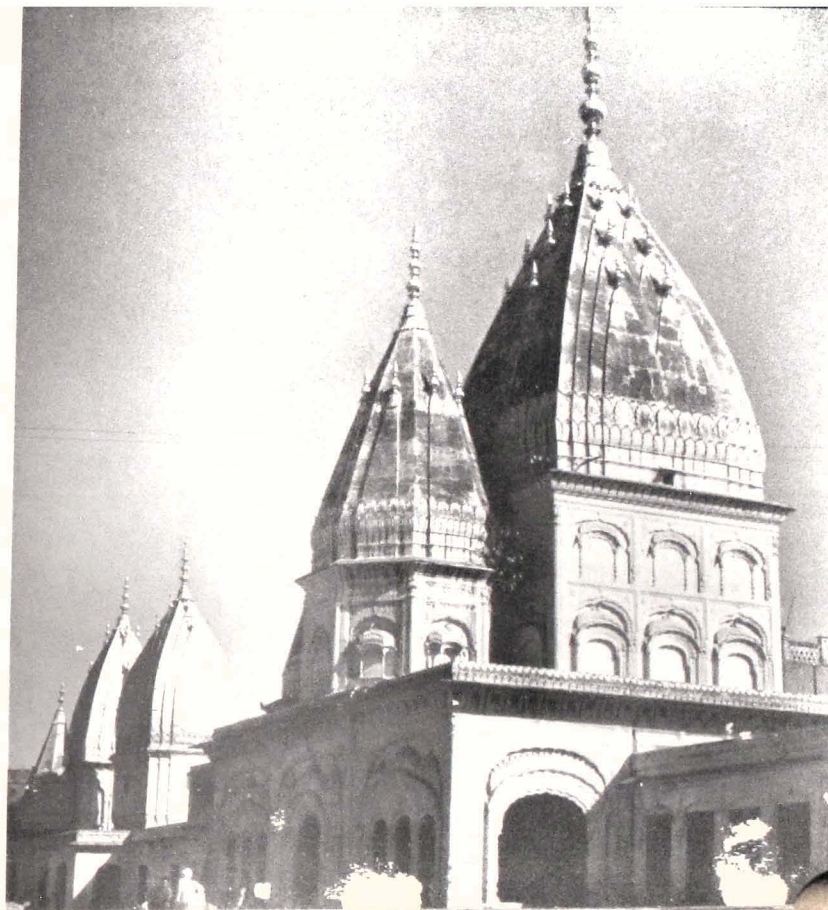
श्रीनगर की जामा मस्जिद तथा शाह हमदान मस्जिद की मीनारों में अत्यधिक समानता है

