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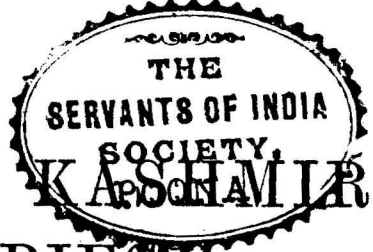


CITY OF SIRINAGAR.

From a Photograph by Frith.

Kare section

THE
JUMMOO AND KASHMIR
TERRITORIES.



A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT.

BY
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—
1875.

TO
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA RANBĪR SINGH, G.C.S.I.
RULER OF JUMMOO AND KASHMIR.

WITH
THE AUTHOR'S SINCERE GOOD WISHES
FOR
THE PROSPERITY OF HIS HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT,
AND
FOR THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTRY,

This Book is Dedicated.

P R E F A C E .



NEARLY all that it was necessary for me to say by way of introduction, I have written in the first chapter. Only here, on the threshold, should be pointed out the system on which the Indian names and other words have been spelt. I have followed that which has variously been called—after those who have either elaborated or applied it—the Jonesian, Forbesian, or Hunterian system, but which now, from the increasing use of it and from its adoption by some of the departments of the Government of India, fairly merits to be called the Indian system of applying the Roman alphabet. In this the ten vowel sounds which occur in the languages of northern India are represented by the five vowels of our alphabet, by an accentuation (to denote elongation) of three of them, and by two diphthongs. The following table will make clear to anyone who speaks English the exact native Indian pronunciation of these vowels. In the middle column is an English word whose vowel-sound corresponds with that of the character to the left of it, while the third column shows the same word as it would be spelt on the Indian system, to retain its original sound.

Indian vowel.	English word to exemplify the pronunciation.	Indian spelling of the English word, the sound remaining the same.
a	bun	ban
ā	palm	pām
i	bin	bin
ī	been	bīn
u	pull	pul
ū	pool	pūl
e	day	de
o	bowl	bol
ai	fine	fain
au	fowl	faul

For the elongation of the vowels *a*, *i* and *u* I have used the long mark $\bar{\quad}$; others who follow this system use the acute

accent $\acute{}$, and others the circumflex accent $\hat{}$; in any case the same effect on the sound is intended.

The power given to the consonants varies little from that which they have in English; only one or two remarks are necessary. There are two kinds of t , of d , and of r , one dental, made by the tongue against the teeth, one cerebral, made by the tongue against the back part of the palate; these I have not distinguished except in Appendices I., II., III., the special object of which required the distinction.* In these places the cerebral t , d , and r are marked by the letters being put in a type different from that of the rest of the word. Also the nasal n (as in the French *on*) is distinguished by a dot above it thus $\overset{\cdot}{n}$. The letter c is not used except in the combination ch , which has the power of ch in *church*. Sh is pronounced as in English. G is always hard as in *go*. J is to be pronounced as it is in the English word *jam*. Q stands for a more deeply guttural k . An apostrophe ' stands for the Arabic letter 'ain; in pronouncing Indian words it may be neglected with little harm, since the natives of India make little or no difference for it.

I have endeavoured to carry out this system consistently except in a very few cases. Of these exceptions an instance is to be found in the title of the book, where the name 'Jummoo' must be pronounced in *English fashion*, and I have adhered to the same spelling of that place all through the text and in the maps. My reason for making this exception was that the name would necessarily be read before this preface, and yet without a previous explanation there was no likelihood of the reader getting anywhere near the right pronunciation if it had been spelt on the Indian system. Had I systematically transliterated the name as it is found in the two characters Devanāgarī and Persian, it would be respectively Janbū and Jamūn, with the nasal n . Either of these forms would have been such a stumbling block at the beginning that I thought it best in this case to be inconsistent. Again, 'Kashmir' I have all through spelt without the long mark which, by the rule, it should have over the i . This spelling has

* In the Index also, the native words have these letters so distinguished.

become common in England, and since it is so little different from the systematic form, it seemed unnecessary to disturb it; and this applies to a few other words, such as 'Raja,' which should have a long mark over the first *a*. It may also be mentioned that 'Himalaya' (which I have everywhere spelt thus) should, to denote its right pronunciation, also have a long mark over the first *a*.

One difficulty I have had with reference to some of the names on the maps. The names of those places (not indeed many) with the pronunciation of which I am not familiar, have been taken from various maps, chiefly from those of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Now this Survey in constructing the Kashmir series spelt the names according to no system at all; the same vowel will, sometimes in the same name even, have two different powers. While trying, then, to reduce these to the Indian system, I have in some cases been uncertain what sound was intended by the word as I found it on the maps; hence some errors may have crept in.

I wish here to call attention to Appendix VII., which contains tables of the Census and the Trade of the Territories. The Census was taken after I left Kashmir, and the information reached me too late for incorporation in the text. My estimate of the population of Jummoo given in p. 63, must be corrected by reference to the Table.

In conclusion, I wish to offer my acknowledgments to Mr. Frith for the permission to reproduce some of his beautiful photographs.

F. D.

28, JERMYN STREET, LONDON,
June, 1875.

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APPENDIX I.

DOGBĪ GRAMMAR.*

NOTE.—The following special marks have been adopted in Appendices I., II., and III., and for the native words and names of places given in the Index:—The cerebral *t*, *d*, and *r* are distinguished from the dental *t*, *d*, and *r*, by being put in Italics where the rest of the word is in Roman character, or by being put in Roman character if the rest of the word is in Italics: thus both *tusāra* and *tusāra* would imply that the *t* is dental and the *r* is cerebral. Again, the nasal *n* is expressed by *n̄* with a dot over it, thus, *n̄*.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

1st Class : Masculine nouns ending in *ā*.

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	lauhrā	<i>a boy.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	lauhre-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of a boy.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	lauhre-kī or lauhre-ī	<i>to a boy.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	lauhre-kī, or lauhre-ī, or lauhrā	<i>a boy.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	lauhre-thwān, -vich, -par	<i>from, in, on a boy.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	lauhre-ne	<i>by a boy.</i>
<i>Vocative</i>	lauhre-ā or ā lauhrā	<i>O boy !</i>

<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	lauhre	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	lauhren-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of boys.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	lauhren-kī or lauhren-īn	<i>to boys.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	{ lauhren-kī, or lauhren-īn, or lauhre }	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	lauhren-thwān, -vich, -par	<i>from, in, on boys.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	lauhren-ne	<i>by boys.</i>
<i>Vocative</i>	ā lauhren	<i>O boys !</i>

2nd Class : Masculine nouns not ending in *ā*.

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	daᅅgar	<i>a cow or ox.†</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	daᅅgare-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of a cow.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	daᅅgare-kī or daᅅgare-ī	<i>to a cow.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	daᅅgare-kī, or daᅅgare-ī, or daᅅgar	<i>a cow.</i>

* For some preliminary remarks, see Chap. XXI.

† This is the general word for the species; cow, ox, and bull have their different names.

<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	daṅgare-thwāñ, -vich, -par	from, in, on a cow.
<i>Agentive</i>	daṅgar-ne	by a cow.
<i>Vocative</i>	daṅgarā or ā daṅgar	O cow!

Plural.

<i>Nominative</i>	daṅgar	cows.
<i>Genitive</i>	daṅgareñ-dā, -de, -di	of cows.
<i>Dative</i>	daṅgareñ-kī, or daṅgare-īñ	to cows.
<i>Accusative</i>	{ daṅgareñ-kī, or daṅgare-īñ, or daṅgar }	{ cows.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	daṅgareñ-thwāñ, -vich, -par	from, in, on cows.
<i>Agentive</i>	daṅgareñ-ne	by cows.
<i>Vocative</i>	ā daṅgareñ	O cows!

3rd Class: Feminine nouns.

Singular.

<i>Nominative</i>	bakrī	a she-goat.
<i>Genitive</i>	bakriā-dā, -de, -dī	of a she-goat.
<i>Dative</i>	bakriā-kī or bakriā-ī	to a she-goat.
<i>Accusative</i>	bakriā-kī, or bakriā-ī, or bakrī	a she-goat.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	bakriā-thwāñ, -vich, -par	{ from, in, on a she- goat.
<i>Agentive</i>	bakriā-ne	by a she-goat.
<i>Vocative</i>	bakriyā or ā bakrī	O she-goat!

Plural.

<i>Nominative</i>	bakriyāñ	she-goats.
<i>Genitive</i>	bakriēñ-dā, -de, -dī	of she-goats.
<i>Dative</i>	bakriēñ-kī or bakriēñ-īñ	to she-goats.
<i>Accusative</i>	{ bakriēñ-kī, or bakriēñ-īñ, or bakriyāñ }	{ she-goats.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	bakriēñ-thwāñ, -vich, -par	{ from, in, on she- goats.
<i>Agentive</i>	bakriēñ-ne	by she-goats.
<i>Vocative</i>	ā bakriyāñ	O she-goats!

ADJECTIVES.

1st Class: Adjectives ending in ā.

Singular.

<i>Nominative, masculine</i>	kālā	black.
<i>feminine</i>	kālī	
<i>All other cases, masculine</i>	kāle	
<i>feminine</i>	kālīā	

		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative, masculine</i>	kāle	
<i>feminine</i>	kaliyān	
<i>All other cases, masculine</i>	kaleñ	
<i>feminine</i>	kaliēñ	

But when the substantive takes in the accusative the third, that is the nominative, form, the adjective will be in the corresponding form.

2nd Class: Adjectives not ending in ā ;
as *chel* handsome, *jangalī* wild.

These undergo no change.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person—Singular.

<i>Nominative</i>	main or auñ	I.
<i>Genitive</i>	merā, mere, merī	of me, my.
<i>Dative</i>	mi-kī or mī	to me.
<i>Accusative</i>	mi-kī or mī	me.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	mere-thwāñ, -vich, -par	from, in, on me.
<i>Agentive</i>	main	by me.

Plural.

<i>Nominative</i>	as	we.
<i>Genitive</i>	sārā	of us, our.
<i>Dative</i>	} aseñ-kī {	} sometimes the kī is left out, and sometimes the k alone is left out
<i>Accusative</i>			} to us. us.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	sāre-thwāñ, -vich, -par	from, in, on us.
<i>Agentive</i>	aseñ	

Second Person—Singular.

<i>Nominative</i>	tūñ	thou.
<i>Genitive</i>	terā, tere, terī	of thee, thy.
<i>Dative</i>	tu-kī	to thee.
<i>Accusative</i>	tu-kī	thee.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	tere-thwāñ, -vich, -par	from, in, on thee.
<i>Agentive</i>	toh	by thee.

Plural.

<i>Nominative</i>	tus	you.
<i>Genitive</i>	tusārā, tusāre, tusārī	of you, your.
<i>Dative</i>	} tuseñ-kī {	} sometimes the kī is left out, and sometimes the k alone is left out
<i>Accusative</i>			} to you. you.

Ablative and Locative tuseñ-thwāñ, -vich, -par from, in, on you.
Agentive tuseñ by you.

thwārā is sometimes used for *tusārā*, chiefly I think in the part of Dugar at the very foot of the hills.

Third Person—Singular.

<i>Nominative</i>	o	he, she, it.
<i>Genitive</i>	us-dā, -de, -dī	{ of him, of her, of it, his, her, its.
<i>Dative</i>	us-kī or us-ī	to him, to her, to it.
<i>Accusative</i>	us-kī, us-ī, or o	him, her, it.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	us-thwāñ, -vich, -par	{ from, in, on him, her, it.
<i>Agentive</i>	us-ne	by him, her, or it.
<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	o	they.
<i>Genitive</i>	un-dā or une-dā, de, dī	of them, their.
<i>Dative</i>	une-kī or une-ī *	to them.
<i>Accusative</i>	une-kī or une-ī *	them.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	une-thwāñ, -vich, -par	from, in, on them.
<i>Agentive</i>	une	by them.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

e this or *these* is declined in a way corresponding to the personal pronoun third person, making *is-dā*, &c., of *this*, and *in-dā* of *these*, while the declension of *o that* or *those* is identical with it.