جامع مسجد بنده رنگ چیمه رلان شاه همدان کس پرگ  
سینت بنا دوش منز

The main tower of the Raghunath temple at Jammu

जम्मू के रघुनाथ मन्दिर का मुख्य कलश

ہمکے روگناتھ مندرک بڑے کالش





The ancient stone temple on the Shankaracharya hill is a landmark in Srinagar

श्रीनगर में शंकराचार्य पहाड़ी पर पत्थर का प्राचीन  
दर्शनीय मन्दिर

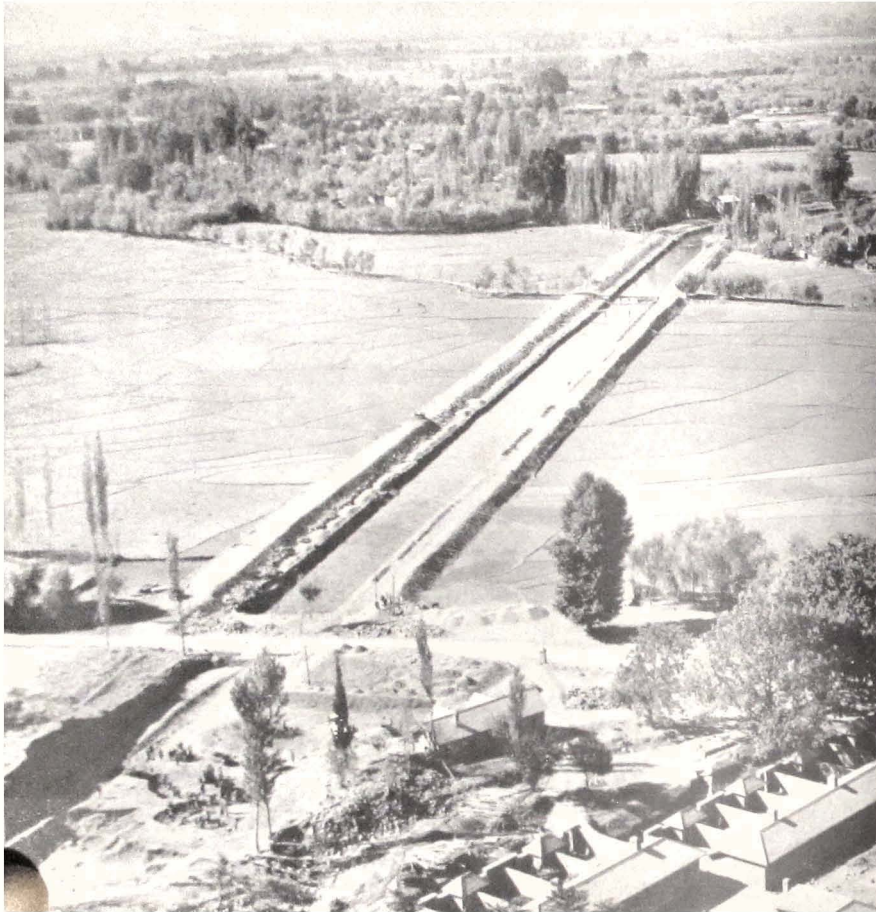
شکرآچارہ پہاڑ پر پرانے سنگ کی جگہ

The Maqdoomi mosque on a spur of the Hari Parbat hill with the fort in the background

हरिपर्वत पर माकदमी मस्जिद, पृष्ठभूमि में किला

ہری پربتس پرچھہ مقدمہ ساہیئں مسجد پئے کن مجیہہ تگہ





The irrigation canal taking off from the  
Sindh Hydro-electric Power House at  
Ganderbal

मान्द्रवल स्थित सिंध पन-बिजली केन्द्र से निकाली  
गई सिंचाई की नहर

سندھ ایڈرو الیکٹرک ہاؤس گاندربل سے نکلنے والی  
سینچرنگ نالی

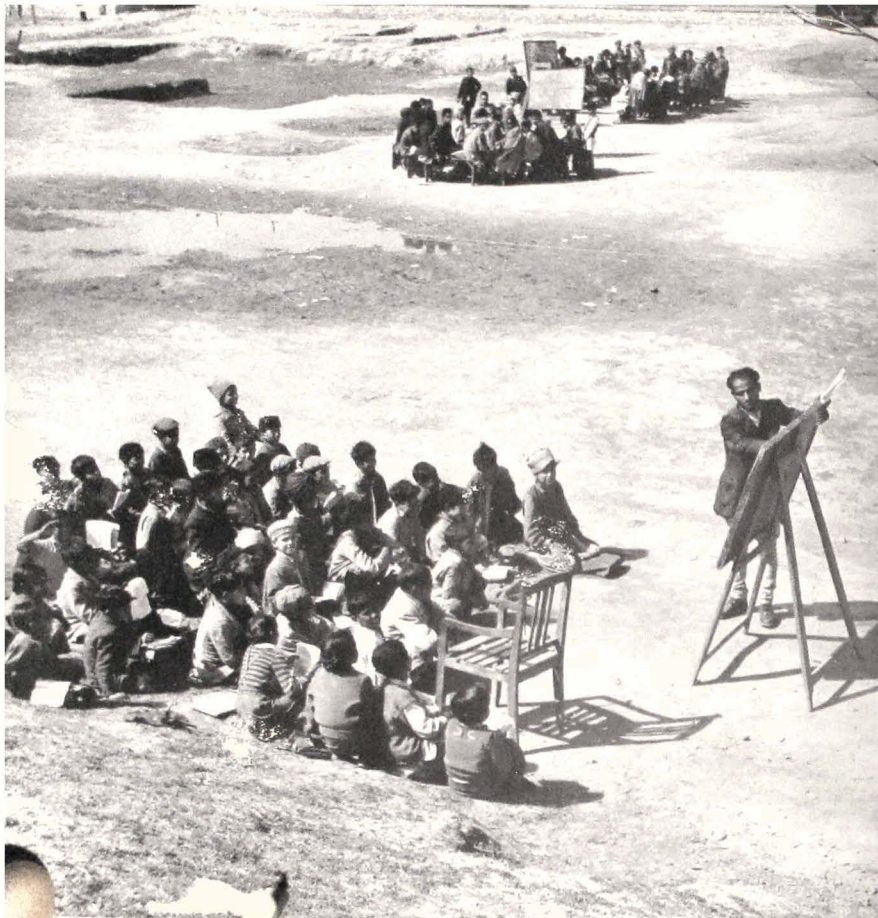


The headworks of the pumping station for  
lift irrigation at Padgampara

लिफ्ट द्वारा सिंचाई के लिए पदगामपुर में  
पम्पिंग स्टेशन

پدگام پور کے لیے پمپنگ سٹیشن





Open air classes in a village school

गांव के एक स्कूल के खुले मैदान में कक्षा

کھلے ہوائیں میں نائٹھال شیور پرائ

An illiterate father keenly watching the progress of his son's education

अपने पुत्र की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी उन्नति से प्रसन्न एक  
अनपढ़ पिता

کہ ان پڑھ مول پڑس بچوس سزو تلمی ترقی بیٹھہ ہاں  
نظر معتران





A corner of the Reading Room in the  
Women's College at Srinagar

श्रीनगर के एक महिला कालेज में वाचनालय का  
एक दृश्य

زنانه کالج سرینگر ریڈنگ روم کا ایک کونہ

A Health Centre in Srinagar

श्रीनगर का एक स्वास्थ्य-केंद्र  
سرگس مز صحت ک دیکھ بھال کے مرکز





A group of Kashmiri women

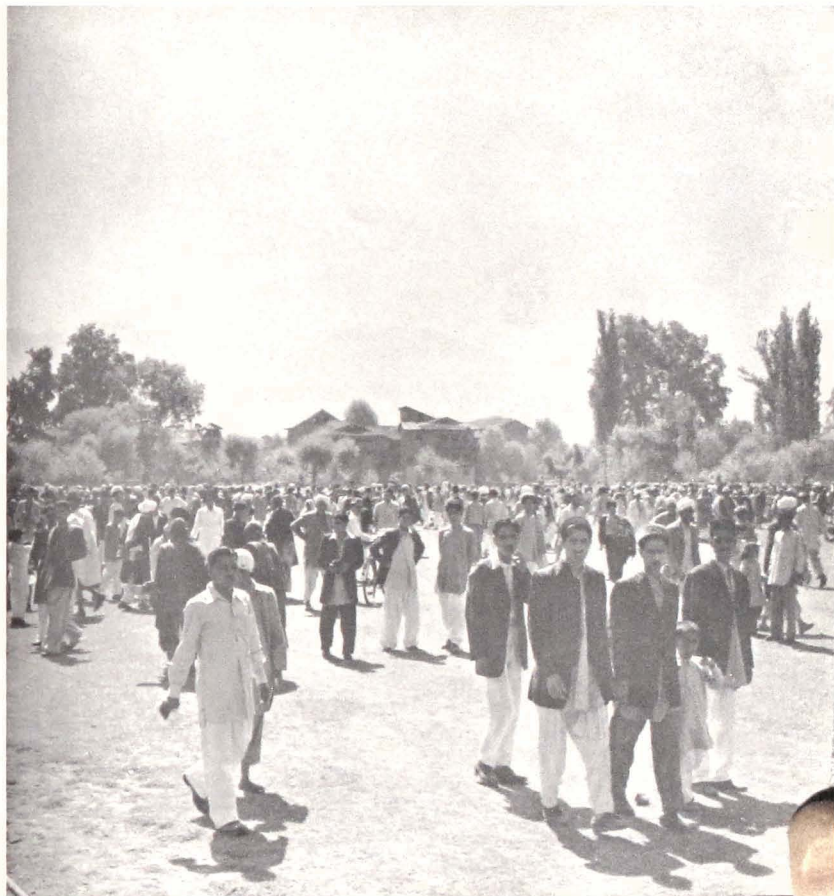
काश्मीरी स्त्रियों का एक समूह

سائرين زنان ہزاراہ چلمہ

People arriving for prayers at the Idgah

इदगाह में नमाज़ के लिए आते हुए लोग

کھ نماز پڑھنے کے لیے آتے ہیں





On the way to the Khirbhawani shrine

खीरभवानी मन्दिर के मार्ग में

खीरभवानी गڑھاں

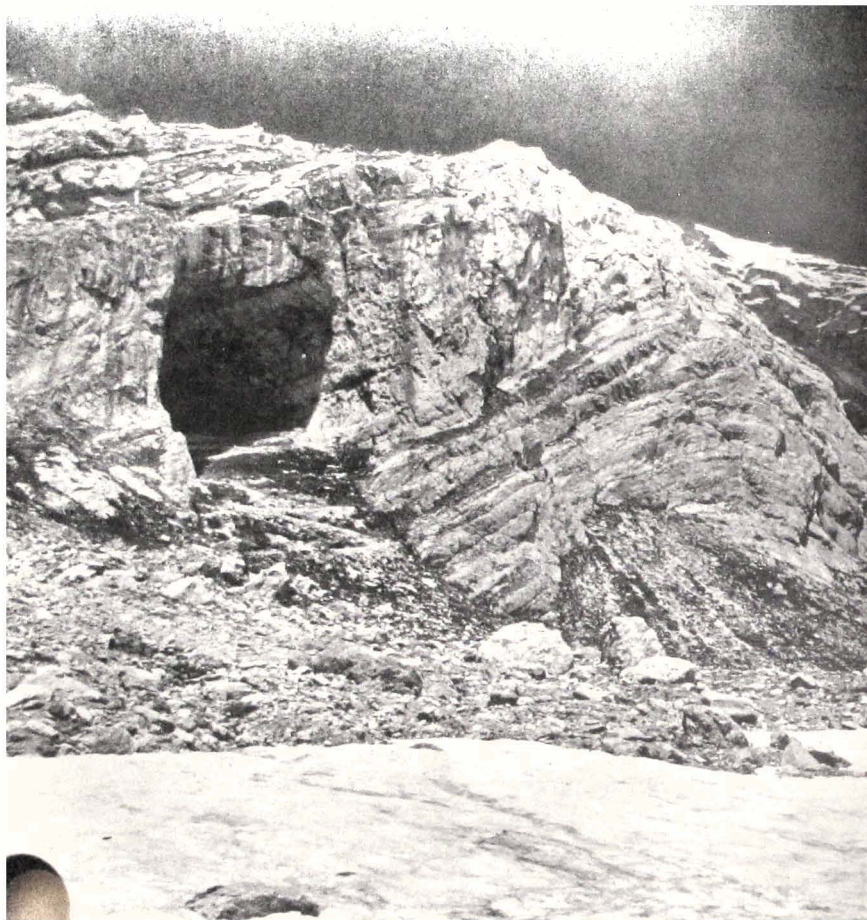


The Martand spring a famous Hindu shrine, 36 miles from Srinagar, on the Srinagar-Pahalgam road