The demonstrative pronouns *īā* or *iyā* *this same*, and *ūai* *that same*, corresponding to *yihī* and *wuhī* in Hindostānī, are thus declined :

Singular.

<i>Nominative</i>	īā or iyā	this same.
<i>Genitive</i>	isse-dā, -de, -dī	of this same.
<i>Dative</i>	isse-kī	to this same.
<i>Accusative</i>	isse-kī	this same.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	isse-thwāñ, -vich, -par	{ from, in, on this same.
<i>Agentive</i>	isse-ne	by this same.
<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	īai	these same.
<i>Genitive</i>	indāi, indei, indū	of these same.
<i>Dative</i>	inneñ or inneñ-kī	to these same.
<i>Accusative</i>	inneñ or inneñ-kī	these same.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	inneñ-thwāñ, -vich, -par	{ from, in, on these same.
<i>Agentive</i>	inneñ	by these same.

* Query, *une-ii*.

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	ūai	<i>that same.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	usse-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of that same.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	usse-kī or usse-ī	<i>to that same.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	usse-kī or usse-ī	<i>that same.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	usse-thwāñ, -vich, -par	<i>{from, in, on that same.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	usse-ne	<i>by that same.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	ūai	<i>those same.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	unnein-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of those same.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	unnein-kī	<i>to those same.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	unnein-kī	<i>those same.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	unnein-thwāñ, -vich, -par	<i>{from, in, on those same.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	unnein	<i>by those same.</i>

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

koī, some one, anyone, or any applied to persons.

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	koī	<i>anyone or any.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	kuse-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of any.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	kuse-kī	<i>to any.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	kuse-kī, kuse-ī, koī	<i>any.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kuse-thwāñ, -vich, -par	<i>from, in, on any.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	kuse	<i>by any.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	koī	<i>any.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	kune-dā, or kun-dā, de, dī	<i>of any.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	kune-kī, or kune-īñ	<i>to any.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	kune-kī or kune-īñ	<i>any.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kune-thwāñ, -vich, -par	<i>from, in, on any.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	kune	<i>by any.</i>

kichh, something, anything, or any applied to things.

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	kichh	<i>any.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	kuse-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of any.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	kuse-kī	<i>to any.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	kuse-kī, kuse-ī, or kichh	<i>any.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kuse-thwāñ, -vich, -par	<i>from, in, on any.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	kuse	<i>by any.</i>

<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Nominative</i>	kichh	any.
<i>Genitive</i>	{ kine-dā, -de, -dī, or kinie-dā, -de, -dī	} of any.
<i>Dative</i>	kiniān-kī	to any.
<i>Accusative</i>	kiniān-kī	any.
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kinie-thwān, -vich, -par	from, in, on any.
<i>Agentive</i>	kiniān	by any.

jo koī whoever,

is declined as *jo* and *koī* are declined separately. For *jo* see next page.

For *whatever* *je kichh* is used.

<i>Masculine</i>	kitneñ or kineñ	} several or many.
<i>Feminine</i>	kitniāñ or kiniāñ	

Singular.

<i>Masculine</i>	kitnā or kinā	} how much.
<i>Feminine</i>	kitnī or kinī	

Plural.

<i>Masculine</i>	kitne or kine	} how many.
<i>Feminine</i>	kitniān or kiniān	

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.

kūn who?

<i>Nominative</i>	kūn	who?
<i>Genitive</i>	kus-dā, -de, -dī	of whom? whose?
<i>Dative</i>	kus-ī (usual) or kus-kī	to whom?
<i>Accusative</i>	kus-ī (usual) or kus-kī	whom?
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kus-thwān, -vich, -par	from, in, on whom?
<i>Agentive</i>	kus-ne	by whom?

Plural.

<i>Nominative</i>	kūn	who?
<i>Genitive</i>	{ kūn-dā, -de, -dī, or kune-dā, -de, -dī	} of whom? whose?
<i>Dative</i>	kune-kī or kune-iñ	to whom?
<i>Accusative</i>	kune-kī or kune-iñ	whom?
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kune-thwān, -vich, -par	from, in, on whom?
<i>Agentive</i>	kune	by whom?

	keh <i>what?</i>	
	<i>Singular.</i>	
<i>Nominative</i>	keh	<i>what?</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	{ kus-dā, -de, -dī (<i>usual</i>) or kis-dā, -de, -dī }	{ <i>of what?</i>
<i>Dative</i>	kus-kī (<i>usual</i>) or kis-kī	<i>to what?</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	kus-kī (<i>usual</i>) or kis-kī	<i>what?</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	{ kus-thwān, -vich, -par (<i>usual</i>) or kis-thwān, -vich, -par }	{ <i>from, in, or on</i> <i>what?</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	kus-ne (<i>usual</i>) or kis-ne	<i>by what?</i>
	<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nominative</i>	keh	<i>what?</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	kūne-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of what?</i>
<i>Dative</i>	kūne-kī or kūne-īn	<i>to what?</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	keh	<i>what?</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	kūne-thwān, -vich, -par	<i>from, in, on what?</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	kūne	<i>by what?</i>

	kokā <i>which?</i>	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Masculine</i>	kokā	koke
<i>Feminine</i>	kokī	kokiyān

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
<i>Nominative</i>	jo	<i>he who.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	jis-dā, -de, -dī	{ <i>he whose, or he of</i> <i>whom.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	jis-kī or jis-ī	<i>he to whom.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	jis-kī or jis-ī	<i>he whom.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	jis-thwān, -vich, -par	{ <i>he from, in, on</i> <i>whom.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	jis-ne	<i>he by whom.</i>
	<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nominative</i>	jo	<i>they who.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	jine-dā, -de, -dī	{ <i>they whose, or they</i> <i>of whom.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	jine-kī or jine-īn	<i>they to whom.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	jine-kī or jine-īn	<i>they whom.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	jine-thwān, -vich, -par	{ <i>they from, in, on</i> <i>whom.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	jine-eñ or jineñ	<i>they by whom.</i>

REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

First, Second, and Third Persons—Singular and Plural.

<i>Nominative</i>	apūñ	<i>self or selves.</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	apnā, apne, apnī	{ <i>of self or selves, or own.</i>
<i>Dative</i>	apūñ-kī	<i>to self or selves.</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	apūñ-kī	<i>self or selves.</i>
<i>Ablative and Locative</i>	apne-thwāñ, -vich, -par	{ <i>from, in, on self or selves.</i>
<i>Agentive</i>	apūñ	<i>by self or selves.</i>

VERBS.

The verb *honā*, to be.

Indefinite Tense.

auñ	hundā	<i>fem. hundi</i>	<i>I</i>	} <i>am, may be, had been, &c.</i>
tūñ	hundā	<i>fem. hundi</i>	<i>thou</i>	
o	hundā	<i>fem. hundi</i>	<i>he, she, or it</i>	
as	hunde	<i>fem. hundiyañ</i>	<i>we</i>	
tus	hunde	<i>fem. hundiyañ</i>	<i>you</i>	
o	hunde	<i>fem. hundiyañ</i>	<i>they</i>	

The verb agrees in gender with the subject.

*Compound Present.**

auñ	hundā hāñ	<i>I am.</i>
tūñ	hundā haiñ	<i>thou art.</i>
o	hundā hai	<i>he is.</i>
as	hunde hāñ	<i>we are.</i>
tus	hunde ho	<i>you are.</i>
o	hunde haiñ	<i>they are.</i>

If the subject is feminine, the participle becomes *hundi* in the singular, and *hundiyañ* in the plural.

* There is also a simple present of the verb to be; it has been written for me in two ways, the one *hāñ, haiñ, hai, hāñ, ho, haiñ*, the other the same with the aspirate left out. In Dogrī the aspirate is often pronounced very lightly indeed, and it is not unlikely that in that tense it has come to be left out in writing, but still exists in the sound.

Imperfect.

auñ	thā	fem. thī	<i>I was.</i>
tūñ	thā	fem. thī	<i>thou wast.</i>
o	thā	fem. thī	<i>he, she, or it was.</i>
as	the	fem. thiyāñ	<i>we were.</i>
tus	the	fem. thiyāñ	<i>you were.</i>
o	the	fem. thiyāñ	<i>they were.</i>

Compound Imperfect.

auñ	hundā thā	fem. hundi thī	<i>I was (continuative).</i>
tūñ	hundā thā	fem. hundi thī	<i>thou wast.</i>
o	hundā thā	fem. hundi thī	<i>he, she, or it was.</i>
as	hundē the	fem. hundiyāñ thiyāñ	<i>we were.</i>
tus	hundē the	fem. hundiyāñ thiyāñ	<i>you were.</i>
o	hundē the	fem. hundiyāñ thiyāñ	<i>they were.</i>

Simple Preterite.

auñ	hoā	fem. hoī	<i>I was (past definite).</i>
tūñ	hoā	fem. hoī	<i>thou wast.</i>
o	hoā	fem. hoī	<i>he, she, or it was.</i>
as	hoe	fem. hoiyāñ	<i>we were.</i>
tus	hoe	fem. hoiyāñ	<i>you were.</i>
o	hoe	fem. hoiyāñ	<i>they were.</i>

Compound Preterite.

auñ	hoā	hāñ	<i>we have been.</i>
tūñ	hoā	hāñ	<i>thou hast been.</i>
o	hoā	hai	<i>he has been.</i>
as	hoe	hāñ	<i>we have been.</i>
tus	hoe	ho	<i>you have been.</i>
o	hoe	hāñ	<i>they have been.</i>

The participle being changed for the feminine, as before.

Pluperfect.

auñ	hoā	thā	<i>I had been.</i>
tūñ	hoā	thā	<i>thou hadst been.</i>
o	hoā	thā	<i>he had been.</i>
as	hoe	the	<i>we had been.</i>
tus	hoe	the	<i>you had been.</i>
o	hoe	the	<i>they had been.</i>

Here both hoā and thā will change their termination for the feminine.

Aorist.

auñ	oāñ	<i>I may be.</i>
tūñ	hoaiñ	<i>thou mayest be.</i>
o	hoe	<i>he may be.</i>
as	hochai *	<i>we may be.</i>
tus	ho	<i>you may be.</i>
o	hon	<i>they may be.</i>

Future.

auñ	hoñg	<i>I shall be.</i>
tūñ	hogā (hogī in fem.)	<i>thou wilt be.</i>
o	hog	<i>he will be.</i>
as	hoge (hogiyāñ in fem.)	<i>we shall be.</i>
tus	hoge (hogiyāñ in fem.)	<i>you will be.</i>
o	hoñgan	<i>they will be.</i>

Imperative.

tūñ	ho	<i>be thou.</i>
tus	ho	<i>be you.</i>

Verbal Noun.

honā	<i>being.</i>
hone-dā, -de, -dī	<i>of being.</i>
and so on.	

Noun of Agency or Condition.

hone-wālā	<i>that which will become (the final a changing its termination like an adjective).</i>
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Conjunctive Participle.

hoī-kai	<i>having been.</i>
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Adverbial Participle.

hunde-hī	<i>on the point of being.</i>
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As in Hindōstānī, there is but one conjugation, and the formation of it proceeds in nearly the same way as in that language; we will take, as an example, the verb *galāna*, to speak.

<i>Root</i>	galā	
<i>Infinitive</i>	galānā	<i>to speak.</i>
<i>Present participle</i>	galāñdā	<i>speaking.</i>
<i>Past participle</i>	galāya	<i>spoken.</i>

* This form has been given me, but I am not familiar with it; it wants confirmation.

Indefinite.

auñ	galāndā	fem. galāndī	I	} speak, &c.
tūñ	galāndā	fem. galāndī	thou	
o	galāndā	fem. galāndī	he or it	
as	galānde	fem. galāndiyāñ	we	
tus	galānde	fem. galāndiyāñ	you	
o	galānde	fem. galāndiyāñ	they	

Present.

auñ	galāndā hāñ	I am	} speaking.
tūñ	galāndā haiñ	thou art	
o	galāndā hai	he or it is	
as	galānde hāñ	we are	
tus	galānde ho	you are	
o	galānde haiñ	they are	

The participle taking *ī* (*sing.*) and *iyāñ* (*plu.*) when the subject is feminine.