श्रीनगर-पहलगाम मार्ग पर श्रीनगर से ३६ मील दूर प्रसिद्ध हिन्दू मन्दिर का मार्तण्ड का मकरना नाग

سنگرہ پُٹیلہ ۲۶ میل دور بیگم دتہ پُٹیلہ شہر  
مندر اسٹاک مارتنڈ ناگ





The Amarnath cave

अमरनाथ गुफा

امرناتھ گھوٹا

A marriage ceremony at Leh. The bridegroom offering prayers according to Buddhist rites

लेह में विवाह संस्कार का दृश्य। वर बौद्ध रीतिके अनुसार प्रार्थना कर रहा है

لہ میں شادی کے رسموں کے مطابق دعا مانگ رہا ہے۔  
ہمارے گھرانے میں





A dance recital at the Hemis Monastery  
in Ladakh

लद्दाख स्थित हेमिस विाट में एक नृत्य

मस मिल्ह लाम्स मन्त्रा

Masked dance at Hemis  
हेमिस में चेहरे लगाकर वृत्य  
برقعه چيخته ريس منز نشان

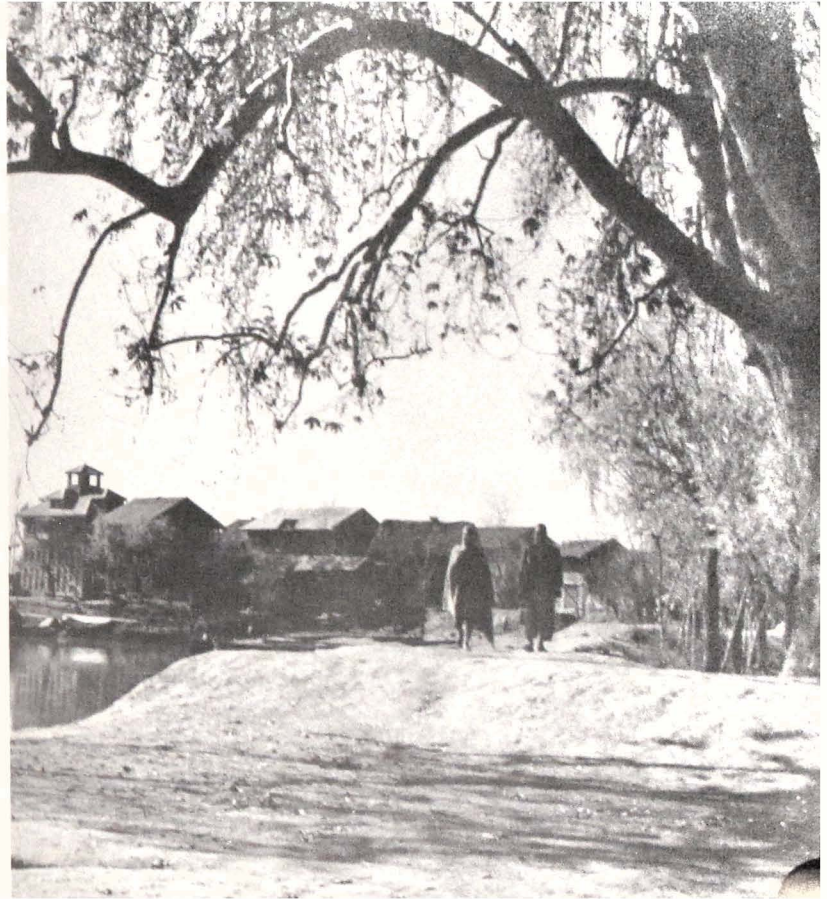




Bachha dance performed to the accom-  
paniment of the *shehnai* and drum

शहनाई और ढोल के साथ बच्चा मूव्य

سوتے = مہم دس بیٹھ بچہ نزان



A typical Kashmiri village on the Jhelum  
river

जेहलम नदी पर एक सामान्य काश्मीरी गांव  
بندھ جس پٹیہ کثیرہ بند کہ گام



On the river Tawi in Jammu. In the background is the bridge leading to the city

जम्मू में तवी नदी। पृष्ठ-भूमि में शहर की ओर जाने वाले मार्ग का पुल दिखाई दे रहा है

میں سبز دیالے توی پیٹھ۔ پست کر شہر گزشتہ خطو کل  
پران بوزتہ

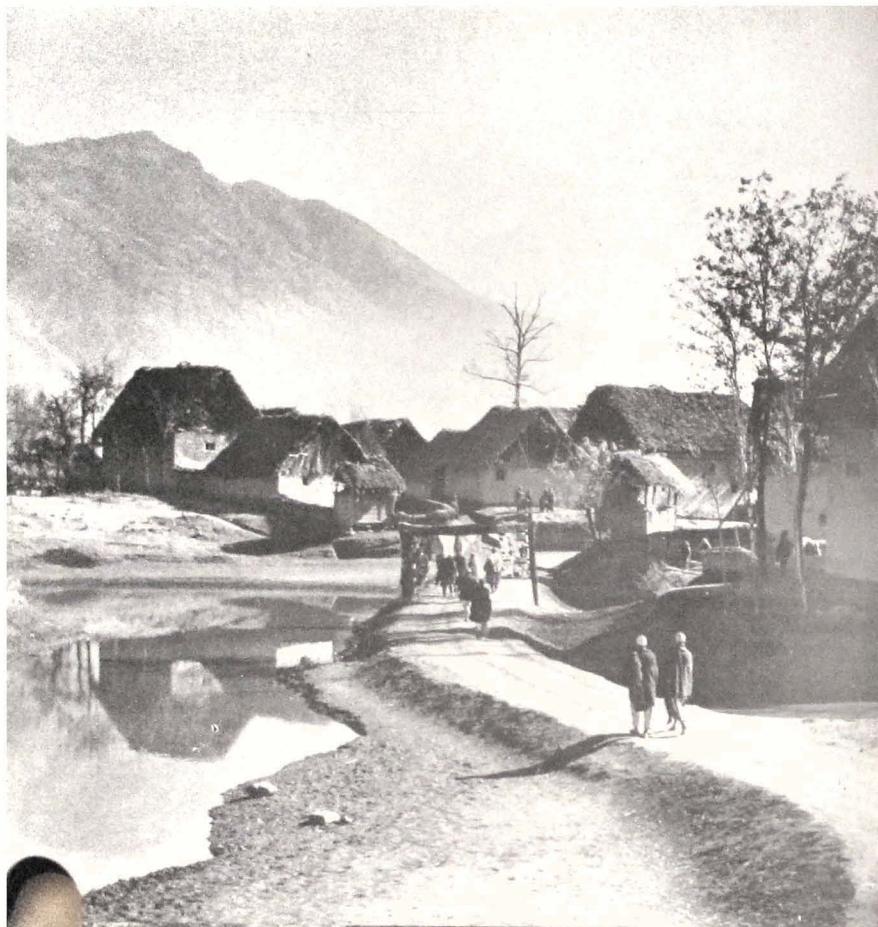


Ponies loaded with paddy on their way  
to market

बाजार जाते हुए धान से लद्रे टट्टे

سٹن لوتہ داد بازار کیں گزغان





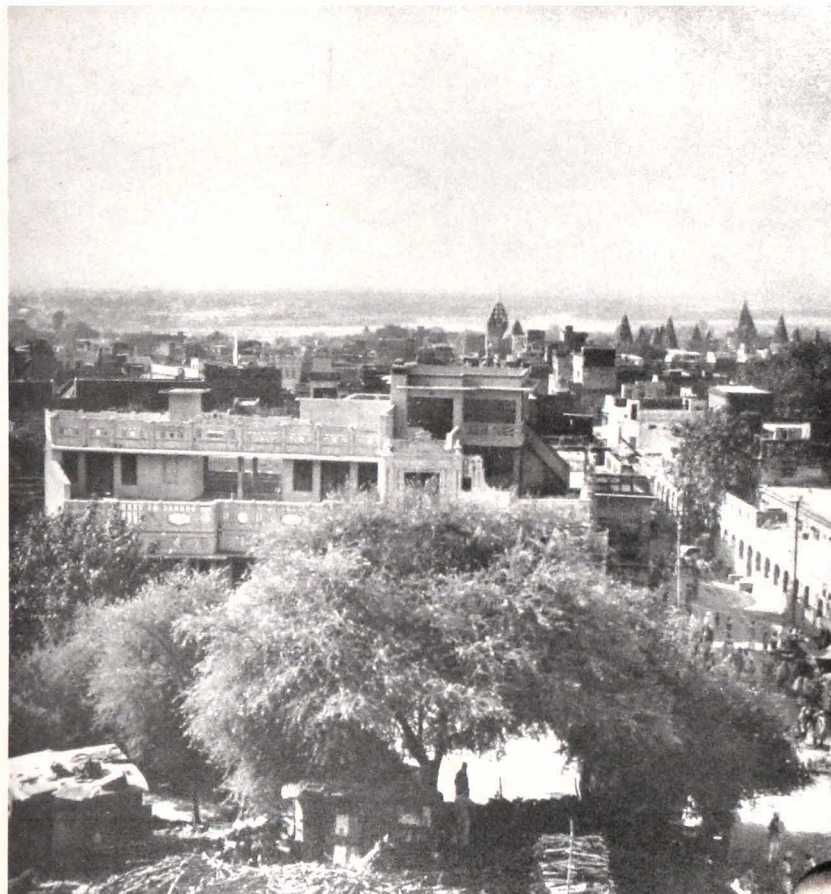
Another village scene

गाविका एक अन्य दृश्य

گھاگک بیاکھ نظارہ

A panoramic view of Jammu city

जम्मू नगर का विहंगम दृश्य  