Imperfect.

auñ	galāndā thā	I was	} speaking.
tūñ	galāndā thā	thou wast	
o	galāndā thā	he or it was	
as	galānde the	we were	
tus	galānde the	you were	
o	galānde the	they were	

With a feminine subject it will be *galāndī thī* in the singular, and *galāndiyāñ thiyāñ* in the plural.

Simple Preterite.

main	galāyā	I	} spoke.
toh	galāyā	thou	
us-ne	galāyā	he or it	
aseñ	galāyā	we	
tuseñ	galāyā	you	
une	galāyā	they	

In this and the next two tenses the participle varies so as generally to agree in gender and number with the *object*; the rule here is the same, and is subject to the same qualifications, as in Hindustāni.

Compound Preterite.

main	galāyā hai	<i>I have</i>	} <i>spoken.</i>
toh	galāyā hai	<i>thou hast</i>	
us-ne	galāyā hai	<i>he or it has</i>	
aseñ	galāyā hai	<i>we have</i>	
tuseñ	galāyā hai	<i>you have</i>	
une	galāyā hai	<i>they have</i>	

Pluperfect.

main	galāyā thā	<i>I had</i>	} <i>spoken.</i>
toh	galāyā thā	<i>thou hadst</i>	
us-ne	galāyā thā	<i>he or it had</i>	
aseñ	galāyā thā	<i>we had</i>	
tuseñ	galāyā thā	<i>you had</i>	
une	galāyā thā	<i>they had</i>	

In the above two tenses the auxiliary also may vary with the gender and number of the object.

Aorist.

auñ	galāāñ	<i>I</i>	} <i>may speak.</i>
tūñ	galāe	<i>thou</i>	
o	galāe	<i>he, she, or it</i>	
as	galāeñ	<i>we</i>	
tus	galāo	<i>you</i>	
o	galāeñ	<i>they</i>	

Future.

auñ	galāāngā	<i>I shall speak.</i>
tūñ	galāegā	<i>thou wilt speak.</i>
o	galāegā	<i>he, she, or it will speak.</i>
as	galāenge	<i>we shall speak.</i>
tus	galāoge	<i>you will speak.</i>
o	galāenge	<i>they will speak.</i>

Imperative.

tūñ	galā	} <i>speak.</i>
tus	galāo	

Verbal Noun.

galānā	<i>speaking.</i>
galane -dā, -de, -dī	<i>of speaking.</i>

And so on.

Noun of Agency.

<i>Mas. sing.</i>	galāne-wālā	} <i>speaker.</i>
<i>Fem. sing.</i>	galāne-wālī	
<i>Mas. plu.</i>	galāne-wāle	} <i>speakers.</i>
<i>Fem. plu.</i>	galāne-wāliyān	

Conjunctive Participle.

galāi-ke *having spoken.*

The passive voice is made by conjugating the verb *jānā*, to go, with the past participle; as from *jalānā*, to set fire to, comes *jalāyā jānā*, to be set on fire.

Irregularities in the verbs seem to be very few; *jānā*, to go, makes *giyā* in the past participle, except in certain combinations, when it forms the participle according to the usual rule, as *jāyā karnā*, to continue going; *karnā*, to do, makes *kūā*, done; and there are a few other exceptions.

APPENDIX II.

VOCABULARIES COMPARED. (For Remarks, see Chap. xxi.)

ENGLISH.	DIALECTS OF THE OUTER HILLS.		DIALECTS OF THE MIDDLE MOUNTAINS.				KASHMĪR.
	Dogri.	Chibhali.	Rāmbani.	Bhadarwāhī.	Pādari.	Kishtwāri.	Kashmiri.
one	ek	ek	ek	ek	ek	ak	āk
two	do	do	dī	dūi	dū	tsī	zō ||
three	tre	tre	chei	klai	klai	tre	tre
four	chār	chār	chār	tsor	tsūr or tsor	tsor	tsor
five	pañj	pañj	pānts	pānts	pānz	pānts	pānts
six	che	che	shā	shā	tse or tsa	she	she
seven	sat	sat	sāt	sat	sat	sat	sat
eight	ath	ath	ath	ath	ath	eth	ōth
nine	nau	nau	nau	nau	nau	nauñ	nau
ten	das	das	das	das	dash	dā	dā
twenty	vī*	bī	bī	bī	bī	ū	wū
fifty	pañjā	pañjā	pañjā	pantsā	—	pāntsā	pāntsā
hundred	sau	sau	sau	sau	—	hath	hath
I	main and auñ	main	mī	auñ	auñ	bū or bo	bo
my	mera	mārā	menū	merū †	men and hen	meaun	mion
we	as	—	as	as	as	asī	as
our	sārā	—	ason	isho	henan	asūnder	son
thou	tuñ	tū	tū	tū	tū	tū	tsō
thy	terā	tūrā	tenū	terū	tenan	—	chon
you	tus	—	tus	tū (?)	tus	—	tse
your	tusārā	tusārā	tuson	tusho	tenan	tsūāñ §	chon
he	o	o	sū	—	o	hor	sū
his	usdā	usdā	teson	userū	tasar	hūsan	humsun ¶
they	o	o	sū	en or in †	—	yum (?)	
their	undā	undā	ane	userū	tenkar	yumanun	

hand	hath	hath	hāth	hath	hath	hathī	hath
foot	pair	per	khur	pāo	khur	khor	khor
nose	nak	nak	nāk	nak	nak	nast	nast
eye	akhi	akh	achi	atsi	ach and akh	ach	ach
mouth	—	mūh	āshū	ūt	as	aus	ās **
tooth	dand	dand	dānt	dand	dand	dand	dand
ear	kan	kan	kan	kan	kan	kan	kan
hair	vāl	bāl	{kesh and pa- phariāh }	bāl	sharwār ††	kī	wāl
head	sir	sir	shir	dog	rot	loth	kal
tongue	jib	jib	jib	zib	jib	zeo	zeo
belly	did	did	pet	did	pet	yad	yad
back	pith	kand	pith	pith	pith	shāna	shāna
iron	lohā	lohā	loh	lohā	lohā	shistar	shistar
gold	sonā	sonā	sunā	sonū	sunā	shongo	son
silver	chāndī	chāndī and rūpā	chāndī	ropo	rup and rūpā	zūn	rup
father	pyū	pyū	bābā	boā	bābā	bābā	{bab, mol, and bābā
mother	māi	mā	ammā and iyā	haiyā	ijā or ij	ammā	{māi, dēd, *** and āpā
brother	brā	brā	bhūā	glā	bāū and bhāi ††	bhāiji and bhāi ††	bāi
sister	bahīn	bahn	bahin	bahin	ded and bahīn §§	{bhingedī and bahīn ¶¶ }	{bain and bēndēd *** }

* Often used in the plural, thus: *ath viyān*, eight score.

† *en* = those, *in* = these.

‡ There is a vowel-sound in Kashmiri which is not provided for in the alphabetical system used for the other dialects; it is like the *eu* in French, or *ö* in German; or it may be said to be like *a* in Hindostani, elongated, but not elongated in such a way as to make it like *ā*; I have provisionally put *ē* to represent it.

¶ For "his" I have also *tasans*, and for "theirs" I have *tasan hand*.

** The character *ā* used in the Kashmiri vocabulary, denotes a very broad sound, as in the English "awl," somewhat different from that of *ā*; Sir G. Campbell makes the same distinction.

†† The side-locks are called *pāloti*.

§§ *ded* = elder sister; *bahīn* = younger sister.

¶¶ *bhingedī* = elder sister; *bahīn* = younger sister.

† Fem. sing., *meri*; mas. plu., *merū*; fem. plu., *meriyān*.

§ I am not sure whether this is not *thy*.

†† *bāū* = elder brother; *bhāi* = younger brother.

‡‡ *bhāiji* = elder brother; *bhāi* = younger brother.

* * * *ē* for the Kashmiri language denotes a sound like that of the *e* in *them*.

VOCABULARIES COMPARED—continued.

ENGLISH.	DIALECTS OF THE OUTER HILLS.		DIALECTS OF THE MIDDLE MOUNTAINS.				KASHMİR.
	Dogri.	Chibhāli. ²	Rāmbanī.	Bhadarwāhi.	Pādari.	Kishtwāri.	Kashmīri.
man	ādmī	ādmī and janā	mānū	mahānū	mān	mān	mānyu
woman	janānī	trīmat	zanān	kwaṅsh	giūn	—	zenān
wife	istri	—	—	kwaṅsh and klī	zel	zanān	kulai and āshen
child	putar	pūtar	lokū	ko	kwā	shūr	nichu and gubar
daughter	dhi	dhi	kūri	koī	kūi	korī	kor and kūr
slave	ghulām, banda	—	pālak and kamā	—	—	—	ghulām
cultivator	jamīndār	zamīndār	zamīndār	zamīndār	jamīndār	zamīndār	gurust
shepherd	—	pālā and gwālā	gwāl	gaddī and puhāl	gwāl and phāl	gwāl	phāl
God	parmeshwar	khudā	parmeshar	parmeshar	parmesar	—	khudā
devil	—	shaitān	masān	none	none	—	masharān
sun	sūraj	dī	sūrij	dihāro	dīs	akhtāb	ākhtāb
moon	chand	chan	chāndnī	chāndnī	chāndnī *	tsandar	zūn
star	tārā	tārā	tārā	tārā	tārā	tārak	tārak
fire	ag	ag	āg	āg	āg	nār	nār
water	jal	pānī	pānī	pānī	pānī	pānī	āb
house	ghar	ghar	ghar and gī	ghar	obar, ghar, and gī	gharo	ghōr and lōr
horse	ghorā	ghorā	ghorū	ghoro	ghorā	gūr	gur
cow	gāe	gā	gāo	gau and batsī	gā	—	gāo
dog	kuttā	kuttā	shūnā	kuttar	kuttar (f. kuttari)	hon	hūn
cat	billī	billī	bilār	billū (f. billī)	balā (f. balāī)	brār	brer
cock	kukar†	kukar	kukar	kukar	kukar	kokar	kokar
duck	batak	batak	batak	batak	—	—	batak
ass	khotā	khotā	khotū	khoto (f. khotī)	—	khar	khār
camel	ūnt	ūnt	—	ūnt	—	—	ūnt
bird	pakru	pakrū	pakrū	pakrū	pakrū	—	—
go	jā	{ juliyā and } gachiyā†	gā	gā	gā	gats	gats
eat	khā	khā	khā	khā	khā	khīu	khē

sit	bəh	bij	bime	bish	bish	biün-be	be
come	ā	acheā	je	ei	illa	yorī	wolo
beat	mār	{ māriyā and kuiyā† }	mār	mār and kut	mār and kut	tsots	lāyas
stand	khalā ho	khalā ho	uthe karū	kharo-bové	khar bho	hoshwat	{ wadalī roz and wazanī roz }
die	mar	mar	mar	mar	mar	mar	dis
give	de	de	de les	de	de	diūs	dor and tikh
run	daur	daur	daur	daur	daur	doro	herī and pēt
up	ūpar	ūpar	ūbū	bāgā	khārī	hosh	bōn
down	khal	bun	khalo	ūn	undoi	bōn †	bōnt
before	āge	āge	āgaro	agari	agar	brōnt	pat
behind	piche	piche	pato	patar	{ pathonher and patlakher }	poth	nazdik
near	nehri	nehre	neri	nerū	ner and negihana	dūr —	dūr
far	dūr	dūr	dūr	dūr	dūr	kon	kus
who	kun	kon	kus	kaserū	kān	kyā	kyā
what	keh	ke	kū	kun and kunen	kī	—	kyāzi and kyūn
why	kiān	kiū	kī	koyā	kyas	—	be
and	hor and te	hor	or	—	—	—	lekin
but	par	—	par	—	—	—	hargāh
if	jekar	jiān	ze	—	—	—	na
yes	āho	ahān	halā	hān	hān	—	zabar and jān
no	na	nān	nahīn	nā	nā	noe	yēch
good	{ charigā and kharā }	—	jawān	kharū	cher and kharā	—	tud and thud
bad	mārā and burā	—	—	burū and mārū	—	—	
high	uchā	—	ūkarū	uchu	adham	—	

* In the upper part of the Bhutnā Valley in Pādar the word for moon is zosan.