جہاں شہرک اکھ پُره نظارہ





The Raghunath temple at Jammu

जम्मू का रघुनाथ मन्दिर

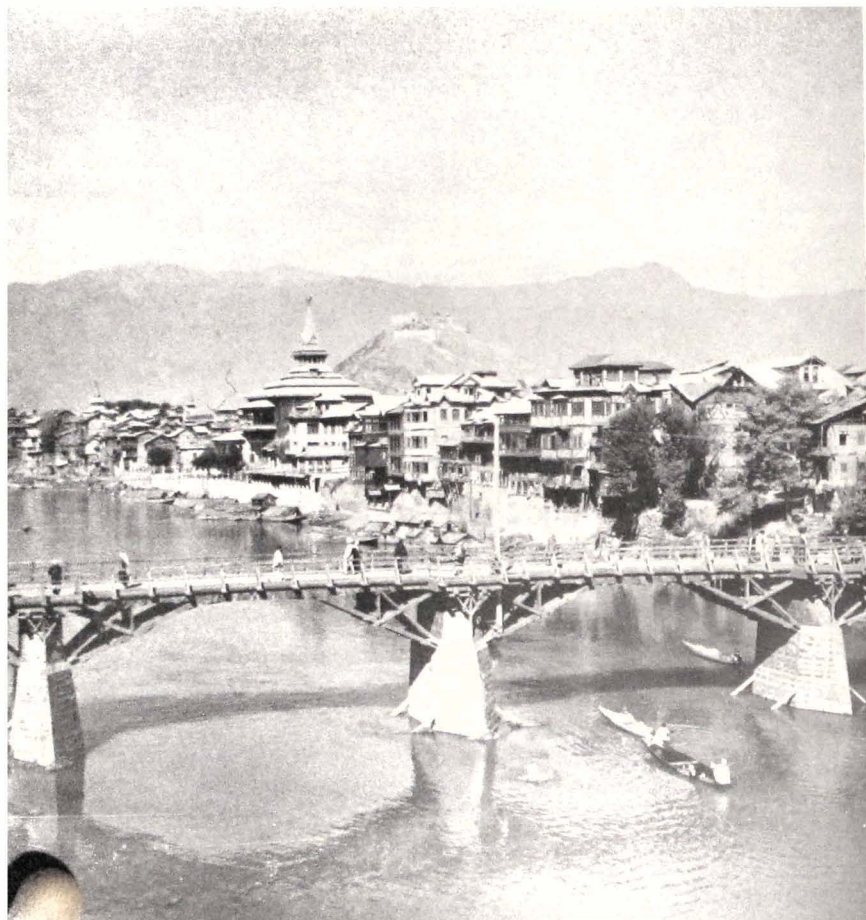
جھیرک رگھوناتھ مندر

A view of Baramula town and the  
Jhelum

जेहलम तथा बारामुला नगर का एक दृश्य

دیکھتے ہوئے درگاہ اکھ نظارہ





A view of Srinagar with the 3rd Bridge  
in the foreground

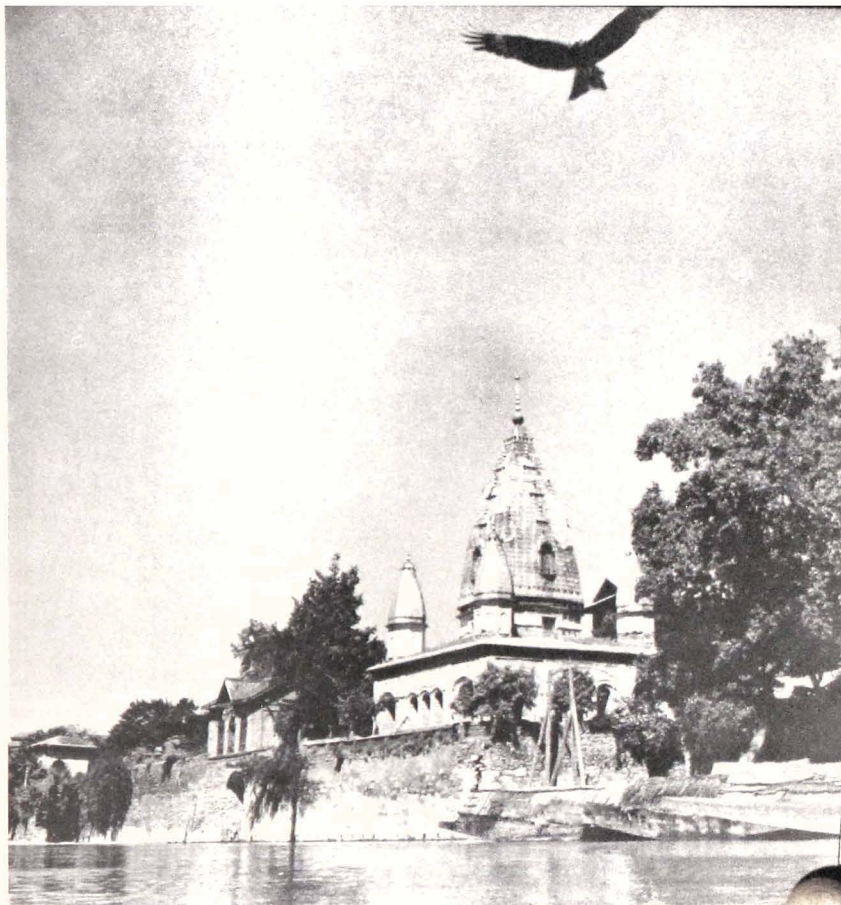
श्रीनगर का एक दृश्य । सामने की श्वोर तीसरा पुल

سرنگرگ کھ نظارہ۔ بڑی پلہ طرز نچ کدل

A temple on the bank of the Jhelum in  
Srinagar

धीनगर में जेहलम नदी के तट पर एक मन्दिर

سرنگم مندر دیتھہ بیس پیٹھ اکھ مندر





Friday prayers at the Hazratbal mosque  
near Srinagar

श्रीनगर में हज़रतबल मस्जिद के समीप लुमे की नमाज़

سنگرس نزدیک حضرت بل مہد نماز پڑھان رہے



A bazar scene in Leh, the chief town of  
Ladakh

नद्दाख के मुख्य नगर लेह में बाजार का एक दृश्य

له (لداخ) بازار نظاره





A view of Hemis Gumpa

हेमिस गुम्पा का एक दृश्य

ہمس گنچا ہند اکھ نغارہ

The town of Baramula in winter

शुत ऋतु में बरामुला नगर

دنگه و ندر دره ملک شهر





A bulldozer clearing snow on the Banihal  
pass

बुलडोजर द्वारा बनिहाल-घाटी में बर्फ हटाई जा  
रही है

بانہال پاس پیچھے آگے بن ڈورڈر شیبن سٹلان

Vehicles at Qazigund at the foot of the pass waiting for the road to clear

रास्ता साफ होने की प्रतीक्षा करती हुई दर्रे की तलहटी में स्थित काज़ीगुंड में गाड़ियाँ