† hen = kukarī.

‡ These are past participles.

ENGLISH.	DARD DIALECTS.			ENGLISH.	DARD DIALECTS.		
	Dialect of Astor.	Dialect of Gilgit.	Dialect of Däh.		Dialect of Astor.	Dialect of Gilgit.	Dialect of Däh.
one	ek	ek	ek	gold	son	sun	ser or sir
two	dū	du	dū (like " in French).	silver	rūp	rūp	mul
three	tre	{tche che* } ^{or}	trā	father	bābo	bābo, mālo	bō
four	chār	chār	chor	mother	āji	āji, mā	āye
five	push	poiñ	poiñsh	brother	{ kākō (elder) zhā (younger)	jā	{ baio (elder) vā (younger)
six	shā	shā	shā		{ kākī (elder) sas (younger)		sā (to call, kākī)	{ mush (elder) sas (younger)
seven	sat	sat	sat	sister	manūzh	manuzho†		mush
eight	āshṭ	atch*	āth	man	chei	chei	tchigā
nine	naun	nau	nūñ	woman	gren	gren	tchigā
ten	dāi	dāi	das	wife	—	putch	—
twenty	bī	bī	bijhā	ohild	—	—	—
fifty	{du bi ka dāi	{dū bi ka dāi	{dū bi jhū dāsh	son	{puch (bāl) = boy)	{putch (baby-boy = shū) di (baby- girl = molar)	biyū
hundred	shal	shal	aho	daughter	mulāi	marlatan	mulei
I	mo	mā	mo	slave	bādo	grasto	satukspo
my	meo or mio	mai	mī bet	cultivator	grasti	grasto	—
we	be	charbiō †	asī mush	shepherd	paiyāl	paiyālo	—
our	—	asei	—	God	khudā	khudā	khudā
thou	tū	tū	ti	devil	shaitān	{shaitān or iblis	shaitān
thy	toñ	thāi	tsi mush	sun	sūri	sūri	sūri
you	—	tso	tsi bun	moon	yūn	yūn	gyun
your	—	tsāi	pho	star	tāro	tāro	tūri
he	zho	ro	tes	fire	phū	agār	ghul
his	—	rasāi	phe	water	woi	woi	wūā
they	—	{āi (far) ani(near) rinei (far) aninei (near)	tenbun	house	goah	gof	gof
their	zhno	—	—	horse	ashp	ashpo	āpsh
hand	hath	hath	hath	cow	gāo or gau	go	go
foot	pā	pā	kūti	dog	shū	shūñ	shūā
nose	noto	nato	noto	cat	{pushi and pishū koko = cock kokoī = hen	būshi	billū
eye	achi	atchi	āthi	cock	{karkā- mash	{byāpo, § byāmo = hen	—
mouth	ānzo	āi	ūzi	duck	batak	bārash	—
tooth	doni	doni	dani	ass	zhākun	jakun	—
ear	kun	kun	kani	—	—	—	—
hair	jakō	jakur	zhākur	—	—	—	—
head	shish	shish	shish	—	—	—	—
tongue	zip	jip	gip	—	—	—	—
belly	der	der	war	—	—	—	—
back	dāk	dākī	puth	—	—	—	—
iron	chimar	chimar	chingar	—	—	—	—

* The consonantal sound in these words has the same relation to the ordinary sound of *ch* as the cerebral *d* or *t* has to the dental *d* or *t*, it is *ch* sounded far back on the palate; in default of a recognised character for it I provisionally use *ch*.

† I have this down, but consider that it wants to be verified.

‡ For *man*, as distinguished from *woman*, the word is *mushā*.

§ These terminations are Tibetan.

ENGLISH.	DARD DIALECTS.			ENGLISH.	DARD DIALECTS.		
	Dialect of Astor.	Dialect of Gilgit.	Dialect of Däh.		Dialect of Astor.	Dialect of Gilgit.	Dialect of Däh.
camel	ũht	ũht		behind	pāto	phāfū	zhakunā
bird	—	bring*		near	ele	kachi	āboni
go	bo	bo	byun	far	dūr	dūr	dur
eat	khā	kha	khā	who	koī	ko	kyāno bet
sit	bet	beī	bāsh	what	yok	jek	ye bet
come	e	wa	ye, ānī	why	—	ke	
beat	kute	shida	kūti	and	ka	ka	
stand	hunbo	hunbo	ũthe	but	—	akhan	
die	mū	mu	mu, mulā	if	—	—	
give	de	de	dī	yes	āwā	āwā	bet
run	logobo	haita	bīhyon	no	ne	nush	nish
up	prāde	ajā	onār	good	mishā	—	
down	kūli	khiri	kharā	bad	katse	kach	
before	mutro	{ mutcho } { (near) } { yar (far) }	yārbū	high			

* bring is a general word for bird; chā = sparrow.

APPENDIX III.

PHRASES IN RĀMBANĪ AND BHADARWĀHĪ.

ENGLISH.	RĀMBANĪ.	BHADARWĀHĪ.
<p>What is your name? How old is this horse? How far is it from here to Kashmir? How many sons are there in your father's house?</p>	<p>Tenū kū nām chu. Kitā vṛiyāñ sānū ghorū chu. Itāātā Kashmir kītī dūr chī. Tenā bābā sane gī kitā putar chā.</p>	<p>Tero kun hai (?) nao. E ghora katar varieki rue. Itthe keta katarī dūr hai (?) Kashmir Tashū boāre ghare katar ko han.</p>
<p>I have walked a long way to-day. The son of my uncle is married to her sister.</p>	<p>Ādz as dūr ātā āwa sam. Mine patriye sanū lokū tesā zanānī saniyā bahinī sāthī byātu matū cho.*</p>	<p>Ādze auñ barī dūr jo.</p>
<p>In the house is the saddle of the white horse. Put the saddle upon his back. I have beaten his son with many stripes. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill. He is sitting on a horse under that tree. His brother is taller than his sister.</p>	<p>Gī antar sufed ghore sanī kātī chī. Kāfī lāgo.† Tesue loke matī mān datī am. Phār shire beñ māl tsārte chā.‡ Is butū khal ghore beñ cho. Tesoñ brā teshuā (?) teshnā) bahinī ātā ūkarū chu.</p>	<p>Ghar antar zau ghore dī kātī ahe. Ghore par tsārā kātī. Eserū ko glābū māro mīn. Es dhār ūpar māl tsarne lagarūe. Es bute het ghore ūpar bishnū. Eserū glā bahin kar badī ahe.</p>
<p>The price of that is two rupees and a half. My father lives in that small house. Give this rupee to him. Take those rupees from him. Beat him well and bind him with ropes. Draw water from the well. Walk before me. Whose boy comes behind you? From whom did you buy that? From a shopkeeper of the village.</p>	<p>Teson mul rupeya dhāī chu. Menūbāl is mate gharū mads rānchu. Yū rupeyū tes dat. Yū rupeyū tesātā genī ānū. Tes dabī tā mār dat gazrā sāthī gant thas. Khūā ātā pānī kārū. Mī agar agar chale. Kusōñ lokū tī patā patā en chut. Kasātā tī mule gin chut. Gāmū sane hattiwāle ātā.</p>	<p>Eserū mul dhāī rupeye āhe. Merū boa es nikarī ghar bishī. Ese rupeya de. Eskar rupeya ānā. Es glab kūt dangari kar kinū bāndas. Divarī kar pānī ān. Mere agari gā. Kaserū ko magari lāgerū tūī. Teñ eskar kiskar ahnū. Glonerū hattiwale kar ahnū.</p>

* "to the sister of that woman."

† "place the saddle."

‡ tsārte chā is plural.

APPENDIX IV.

ROUTES.

LIST OF THE ROUTES GIVEN.

N.B.—The number to each route corresponds with that attached to the same route in the Political Map.

1. From Jummoo by Banihāl to Sirīnagar.
2. From Jummoo by Budil to Sirīnagar.
3. Cross route from Jummoo to Rājāori.
4. From Bhimbar by Rājāori and the Pir Panjāl to Sirīnagar.
5. Cross route from Rājāori to Pūnch.
6. From Jhelam by Pūnch to Sirīnagar.
7. From Mari to Sirīnagar.
8. From Abbotābād by Muzafarābād to Sirīnagar.
9. From Sirīnagar to Gilgit and beyond.
10. From Sirīnagar by Deosai to Skārdū.
11. From Sirīnagar by Drās to Skārdū.
12. From Sirīnagar to Leh.
13. From Sirīnagar to Kishtwār.
14. From Jummoo by Chaneni to Kishtwār.
15. From Jummoo by Bhadarwāh to Kishtwār.
16. From Mādhopūr by Bhadarwāh to Kishtwār.
17. From Chamba by Bhadarwāh to Kishtwār.
18. From Kishtwār by Kargil to Leh.
19. From Kishtwār by Zānskār to Leh.
20. From Pālampūr in Kāngrā by Kulu to Leh.
21. From Simla by Wāngtū and Spitī to Leh.
22. From Leh by Chorbat to Skārdū.
23. From Leh by Kārākoram to Yārkanḍ ; summer route.
24. From Leh by Kārākoram to Yārkanḍ ; winter route.
25. From Leh by Chāngchenmo to Yārkanḍ ; western route.
26. From Leh by Chāngchenmo to Yārkanḍ ; middle route.
27. From Leh by Chāngchenmo to Yārkanḍ ; eastern route.
28. From Leh to Gar.
29. From Pālampūr by Chāngchenmo to Yārkanḍ, avoiding Leh.
30. From Pālampūr by Kārākoram to Yārkanḍ, avoiding Leh.

ROUTE 1.—*From Jummoo by Banihāl to Sirinagar.*

(12 marches: 177 miles.)

Jummoo is 90 miles from Lāhor and 80 miles from Amritsar; the road from those two places can be traversed by carts and by camels as far as Jummoo, but not beyond.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Jummoo	0	1200	
Dansāl	1	1840	17
Kiramchi	2	2500	16
Mir	3	4800	13
Lāndar	4	4700	11
Bilaut	5	5150	14
Rāmban	6	2535	10
Rāmsū	7	4070	19
Devgol	8	5580	14
Vernāg	9	6000	15
Islāmābād	10	5600	15
Avāntipūr	11	5350	16
Sirinagar	12	5235	17
			177

Between stages 4 and 5 the Lārū Lārī Pass, height 8200 feet, and between 8 and 9 the Banihāl Pass, 9200 feet, are crossed. Between 5 and 6 the Chināb is crossed by a wooden bridge.

This road can be traversed by laden ponies, but in many places the way is difficult for them. It is closed for all horses for two months or so from Christmas onwards, on account of the depth of snow on Banihāl Pass. For two or three days together it may be closed for men, who cannot cross that Pass when the wind is violent and the snow is deep.

ROUTE 2.—*From Jummoo by Budil to Sirinagar.*

(12 marches: 129 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Jummoo	0	1200	
Akhnūr	1	1142	18
Kapeyankī Bauli	2		7
Paunī	3		8
Chele	4		8
Nār	5		12
Bhagolī	6		8
Budil	7		5
Delhi	8		11
Nāzim Garhī	9		14
Shapeyan	10	6715	11
Kahn̄pūr	11		15
Sirinagar	12	5235	12
			129

This is a foot-road, seldom or never used for laden ponies. Akhnūr is the more usual starting point for it than Jummo. Between stages 8 and 9 the Budil Pass, a high Pass, is crossed. It is open for about seven months in the year.

ROUTE 3.—Cross route from Jummo to Rājāori.

(6 marches: 77 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Jummo	0	1200	
Akhnūr	1	1142	18
Chauki Chorā	2	2150	13½
Thandāpāni	3		13
Dharmśāla	4		9½
Syālsūi	5		9
Rājāori	6	3094	14
			<hr/> 77

The Chināb is crossed by boat at Akhnūr, which is on left bank. The road is fit for laden ponies. At Rājāori we come to stage No. 4 of route 4. By combining the two routes we find that from Jummo by Rājāori and the Pir Panjāl to Sirīnagar is 14 marches, 169 miles.

ROUTE 4.—From Bhimbar by Rājāori and the Pir Panjāl to Sirīnagar.

(12 marches: 148 miles.)

Bhimbar is 30 miles from Gujrāt on the Grand Trunk Road. Gujrāt is 71 miles from Lāhor.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Bhimbar	0		
Saidābād	1		15
Naushahra	2		12½
Changas Sarāe	3		13½
Rājāori	4	3094	15
Thannā	5		14
Baramgalā	6		10
Poshiāna	7		10
Aliābād Sarāe	8		11
Hirpūr	9		14
Shapeyan	10	6715	6
Kahnpur	11		15
Sirīnagar	12	5235	12
			<hr/> 148

Between stages 5 and 6 the Ratan Pass, 8200 feet, and between stages 7 and 8 the Pir Panjāl, a Pass 11,400 feet high, are crossed. The road is passable for laden ponies, though in some places rather difficult for them. It is open for about seven months in the year.

ROUTE 5.—*Cross route from Rājāori to Pūnch.*

(3 marches: 44 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Rājāori	0	3094	
Thanna	1		14
Sūran	2		16
Pūnch	3	3300	14
			<hr/> 44

Between stages 1 and 2 the Ratan ridge is crossed at about 8000 feet altitude. Laden ponies can go by this road.

By combining route 3, route 5, and route 6 from stage No. 8 onward, we get this—From Jummo, by Rājāori and Pūnch, to Sirīnagar, 16 marches, 209 miles. By combining the first four marches of route 4 with route 5 and the last seven marches of route 6, we get—From Bhimbar, by Rājāori and Pūnch, to Sirīnagar, 14 marches, 188 miles.

ROUTE 6.—*From Jhelam by Pūnch to Sirīnagar.*

(15 marches: 186 miles.)

Jhelam is on the Grand Trunk Road, 100 miles from Lāhor.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Jhelam	0	827	
Chechiān	1		11
Mirpūr	2	1286	11
Chaumuk	3		10
Biāri	4		7
Sansār	5		14
Kotli	6		15
Saira	7		14
Pūnch	8	3300	16
Kahūta	9		9
Aliābād	10		8
Ūri	11		17
Naushahra	12		14
Bāramūla	13		9
Patan	14		14
Sirīnagar	15	5235	17
			<hr/> 186

This road is usually practicable for laden ponies. Between stages 10 and 11 the Hājī Pass is crossed, 8500 feet high. On this the snow in winter would render it difficult, if not impassable, for ponies. For the two marches from Bāramūla to Sirīnagar, boats are commonly taken.

ROUTE 7.—*From Marī to Sirīnagar.*

(12 marches : 135 miles.)

Marī, or Murree, the well-known hill-station in the British territory, is 40 miles from Rāwal Pindī, which is on the Grand Trunk Road. Camels, post carriages, and perhaps carts, can come as far as Marī.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Marī	0	7457	
Deval	1		12
Kohāla	2		9
Chatar-Kelas	3		9
Rārū	4		12
Tandali	5		13
Garhī	6		13
Hattī	7		10
Chakotī	8		15
Ūri	9		16
Naushahra	10		14
Bāramūla	11		9
Patan	12		14
Sirīnagar	13	5235	17
			<hr/> 163

Between stages Nos. 2 and 3 the Jhelam River used to be crossed by boat ; a bridge was being constructed, which may now be ready. The road is good for laden ponies, and is always, or nearly always, open. From 8 to 12 the marches are the same as in route 6.

Till a few years ago, the road from Kohāla to Chakotī took a different line, the following were the stages :

Kohāla to	Chikār
Dannā	Hattī
Maira	Chakotī

A day may thus be saved, but at the expense of some labour in going over some high hills.

ROUTE 8.—*From Abbotābād by Muzafarābād to Sirīnagar.*

(11 marches : 156½ miles.)

Abbotābād is a Cantonment and Civil Station among the hills in the Hazāra District, in the British territory.

From Rāwal Pindī, on the Grand Trunk Road, to Abbotābād, *viā* Harīpūr, is 61 miles.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Abbotābād	0	4200	
Mansera	1		13½
Garhī	2		19
Muzafarābād	3		9
Hatiān	4		17
Kanda	5		11
Kathai	6		12
Shādra	7		12
Gingal	8		14
Baramūla	9		18
Patan	10		14
Sirīnagar	11	5235	17
			<u>156½</u>

This is the easiest route from the Panjāb to Kashmīr. Laden ponies can go over it without difficulty, and it is never stopped by snow. The last two stages are usually done by water.

ROUTE 9.—*From Sirīnagar to Gilgit and beyond.*

a. *Sirīnagar to Gilgit.*

(22 marches : 233½ miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Sirīnagar	0	5235	
Sambal	1	5200	17
Bandīpūr	2	5200	18
Trāgbal	3	9160	9
Zotkusu	4		9
Kunzalwān	5		6
Gurez	6	7800	11
Gūrikot (of Gurez)	7	9370	11
Mohu Dās	8		12
Caṃp	9		11
Pukarkot	10	9000	11
Chagām	11	8560	12
Gūrikot (of Astor)	12	8058	13
Astor or Hasora	13	7853	7
Harcho	14	6700	11
Mushkin	15		8
Dūiyān	16	8720	8½
Rānghāt	17		12
Bawanjī	18	4645	9
Jagrot	19	6260	12
Camp	20		7
Mināwar	21		8
Gilgit	22	4800	11
			<u>233½</u>

These are the stages adopted by the Maharaja's troops. Travelling lightly one may make the distance in fewer days. Thus, No. 4 may be left out; from No. 7 to No. 10 these stages may be adopted—Razhāt 16, Pukarkot 18; from No. 13 to No. 16 these—Dashkin 15, Dūiyān 12½; and from No. 19 to No. 21 the two marches can be made into one. In this way there would be 18 stages instead of 22. I have myself done the distance in 11 days.

The first two stages are usually done by boat in one night and day.

The greater part of this road, especially after No. 7, is bad for laden ponies; still they commonly traverse it as far as 17. Between Jagrot and Mināwar there are some bits that would be dangerous, but a horse without a load may be led over them.

The road is closed by snow for near six months—from the middle of November to the middle of May.

Between Nos. 3 and 4, the Rājdiāngan Pass, 11,800 feet, and between Nos. 7 and 8, the Kamri Pass, 13,160 feet, are crossed. Hatū Pīr is a spur that the road goes over between Nos. 16 and 17; it is about 10,000 feet high; the descent from it to Rāmghāt is steep and difficult.

b. *Sirinagar to Gilgit; alternative route.*

(23 marches: 238½ miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Sirinagar	0	5235	
To Gurez (as in last route).	6		70
Bangla	7	8725	11
Māpanūn	8	10130	9
Burzil	9	10740	9
Camp	10		12
Dās	11	10500	9
Gudhai	12		12
Naugām	13		8
Astor or Hasora	14	7853	12
Astor to Gilgit, as in last route, 9 marches.			
Gilgit	23	4800	86½
			<u>238½</u>

Between Nos. 9 and 10 the Dorikun Pass is crossed, 13,500 feet.

This road remains open a few weeks later, and re-opens in the spring a little earlier, than the last; it is closed for about five months for horses. During the winter even, with a favourable opportunity, it is possible for men without loads to force the Pass.

c. *Gilgit to Yāsīn.*

(5 marches : 80 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Gilgit	0	4800	
Shakalot	1	5560	18
Singal	2	5770	15
Gākūj	3	6920	8
Roshan	4		19½
Yāsīn	5	7765	19½
			80

This is from my own observation as far as Gākūj; beyond, from Mr. G. W. Hayward's account. The Maharaja's frontier is crossed a few miles beyond Gākūj.

From Yāsīn a road leads northwards into Wākḥān, part of Badakhshān, which crosses the watershed at the third or fourth march from Yāsīn. Darkot is the last village this side the Pass.

Another road from Yāsīn leads first a little way down the Yāsīn River, and then westward over the Shundur Pass to Mastūj and Chitrāl.

ROUTE 10.—*From Sirīnagar by Deesai to Skārdū.*

(14 marches : 158 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Sirīnagar	0	5235	
Sambal	1	5200	17
Bandipūr	2	5200	18
Trāgbal	3	9160	9
Zotkusu	4		9
Kunzalwān	5		6
Gurez	6	7800	11
Bangla	7	8725	11
Māpanūn	8	10130	9
Burzil	9	10740	9
Sikhbach	10	13160	15
Lālpānī	11	12500	13
Usar Mar	12	13970	12
Karpitū	13	7636	16
Skārdū	14	7440 (town)	3
			158

Up to No. 9 the stages are the same as in Route 9 b, and up to No. 6 they are the same as in Route 9 a. Between Nos. 9 and 10 the Passes called Stakpilā (12,900 feet), and Sarsingar (13,860 feet), are traversed. Between Nos. 12 and 13 the Burjī Pass, 15,700 feet, is crossed.

Fourteen marches are here put down, but the distance may, without difficulty, be done in twelve, by passing over stage No. 4 or No. 5, and by gaining a march between 10 and 14.

This road is fit for laden ponies; it is closed by snow for about six months from October or November.

ROUTE 11.—From Sirīnagar by Drās to Skārdū.

(19 marches : 242 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Sirīnagar	0	5235	
To Tashgām, as in Route 12	9		115
Karkitchu	10		14
Gangani	11		10
Olting Thang	12		12
Tarkūti	13		14
Kartāksho	14		17
Toltī	15		12
Parkūta	16		14
Gol	17		13
Kepchung	18		17
Skārdū	19	7440 (town)	4
			<hr/> 242

Up to stage No. 9 the road is described under Route 12. The remainder of the road is in many parts bad; it is difficult to lead a horse along it. The closing of this road by snow depends on the Drās Pass, the condition of which is spoken of in the route next below.

ROUTE 12.—From Sirīnagar to Leh.

(19 marches : 259 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Sirīnagar	0	5235	
Gāndarbal	1	5230	14
Kangan	2		12
Gūnd	3		14
Gagangīr	4		9
Sonāmarg	5	8650	10
Bāltal	6		10
Matāyan	7		16
Drās	8	9825	15
Tashgām	9	9390	15
Chānegund	10	8675	18
Kargil	11	8787 (fort)	6
Carried forward ..			<hr/> 139
			2 M 2

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
	Brought forward .. .. .	.. .. .	139
Shargol	12	10,290	20
Kharbū	13	11,890	18
Lāmayūrū	14	11,520	16
Nurla	15 .. .. .	.. .. .	18
Sāspūl	16 .. .. .	.. .. .	17
Nimū	17 .. .. .	.. .. .	13
Pitak	18 .. .. .	.. .. .	13
Leh	19	11,500	5
			259

The first stage from Sirīnagar may be reached by boat.

Between Nos. 6 and 7 the Drās or Zojī Pass, 11,300 feet, is passed. Between Nos. 12 and 13, the Nāmika Pass, 13,000 feet, and between Nos. 13 and 14 the Fotū Pass, 13,400 feet, are crossed. The Indus River is crossed by a wooden bridge between stages 14 and 15.

The road is fit for laden ponies during the summer, but for four or five months from December the snow on the Drās Pass renders it impassable by any but men, and makes it difficult for them.