وٲٲكھنڈ خٲٲو باٲھال باس تٲكٲٲٲٲ تاٲن كٲٲٲه كٲٲٲ  
ٲٲٲٲٲٲ





An embroiderer at work

कशीदाकारी करता हुआ बारीगर

سونے کار کچھ کڈھان

Embroidering a shawl with beautiful  
patterns

शाल पर सुन्दर नमूनों की कटाई  
ख़ास प्य़िह सिन्हाह मान प्य़े कठान





Papier-mâché designers at work

पेपरमैशी की वस्तुएं बनाते हुए कारीगर

پیپر ماشی کام سپیان





Silverware chased with artistic designs

कलामक नमूनों से सजे हुए चाँदी के बर्तन

رُزبه ابن سیفاه تقدیر باجی نقش نگاری



Wood-carvers at work

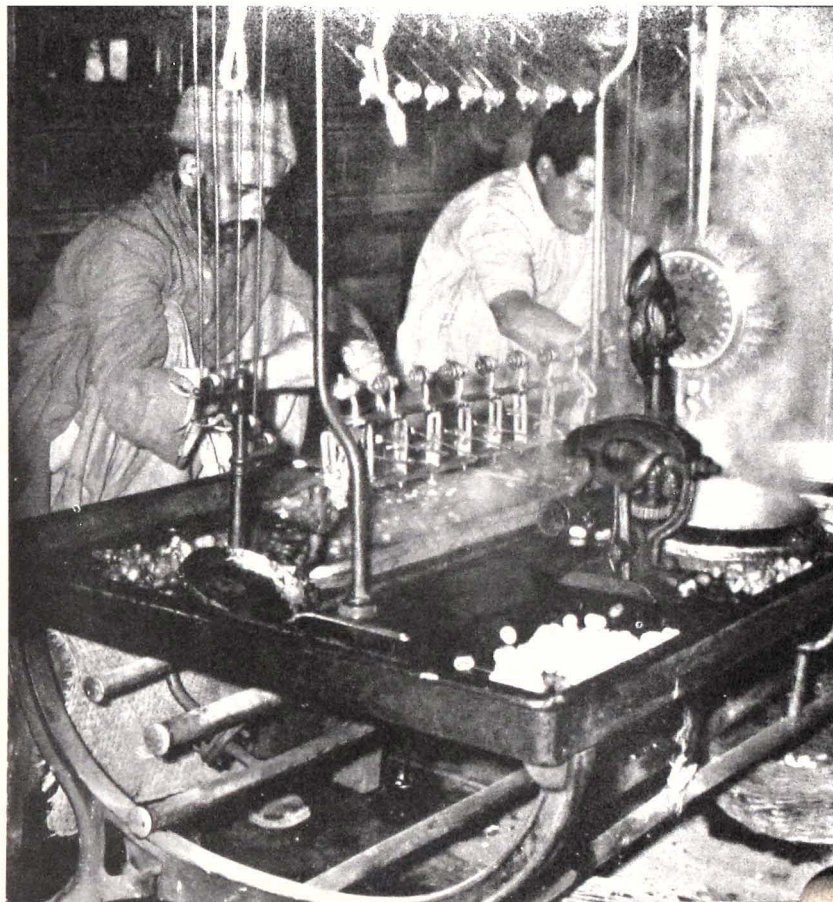
लकड़ी पर नक्काशी करते हुए कारीगर

سازگار کوه کھنڈائی کران

Filature in the Government Silk Factory  
at Srinagar. Silk being drawn from  
cocoons

धीनगर स्थित रेशम के कारखाने का एक दृश्य।  
रेशम के कोए से रेशम निकाला जा रहा है

ریگیس سولہ رشم منر ہاٹ گوڈ منبرہیم مارکلا





In the Silk Factory at Srinagar, Prepar-  
ing skeins from reeled yarn

श्रीनगर में रेशम का कारखाना। कते हुए धागे  
की लच्छियां बनाई जा रही हैं

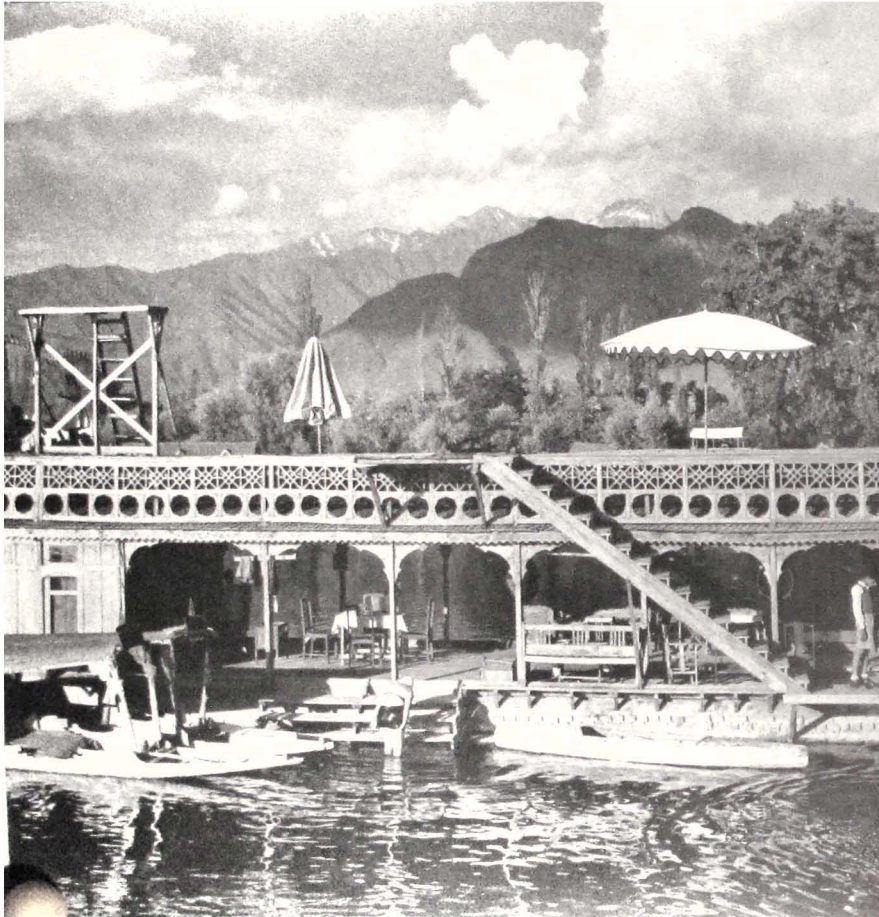
سرگرمی سک نیکلوی۔ کتہ متیرہ پکے پیک پران جاڑو



In the Silk Weaving Factory at Srinagar. A spinning machine at work

श्रीनगर में 'रेशम की बुवाई' का कारखाना। कातने की मशीन चालू है।

سرگرمی سیک ٹیکڑی۔ اکھ ددر نچ شین چلان



A swimming boat in the Nagin lake

नगीन झील पर तैरारी की एक नाव

نگین جھیلس میں تیراکھ شناخت ناؤ

The boat club on the Dal  
डल झील पर बोट-क्लब  
ڈلس بیٹھ اہٹ کلب





Surf-riding on the Nagin lake

नगीन झील पर जल-क्रीड़ा

تھکین تھیس ناز مرف رائڈنگ



Skiers at Gulmarg  
गुलमर्ग में स्की करने वाले  
غولمَرگ میں سکی کرنے والے





Skiers practising at Gulmarg

गुलमर्ग में स्की का अभ्यास करते हुए

شیس پیپر کھو زائج مشق

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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