From stage 14 to stage 19 there is an alternative route thus :

	No.	Miles.
Lāmayūrū	14	
Khalsī	15	12
Timisgām	16	10
Tārutse	17	17
Nimū	18	10
Leh	19	18

ROUTE 13.—From Sirīnagar to Kishtwār.

(7 marches : 102 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Sirīnagar	0	5235	
Avāntipūr	1	5350	17
Islāmābād	2	5600	16
Wangām	3 .. .. .	.. .. .	17
Wankringī	4 .. .. .	.. .. .	9
Singpūr	5 .. .. .	.. .. .	16
Mughal Maidān	6	4140	16
Kishtwār	7	5450	11
			102

The first two stages may be done by boat.

Between Nos. 4 and 5 the Marbal Pass, 11,570 feet, is crossed. Between 6 and 7 two rivers (the Wardwan River and the Chināb) have

to be crossed by rope bridges. Horses are made to swim across, but the passage is perilous for them. But for this danger the road would do for laden ponies. It is closed in the winter.

ROUTE 14.—*From Jummoo by Chanenā to Kishtwār.*

(11 marches : 139 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Jummoo	0	1200	
Dansāl	1	1840	17
Ūdampūr	2	2500	14
Balli	3		7
Chanenā	4		14
Batoti	5		12
Asan	6		16
Kullen	7		15
Bheli	8		10
Jangalwār	9	4100	14
Kanani	10	3685	10
Kishtwār	11	5450	10
			<u>139</u>

Parts of this road are bad for horses. It is open all the year round.

ROUTE 15.—*From Jummoo by Bhadarwāh to Kishtwār.*

(11 marches : 129½ miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Jummoo	0	1200	
Tūtānwāli Kūi	1		9
Sarōin Sar	2	1825	8
Chian	3		10
Rāmnagar	4	2700	15
Korta	5		13
Dūdar	6		14
Āsmās	7	9500	10
Bhadarwāh	8	5500	13
Jangalwār	9	4100	17½
Kanani	10	3685	10
Kishtwār	11	5450	10
			<u>129½</u>

Between Nos. 5 and 6 a ridge 8000 feet, and between Nos. 7 and 8 Seoji Pass, over 10,000 feet, are crossed.

The road is difficult for ponies. It is closed by snow for three months.

From No. 9 to No. 11 the route coincides with Route 14, same numbers.

ROUTE 16.—*From Mādhopūr by Bhadarwāh to Kishtwār.*

(10 marches: 129½ miles.)

Mādhopūr is on the left bank of the Rāvī, at the Bārī Dūāb Canal Head. It is 74 miles from Amritsar, with a good cart-road to that place.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Mādhopūr	0		
Thain	1	.. ..	15
Basoli	2	.. ..	12
Pud	3	.. ..	13
Hartli	4	.. ..	14
Lohāng	5	.. ..	8
Camp	6	.. ..	16
Bhadarwāh	7	5500	14
Kishtwār (see Route 15, Nos. 9 to 11)	10	5450	37½
			<u>129½</u>

The Rāvī River is crossed, by ford or by ferry, on the first march. Or by another route on left bank it is crossed at Basoli. Between 3 and 4 a ridge is crossed, and at 6 the Chatardhār Pass, 10,100 feet. The road is fit for laden ponies.

ROUTE 17.—*From Chamba by Bhadarwāh to Kishtwār.*

(8 marches: 92½ miles.)

Chamba is in the narrow valley of the Rāvī, on right bank; it is the residence of the Raja of the Hill principality of Chamba, who is under the British.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Chamba	0	3033	
Manjere	1	.. ..	14
Digi or Kirah	2	.. ..	10
Prungul	3	.. ..	10
Camp	4	.. ..	9
Bhadarwāh	5	5500	12
Kishtwār (see Route 15, Nos. 9 to 11)	8	5450	37½
			<u>92½</u>

ROUTE 18.—*From Kishtwār by Kargil to Leh.*

(23 marches : 306 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Kishtwār	0	5450	
Phalma	1		6
Ekali	2		14
Sanger	3		16
Hanja	4		15
Petgām	5		13
Camp	6		11
Inshin	7		9
Suknes	8		15
Dumhoi	9		9
Moskolu	10		12
Camp	11		12
Suru	12		10
Sānkho	13		18
Camp	14		13
Kargil	15	8787 (fort)	13
Leh (see Route 12, Nos. 12 to 19)	23	11500	120
			306

Between Nos. 10 and 11 we cross the Bhotkol Pass, 14,370 feet. At Kargil the route from Sirinagar to Leh (Route 18) is joined.

From Kishtwār to Kargil the road is not fit for laden animals, but a horse can be led. The road is closed for about six months by the snow on the Bhotkol Pass.

ROUTE 19.—*From Kishtwār by Zānskār to Leh.*

(27 marches : 298 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Kishtwār	0	5450	
Bagnī	1	6150	13
Piyās	2	6320	11
Siri	3	8700	9½
Atholī	4	6360	14
Kundhel	5	7660	11
Machel	6	9700	11
Bujwās	7	11570	8½
Bugjān Hiwān	8	15500	7
Gaurā	9		13
Ating	10	12020	10
Carried forward			108

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
	Brought forward	.. .. .	108
Sanī	11	11,560	9
Padam (chief place of Zāns- kār)	12	11,370	9
Thondhe	13		9
Zanglā	14		12
Namtse	15	13,050	13
Pāngātse	16		10
Nirā	17	11,850	10
Yalchung	18	12,730	6
Phutāksa	19	13,900	16
Honupatta	20	12,400	12
Wanla	21	10,900	12
Lāmayūrū	22	11,520	6
Leh (see Route 12, Nos. 15 to 19)	27	11,500	66
			<u>298</u>

The following Passes are crossed:

Between stages 8 and 9, Umāsi Lā or Bardhār ..	17,370 feet.
" 14 " 15, Chelang Labho	14,850 "
" 16 " 17, Nirā Pass	16,000 "
" 18 " 19, Singhe Pass	16,600 "
" 19 " 20, a Pass	16,200 "
" 21 " 22, a Pass	12,500 "

The road is not fit for laden animals, and it would be difficult to lead a horse along it, but this has been done. It is open for four or five months of the year only.

ROUTE 20.—From Pālampūr in Kāngra by Kulu to Leh.

(28 marches: 357 miles.)

Pālampūr is a newly-founded town, about 4000 feet above the sea, in the centre of the Kāngra tea-district. A fair is there held each autumn, which was established to attract Yārkaṇḍī merchants from Leh by this route. In some years it has been attended by them, but, partly from irregularity in the arrival of the Yārkaṇḍī caravan at Leh, and partly that this road is not open late in the year, the fair has not answered this purpose so well as was expected by its founders; still it remains a local fair of some importance.

Pālampūr is about 96 miles from Jālandhar, the nearest railway station; a cart-road joins the two places.

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Palampūr	0		
Baijnāth	1		10
Dalu	2		12
Jutingri	3		14
Budwani	4		15
Karam	5		10
Sultānpūr (the chief place in Kulu)	6		10
Nagar	7		14
Jagat Sak	8		8
Fulchun	9		10
Rahla	10		12
Kok Sar	11	10,261	16
Sisu	12		11
Gandla	13		10
Kardong (Kailang)	14		12
Kulang	15		13
Darcha	16		10
Patsio	17		9
Zingzingbar	18		9
Kanunor Kilang	19		17
Sarchu	20		11
Sumdo	21		18
Sumkiel	22		15
Rukohin	23	15,000	18
Debring	24		12
Gyā	25	13,500	16
Māchalong	26		23
Chushot	27	10,500	12
Leh	28	11,500	10
			<u>357</u>

The following Passes are crossed :

Between stages 4 and 5, the Bubu Pass	10,000 feet.
” 10 ” 11, the Rotang Pass.	
” 18 ” 19, the Bāra Lācha Pass ..	16,200 ”
” 21 ” 22, the Lāchalong Pass ..	16,600 ”
” 24 ” 25, the Toglung Pass ..	17,500 ”

The Chināb River is crossed by bridge between 10 and 11, and the Indus between 27 and 28.

This road is fit for camels during the months it remains open; it is closed by snow for about seven months in the year.

It is not till between stage 10 and stage 11 that the road enters our maps. At stage 20 the road enters the Maharaja's territory.

ROUTE 21.—From Simla by Wāngtū and Spiti to Leh.

(34 marches : 430 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Simla	0		
Wāngtū	11		121
Dankar in Spiti	18	12,774	81
Kaja	19		16
Kiwār	20	13,400	12
Jughtha	21	16,000	12
Dutung	22	16,000	10
Umdung	23		17
Narbū Sumdo	24	15,300	20
Kyangdum (S. end of Tso- moriri Lake)	25	14,900	11
Karzok	26	14,900	13
Pūga	27		17
Camp	28		13
Thugjī	29	14,900	12
Debring	30		14
Gyā	31	13,500	16
Māchalong	32		23
Chushot	33		12
Leh	34	11,500	10
			430

This road enters our maps at stage 21. From there the Passes crossed are :

Between stages 21 and 22, the Pārang Pass	18,300 feet.
" 26 " 27, the Dabashi Pass	about 16,500 "
" 27 " 28, the Folokonka Pass	16,300 "
" 30 " 32, the Toglung Pass	17,500 "

The first twenty-four marches are in British territory; afterwards the road lies in the Maharaja of Kashmir's territory. On account of the difficulty of the Pārang Pass it cannot be traversed by horses. For the same reason it is only open for a few months in the summer. The last four marches are the same as the last four of Route 20.

ROUTE 22.—From Leh by Chorbat to Skārdū.

(16 marches : 209½ miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Leh	0	11,500	
Nimū	1		18
Tārutse	2		10
Timisgām	3		17
Carried forward			45

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
	Brought forward	.. .. .	45
Khalāi	4	.. .. .	10
Skirbichan	5	.. .. .	16
Goma Hanū	6	.. .. .	17
Camp	7	.. .. .	10
Piun	8	.. .. .	21
Dau	9	.. .. .	9
Sirmū	10	.. .. .	10
Khapalū	11	.. .. .	7½
Karkū	12	.. .. .	8
Kurū	13	.. .. .	16
Kiris	14	.. .. .	9
Narh	15	.. .. .	14
Skārdū	16	7440	17
			<hr/> 209½ <hr/>

The Chorbat Pass, 16,700 feet, is crossed between Nos. 7 and 8.

This is a summer route. In winter the valley of the Indus is followed, but the road is not so good.

Route 23.—From Leh by Kārākoram to Yārkanḍ; summer route.

(35 marches: 515 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Leh	0	11,500	
Camp	1	15,000	12
Khārdong	2	13,500	15
Khartsar	3	10,430	12
Tigar	4	10,030	13
Pānimik	5	.. .. .	14
Chonglung	6	11,500	13
Tutiyalak	7	13,000	13
Sar-i-Hauz-i-Khoja	8	15,500	12
Brangsa Saser	9	15,400	9
Bulak-i-Murghai	10	15,100	22
Burtse	11	16,000	12
Kizil Angūr	12	16,700	11
Daulat Beguldi	13	17,200	18
Brangsa	14	16,500	23
Wahāb-jilgāh	15	16,000	19
Malikhāh	16	15,300	15
Chibrā	17	16,480	12
Suket	18	13,000	18
Shāhdūla	19	11,500	12
Yārkanḍ	35	4,000	240
			<hr/> 515 <hr/>

The Passes crossed are :

Between stages 1 and 2, the Khardong Pass ..	17,500 feet.
" 8 " 9, the Saser Pass	17,500 "
" 13 " 14, the Kārākoram Pass ..	18,300 "
" 17 " 18, the Suket Pass	18,200 "
And afterwards the Sānjū Pass	16,760 "
And the Chuchu Pass	11,850 "

The Shayok River is crossed by boat between stages 3 and 4, or in certain seasons it may be forded a few miles above or below the ferry.

This road is traversed by laden ponies, but it is usual to have the aid of yaks to carry their loads over the Saser and the Sānjū Passes. The road keeps open for from four to five months in the year.

From stage 8 to stage 17 there is very little grass to be got, at some stages none at all; and at some fuel also is wanting. The latter part of the route is beyond the limit of our map.

Route 24.—*From Leh by Kārākoram to Yārkañd; winter route.**
(36 marches.)

Stage.	No.
Leh	0
Sabū	1
Digar	2
Agyām	3
Pakra	4
Chimchāk	5
Lāmakyent or Shāyok	6
Chungjangal	7
Dungyalāk	8
Mandarlik	9
Kutāklik	10
Sultān Chushkum]	11
Duhn-i-Mūrghī	12
Bulak-i-Mūrghī	13
Burtse	14
Kizil Angūr	15
Daulat Beguldī	16
Brangsa	17
Wahāb-jilgāh	18
Malikshāh	19
Kafalong	20
Jindbalghūn	21
Bukharuldī	22
Kirgiz-jangal	23
Yārkañd	36

* This is taken from the Panjāb Trade Report, 1862. I have not put in the distances there given, as they are not to be relied on. The information was from Muhammad Amīn, who was familiar with the road and has doubtless given the stages correctly.

From stage 13 to 19 this route coincides with stages 10 to 16 of Route 23.

The Passes crossed are :

Between stage 1 and stage 2, the Digar Pass.

" 16 " 17, the Kārākoram Pass, 18,300 feet.

Afterwards the Yangi Pass, and the Tup Diwān.

This road is fit for laden ponies ; it is open from November till February. There are many places where grass and fuel are scant, and some where they are absolutely wanting. The latter part of the route is beyond the limit of our map.

ROUTE 25.—*From Leh by Chāngchenmo to Yārkañd ; western route.*

(40 marches : 610 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Leh	0	11,500	
Tikse	1		13
Chimre	2		16
Zingrāl	3		11
Tsultak	4		13
Durgo	5		16
Tāñktse	6	12,800	7
Camp	7		11
Lukung	8	14,086	11
Charkang	9	16,700	14
Gunle	10	16,140	13
Tsolu (near Pamzāl)	11	14,760	12
Gogrā	12	15,500	14
Camp	13	16,500	21
Camp	14	17,000	20
Sumdo	15	17,000	25
Shinglung	16	16,700	11
Kizil Jilgāh	17	16,500	14
Khushk Maidān	18	15,600	18
Shor Jilgāh	19	15,900	14
Kāratāgh Lake	20	16,900	17
Malikshāh	21	15,300	25
Shāhdūla (see Route 23, Nos. 17 to 19)	24	11,500	54
Yārkañd	40	4,000	240
			<hr/> 610 <hr/>

The Passes crossed are:

Between stage 3 and 4, the Chāng Pass ..	about 18,000 feet.
" 9 " 10, the Māsīmīk Pass	18,200 "
" 13 " 14, a Pass	18,000 "
" 16 " 17, the Kizil Pass	17,800 "
" 19 " 20, the Kāratāgh Pass.	
Afterwards, the Suket Pass	18,200 "
The Sānjū Pass	16,760 "
And the Chuchu Pass	11,850 "

This is the road indicated by Dr. Cayley and traversed by Mr. Forsyth's party on their return journey, in 1870. It is thought to be the easiest of the roads to Yārkañd; it can be traversed by camels of the two-humped species; fuel and grass are wanting at two or three stages only. It would be closed in the winter.

ROUTE 26.—*From Leh by Chāngchenmo to Yārkañd; Hayward's route.*
(36 marches: 546½ miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Leh	0	11,500	
Gogra	12	15,500	151
Chonglung	13		17
Nischu	14		15
Lingzhithang	15		21
Burtse'	16		10½
Kārasū	17		10
Kizil Jilgāh	18		14½
Khushk Maidān	19		16
Shor Jilgāh	20		10
Oglok	21		21
Wahābjilgāh	22		10
Aktāgh	23		15½
Yārkañd	36		235
			<hr/> 546½

This road was found out and recommended by Mr. Hayward.

From Aktāgh to Yārkañd either the summer or the winter route (Route 23 or Route 24) may be followed.

ROUTE 27.—*From Leh by Chāngchenmo to Yārkañd; eastern route.*
(43 marches: 628 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Leh	0	11,500	
Gogra	12	15,500	151
Chonglung	13	16,700	17
Nischu	14	17,700	15
Lingzhithang	15	17,800	21
Carried forward			<hr/> 204

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
	Brought forward	.. ..	204
Tsothang	16	17,100	18
Lokzhung	17	17,200	16
Thaldat	18	16,300	15
Yangpā	19	16,200	30
E. Kārākāsh Valley	20	15,000	24
Shāhdūla	27	11,500	81
Yārkaṇd	43	4,000	240
			<u>628</u>

This is the road over the great plateaus; it is the one that was taken by Adolphe Schlagintweit and imperfectly described by Muhammad Amin his guide (Panjāb Trade Report); afterwards Mr. Johnson traversed it on his way to Khutan and gave a detailed Itinerary (Journal R. Geographical Society, 1867). The details of distances and heights here given, for as far as the E. Kārākāsh Valley, are from my own observation.

A diversion from or loop in this route was made by Dr. Cayley; this also I have traversed. The distances and heights are as follows:

Stage.	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Thaldat	18	16,300	
Patsālung	19	16,400	20
Camp	20	15,900	21
E. Kārākāsh Valley	21	15,000	12

ROUTE 23.—From Leh to Gar.

(20 marches: 254 miles.)

Stage	No.	Height above the sea in feet.	Miles from last stage.
Leh	0	11,500	
Chushot	1		10
Māchalong	2		12
Gyā	3	13,500	23
Debring	4		16
Thugjī	5	14,900	14
Camp	6		12
Pūgā	7		13
Maiya	8		13
Nimū	9		12
Camp	10		17
Camp	11		17
Dora	12	13,800	10
Tashigong	17		55
Gar	20		30
			<u>254</u>

This is Lower Gar, the winter station.

ROUTE 29.—*From Pālampūr by Chāngchenmo to Yārkaṅd, avoiding Leh.*

(65 marches : 923 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Miles from last stage.
Pālampūr	0	
Māchalong (see Route 20)	26	335
Chimre	27	7
Shāhdūla (see Route 25)	49	341
Yārkaṅd	65	240
		<hr/>
		923

Either this route or the same with a deviation to the eastward was intended as the trade-route provided for in the Commercial Treaty between the Governor-General and the Maharaja, which is given in Appendix V.

ROUTE 30.—*From Pālampūr by Kārākoram to Yārkaṅd, avoiding Leh.*

(62 marches : 870 miles.)

Stage.	No.	Miles from last stage.
Pālampūr	0	
Māchalong (see Route 20)	26	335
Chimre	27	7
Tagnak	28	10
Tainyār	29	20
Tsāti	30	20
Tigar	31	15
Shāhdūla (see Route 23)	46	223
Yārkaṅd	62	240
		<hr/>
		870

This might be used as an alternative to the last if it were advisable to go by Kārākoram rather than by Chāngchenmo. Between Nos. 28 and 29 the Waris Lā is crossed, an easy Pass, 17,200 feet high, which is now fit for laden ponies and might easily be made fit for camels: it is closed by snow for three months. The distance between Tagnak and Tsāti (40 miles) can also conveniently be divided into three marches of 13 or 14 miles each.

APPENDIX V.

TREATIES.

[Nos. 1 and 2 are extracted from Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, 1863, Vol. II., Calcutta.
No. 3 is from the Punjab Government Gazette, of 26th May, 1870.]

1. EXTRACTS from the TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the STATE OF LĀHOR, which was at the time nominally under MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH, really governed by the DARBĀR or COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

* * * * *

Done at Lahore, 9th March, 1846, and ratified on the same day.

Article III.—The Maharaja cedes to the Honorable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab or country, hill and plain, situated between the Rivers Beas and Sutlej.

Article IV.—The British Government having demanded from the Lahore State, as indemnification for the expenses of the War, in addition to the cession of territory described in Art. III., payment of one and half crore of Rupees, and the Lahore Government, being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security satisfactory to the British Government for its eventual payment, the Maharaja cedes to the Hon'ble Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of Rupees, all his forts, territories, rights and interests in the hill countries, which are situated between the Rivers Beas and Indus, including the Provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah.

Article XII.—In consideration of the services rendered by Rajah Golab Singh, of Jummoo, to the Lahore State, towards procuring the restoration of the relations of amity between the Lahore and British Governments, the Maharaja hereby agrees to recognize the Independent Sovereignty of Rajah Golab Singh in such territories and districts in the hills as may be made over to the said Rajah Golab Singh, by separate agreement between himself and the British Government, with the dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Maharaja's possession since the time of the

late Maharaja Khurruck Singh, and the British Government, in consideration of the good conduct of Rajah Golab Singh, also agrees to recognize his independence in such territories, and to admit him to the privileges of a separate Treaty with the British Government. *

Article XIII.—In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Lahore State and Rajah Golab Singh, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, and by its decision the Maharaja engages to abide.

(Signed) H. HARDINGE.
 MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.
 And by SEVEN MINISTERS.

2. TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJA GOLAB SINGH OF JUMMOO.

Done at Umritsur, 16th March, 1846.

Article I.—The British Government transfers and makes over for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Golab Singh and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, situated to the eastward of the River Indus and westward of the River Ravee, including Chumba and excluding Lahul, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article IV. of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March, 1846.

Article II.—The eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing Article to Maharaja Golab Singh shall be laid down by Commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Golab Singh respectively for that purpose, and shall be defined in a separate engagement after survey.

Article III.—In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs by the provision of the foregoing Articles, Maharajah Golab Singh will pay to the British Government the sum of Rupees (Nanukshahee), fifty lakhs to be paid on ratification of this Treaty, and twenty-five lakhs on or before the first October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

Article IV.—The limits of the territories of Maharaja Golab Singh shall not be at any time changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

Article V.—Maharajah Golab Singh will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between

himself and the Government of Lahore or any other neighbouring State, and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

Article VI.—Maharajah Golab Singh engages for himself and heirs to join, with the whole of his Military Force, the British troops, when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

Article VII.—Maharajah Golab Singh engages never to take or retain in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Article VIII.—Maharaja Golab Singh engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of Articles V., VI., and VII. of the separate Engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, dated March 11th, 1846.*

Article IX.—The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Golab Singh in protecting his territories from external enemies.

Article X.—Maharajah Golab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will in token of such supremacy present annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pair of Cashmere shawls.

(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

(Signed) F. CURRIE.

H. M. LAWRENCE.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.*

3. **COMMERCIAL TREATY** between the **BRITISH GOVERNMENT** and the **MAHARAJA of KASHMIR**; made in 1870; with the Rules for the guidance of the Joint Commissioners appointed under it.

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Runbeer Sing, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of

* Referring to Jāgirdārs, arrears of revenue, and the property in the forts that are to be transferred.

Moneycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., &c., &c.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and on the other part by His
Highness Maharaja Runbeer Sing, aforesaid, in person.

WHEREAS, in the interest of the high contracting parties and their
respective subjects, it is deemed desirable to afford greater facilities
than at present exist for the development and security of trade with
Central Asia, the following Articles have, with this object, been agreed
upon :

Article I.—With the consent of the Maharaja, officers of the British
Government will be appointed to survey the trade-routes through the
Maharaja's territories from the British frontier of Lahoul to the terri-
tories of the Ruler of Yarkand, including the route *via* the Chang-
chenmo Valley. The Maharaja will depute an officer of his Govern-
ment to accompany the surveyors, and will render them all the assistance
in his power. A map of the routes surveyed will be made, an attested
copy of which will be given to the Maharaja.

Article II.—Whichever route towards the Changchenmo Valley shall,
after examination and survey as above, be declared by the British
Government to be the best suited for the development of trade with
Central Asia, shall be declared by the Maharaja to be a free highway in
perpetuity and at all times for all travellers and traders.

Article III.—For the supervision and maintenance of the road in its
entire length through the Maharaja's territories, the regulation of traffic
on the free highway described in Article II., the enforcement of regula-
tions that may hereafter be agreed upon, and the settlement of disputes
between carriers, traders, travellers or others using that road, in which
either of the parties or both of them are subjects of the British Govern-
ment or of any foreign State, two Commissioners shall be annually
appointed, one by the British Government and one by the Maharaja.
In the discharge of their duties, and as regards the period of their
residence, the Commissioners shall be guided by such rules as are now
separately framed and may from time to time hereafter be laid down by
the joint authority of the British Government and the Maharaja.

Article IV.—The jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be defined
by a line on each side of the road at a maximum width of two statute
miles, except where it may be deemed by the Commissioners necessary to
include a wider extent for grazing grounds. Within this maximum
width, the surveyors appointed under Article I. shall demarcate and
map the limits of jurisdiction which may be decided by the Commis-
sioners as most suitable, including grazing grounds; and the jurisdiction
of the Commissioners shall not extend beyond the limits so demarcated.

The land included within these limits shall remain in the Maharaja's independent possession; and, subject to the stipulations contained in this treaty, the Maharaja shall continue to possess the same rights of full sovereignty therein as in any other part of his territories, which rights shall not be interfered with in any way by the Joint Commissioners.

Article V.—The Maharaja agrees to give all possible assistance in enforcing the decisions of the Commissioners, and in preventing the breach or evasion of the Regulations established under Article III.

Article VI.—The Maharaja agrees that any person, whether a subject of the British Government, or of the Maharaja, or of the Ruler of Yarkand, or of any foreign State, may settle at any place within the jurisdiction of the Joint Commissioners, and may provide, keep, and maintain, and let for hire at different stages, the means of carriage and transport for the purposes of trade.

Article VII.—The two Commissioners shall be empowered to establish supply depôts, and to authorize other persons to establish supply depôts at such places on the road as may appear to them suitable; to fix the rates at which provisions shall be sold to traders, carriers, settlers, and others, and to fix the rent to be charged for the use of any rest-houses or serais that may be established on the road. The officers of the British Government in Kullu, &c., and the officers of the Maharaja in Ladakh, shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply provisions on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates.

Article VIII.—The Maharaja agrees to levy no transit duty whatever on the aforesaid highway; and the Maharaja further agrees to abolish all transit duties levied within his territories on goods transmitted in bond through His Highness' territories from Central Asia to India, and *vice versa*, on which bulk may not be broken within the territories of His Highness. On goods imported into, or exported from, His Highness' territory, whether by the aforesaid free highway or by any other route, the Maharaja may levy such import or export duties as he may think fit.

Article IX.—The British Government agree to levy no duty on goods transmitted in bond through British India to Central Asia, or to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja. The British Government further agrees to abolish the export duties now levied on shawls and other textile fabrics manufactured in the territories of the Maharaja, and exported to countries beyond the limits of British India.

Article X.—This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, has this day been concluded by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Moneycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., &c., Viceroy and

Governor-General of India, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharaja Runbeer Sing, aforesaid; and it is agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharaja on or before the 7th September, 1870.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged on the second day of May in the year 1870 A.D., corresponding with the first day of Bysak Soodee Sumbut 1927.

(Signed) MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING.
 (Signed) T. D. FORSYTH.
 MAYO. (Seal).

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Sealkote on the second day of May in the year 1870.

(Signed) C. U. ATTCHISON,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
 Foreign Department.*

The following Rules for the guidance of the Joint Commissioners appointed under Article III. of the above Treaty are published for general information :

Rules for the guidance of the Joint Commissioners appointed for the new route to Eastern Turkistan.

I. As it is impossible, owing to the character of the climate, to retain the Commissioners throughout the year, the period during which they shall exercise their authority shall be taken to commence on 15th May and to end on 1st December, or till such further time as the passage of traders render their residence on the road necessary.

II. During the absence of either Commissioner, cases may be heard and decided by the other Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Joint Commissioners.

III. In the months when the Joint Commissioners are absent—i. e. between 1st December and 15th May—or the dates that may hereafter be determined, all cases which may arise shall be decided by the Wuzeer of Ladakh, subject to appeal to the Joint Commissioners.

IV. The Joint Commissioners shall not interfere in cases other than those which affect the development, freedom, and safety of the trade, and the objects for which the Treaty is concluded, and in which one of the parties or both are either British subjects, or subjects of a foreign State.

V. In civil disputes the Commissioners shall have power to dispose of all cases, whatever be the value of the property in litigation.

VI. When the Commissioners agree their decision shall be final in all cases. When they are unable to agree the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves in writing to abide by his award. Should the parties not be able to agree upon a single arbitrator, each party shall name one, and the two Commissioners shall name a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final.

VII. In criminal cases of the kind referred to in Clause IV., the powers of the Commissioners shall be limited to offences such as in British territory would be tried by a subordinate magistrate of the first Class, and as far as possible, the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be followed. Cases of a more heinous kind, and of offences against the special laws regarding religion in Cashmere, should be made over to the Maharaja for trial if the accused be not a European British subject; in the latter case, he should be forwarded to the nearest British Court of competent jurisdiction for trial.

VIII. All fines levied in criminal cases and all stamp receipts levied according to the rates in force for civil suits in the Maharaja's dominions shall be credited to the Cashmere Treasury. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall, if British subjects, be sent to the nearest British jail. If not British subjects, the offenders shall be made over for imprisonment in the Maharaja's jails.

IX. If any places come within the line of road from which the towns of Leh, &c., are supplied with fuel, or wood for building purposes, the Joint Commissioners shall so arrange with the Wuzeer of Ladakh that those supplies are not interfered with.

X. Whatever transactions take place within the limits of the road shall be considered to refer to goods in bond. If a trader opens his load and disposes of a portion, he shall not be subject to any duty, so long as the goods are not taken for consumption into the Maharaja's territory across the line of road. And goods left for any length of time in the line of road subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be free.

XI. Where a village lies within the jurisdiction of the Joint Commissioners, there, as regards the collection of revenue, or in any case where there is necessity for the interference of the usual Revenue authorities, in matters having no connection with trade, the Joint Commissioners have no power whatever to interfere; but, to prevent misunderstanding, it is advisable that the Revenue officials should first communicate with the Joint Commissioners before proceeding to take action against any person within their jurisdiction. The Joint Commissioners can then exercise their discretion to deliver up the person sought,

or to make a summary inquiry to ascertain whether their interference is necessary or not.

XII. The Maharaja agrees to give Rs. 5000 this year for the construction of the road and bridges, and in future years His Highness agrees to give Rs. 2000 per annum for the maintenance of the road and bridges.

Similarly, for the repairs of serais, a sum of Rs. 100 per annum for each serai will be given.

Should further expenditure be necessary, the Joint Commissioners will submit a special report to the Maharaja, and ask for a specific grant. This money will be expended by the Joint Commissioners, who will employ free labour at market rates for this purpose. The officers in Ladakh and in British territory shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply labourers on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates. No tolls shall be levied on the bridges on this line of road.

XIII. As a temporary arrangement, and until the line of road has been demarcated, or till the end of this year, the Joint Commissioners shall exercise the powers described in these Rules over the several roads taken by the traders through Ladakh from Lahoul and Spiti.

(Signed) MAHARAJA RUNBHER SING.

(Signed) T. D. FORSYTH.

APPENDIX VII.

STATISTICAL TABLES extracted and translated from the ADMINISTRATION REPORT of JUMMOO and KASHMIR for the year 1873, which was prepared, in accordance with the Command of H.H. The Maharaja, by Diwān Kirpā Rām.

TABLE I.

CENSUS OF THE JUMMOO AND KASHMIR TERRITORIES FOR 1873 A.D.

	HINDŪS.			MUHAMMADANS.			SUNDRY CASTES.			BUDDHISTS.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Jummoo Districts	223,122	214,152	437,274	174,271	163,273	337,544	43,742	42,515	86,257	..	..	..	441,135	419,940	861,075
Kashmir	38,719	22,413	61,132	219,454	208,034	427,488	1,754	1,472	3,226	..	..	..	259,927	231,919	491,846
Ladākh, Skārdū, and Gilgit .. }	2,566	3	2,569	41,947	39,715	81,662	..	..	..	10,784	9,470	20,254	55,297	49,188	104,485
Punch	3,011	2,713	5,724	36,024	35,818	71,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,035	38,531	77,566
Total	267,418	239,281	506,699	471,696	446,840	918,536	45,496	43,987	89,483	10,784	9,470	20,254	795,394	739,578	1,534,972

NOTE.—Ladies of rank, parda-nishīn (i. e. those who live in close retirement), have not been counted.

TABLE II.
DETAIL OF THE CENSUS OF THE JUMMOO DISTRICTS FOR 1873.

	Hindūs.		Mubammadans.		Other Castes.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Jummoo City	28,391		11,804		1,622		41,817	
Jummoo District	77,083		62,069		25,858		165,010	
Jasrota "	58,279		10,243		4,832		73,354	
Mināwar "	82,298		102,890		7,816		193,004	
Naushahra "	19,754		89,184		2,950		111,888	
Riāsi "	54,358		23,455		20,222		98,035	
Udampūr "	53,739		30,054		14,397		98,190	
Rāmānagar "	63,372		7,845		8,560		79,777	
Total	437,274		337,544		86,257		861,075	

TABLE III.
DETAIL OF THE CENSUS OF KASHMIR FOR 1873.

Sirīnagar City	132,681
Town of Pāmpūr	2,092
" Bij Bihāra	2,262
" Islāmābād	5,656
" Shapeyan	2,353
" Sopūr	3,973
" Bāramūla	4,444
District of Sirīnagar	46,731
" Islāmābād	48,205
" Shapeyan	52,169
" Patan	50,084
" Kāmraj	70,859
" Muzafarābād	70,337
Total	491,846

Of the 132,681 inhabitants of Sirīnagar, 39,737 are Hindūs, 92,766 are Muham-
madans, and 178 are put down as belonging to other castes.

TABLE IV.
DETAIL OF THE CENSUS OF THE OUTLYING GOVERNORSHIPS FOR 1873.

	HINDŪS.			MUHAMMADANS.			BUDDHISTS.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ladākh	107	..	107	215	45	260	10,784	9,470	20,254	11,106	9,515	20,621
Zānskār, Drās, Kargil, Suru, and Skardū	652	..	652	29,229	28,149	57,378	..	..	..	29,881	28,149	58,030
Gilgit	1,807	3	1,810	12,803	11,521	24,024	..	..	..	14,310	11,524	25,834
Total	2,566	3	2,569	41,947	39,715	81,662	10,784	9,470	20,254	55,297	49,188	104,485

TABLE V.

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE
TERRITORIES IN THE YEAR 1873.

The value is given in pounds sterling, rupees in the original having been converted at the rate of
10 per pound sterling.

	SUBJECT TO DUTY.			FREE OF DUTY.			TOTAL.			COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jummoo Districts)	232,497	154,685	437,182	75,370	..	75,370	357,867	154,685	512,552	9,952	..
Kashmir	85,762	172,125	257,886	124,471	..	124,471	210,233	172,125	382,358	..	94,588
Punch ..	33,700	13,660	47,360	..	..	..	33,700	13,660	47,360	} Not entered last year.	
Ladakh.	..	..	..	95,188	82,497	177,686	95,188	82,497	177,686	78,757	..
Total..	401,958	340,470	742,129	295,030	82,497	377,527	696,989	422,967	1,119,957	88,710	94,588

Grand total of value of Imports and Exports for this
year, 1873 £1,119,957

Decrease as compared with last year 5,877

The decrease under the head of Kashmir is due to a falling off in the shawl trade to the extent of 40,000*l.* in shawls exported, and about an equal deficiency in cash, which would have been imported to pay for them.

N.B.—Goods that have once been entered in the imports are not, on going to another division of the territories, again entered either as exports or imports. An exception, however, occurs for Ladakh, where the same article is counted both in the exports and imports of that country.

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[For an Account of the special diacritical Marks here used, see Preface and page 503].

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